APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE
IN THE *CARS (2006)* MOVIE

THESIS

By

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2022

ABSTRACT

Pradana, Ipung. 2023. *Appraisal Analysis of Attitude in the Cars (2006) Movie.* Thesis, English Language Teaching Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo. Advisor Winantu Kurnianingtyas Sri Agung, S.S., M. Hum.

Keywords: *Attitude, Appraisal, Movie.*

Appraisal is a new expansion and innovation of interpersonal meta-function, which more focused on studies the emotional expression and social interaction. It is used for negotiating social relationship, by telling the listeners or readers how people feel about things or about the person himself. Likewise with movies, there is an interaction between speakers and listeners, namely the film actor and the audience. Apart from just watching, the audience can learn what the actor wants to convey by understanding the actor words, emotions, or behavior. The purposes of this study were to find out the types of appraisal attitude in the Cars (2006) movie and the kinds of language functions of those attitudes.

This research applied descriptive qualitative approach and used library research as the design. The researcher used the script of Lightning McQueen's dialogue and the original movie as the primary source, then used documents or artifact technique in collecting the data. The researcher also used the Klaus Krippendorff content analysis method to analyze the data.

The result of this study showed that they are three types of attitudes expressed in the Lightning McQueen's dialogue, they are affect, judgement and appreciation. From those attitudes the researcher found 41 data, that consist of 10 data of affect, 3 data of judgement, and 28 data of appreciation. The researcher also found seven types of language functions in Lightning McQueen's attitudes, consist of regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic function. From those 41 data attitudes, it has found 1 affect identified as regulatory function, 1 affect and 8 appreciations as interactional function, 1 judgement and 1 appreciation as representational function, 6 affects, 2 judgements and 13 appreciations as personal function, 1 affect as imaginative function, 1 appreciation as instrumental function, and 1 appreciation as heuristic function.

From the results of this research, it can be seen that appraisal theory can be used and found in movies, as well as the categorization of language function. This research shows that learners can learn the interpersonal meaning, or the meanings of a language, through many things, such as the words of actors, and can apply language theories in it. This research can be an example for learners to learn deeper interpersonal meaning or appraisal itself, and can also be an example for further researchers in making literature research or other appraisal analysis research. This research can enrich literature studies, especially in appraisal theory, as well as film research.

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Dengan ini, menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya tulis ini adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambil-alihan tulisan atau pikiran orang lain yang saya akui sebagai hasil tulisan atau pikiran saya sendiri.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

To start the discussion of this research, the researcher presents several explanations regarding Chapter I. this chapter contains information about background of the study, research focus, statements of the problem, objectives of the research, significances of the research, and previous research findings. Moreover, the researcher also explains the method and the organization of the study which can help the readers understanding the content and outline of this research.

A. Background of the Study

Over the last few decades, appraisal theory has developed as an important theory in the field of communication and psychology by testing affect and emotion. Appraisal theory is a new expansion and innovation of interpersonal meta-function. Martin & White stated that the interpersonal meta-function focuses on the function of language at the semantics level.[1] In other hand it also studied the social relationship between people and to reflect the interpersonal function of language.[2]

The Appraisal itself concerned with evaluation, whether the kind of attitudes are negotiated in a text, the feeling involved and the ways of values are sourced and aligned.[3] This theory divided into three types, called attitude, engagement, and graduation. The attitude concerned with people feelings or emotions, judgements of people behaviors, and the evaluation of things. Engagement concerned with the

[1] J. R. Martin and P. R. R. White, *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

[2] Yue Li, "The Use of Appraisal Approach for Critical Discourse Analysis of Nezha Movie Reviews Found in Imdb and Rotten Tomatoes Websites," (Thesis, Assumption University, Thailand, 2021), 179.

[3] J. R. Martin and David Rose, *Working with Discourse: Meaning beyond the Clause*, Open Linguistics Series (London; New York: Continuum, 2003).

source of attitudes, and graduation is the grade of attitudes whether the feelings are amplified of reduced.[4]

Attitude is divided into three types of evaluation, namely affect, judgement, and appreciation. Affect is deals with emotional reaction, whether people feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored, so the emotion can be positive or negative.[5] Martin and Rose also said that people can express their feelings directly, and people can infer the feelings are indirectly by looking at the behavior, so affect can be expressed directly or indirectly.[6]

The next one is judgement; it's concerned with resources for assessing behaviors. As with affect, judgement of people's character can be positive or negative, and they may be judged explicitly or implicitly. But unlike affect, judgement differ between personal judgement of admiration or criticism and moral judgement of praise or condemnation.[7]

The last one is appreciation, this thing involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena, according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field.[8] Appreciation of things includes our attitudes about TV shows, films, books, CDs, about paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks, about plays, recitals, parades or spectacles and performances of any kind, feelings about nature be it panoramas and glens, sunrises and sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night. As with affect and judgement, things can be appreciated positively or negatively.[9]

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[4] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005.
[5] Martin and White.
[6] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003.
[7] Martin and Rose.
[8] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005.
[9] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003.

This study is not the only research that used appraisal analysis as a theory, there are several studies that became a motivator for the researcher in conducting this research. Among them are the study about *Appraisals Used in The Dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama "The Importance of Being Earnest"* by Hidayani. The next is *Attitude in Skincare Review from Beautypedia Website: An Appraisal Analysis* by Titisari Maharani and Anisa Larassati. Then *The Attitude of Japanese Newspaper in Narrating Disaster Events: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Study* conducted by Dian Puspita and Budi Eko Pranoto.

All of these studies used appraisal device as theory. Hidayani used appraisal theory to analyze drama, she intended to analyze the appraisal devices are employed in the dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama.[10] Titisari Maharani and Anisa Larassati using appraisal theory in analyzing the review of some product, they use it to determine the dominant attitude devices realized on the reviews.[11] Likewise with Dian Puspita and Budi Eko Pranoto who conducts research on news analysis. They profoundly analyze several news in Japanese newspaper in narrating disaster events, to know the attitude device and those relation with Japanese disaster management.[12] Although the focus and subject of all these studies are different, they have the same purpose. They identified the positively and negatively of subject through the eyes of appraisal theory.

Seeing that appraisal theory can be used in various fields, the researcher wants to complement the previous study by conducting research about appraisal theory on the movie. In this pandemic, most people are looking for entertainment or spending

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[10] Selnistia Hidayani, "Appraisals Used in The Dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama 'The Importance of Being Earnest'.," (Thesis, State University of Semarang, 2006), 242.

[11] Titisari Maharani and Anisa Larassati, "Attitude in Skincare Review from Beautypedia Website: An Appraisal Analysis," *Journal of Advanced English Studies,* 2 (August, 2021), 7.

[12] Dian Puspita and Budi Eko Pranoto, "The Attitude of Japanese Newspapers in Narrating Disaster Events: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Study," *Studies in English Language and Education* 8, no. 2 (May 3, 2021): 796–817, https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v8i2.18368.

their free time lying down and watching their favorite shows, either through YouTube, Netflix, or unofficial film sites. In the film, there is an interaction between speakers, namely the film actor and listeners, in this case, the audience. The audience can understand what the actor conveys through his words, emotions, or behavior. Apart from just watching, the readers can learn the interpersonal meaning by understanding what the actor wants to convey in a film through language.

Films have many aspects that can be studied, such as characters, characterizations, plots, settings which is included in the intrinsic elements of movie. And there also has the extrinsic elements, such as moral value, psychology, religion, and social value which basically can be used as a subject or research theory. However, the researcher examined movies from another point of view, appraisal can be a new thing that can complement or enrich movie's research or appraisal theory itself. It's included in the extrinsic element of movie, appraisal analyzing the emotions, the character and things on the utterances of the character in the movie. On another side, the focus of the researcher is not only on examining the elements of the movie, but also to implementing the appraisal theory in everyday life. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct research on a movie from an appraisal analysis point of view.

The researcher analyzed one of the films that is quite famous and has become the best seller, namely "Cars (2006)" directed by John Lasseter. This film is an animation film with the genres Kids & Family, Comedy, Adventure, and Animation produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. This film tells the story about a battle ensues between retired Strip veteran "The King" Weathers, frequent runner-up Chick Hicks, and the main character Lightning McQueen. During the racing season, McQueen who looks a little arrogant, gets into trouble somewhere, this place is called Radiator Springs. Told that after the race

resulted in a draw, McQueen who was on his way to the decider race in California stranded in Radiator Springs, trapped and could not get out. This makes the arrogant and selfless McQueen change drastically, awakened by the life and friends of the residents of Radiator Springs. After a few days of settling down, McQueen was spotted by a media entourage and finally entered the final race at the Los Angeles International Speedway.

McQueen, who wasn't ready to leave Radiator Springs yet, was shadowed and unfocused on racing. After a few minutes of racing, residents of Radiator Springs unexpectedly arrive and become part of McQueen's team, this makes McQueen enter the competition with great enthusiasm. After several time finally the last lap in sight, McQueen was in front and ready to be a winner, but sneaky Chick Hicks grazed The King and fell helplessly out of the way. McQueen who watches it stopped and picked up The King. He remembered of his friend at Radiator Springs, a professional racer who had suffered the same fate. McQueen's heroic action made the audience cheer.[13]

This film received several awards like the inaugural Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature Film, the best Animated Feature Annie Award in 2006, and earned several award film nominations, including Oscar nomination for Best Animated Feature, American Film Institute as Top 10 Animation Films list, and selected as the Favorite Family Movie at the 33rd People's Choice Awards. Cars also received the title of Best Reviewed Animated Feature of 2006 from Rotten Tomatoes, and Many film critic associations such as the Broadcast Film Critics Association and the National Board of Review named it the best Animated Feature Film of 2006.

The review aggregator Rotten Tomatoes reported an approval rating of 74% based on 203 reviews and an average rating of 6.90/10. The website's critics

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[13] "Cars" *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 26 October 2022. Web. 26 October 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cars_(film)#Plot

consensus reads, "Cars offers visual treats that more than compensate for its somewhat thinly written story, adding up to a satisfying diversion for younger viewers." Then in Metacritic, the film has a score of 73 out of 100 based on 39 critics reviews, indicating "generally favorable reviews".[14]

In addition, the Cars (2006) film has good aspects in the world of education. This film teaches that as social beings, people cannot live alone full of selfishness and arrogance; they live side by side and help each other because not everything can be done alone. This film is also suitable for use in appraisal research because the concern of appraisal theory is the expression of the speaker's emotions or feelings. This film contains quite a lot of Lightning McQueen's expressions of feelings about things he doesn't like and his evaluation of those things, be it the environment, the people, or the problems he faces.

Seeing this film is categorized as a favorite film, has a pretty good impact or value for the world of education, and is suitable for use in appraisal research, the researcher decided to use this movie as the material analysis. This research used appraisal system theory and focus on the attitude in Lightning McQueen dialogue, the leading actor in Cars (2006) movie. Based on the explanations above, the writer conducted research entitled APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE IN THE CARS (2006) MOVIE.

B. Research Focus

In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the attitude devices in the Lightning McQueen dialogue, the main character of Cars 2006 movie, by using Appraisal system theory of J. R. Martin & P. R. R. White, and the function of language is analyzed through M. A. K. Halliday.

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[14] "Cars" *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 26 October 2022. Web. 26 October 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cars_(film)#Critical_response

C. Statements of the Problem

Based on the statement above, the research problems can be formulated in the form of the questions as follow:

1. What are the types of appraisal attitudes that expressed by the main character of Cars Movie?

2. What are the language functions of those attitudes in the Cars Movie?

D. Objectives of the Research

According to the research problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of appraisal attitudes of the main character in the Cars Movie.

2. To analyze the language functions of those attitudes in the Cars Movie.

E. Significances of the Research

There are two types of research significance, theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical significance

   Theoretically, this research is expected to provide information that appraisal devices can be found in daily life, especially films. Furthermore, it can be enriching research on appraisal theory, so that it can be considered by education developers in developing appraisal devices in future education.

2. Practical significance

   a. For English learners

   This research is expected to enrich their knowledge and is expected to be one of the first steps in studying appraisal theory in depth.

b. For Curriculum Developers

This research is also expected to be one of the considerations in studying appraisal theory further, both about its function and benefits in education. So that it can be further developed by curriculum developers as reference material for English Language Education in the future.

c. For other researchers

The other researchers can use this research as a reference or previous research on appraisal analysis. This research also can be used as material in conducting new research.

F. Previous Research Findings

Research on the appraisal system is not the first time carried out, quite a lot of research used appraisal analysis as a theory or method of analysis. Of course, not all used the same subject and the research focus is different. Here the researcher writes down several previous studies that used appraisal theory and accordance with this research.

The first study was conducted by Selnistia Hidayani, entitled *Appraisals Used in The Dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama "The Importance of Being Earnest"*. She intended to analyze the appraisal devices are employed in the dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama, and to find out the power of the drama and the author through the appraisal devices used in the dialogues. This research used qualitative design for analyzing the data, and conducting several data analysis by using Eggins and Slade's model. The data analysis model are identifying, classifying, summarizing, and interpreting. Through this research, Hidayani found 1.659 total clauses and 1.187 total appraisal devices consist of amplification, appreciation, and judgement. The most significant appraisal devices are amplification and appreciation. This drama shows

that the character communicates their feelings expressly, it means the power of the appraisal device in the dialogue is quite significant.[15]

The second study is research on a product made by Titisari Maharani and Anisa Larassati. They took research entitled *Attitude in Skincare Review from Beautypedia Website: An Appraisal Analysis.* The researchers were intended to describe the attitude devices and find the dominant attitude devices realized on the reviews of one of Paula Begoun's skincare product, called Skin Perfecting 2% BHA Lotion Exfoliant and Drunk Elephant T.L.C. Framboos Glycolic Night Serum, based on the Beautypedia website. In this study, Maharani and Larassati used descriptive qualitative as the research method. The researchers also conducted their own steps of data collection and data analysis technique. They analyze the data using appraisal theory from Martin & White, and found that in the reviews of Paula's Choice Skin Perfecting 2% BHA Lotion Exfoliant, the attitude devices realized with Affect 34.40%, Judgement 19.10%, and Appreciation 46.50%. Next, in the reviews of Drunk Elephant T.L.C. Framboos Glycolic Night Serum, they found Affect 27.97%, Judgement 5.21%, and Appreciation 66.82%. In other word, the most dominant Attitude devices is Appreciation.[16]

The third study was conducted by Dian Puspita and Budi Eko Pranoto. They took research entitle *The Attitude of Japanese Newspaper in Narrating Disaster Events: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Study.* This study aims to investigate the attitude device of Japanese newspaper, and to know the relationship between those attitudes with Japanese disaster management. Puspita and Pranoto implement a qualitative descriptive method and used Sketch Engine as a language corpus

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[15] Hidayani, "Appraisals Used in The Dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama 'The Importance of Being Earnest'."

[16] Maharani and Larassati, "Attitude in Skincare Review from Beautypedia Website: An Appraisal Analysis."

management and query system. They analyzed the data using Martin & White appraisal theory, and focusing on the attitude features. The data were taken from three Japanese online newspaper: The Japan Times, Japan Today, and The Asahi Shimbun. They took more than 30 articles from each newspaper with a total of 100 articles. From the analysis, this research reveals that all features in the attitudinal source are found in the newspapers. Judgement is found as the most frequent source, followed by appreciation, and affect. The second conclusion is the strategies of lexical features used in narrating or reporting disaster are in accordance with disaster management policy in Japan.[17]

Based on the previous study, there are several types of research that apply appraisal analysis, including analysis drama, review of the product, and news. All of the previous research intended to describe the appraisal device that exist in various events or objects. They have the same purpose with this research, they identified the positively and negatively of subject through the eyes of appraisal point of view. Even though there are some differences, both in the research subject or in the data analysis technique.

Therefore, the researcher wants to complement the previous study by conducting an analysis about movies, and using appraisal system theory. This movie called Cars (2006); an animation movie directed by John Lasseter. This research used appraisal system theory and focus on the attitude of Lightning McQueen dialogue, the leading actor in Cars (2006) movie.

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[17] Puspita and Pranoto, "The Attitude of Japanese Newspapers in Narrating Disaster Events."

G. Research Methods

1. Research Design

    Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data.[18] Research design is called as the research plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomena in its context.[19] So, research design can be defined as all of the researcher's plan and strategy to answer research problems.

    In this study, the researcher used library research. Library research refers to the technique collecting data with studying deeply in the literature, books, reports, notes, and other documents related to the research. The researcher used library research to collect and identify the data, theoretical sources, and related information that needs. Library research is a very suitable design for this research, which focuses on analyzing film scripts and also using various documents as supporting materials. Therefore, it would be better to use library research as the research design.

    Additionally, this research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative includes type of qualitative research, which analyzing words rather than numbers (text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. Generally, qualitative research is appropriate used when primary purpose is to explore, describe, or explain.[20] According to Eka, qualitative descriptive is research that interprets and describes events or facts, circumstances

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[18] C.R. Kothari *"Research Methodology Methods and Techniques"* (New Delhi: New Age Publications, 2009) Page: 31

[19] Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 2010).

[20] Patricia Leavy, *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches* (New York; London: Guilford Press, 2017), 9.

that occur when research takes place by presenting what really happened.[21] It means qualitative research is a method that has procedure to describe the data into written or oral form from subject rather than numbers form.

Therefore, the researcher used this method by purposed to analyze the appraisal devices that consist in the dialogue of Lightning McQueen the main character in the Cars (2006) movie, focus on the attitude part. Descriptive qualitative was used as a method to show the information that the researcher found in a text.

2. Data and Source of Data

Data source is the subject of research from where the data are obtained, meanwhile the data are considered as the material of the research. In this research, the data used are in the form of utterances such as utterances of dialogues among actors, utterances of complaints, etc. There are two data sources in this research. the both data source can be said as Primary source and Secondary source.

a. Primary source.

Primary sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, or artifacts. These are the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants.[22] In this study, the primary source is the dialogue of Lightning McQueen the main character in the Cars (2006) movie. The dialogue has been taken from movie scripts that downloaded from https://www.scripts.com/. This study also used the original movie that downloaded from unofficial film sites https://149.56.24.226/ called "Layarkaca21" as the supporting materials.

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[21] Eka Franciska, "Analysis of Plot in Captain Fantastic Film," (Thesis, States of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, Ponorogo, 2017), 34.

[22] Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*.

b. Secondary source.

Secondary source is secondhand description have heard or seen even understood the phenomenon, and did not directly experience it.[23] The data already collected and analyzed by someone else. Secondary source may either be published data or unpublished data. Usually published data are available in journals, books, magazines, newspapers, public records, historical documents, and other sources of published information. The sources of unpublished data may be found in diaries, letters, unpublished biographies and autobiographies and also may be available with scholars and research workers.[24]

In this research, the secondary sources are the published information found in website related to this research. The secondary sources mostly contain references to appraisal system, such as J.R. Martin, P.R.R. White book about Language of Evaluation Appraisal in English 2005, and J. R. Martin, David Rose book with the title *Working with Discourse Meaning Beyond the Clause* 2007. Also, several journals, articles and previous study related to this research.

3. Data Collection Technique

According to Donald Ary there are three most common data collection technique in qualitative research. They are observation, interview, and document or artifact analysis. Observation technique is data collection that focuses on observing an object with all human senses. Interview technique is the collecting

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[23] Ary et al.

[24] C.R. Kothari *"Research Methodology Methods and Techniques"* (New Delhi: New Age Publications, 2009), 111.

data focuses on interviewing respondents. While document or artifact is collecting data from text written or nonwritten like novels, script, video, etc.[25]

In collecting the data, the researcher used documents or artifact technique. Donald Ary state that document analysis can be of written or text based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of nonwritten records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.)[26] This research included in the both written and nonwritten record, because the document used was a movie and movie script of Cars (2006).

In this study, the data focused on the dialogue of Lightning McQueen as the main character of Cars (2006) movie. Therefore, the researcher conducts the steps of collecting the data as follows:

a. Downloading the movie and movie script.

b. Watching the movie to know the whole story.

c. Re-watch the movie and checking the accuracy of the dialogue with the movie script.

d. Collecting the data by watching the movie and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all utterances.

e. Classifying the dialogue of the main actor into the categories of attitude in appraisal system.

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[25] Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*.
[26] Ary et al.

4. Data Analysis Technique

Data analyzes can be understood as the effort of which the researcher arranges and analyzes the data systematically in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.[27] This research used document or content analysis to analyze the data. Donald Ary stated that document or content analysis is design focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. Another definition stated by Hancock that content analysis is a procedure for the category system of verbal or behavioral data, for purposes of classification, summarization and tabulation.[28] In this technique, the content can be analyzed into basic and higher level. The basic level is only describing the data, rather than the higher level is interpretating the data. It is concerned with what was meant by the response, what was inferred or implied.

The purpose and usage of content analysis is in accordance with this research, which is to identify and analyze a material in the form of a document. The researcher used it to analyze the dialogue of Lightning McQueen in the attitude part according to the appraisal theory. In the analysis process, the researcher uses the Klaus Krippendorff content analysis method, which described into six steps as follows:

a. Unitizing

The first task of empirical study is to decide what is to be observed, in unitizing the researcher collects the units to be observed or analyzed in accordance with the research objectives. Krippendorf said that unitizing is the systematic distinguishing of segment of text, image, voice, and other

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[27] Ary et al.

[28] Beverley Hancock, "An Introduction to Qualitative Research," *Trent Focus Group* (1998), 31.

observables that are of interest to an analysis.[29] This means that unitizing is data collection for research purposes which includes text, images, sounds, and other data that can be researched. In this study, the data analyzed was the script of the Cars (2006) movie.

b. Sampling

This method allows the researcher to economize on research effort by limiting observations to a manageable data that statistically or conceptually represent all of the data. Krippendorf said that analyze of whole population and analyze the representative sample of that population should come to the same conclusion.[30] Its mean sampling is process of simplifying research by limiting observations on representative sample. This study focused on analyzing the attitude device uttered by Lightning McQueen the main character of Cars (2006) movie.

c. Recording/coding

According to Krippendorff recording/coding is recording data such as spoken words or passing images, so researchers can compare them, apply different methods, and replicate the analysis for another different research. In this step, the researchers need to transform unedited text, original images, and/or unstructured sounds into analyzable representations.[31] For example, in human speech, the speech can be transformed into audio-recorded (taped) or written down (transcribed).[32] So, it can be said that written text is already recorded. By recording researchers can replayed the data repeatedly without

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[29] Klaus H. Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, (USA: Sage Publications, Inc, 2004), 83.

[30] Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, 84.

[31] Krippendorff, 84.

[32] Krippendorff, 125.

changing the meaning. This study took the recorded data or transcribed dialogue of Lightning McQueen, the main character in Cars (2006) movie from https://www.scripts.com/.

When transforming the original data into analyzable data, the researcher needs to handle larger blocks of verbal material in a statistical way, by reducing the data with tabulated it. like putting a wide variety of different word patterns in a single category.[33] This process called coding. By using coder, researcher can minimize the use of the same word in the recording process. The researcher analyzed the utterances used the code bellow:

(D1/Afc/Pos)

Lightning	: Okay. Here we go. Focus	
McQueen	: Speed. **I am speed (Imp)**	**T: 00:00:41**

Code information:

D1   : Datum 1

T   : Time Information

Afc   : Affect

Judg   : Judgement

Apr   : Appreciation

Pos   : Positive Attitude

Neg   : Negative Attitude

(Exp)   : Explicit Attitude

(Imp)   : Implicit Attitude

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[33] Krippendorff, 126.

For the second research problem, the researcher gives code for seven types of language function in the Halliday's theory. The code can be seen in the example bellow.

(D27/F1)

| Lightning McQueen | : You know what, old-timer? That's **a wonderful idea**. Let's race. | **T: 00:42:57** |

Code information:

D27 : Datum 27

T: : Time Information

F1 : Regulatory Function

F2 : Interactional Function

F3 : Representational Function

F4 : Personal Function

F5 : Imaginative Function

F6 : Instrumental Function

F7 : Heuristic Function

d. Reducing

Reducing helps researcher in creating efficient data, by eliminating data duplication or overriding unneeded data.[34] Reducing can also be thought of as the process of minimizing irrelevant data. So, the data analyzed was in accordance with the researcher needed, and the data can be presented briefly, concisely, and clearly. In the process of minimizing irrelevant data, the researcher focused on finding the part of attitude in Lightning McQueen's

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[34] Krippendorff, 84.

dialogue, and discard or override dialogue that does not contain it. So, the data presented were only utterances that contain part of attitudes.

e. Inferring

Inferring bridges the gap between the data found with what they mean.[35] This stage analyzes and summarizes the meaning of the data to find out what is inferred. In this step, the researcher analyzed and concluded the meaning of the attitude in the Lightning McQueen dialogue, in accordance with the system of attitude in appraisal theory.

f. Narrating

Narrating is the process of answering research questions, the researcher explains the findings or the contributions they make to the available literature.[36] So, narrating is an activity to describe documents that has been obtained. In this study, the researcher describes the attitude devices in Lightning McQueen's dialogue using Martin & White's theory of appraisal analysis.

H. Organization of the Study

In a study, structured and systematic writing can make it easier for readers to understand the content of the research. The organization of the study aims to make readers understand the content and outline of this research.

The first chapter is introduction, which tells about the background of the study, research focus, problem statements, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous research study, research method, and organization of the study. It provides a preliminary overview of this research.

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[35] Krippendorff, 85.
[36] Krippendorff, 85.

The next chapter contains theoretical background, findings, and discussion about problem statement 1, it explains some relevant theory related to the research problem. The theory consists of appraisal system, attitude, character, characterization, and movie which explain the definition and kind of that theory. Moreover, the researcher also presents the detail description of the data and the analysis of the attitudes that expressed by Lightning McQueen the main character of Cars (2006) Movie.

Then chapter three is the explanation of findings and discussion of problem statement 2. This chapter also presents the theory of language functions that expressed in the second problem statement. It explains the definition and types of language function, consist of regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic. In findings and discussion, the researcher explains the data and the analysis of the language functions found in the attitude of Lightning McQueen in the Cars (2006) Movie.

Then last chapter is closing which consist of research conclusion and recommendation. The researcher describes the summary of the research and give some advice related to this study. This suggestion is expected to be a guide for researchers in making similar research, so that it can be better in the future.

CHAPTER II

THE ATTITUDES EXPRESSED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN

THE CARS 2006 MOVIE

Chapter two contains theoretical background, findings, and discussion about the first problem statement. It explains some relevant theory related to the research problem. The theory consists of appraisal system, attitude, character, characterization, and movie which explain the definition and kind of that theory. Moreover, the researcher also presents the detail description of the data and the analysis of the attitudes that expressed by Lightning McQueen the main character of Cars (2006) Movie.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Appraisal

   a. Definition of Appraisal

      Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings, it's a new expansion and innovation of interpersonal meta-function. According to Halliday, language reflect the social relations from the perspective of interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal function mainly studies the modality and mood at the lexical and grammatical level in sentences, but does not pay attention to the characteristics of language changes from the perspective of the semantic level. Appraisal theory is more focused on studies the emotional expression and social interaction of people who are using language.

      Appraisal used for negotiating social relationship, by telling the listeners or readers how people feel about things or about the person himself.[1] David Hope and Jonathon Read express that appraisal is concerned with the linguistic formulations of conveying emotions and opinions, it's concerned

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[1] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 26.

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with how people manipulate their writing to convey a greater or lesser degree of strength and conviction in their propositions.[2]

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                                      ┌─ Monogloss
                      ┌─ Engagement  ─┤
                      │               └─ Heterogloss
                      │               ┌─ Affect
Appraisal  ─┤         ├─ Attitude    ─┤─ Judgement
                      │               └─ Appreciation
                      │               ┌─ Force
                      └─ Graduation  ─┤
                                      └─ Focus
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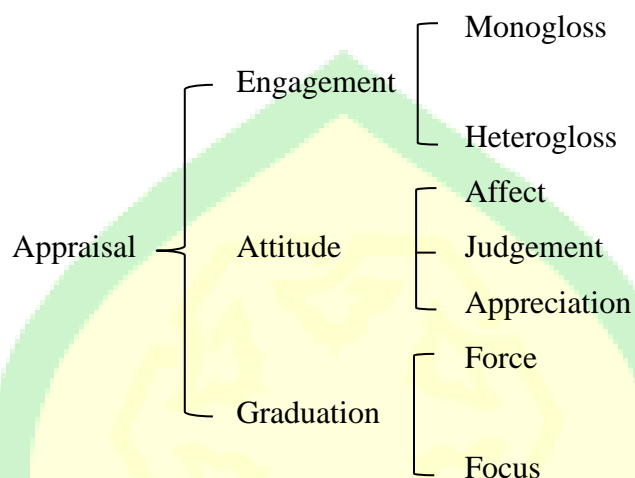
Chart 2.1 Appraisal sub-system[3]

Appraisal theory divided into three types, called attitude, engagement, and graduation. The attitude concerned with people feelings or emotions, judgements of people behaviors, and the evaluation of things. Engagement concerned with the source of attitudes, and graduation is the grade of attitudes whether the feelings are amplified of reduced.[4]

b. Type of Appraisal

1) Attitude

Attitude is people's reaction towards a lot of things in the mental process, such as behavior, text, phenomenon and etc. It refers with people's feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behavior and evaluation of things. This system divided into three subsystems, namely affect, judgement, and appreciation. Affect is people emotions or

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[2] Fitria Nur Fadhila, "An Appraisal Analysis of Two Texts Exposing Controversy of Balibo Five Taken from www.thejakartapost.com (A Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)," (Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University, 2012), 9.

[3] J. R. Martin and P. R. R. White, *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005), 38.

[4] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005.

feeling, the uses of affect are to know the people emotions about things, whether it's bad or good feeling. Then judgement deals with people character or behavior, to know people admire or critics, praise or condemn. And appreciation is evaluation of things includes the attitudes about TV shows, films, books, and etc.[5]

Each have positive and negative reaction, such as Affect that includes dis/inclination (e.g., 'yearn for'/ 'fearful'), un/happiness (e.g., 'cheerful'/ 'sorrowful'), in/security (e.g., 'confident'/ 'anxious'), and dis/satisfaction (e.g., "absorbed'/ 'furious'). Judgement also divided into social esteem included normality (e.g., 'lucky'/'eccentric'), capacity (e.g., 'clever'/'weak'), tenacity (e.g., 'brave'/'unreliable'), and social sanction veracity (e.g., 'honest'/'manipulative'), and propriety (e.g., 'moral'/'corrupt'). Then the subcategories of appreciation are reaction (e.g., 'exciting,' 'monotonous'), composition (e.g., 'balanced,' 'unclear'), and valuation (e.g., 'profound,' 'insignificant').[6]

2) Engagement

Engagement is system to identify the source of the text whether it expressed by the writer themselves, or quoted from other people.[7] In other word, is it the writer's own opinion or borrowed from outside text. The process of borrowing refers with language projection as the process of retelling, by quoting other people's word in different sentences but express the same meaning. When the writer quoting other people's words or

[5] J. R. Martin and David Rose, *Working with Discourse: Meaning beyond the Clause*, Open Linguistics Series (London; New York: Continuum, 2003).

[6] Gholam-Reza Tajvidi and S Hossein Arjani, "Appraisal Theory in Translation Studies: An Introduction and Review of Studies of Evaluation in Translation," *RALs,* 8(2), (June, 2017), 6.

[7] Yue Li, "The Use of Appraisal Approach for Critical Discourse Analysis of Nezha Movie Reviews Found in Imdb and Rotten Tomatoes Websites," (Thesis: Assumption University, Thailand, 2021), 22.

expressions, selected words have reflected the position and attitude of the writer. Then the relationship between information and writer can be seen.[8] So, people can recognize where the source of the evaluation is.

Engagement divided into two types, monoglossic and heteroglossic. Monoglossic is the writer express their own opinions, so the point of view is not from other people's opinions. A text is monophonic when there is only one voice or opinion.[9] On the other side, heteroglossic wants to know whether the writer is neutral, supports, or opposes the opinion when they are reporting or quoting information from others.[10] So heteroglossic is quotations from other people opinions. In the way of expressing the opinions, the writer needs to predict whether people agree with their position, or be persuaded. Even the writer quoted the other people's opinions, all of the quotation are the subjective opinion of the writer.

Heteroglossic divided into dialog contract and dialog expend. Dialog contract means that the writer approves opinions or some people's attitudes, so the writer next statement will be supported, but will be opposite with another opinion. That why dialog contract has two subsystems disclaim (deny, counter) and proclaim (concur, pronounce, endorse). Dialog expansion also divided into two subsystems, entertain and attribute. Entertain is expanding the dialogue by using modality word such as, may, might, could, or modal adjuncts such as, probably, perhaps, possibly, etc. So, it increases the possibility of thinking another point of

[8] Li, 22.

[9] Xiaorui Huang, "An Analysis of the APEC News in Washington Post from the Perspective of Engagement System Based on Appraisal Theory," *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 10, no. 9 (September 1, 2020): 1054, https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1009.06.

[10] Li, "The Use of Appraisal Approach for Critical Discourse Analysis of Nezha Movie Reviews Found in Imdb and Rotten Tomatoes Websites," 23.

view. Then Attribute is the writer's opinions, but also has other people's position and views. Its deals with the external resources and quotes separated from the writer's opinions. Entertain pay attention to the position and sources of the writer opinions, which belongs to an internal source. Then attribute is more concerned with the expression of the psychological process of the position and opinions outside the text.[11]

3) Graduation

Graduation is used to indicate the degree of attitudes and engagement, whether it concerned with up-scaling and down-scaling. For example, the grading of attitudinal meanings whether "slightly upset" the low degree of affect, or the high degree "extremely upset". The value of engagement, lower disclaimer "I didn't hurt him", or the higher disclaimer "I never hurt him".[12] From the explanation, it can be seen that graduation is not limited to a particular area, but the entire appraisal system. Martin and white believe that graduation was the center of the overall system.[13]

Graduation divided into force and focus, the force includes both quantification and intensification. Quantification is used to evaluate the characteristics of the quantity, volume, weight and spatial and temporal distribution of entities, involving both specific entities and abstracting entities.[14] For example, the uses of data to show the great improvement in a different year, the number from $2.5 billion to $580 billion.

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[11] Li, "The Use of Appraisal Approach for Critical Discourse Analysis of Nezha Movie Reviews Found in Imdb and Rotten Tomatoes Websites," 27

[12] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 136.

[13] Congcong Fan, "An Analysis of English News Reports from the Perspective of Graduation," *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 10, no. 12 (December 1, 2020): 1634, https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1012.18.

[14] Mengzhu Xia, "An Analysis of Political News from the Perspective of Graduation System within Appraisal Theory," *Canada: Clausius Scientific Press, Journal of Sociology and Ethnology* 3, No. 8 (June, 2021), 25.

Rather than the quantification, intensification is used to evaluate quality and process. Like the word "more efficient", "clearer", "better" which use comparative degree to show the intensification of quality. Intensification can be achieved through isolation the up-scale or down-scale strength e.g., a bit, somewhat etc., infusion the function through the semantic of words e.g., contended, happy etc., and repetition the repeating of the same lexical item e.g., it's hot hot hot and so on.[15] Then focus is about up-scale or sharpening the specification like "a *real* father", "a *true* friend" and down-scale or softening of words for example "they *sort of* play jazz", "they are *kind of* crazy" etc.

From the three types of theory in the appraisal analysis, it can be understood that the three types are interrelated, and become part of appraisal theory. Attitude discusses the types of expressions or evaluations expressed by the speaker, engagement discusses the source of that expression, and graduation discusses the grade, emphasis or level of the speaker's expressions and feelings. Seeing that the basic theory of appraisal analysis comes from attitude, the researcher focused this research only on discussing the attitudes expressed by the speaker, namely Lightning McQueen, compared to engagement and graduation. Therefore, the researcher explains more about the theory of attitude below:

2. Attitude in Appraisal System

   a. Definition of Attitude

   Bohner and Dickel describe attitude as an evaluation of an object thought. The object can be anything, from the concrete to the abstract,

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[15] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 141–44.

including things, people, groups, and ideas.[16] Martin and Rose also stated that attitudes have to do with evaluating things, whether the people's character or their feelings.[17] This system also relates the choices of the wording to the ideological basis used in a text. Hidayani argues that the selection of the appropriate expression or words allows us to predict the character's attitude. People represent the accumulated experience of their culture by engaging their feelings through a language. When speakers say something, actually they imply their negotiated attitudes.[18] Such evaluations that can be more or less intense, the source of attitude can be amplified, both in a positive or negative feelings. So, the volume can be turned up and down, depending on how intensely we feel. [19]

There are three main types of attitudes: affect resources for expressing feelings, judgement resources for judging character and appreciation as resources for valuing the worth of things.

b. Kinds of Attitudes

1) Affect

Affect relates with people emotions. People can express their feeling in two general ways. Firstly, people have good or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative. Secondly, people can express their feelings directly or indirectly by seeing from their behavior, so affect can be

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[16] Gerd Bohner and Nina Dickel, "Attitudes and Attitude Change," *Annual Review of Psychology* 62, no. 1 (January 10, 2011): 391–417, https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.121208.131609.

[17] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 26.

[18] Selnistia Hidayani, "Appraisals Used in The Dialogues of Oscar Wilde's Drama 'The Importance of Being Earnest,'" (Thesis, English Department of Graduate Program of the State University of Semarang, 2006), 19.

[19] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 27.

expressed directly or implied.[20] Here is an example about part of Helena's story in expressing her feeling to people and things.

*"He was working in a top security structure. It was the beginning of a beautiful relationship. We even spoke about marriage. A bubbly, vivacious man who beamed out wild energy. Sharply intelligent. Even if he was an Englishman, he was popular with ail the 'Boer' Afrikaners. And all my girlfriends **envied** me. Then one day he said he was going on a 'trip'. 'We won't see each other again..., maybe never ever again.' I was **torn to pieces**."*.[21]

In the word *"all my girlfriends **envied** me"* shows that Helena girlfriend feeling about her relationship is bad. It's referred with negative feeling uttered directly by Helena. She also expressing her bad feeling directly by the word *"I was **torn to pieces"***. As we can see, it's not a happy story, most of the feelings are negative ones. The positive feelings can be like satisfied, loved, respect, celebrated and etc.

Helena also expresses her feeling directly, by the word *"**envied** me"*, *"**torn to pieces"***, that referred with specific emotions. The direct feeling mostly refers with mental state, by using words of specific emotion, like worry, anxiety, heartache, fear, pain, satisfied, loved and so on. But sometimes can be expressed through physically emotion. By describing behavior like uncontrollable shakes to express anxiety, shrieks to express fear, and etc. These physical emotions related with indirect feeling, but quite hard to distinguish. To find the indirect emotion, we need to use a bit

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[20] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003.
[21] Martin and Rose, 26.

of psychology, by read the context to know the whole story and find the emotion that refers with unusual behavior.[22]

Here is an example of indirect and direct expression, that the physical emotion of indirect feelings is <u>underlined</u> and the direct feeling is in **bold**:

*"He became <u>very quiet</u>. **Withdrawn**. Sometimes he would just **press his face into his hands** and **shake uncontrollably**. I realized he was <u>drinking too much</u>. Instead of resting at night, he <u>would wander from window to window</u>. He tried to hide his **wild consuming fear**, but! saw it. In the early hours of the morning between two and half past-two, I jolt awake from his **rushed breathing**. <u>Roils this way, that side of the bed.</u> He's <u>pale</u>, <u>ice cold in a sweltering night</u> - <u>sopping wet with sweat</u>. Eyes **bewildered**, but dull like the dead. And **the shakes**. The **terrible convulsions** and **blood-curdling shrieks** of **fear** and **pain** from the bottom of his soul. Sometimes he <u>sits motionless</u>, just <u>staring in front of him</u>."[23]*

From that example, the other thing that we can notice is metaphor plays in constructing emotion. Like the word, *dull like the dead, he's cold as ice, his fear and pain come from the bottom of his soul* and etc. it's shows that the indirect feeling can expressed by using metaphor.[24] And the all way of expressing felling such as direct expressions through emotional state or physical behavior, the implicit expressions through unusual behavior and metaphor are work together to build up the good story.

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[22] Martin and Rose, 30–31.
[23] Martin and Rose, 31.
[24] Martin and Rose, 31.

According Martin & White, affect divided into three groups of emotions. They are un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction. The un/happiness feelings cover emotions concerned with affairs of the heart, such as sadness, happiness, hate, love. Then in/security covers feelings of peace and anxiety in relation to the environments, like the feeling of anxiety, fear, confidence, and trust. And dis/satisfaction is feeling of achievement and frustration in relation to the activities in which we are engage, such as feeling of impressed, disappoint, satisfied, or bored.[25] Below is example of each feeling.

Table 2.1 Kind of Affect[26]

Affect	Positive	Negative
Un/happiness	cheerful buoyant, jubilant; like, love, adore	sad, melancholy, despondent, cut-up, heart-broken, broken-hearted, heavy- hearted, sick at heart, cheerless, unhappy, sad, downcast, low, down, depressed
In/security	together, confident, assured, comfortable, trusting	uneasy, anxious, freaked out; startled, surprised, astonished
Dis/satisfaction	involved, absorbed, engrossed; satisfied, pleased, chuffed, impressed, charmed	flat, stale, jaded; cross, angry, furious; bored with, sick of

2) Judgements

Judgement refers with evaluating people behavior or character. When people judge other person, they evaluate the character. As people can think about judging people character or behavior, there will be some negative

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[25] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 49–51.
[26] Martin and White, 51.

and positive judgement, such as criticizing and admiring. These both judgements belong to the personal judgement or sometimes called social esteem. In other side judgement also divided into moral judgement, or social sanction. This moral judgement refers to praising and condemning.[27]

Personal judgement or social esteem have to do with normality (how special someone is), capacity (how capable they are), and tenacity (how dependable they are). Then moral judgement related with veracity (how truthful someone is), and propriety (how ethical someone is).[28] More clearly can be seen at the example below:

Table 2.2 Kind of Personal Judgement[29]

Personal Judgement	Positive Admire	Negative Criticize
Normality *How special*	lucky, fortunate, charmed, normal, natural, familiar, cool, stable, predictable	unlucky, hapless, star-crossed, odd, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, unpredictable
Capacity *How capable*	powerful, vigorous, robust, sound, healthy, fit, adult, mature, experienced, witty, humorous, droll, insightful, clever, gifted	mild, weak, whimpy, unsound, sick, crippled, immature, childish, helpless, dull, dreary, grave, slow, stupid, thick
Tenacity *How dependable*	plucky, brave, heroic, cautious, wary, patient, careful, thorough, meticulous, tireless, persevering, resolute, reliable, dependable,	timid, cowardly, gutless, rash, impatient, impetuous, hasty, capricious, reckless, weak, distracted, despondent, unreliable, undependable

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[27] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 32.

[28] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 53.

[29] Martin and White, 53.

Table 2.3 Kind of Moral Judgement[30]

Moral Judgement	Positive Praise	Negative Condemn
Veracity *How honest*	truthful, honest, credible, frank, candid, direct, discrete, tactful	dishonest, deceitful, lying, deceptive, manipulative, devious, blunt, blabbermouth
Propriety *How far beyond reproach*	good, moral, ethical, law abiding, fair, just, sensitive, kind, caring, unassuming, modest, humble, polite, respectful, reverent	bad, immoral, evil, corrupt, unfair, unjust, insensitive, mean, cruel, vain, snobby, arrogant rude, discourteous, irreverent

When looked at the same example of expressing feeling in the Helena story below, she also expresses her love's character by the word, *a bubbly vivacious man, wild energy, sharply intelligent, and popular*. It's referring with personal judgement of admiring in direct expression, while in the implicit one she expressing by the word *working in a top security structure*.[31] So, judgement can be expressed directly or implicitly.

> *"He was **working in a top security structure**. It was the beginning of a beautiful relationship. We even spoke about marriage. **A bubbly, vivacious man** who beamed out **wild energy**. **Sharply intelligent**. Even if he was an Englishman, he was **popular** with ail the 'Boer' Afrikaners.*[32]

3) Appreciations

Appreciation specifically called as evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena, which they are valued or not and worth or not. On the other hand, appreciation reworks with feelings as proposition in the

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[30] Martin and White, 53.
[31] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 32.
[32] Martin and Rose, 26.

valuing of things, things people's make and performances they give.[33] and other things like TV shows, films, books, CDs, about paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks, about plays, recitals, parades or spectacles and performances of any kind, feelings about nature be it panoramas and glens, sunrises and sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night and etc.[34]

Appreciation generally divided into people's *reaction* of things (do they catch our attention, do they make us happy), *composition* (the balances and complexity), and the *value* (how innovative, authentic, timely, etc.).[35] and also refers with positive and negative evaluations.

Table 2.4 Kind of Appreciation[36]

Appreciation	Positive	Negative
Reaction: Impact *'did it grab me?'*	arresting, captivating, engaging, fascinating, exciting, moving, lively, dramatic, intense	dull, boring, tedious, dry, ascetic, uninviting, flat, predictable, monotonous
Quality *'did I like it?'*	okay, fine, good, lovely, beautiful, splendid, appealing, enchanting, welcome,	bad, yuk, nasty, plain, ugly, grotesque, repulsive, revolting, off-putting
Composition: Balance *'did it hang together?'*	balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportioned, consistent, considered, logical	unbalanced, discordant, irregular, uneven, flawed, contradictory, disorganized
Complexity *'was it hard to follow?'*	simple, pure, elegant, lucid, clear, precise, intricate, rich, detailed, precise	ornate, extravagant, byzantine, arcane, unclear, woolly, plain, monolithic, simplistic
Valuation:	penetrating,	shallow, reductive,

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[33] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

[34] Martin and Rose, *Working with Discourse*, 2003, 37.

[35] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

[36] Martin and White, 56.

'Was it worthwhile?'	profound, deep, innovative, original, creative, inimitable, exceptional, unique, authentic, real, genuine, valuable, priceless, worthwhile, appropriate, helpful, effective	insignificant, derivative, conventional, prosaic, dime-a-dozen, every day, common, fake, bogus, glitzy, worthless, shoddy, pricey, ineffective, useless, write-off

From these three subsystems of attitude, there are strong links between the appreciation of reaction and affect. And it's important to distinguish the differentiation between construing emotions of someone feels (affect) and ascribing the power to trigger such feelings to things.[37] Below is the example:

Affect   : I'm sad/weeping

Appreciation   : a weepy rendition of the song.

The positive and negative valuation of something (appreciation) also imply the positive and negative judgement of the capacity of someone.[38]

Judgement 'valuation'   : a brilliant scholar

Appreciation 'valuation'   : a penetrating analysis

3. Character

A character is a figure that appears in a literary work such as novel, poetry and drama.[39] This is one of the important elements in a fiction that cannot separated. Asminda calls it as a vital center, because character brings play to life.[40]

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[37] Martin and White, 57.

[38] Martin and White, 58.

[39] Annisa Patmarinanta and Potjut Ernawati, "A Study on Characterization of the Main Character in 'The Fault in Our Stars,'" *Research in English and Education Journal* 1, no. 1 (September 11, 2016): 26–33.

[40] Lusi Fitri Asminda, "The Analysis of Maleficent's Characterization as the Main Character in Maleficent Movie by Robert Tromberg," (Thesis, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2018), http://repository.uinjambi.ac.id/107/.

Character can also be a person, community, race, mental and moral attitude, the quality of reasoning, famous people and characters in literature.[41]

Normally, a story consists of several characters. The most take attention from the audience and become the center of the story is the main character.[42] This is the most important character that usually take a place as a hero or the protagonist in story. Protagonist is the major character whose conflict with the antagonist. The antagonist is the character or force against which the protagonist struggles.[43] The other is the supporting or the minor characters; they belong to help or created the situation and provoke conflict for the main character.[44] the function of it is to illuminate the major or the main character.[45]

According to Kenney, character differ into flat and round. Flat or simple character who have less representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession.[46] This character is static character who do not change from the beginning to the end of the play.[47] Other definition explain that flat character has only one character, and the readers can easily know whether she or he has good or bad character.[48] This character can perform many important functions, it may appear minor role in many serious fictions, and can be a major part in interior fiction.[49]

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[41] Alifia Alvinindyta, "An Analysis of Protagonist and Antagonist Characters in Caroll's Alice's Adventure in Wonderland," (Thesis, Pasundan University Bandung, 2018), 13. http://repository.unpas.ac.id/cgi/users/home?screen=EPrint::Edit&eprintid=40051&stage=core#t.

[42] Alifia Alvinindyta, 13.

[43] Cindy Putri, " The Characterization of The Main Character in Gone Girl Film," (Thesis, State University of Medan, 2017), 5.

[44] Alvinindyta, "An Analysis of Protagonist and Antagonist Characters in Caroll's Alice's Adventure in Wonderland," 14.

[45] Putri, " The Characterization of The Main Character in Gone Girl Film," 5.

[46] William Patrick Kenney, *How to Analyze Fiction*. (New York: Monarch Press, 1933), 28.

[47] M. Muntaqif Latif, "An Analysis of Characterization of the Main Characters in 'the Social Network' Movie Script," (Thesis, IAIN Tulungagung, 2016), 12, https://doi.org/10/APPENDIX%20%28LATIF%29.pdf.

[48] Asminda, "The Analysis of Maleficent's Characterization as the Main Character in Maleficent Movie by Robert Tromberg."

[49] Latif, "An Analysis of Characterization of the Main Characters in 'the Social Network' Movie Script," 11.

In contrast to the flat character, round or complex character is dynamic and grow or develop around the play.[50] So, to understand the round character readers must read or watch the whole story and don't leave out a single event. This character may change over the times and the readers cannot easily guess whether she or he has a good or bad character.[51]

4. Characterization

Character is widely considered as an important element of fictional work especially in novel and play. In the work of fiction, character can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. Through behavior, traits, and descriptions the author describes a character. The process of describing, creating and developing character in a work fiction is called characterization.[52]

Characterization differs into analytical and dramatical way. Analytical way is method that the author explaining the appearances, motives, or thoughts of the characters directly.[53] The author literary tells what he or she wants the readers know about the character. The description can be from narrator, the other characters, or through self-description by the character.

The opposite is dramatical way or indirect characterization. Rather than the analytical, the author explains it through other things, like from what the character do and say, from their environment, appearance and from what other characters

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[50] Latif, 12.

[51] Asminda, "The Analysis of Maleficent's Characterization as the Main Character in Maleficent Movie by Robert Tromberg."

[52] Latif, "An Analysis of Characterization of the Main Characters in 'the Social Network' Movie Script," 13.

[53] Latif, 13.

think of them.[54] Burroway also established methods of indirect characterization in literary work as speech, thoughts, action, and looks.[55]

5. Movie and Its elements

Some people called movie as film or cinema, from that statement it should be had some reason or differential between those. Most people understanding the purposes of movies is for entertaining, and film is considered to be more serious or challenging, it can be critics and scholars' purposes. Then cinema is reserved for groups of films that are considered works of art (e.g., "French cinema"). But when looked from the historical, it seems have the same definition. Cinema was taken from the Greek kinesis ("movement"), originates from the name that filmmaking pioneers Auguste and Louis Lumiere when they exhibited their invention. Film derives from the celluloid strip on which the images that make up, motion pictures were originally captured, cut, and projected, and movies are simply short for motion pictures.[56] So, by the definition movie or film is a motion picture.

Movies are motion picture that designed to create experiences for viewers, it gives illusion of movement and sound and suspends the viewers disbelief to provide a fun and engaging experience.[57] The experiences are often driven by stories centering on characters, but might also develop an idea or explore visual qualities or sound textures. Movies also communicates information and ideas to show the viewer places and ways of life that might not know, it offers ways of

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[54] Latif, "An Analysis of Characterization of the Main Characters in 'the Social Network' Movie Script."

[55] Janet Burroway_ et al, *Writing Fiction_ A Guide to Narrative Craft* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2019).

[56] Richard Meran Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*, Fifth edition (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2016), 3.

[57] Roihani Faiziyah, "An Analysis of Character Education Values in The Main Characters of The Lion King's Movie" (diploma, IAIN PONOROGO, 2021), 23, http://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/17836/.

seeing and feeling that find deeply gratifying.[58] As a work of art, movie is born from the process of creativity, this creativity comes from the author's imagination that might originate from reality or can be adapted from novels, books, or other literature. The creativity formed into scenario or written as movie script.[59]

Films are not only created but produced, it depends on complex technology or machine, and the technique of telling emotion or ideas.[60] In other side, film also made up from several elements consist of character, theme, plot and setting. As was explained before, character is a figure that takes an important place in literary work such as novel, drama, or movie. Normally, character divided into the main character and supporting character. The main character is the most important character that takes a place as a hero or the protagonist, and the opposite is antagonist who have the negative character.[61] Then supporting character belong to help or created the situation and provoke conflict for the main character.[62]

The second element is theme. Theme is the idea or the massage that the filmmakers want to share in their movie.[63] By understanding the theme, the viewers can accommodate the core of the movie. The most common themes that used in movies are love, humanity, technology and etc., in other word, an interesting theme will make people curious to watch the whole story.[64]

The other element is plot. Plot is the way in which events are arranged, it is used to describe everything visibly and audibly present in the film. The kind of

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[58] David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction*, Eleventh edition (New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2016), 2.

[59] Yuliana Wulandari, "The Analysis of Moral Values on 'Front of the Class' Movie and Its Implication on Education" (diploma, IAIN Ponorogo, 2021), http://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/17360/.

[60] Bordwell and Thompson, *Film Art*, 1.

[61] Putri, " The Characterization of The Main Character in Gone Girl Film,"

[62] Alvinindyta, "An Analysis of Protagonist and Antagonist Characters in Caroll's Alice's Adventure in Wonderland,"

[63] Wulandari, "The Analysis of Moral Values on 'Front of the Class' Movie and Its Implication on Education."

[64] Faiziyah, "An Analysis of Character Education Values in The Main Characters of The Lion King's Movie," 26.

plot is exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Exposition is the opening; it's introduced the character or the background of the story. This plot purposed to help the viewer to easily follow the story. Then is rising action, it is a starting point to show conflict in the story. After several conflict was shows, the moment of greatest tension in the story comes out is climax. Climax is the peak of the story that the result sometimes can be seen. After that mostly come with falling action or the cooling down of the tension. And the resolution is final element of plot that ended the conflict.[65]

The last element is setting, which covers the place and time when the character appears, it's being the atmosphere of the movie. Setting is very important, Because the setting consists of the physical details of place, time and social context that affect the character's actions.[66]

6. Synopses of Cars (2006) movie

This film tells the story about Piston Cup racing competition in a world of anthropomorphic vehicles, between retired Strip veteran "The King" Weathers, frequent runner-up Chick Hicks, and the main character Lightning McQueen. During the racing season, McQueen who looks a little arrogant, gets into trouble somewhere, this place is called Radiator Springs. Told that after the race resulted in a draw, McQueen who was on his way to the decider race in California stranded in Radiator Springs, trapped and could not get out. This makes the arrogant and selfless McQueen change drastically, awakened by the life and friends of the residents of Radiator Springs. After a few days of settling down, McQueen was

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[65] Wulandari, "The Analysis of Moral Values on 'Front of the Class' Movie and Its Implication on Education."

[66] Faiziyah, "An Analysis of Character Education Values in The Main Characters of The Lion King's Movie," 26.

spotted by a media entourage and finally entered the final race at the Los Angeles International Speedway.

McQueen, who wasn't ready to leave Radiator Springs yet, was shadowed and unfocused on racing. After a few minutes of racing, an unexpected inhabitant of Radiator Springs arrives and becomes part of team McQueen. He took part in the competition with great enthusiasm. After several time finally the last lap in sight, McQueen was in front and ready to be a winner. But sneaky Chick Hicks grazed The King and fell helplessly out of the way. McQueen who watches it stopped and picked up The King. He remembered of his friend at Radiator Springs, a professional racer who had suffered the same fate. McQueen's heroic action made the audience cheer. Even though the race was won by Chick Hicks, the audience and media praise Lightning's sportsmanship and scorn the Chick's victory. Lightning is offered the Dinoco sponsorship, but he declines and insists on staying with Rust-Eze out of loyalty for their past support. Lightning McQueen go back to the Radiator Springs for reunites and announces that he will be setting up his racing headquarters there, and putting the town back on the map.[67]

B. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher explained the results of this study about the attitude that expressed by Lightning McQueen, the main character of Cars (2006) movie. After collecting and analyzing the data using three types of attitudes in the appraisal system, the researcher found 10 data of affect, 3 data of judgement, and 28 data of appreciation. This data was taken from around 87 data of dialogue and 21 data monologues of Lightning McQueen. The data of attitudes are uttered in the dialog and monolog of Lightning McQueen as follows:

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[67] "Cars" *Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia.* Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 26 October 2022. Web. 26 October 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cars_(film)#Plot

1. Affect

There are three types of affects: un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction. All types can be expressed positively or negatively, and can be known they are explicit or implicit word. In the Lightning McQueen dialogue, the feeling of un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction can be found, both in the positive or negative feeling. Below is the data of affect expressed in the Lightning McQueen dialogue.

Table 2.5 The Finding of the Attitude-Affect

in the Lightning McQueen dialogue

Type of affect	Positive utterances	Negative utterances	Total affect
Un/happiness	-	1	**1**
In/security	2	1	**3**
Dis/satisfaction	3	3	**6**
Total	**5**	**5**	*10*

a. Un/happiness

1) Negative

(D6/Afc/Neg) *Unhappiness*

Lightning McQueen	: What'd you do with my trailer?
Mack	: I parked it at your sponsor's tent.
Lightning McQueen	: What?
Mack	: Gotta make your personal appearance.
Lightning McQueen	: No. No! No, no, no, no!
Lightning McQueen	: I **hate** rusty cars. **(Exp)** **T: 00:14:32**
	This is not good for my image.

| Mack | : They did give you your big break. Besides, it's in your contract. |

b. In/security

1) Positive

(D1/Afc/Pos) *Security*

| Lightning McQueen | : Okay. Here we go. Focus : Speed. **I am speed (Imp)** | **T: 00:00:41** |

(D2/Afc/Pos) *Security*

| Lightning team | : Hey, Lightning! You ready? | |
| Lightning McQueen | : Oh, yeah. Lightning's **ready. (Exp)** | **T: 00:01:12** |

2) Negative

(D5/Afc/Neg) *Insecurity*

Lightning McQueen	: What'd you do with my trailer?	
Mack	: I parked it at your sponsor's tent.	
Lightning McQueen	: **What?**	**T: 00:13:57**

c. Dis/satisfaction

1) Positive

(D3/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

Fans	: I'm Mia.	
Fans	: I'm Tia.	
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We're, like, your biggest fans! Ka-chow!	
Lightning McQueen	: I **love** being me. **(Exp)**	**T: 00:11:30**
Police	: OK, girls, that's it.	

Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We love you, Lightning!

(D9/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

Doc Hudson	: Throw him out of here, Sheriff.	
	I want him out of my courtroom.	
	I want him out of our town!	
	Case dismissed.	
Lightning McQueen	: **Yes! (Exp)**	**T: 00:30:38**

(D17/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

The Rust-Eze	: Ladies and gentlemen,	
Sponsor	Lightning McQueen!	
Lightning McQueen	: You know, the Rust-Eze	**T: 00:15:43**
	Medicated Bumper Ointment	
	team ran **a great race** today.	
	(Exp)	

2) Negative

(D4/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Mack	: Hey, kid! Congrats on the tie.	
Lightning McQueen	: **I don't want to talk about it.**	**T: 00:13:51**
	(Imp) Let's go, Mack. Saddle	
	up.	

(D8/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Lightning McQueen	: Look, I need to get to	
	California as fast as possible.	
	Where am I?	
Mater	: Where are you? Shoot! You're	
	in Radiator Springs. The cutest	
	little town in Carburetor County.	
Lightning McQueen	: **Oh, great. Just great! (Imp)**	**T: 00:28:56**

(D10/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Doc Hudson	: Seems like my mind has been changed for me.
Residents	: Yeah!
Lightning McQueen	: **No! (Exp)** **T: 00:33:30**

2. Judgement

There are two types of judgement: personal judgement and moral judgement. Personal judgement divided into three types of classification, the normality, capacity and tenacity. While moral judgement divided into veracity and propriety. In this study, the writer only found the data of Personal Normality and Moral Propriety. The data expressed in the negative word. Below is the data of judgement expressed in the Lightning McQueen dialogue.

Table 2.6 The Finding of the Attitude-Judgement

in the Lightning McQueen dialogue

Type of judgement	Positive utterances	Negative utterances	Total judgement
Personal Normality	-	1	**1**
Moral Propriety	-	2	**2**
Total	**-**	**3**	*3*

a. Personal – Normality

   1) Negative

   (D12/Judg/Neg) *Normality*

| Lightning McQueen | : What are you doing? Watch out! Look out! Mater? Mater! Mater! Hey, take it easy, Mater! |

Mater	: Oof! Yee-hee!	
Lightning McQueen	**: He's nuts. (Exp)**	**T: 00:59:33**

b. Moral – Propriety

1) Negative

(D11/Judg/Neg) *Propriety*

Lightning McQueen	: Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. **Cause I'm a one-man show. (Imp)**	**T: 00:09:47**
McQueen team	: What? Oh, yeah, right.	
Kori Turbowitz. (The reporter)	: That was a confident Lightning McQueen	

(D13/Judg/Neg) *Propriety*

Lightning McQueen	: I think The King should finish his last race.	
The King	: You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?	
Lightning McQueen	: **This grumpy old racecar** I know once told me something. It's just an empty cup. **(Exp)**	**T: 01:43:18**

3. Appreciation

There are three types of appreciation: reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction itself divided into reaction impact and quality. Then composition divided into balance and complexity. All types can be expressed positively or negatively, and can be known they are explicit or implicit word. Below is the data of appreciation expressed in the Lightning McQueen dialogue.

Table 2.7 The Finding of the Attitude-Appreciation

in the Lightning McQueen dialogue

Type of appreciation	Positive utterances	Negative utterances	Total appreciation
Reaction-impact	2	-	**2**
Reaction-quality	10	7	**17**
Composition-complexity	3	3	**6**
Valuation	-	3	**3**
Total	**15**	**13**	*28*

a. Reaction-impact

   1) Positive

      (D15/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-impact*

      The King   : If you figure that out you just gonna be OK.

      Lightning McQueen   : Oh, yeah, that... That is **T: 00:12:42** **spectacular advice. (Exp)**

                            : Thank you, Mr. The King.

      (D27/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-impact*

      Lightning McQueen   : You know what, old-timer? **T: 00:42:57** That's **a wonderful idea**. Let's race. **(Exp)**

b. Reaction-quality

   1) Positive

      (D7/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

      Harv   : And it is such an honor to be
      (McQueen Agent)   your agent that it almost hurts
                              me to take ten percent of your

winnings. Merchandising. And ancillary rights in perpetuity. Anyway, what a race, champ! I didn't see it, but I heard you were great.

Lightning McQueen : **Thanks,** Harv. **(Exp)**   **T: 00:18:32**

(D14/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen : One winner, 42 losers.

: I eat losers for breakfast.

: Breakfast. Wait, maybe I should have had breakfast.

: A little breck-y could be **good**   **T: 00:00:58** for me. **(Exp)**

(D31/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen : You know, thanks for letting me stay here.

: **It's nice** to be out of the   **T: 01:02:27** impound, and this is... It's great. **(Exp)**

Newly refurbished, right?

Sally   Yeah.

(D32/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen : You know, thanks for letting me stay here.

: It's nice to be out of the   **T: 01:02:27** impound, and this is... **It's great. (Exp)**

Newly refurbished, right?

Sally   Yeah.

(D34/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Hey! Hey, guys! There's one goin' this way. I got it.
	: Come here, little tractor, come **T: 01:15:49** here. Yeah, that's **a good tractor. (Exp)** No, no, no, no, come here

(D36/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Wow.
Doc Hudson	: Huh?
Lightning McQueen	: You're **amazing**! **(Exp)** **T: 01:17:46**

(D37/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Doc, hold it! Seriously, your **T: 01:18:04** driving's **incredible! (Exp)**
Doc Hudson	: Wonderful. Now, go away.

(D38/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Wow! This organic fuel is **T: 01:23:22** **great**! Why haven't I heard about it before? **(Exp)**
Fillmore	: It's a conspiracy, man!

(D39/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Mater	: Ladies and gentle cars, please welcome the new Lightning McQueen!
Lightning McQueen	: Pow! What do you think? **T: 01:24:21** Radiator Springs looks **pretty good** on me. **(Exp)**

(D41/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Mr. Tex	: Still, you know, if there's ever anything I can do for you, just let me know.
Lightning McQueen	: I sure **appreciate** that. **(Exp)** **T: 01:46:00**

2) Negative

(D16/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: I hate rusty cars.
	: This is **not good** for my image. **T: 00:14:34** **(Exp)**
Mack	: They did give you your big break Besides, it's in your contract.

(D20/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Doc Hudson	: This here is Bessie, finest road paving machine ever built. I'm hereby sentencing you to community service.
	: You're gonna fix the road under my supervision.
Lightning McQueen	: What? This place is **crazy**! **T: 00:34:00** **(Exp)**

(D21/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!
Mater	: Hey, what's wrong?
Lightning McQueen	: My lucky sticker's all **dirty.** **T: 00:36:32** **(Imp)**

(D24/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Sally	: It looks awful!

Lightning McQueen	: Well, **it matches** the rest of the town. **(Imp)**	**T: 00:42:06**
Sally	: Oh!	

(D28/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Turn right to go left. Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This **crazy thing** happened... I went right! **(Exp)**	**T: 00:50:30**

(D29/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: While I'm stuck here paving this **stinking road. (Exp)**	**T: 00:51:19**
	: Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco.	

(D30/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: I'm not doing this.	
Mater	: Come on. You'll love it! Tractor-tipping's fun.	
Lightning McQueen	: This is **ridiculous. (Exp)**	**T: 00:54:38**

c. Composition-complexity

1) Positive

(D18/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: Is this Lightning McQueen, the world's fastest racing machine?	
Lightning McQueen	: Is this Harv, **the world's greatest** agent? **(Exp)**	**T: 00:18:16**

(D19/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Hey, thanks for coming, but

we're all set. He's letting me go.

Sally	: He's letting you go?	
Lightning McQueen	: Yeah, your job's **pretty easy** today. **(Exp)**	**T: 00:30:52**

(D33/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Oh, my gosh! Did you know Doc is a famous racecar?	
Police	: Doc? Our Doc?	
Sarge	: Not Doc Hudson.	
Lightning McQueen	: No, no, no, no, it's true! **He's a real racing legend. (Exp)** He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!	**T: 01:05:58**

2) Negative

(D22/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Help me wash this off. Where's he going'?	
Mater	: Oh, he's a little bit shy, and he hates you for killing his flowers.	
Lightning McQueen	: I shouldn't put up with this. I'm a **precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics. (Exp)**	**T: 00:36:58**

(D23/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: I'm a **very famous racecar!** **(Exp)**	**T: 00:37:03**
Luigi	: You are a famous racecar?	

(D26/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: I don't mean to be rude here, but **you probably go zero to**	**T: 00:42:48**

sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years? (Exp)

Doc, Hudson	: Then I reckon you ain't got nothing to worry about.

d. Valuation

1) Negative

(D25/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

Doc Hudson	: Now, scrape it off! Start over again.	
Lightning McQueen	: Hey, look, grandpa, **I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar. (Imp)**	**T: 00:42:28**

(D35/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

Lightning McQueen	: What are you doing with those **old racing tires? (Exp)**	**T: 01:16:13**

(D40/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

The King	: You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?	
Lightning McQueen	: This grumpy old racecar I know once told me something. It's just **an empty** cup. **(Imp)**	**T: 01:43:19**

C. Discussion

Based on the data findings above, it was found 10 data of affect, 3 data of judgement, and 28 data of appreciation. The following is the explanation of each data of attitudes that uttered by Lightning McQueen in the Cars (2006) movie.

1. Affect

According to Martin and White, affect is divided into un/happiness, in/security, and dissatisfaction.[68] In this study, the researcher found these three types in Lightning McQueen's dialogue. Among them, 1 type un/happiness, 3 in/security, and 6 dis/satisfaction. Below is the explanation of each classification.

a. Un/happiness

Un/happiness is the type of affect which discussed feelings or emotions concerned with affairs of the heart, such as sadness, hate, happiness, love and etc. These feelings are probably the first ones that come to mind when thinking about emotions. In this type the feelings divided into positive and negative, or usually call it as happiness and unhappiness.[69] In this chapter, the researcher has collected the type of Un/happiness feelings in the dialogue of Lightning McQueen, the main character in the Cars (2006) movie. The researcher only found 1 types of dialogue that categorized into unhappiness. Below is the discussion of the feeling in the dialogue.

1) Negative

(D6/Afc/Neg) *Unhappiness*

Lightning McQueen : What'd you do with my trailer?
Mack : I parked it at your sponsor's
tent.

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[68] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 49.
[69] Martin and White, 49.

Lightning McQueen	: What?
Mack	: Gotta make your personal appearance.
Lightning McQueen	: No. No! No, no, no, no!
Lightning McQueen	: I **hate** rusty cars. **(Exp)** **T: 00:14:32**
	This is not good for my image.
Mack	: They did give you your big break. Besides, it's in your contract.

The datum above is the dialogue between Mack and McQueen. When McQueen want to go back to his trailer preparing for the decided race in California, Mack as the driver tell McQueen that the trailer is parked behind the sponsor tend. Realizing that, McQueen looked a little shocked and tended to dislike it. He also said that he hates rusty cars with the words "I hate rusty cars.".

McQueen clearly expressed his dislike of rusty cars with the word "hate", he also explained the reason for his dislike with the word "This is not good for my image". McQueen hates rusty cars because McQueen thinks rusty cars are not good for his image or it can be interpreted that McQueen's image will be bad if he relates or interacts with rusty cars. From the dialogue, it can be understood that McQueen does not like or hate rusty cars, this feeling of hatred can be categorized as a feeling of unhappiness, which is a feeling of dislike expressed through the heart towards someone or commonly called the Trigger. Appraisal gives examples of words that refer to unhappiness such as sad, hate, heart-broken, hearted, sorrowful, depressed and etc.[70] Because the word "hate"

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[70] Martin and White, 51.

in McQueen's utterance corresponds to the context of unhappiness in the affect of appraisal system, the researcher concludes that the word "hate" belongs to that category.

b. In/security

In/security is the feelings of peace and anxiety in relation to the environment or others peoples, or emotions that concerned with Eco social. These feelings came out from interaction to others peoples, such as feeling of anxiety, fear, confidence, trust, together and etc.,[71] it's also divided into positive security and negative insecurity. The researcher found 3 types of in/security in the dialogue of Lightning McQueen, the data consist of 1 types insecurity and 2 types of security. Below is the discussion of each data.

1) Positive

(D1/Afc/Pos) *Security*

Lightning McQueen   : Okay. Here we go. Focus

: Speed. **I am speed (Imp)**   **T: 00:00:41**

The datum above is a monologue of lightning McQueen when he was trying to motivated himself before the race time. Lightning McQueen had a habit to talk to himself to convinced and motivate himself before the race was coming.

In the monologue, it can be seen that McQueen tries to focus on his race and says "Speed. I am speed", McQueen said that he was fast or a fast race car. When viewed from the context of the situation, McQueen is motivating himself and convincing himself that he can face or win the race. So, the expression of "Speed. I am speed" is not just an expression

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[71] Martin and White, 49.

that he is a fast car, but a feeling of confidence and trust in himself or his abilities. The researcher assumed that this feeling can be categorized into feelings of security, the feeling of peace, trust or confidence in the environment or activity that will be faced.[72] McQueen believes and confidence that with his speed or ability he can win the race or activity he will face. From this statement the researcher concluded that the utterance "Speed. I am speed" is an expression of McQueen's self-confidence which is included in the category of positive security in affect.

(D2/Afc/Pos) *Security*

Lightning team	: Hey, Lightning! You ready?
Lightning McQueen	: Oh, yeah. Lightning's **ready.** **T: 00:01:12**
	(Exp)

This dialogue takes place between Lightning McQueen and his crew. The dialogue happened when the race was about to start, the crew asked McQueen's condition or readiness about the race, and confidently McQueen said "Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready".

In the dialogue, McQueen used the word "ready" to express his readiness for the upcoming race. He expresses his readiness with enthusiasm or confidence, this can be seen from the words "Oh, yeah." in the utterance "Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready". The word "Oh, yeah." is similar with the word "yes" that used as an affirmative response.[73] McQueen used it to answer his team's question that he's ready for the race, it's clarified again with the words "Lightning's ready". From this

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[72] Martin and White, 49.

[73] Affirmative. (2022). *Merriam-Webster Dictionaries.* Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. *www.merriam-webster.com* Retrieved 5 November 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/affirmative#:~:text=%3A%20with%20an%20affirmative%20reply%20%3A%20with,He%20answered%20in%20the%20affirmative.

statement, it can be interpreted that McQueen's dialogue is an expression of feeling readiness, or an expression of his confidence in the competition which can be said that the activity he will do. In appraisal there is a type of feeling that expresses feelings of pleasure, calm or anxiety about the environment or activity experienced, this type is called in/security.[74] McQueen's utterance can be categorized into the type of security, because it's expressed his readiness or confidence in the race. Feeling ready or confident has the same meaning as confident, trusting, which are some examples of this type. This context is appropriate because McQueen expresses his feelings towards the race in terms of the environment or activity that will be experienced. So, the researcher assumed that the dialogue "Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready" means feeling ready or confident which belongs to the security type in affect.

2) Negative

(D5/Afc/Neg) *Insecurity*

Lightning McQueen	: What'd you do with my trailer?
Mack	: I parked it at your sponsor's tent.
Lightning McQueen	: **What?** **T: 00:13:57**

The utterances above are a dialogue between Mack and McQueen. With a bad feeling McQueen head back to the trailer but the trailer is gone, he asking Mack what happened with the trailer. Mack said that the trailer is parked at the sponsor tend, McQueen who know that looked shocked and said "What?".

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[74] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 49.

The word "what" is generally used in questions to ask for particular information, but also can be used to express surprise or anger.[75] In the dialogue, McQueen used the word "what" is not to question something, but as an expression of shock or to express feelings of surprise at what Mack has said. This feeling of shock leads to negative feelings, because McQueen doesn't like it. McQueen doesn't like having his trailer parked in a sponsor's tent, because he's likely to meet or interact with his sponsor, Rust-Eze. Rust-Eze contains a lot of rusty cars, this is what makes McQueen dislike his sponsor because he thinks rusty cars are not good for his image. Therefore, the researcher assumes the word "what" in McQueen dialogue is a feeling of surprise about something that is not liked. This feeling can be categorized into the type of insecurity in affect, the feelings of dislike, fear or anxiety about the environment or activities faced.[76] McQueen's feelings are included in the feeling of being stunned, startled or surprised, so the researcher concludes that the word "what" belongs to the type of insecurity in affect. [77]

c. Dis/satisfaction

Dis/satisfaction is feelings of achievement and frustration in relation to the activities in which we are engaged. This feeling includes feelings of pleasure or displeasure such as pleased, satisfied, impressed, thrilled, angry, furious, bored, fed up and etc.[78] All of these feelings have to do with what might be considered accomplishments, such as the feeling of pleasure at

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[75] What. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 5 November 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/what?q=what

[76] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 49.

[77] Martin and White, 51.

[78] Martin and White, 50.

winning a race or feelings of anger or annoyance at losing a race. In McQueen dialogue, the researcher found 6 dialogues that belong to the type of dis/satisfaction, 3 of them are feelings of satisfaction and 3 are dissatisfaction. Below is an explanation of each feeling in McQueen's dialogue.

1) Positive

(D3/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

Fans	: I'm Mia.
Fans	: I'm Tia.
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We're, like, your biggest fans! Ka-chow!
Lightning McQueen	: I **love** being me. **(Exp)** T: 00:11:30
Police	: OK, girls, that's it.
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We love you, Lightning!

This datum is dialogue between Lightning McQueen, his fans and Police, after the pers conference. When McQueen is going to the stage, his fandom Mia and Tia came for greeting and express their admiration. McQueen was happy to see their behavior and says "I love being me".

In McQueen's dialogue, the word "love" has the context of an expression of pleasure or McQueen's gratitude for the situation he was experienced. Several fandoms who approached him and expressed their love made McQueen feel happy or pleased. Feelings of pleasure and gratitude can be categorized as feelings of satisfaction, the feelings of joy related to activities or achievements that have been passed.[79] In this context, McQueen's feeling of pleasure is related to his popularity, which can be said to be his achievement. In satisfaction there are several examples of positive feelings such as pleasure or pleased, and thrilled

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[79] Martin and White, 50.

which have the same meaning with McQueen's feelings. From this statement, the researcher assumed that the word "love" in the McQueen's dialogue means a feeling of pleasure towards its popularity, so that word is included in the feeling of satisfaction in affect.

(D9/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

Doc Hudson	: Throw him out of here, Sheriff.
	I want him out of my courtroom.
	I want him out of our town!
	Case dismissed.
Lightning McQueen	: **Yes! (Exp)** **T: 00:30:38**

The utterances above are a dialogue between the citizens of Radiator Springs and McQueen. After waking up and realizing that he is not in California, McQueen was taken to the hall for being judge. He was put on trial because McQueen damaging several city facilities while stranded and arriving at Radiator Springs. Doc Hudson as Judge instead of giving punishment but let McQueen go, this happens because Doc Hudson realized that McQueen was a race car. Doc Hudson who is not known as a former race car, wants McQueen out of town because he doesn't want to deal with race cars. Knowing that, McQueen smiling and said "Yes!", he is happy with the decision because it is very profitable for him.

The word "Yes" used to give an affirmative response, and also to show that peoples are excited or extremely pleased about something that peoples have done or something that has happened.[80] In the context of McQueen dialogue, the word "Yes" is used to give a positive response to

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[80] Yes. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/yes_1?q=yes

the Doc Hudson decision, in the sense that McQueen accepts, agrees or pleased with the decision. McQueen's feelings of pleasure towards doc Hudson's decision can be categorized into feelings of satisfaction. Satisfaction expresses feelings of happy or pleasure towards activities or achievements that are currently or have been passed.[81] McQueen expressed his pleasure with the results of the trial, the results of this trial were included in the achievements of McQueen. From this statement, it can be seen that the context of McQueen's words or feelings fits the category. So, the researcher concludes that the word "yes" in the dialogue above is a feeling of pleasure towards the results of the trial, which is included in the type of satisfaction in affect.

(D17/Afc/Pos) *Satisfaction*

The Rust-Eze Sponsor	: Ladies and gentlemen, Lightning McQueen!	
Lightning McQueen	: You know, the Rust-Eze Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran **a great race** today. **(Exp)**	**T: 00:15:43**

This datum is dialogue between The Rust-Eze Sponsor car and Lightning McQueen. Before McQueen going to the trailer, he suddenly meets and talk to his sponsor team. After a few conversations The Rust-Eze team give time to Lightning McQueen for a little speech. McQueen gave a speech about the cohesiveness, greatness or success of The Rust-Eze Sponsors about the race.

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[81] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 50.

In the dialogue McQueen said "the Rust-Eze Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran a great race today", this expression can be said as lightning McQueen's compliment to the Rust-Eze team. With these words McQueen praised that the Rust-Eze team had done a good race, in the sense of helping or supporting McQueen in the race. However, McQueen's expression tends to be an expression of gratitude for the race. Even though Lightning McQueen didn't win the race and the result was a draw, he still said that the Rust-Eze team including McQueen himself had done a good race, or at least McQueen and the Rust-Eze team have given their best in the race. This feeling of gratitude can be categorized into satisfaction in affect, feelings of pleasure or gratitude for the activities or achievements that have been passed.[82] McQueen has expressed his gratitude for the races or activities he has passed by praising his team by saying "ran a great race". From the statement above, the researcher assumes the words "the Rust-Eze Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran a great race today." Is McQueen expression of gratitude for the race that has been passed, and is included in the type of satisfaction in affect.

2) Negative

(D4/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Mack	: Hey, kid! Congrats on the tie.
Lightning McQueen	: **I don't want to talk about it.** **T: 00:13:51**
	(Imp) Let's go, Mack. Saddle up.

This dialogue is happened after race, McQueen who back on the trailer was greeted by the driver Mack. Mack gives appreciation about the

82 Martin and White, 50.

race, but McQueen said "I don't want to talk about it.", and told Mack to get ready.

Looking at the context of the story, McQueen says "I don't want to talk about it" to express his frustration with the race. In the story, McQueen's race didn't go as smoothly as he wanted, so when Mack talked about the race even though he only expressed his appreciation, McQueen still felt annoyed and fed up. The feeling of annoyance or fed up expressed by McQueen can be categorized into the type of dissatisfaction, the feeling of dislike, or frustration with the activity or achievement obtained.[83] In this category, McQueen's feelings included in the feelings of bored, sick of, fed up or could be angry with the results of the race or his achievements. Looking at the context of McQueen's feelings in accordance with that categorization, the researcher concluded that the word "I don't want to talk about it" is an implicit word of feeling bored, fed up or angry which is included in the type of dissatisfaction.

(D8/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Lightning McQueen	: Look, I need to get to California as fast as possible. Where am I?
Mater	: Where are you? Shoot! You're in Radiator Springs. The cutest little town in Carburetor County.
Lightning McQueen	: **Oh, great. Just great! (Imp)** **T: 00:28:56**

The above utterances are dialogue between Lightning McQueen and Mater. The dialogue is happened after McQueen stranded to the little town called Radiator Springs. In a short story, McQueen is fast asleep in the

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[83] Martin and White, 50.

trailer and accidentally gets thrown from the trailer because Mack is sleepy. McQueen wakes up and tries to catch up Mack, but he doesn't make it and ends up stranded in Radiator Springs. At the morning, McQueen was awakened by Mater one of the residents there and asked where he was. Realized that McQueen wasn't in California with Mack and stranded in an obscure city, he said "Oh, great. Just great!".

In a sentence, the word "great" means the expression very good or pleasant, and also the synonym of the word "good".[84] This word can be used as a compliment or just an expression. When viewed in the dialogue, with the word "great" McQueen gave a positive response to Mater, but if we look deeper into the context, McQueen is questioning his whereabouts, and he's in a place he doesn't want to be. It can be said that the word "great" means an expression of dislike or dissatisfaction with the condition he is experiencing. The condition where he wants to be in California but ends up in an unknown city. This feeling of dissatisfaction can be categorized into dissatisfaction in affect, such as feeling angry, fed up, displeasure, bored, furious to the activities experienced or the achievements achieved.[85] McQueen expressed his displeasure with the conditions or activities he experienced, ending up stranded in a radiator spring after trying to catch Mack to California. From this statement, the context of the McQueen dialogue corresponds to the category of dissatisfaction. Therefore, the researcher assumes the word "great" in the

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[84] Great. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

[85] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 50–51.

McQueen dialogue means a feeling of dissatisfaction or dislike which is included in the type of dissatisfaction in affect.

(D10/Afc/Neg) *Dissatisfaction*

Doc Hudson	: Seems like my mind has been changed for me.
Residents	: Yeah!
Lightning McQueen	: **No! (Exp)** T: 00:33:30

The dialogue above is happened after Sally as one of the smarter residents comes. After McQueen was told to just leave, Sally arrived and reassuring the Doc Hudson and the public by explaining that McQueen should be properly punished. The lawsuit from sally is McQueen was allowed to return to California after repairing the roads. Knowing Doc Hudson agreed to this, making McQueen's feelings change drastically and said "No!"

The word "No" used to give a negative reply or statement and also to express shock or surprise at what somebody has said.[86] In the context of the dialogue above, the word "No" indicates rejection of the Doc Hudson decision. McQueen rejected Doc Hudson's decision to repair the road because it would take time and he had to go to California as soon as possible. The rejection shows a sense of displeasure towards the decision. In affect, the feeling of displeasure is included in the type of dissatisfaction, the feelings of frustration in relation to the activities engaged.[87] This is in accordance with the context experienced by McQueen, he did not like the outcome of the court's decision that befell

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[86] No. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/no_1?q=no

[87] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 50.

him. Therefore, the researcher assumes that the word "No" in the McQueen's dialogue indicates a feeling of displeasure which is included in the type of dissatisfaction in affect.

2. Judgement

In the appraisal system judgement is divided into two types, social esteem and social sanctions. Each of these types is further categorized into several types. Social esteem is divided into normality which discusses how special someone is, capacity about how capable, and tenacity which discusses how dependent someone. Then social sanction divided into veracity which discusses how truth or honest someone and propriety which discussed about ethics.[88] In McQueen's dialogue, the researcher only found 3 types of judgement, 1 of them included in the judgement of normality and 2 of them included in the judgement of propriety. Below is the explanation of each judgement in the dialogue or Lightning McQueen.

a. Personal-Normality

1) Negative

(D12/Judg/Neg) *Normality*

Lightning McQueen   : What are you doing? Watch out! Look out! Mater? Mater! Mater! Hey, take it easy, Mater!

Mater   : Oof! Yee-hee!

Lightning McQueen   **: He's nuts. (Exp)**   **T: 00:59:33**

Above is a dialogue between Mater and Lightning McQueen. After have fun by tipping the Tractor in the field, McQueen and Mater head back to the city. Besides talking, Mater did something crazy and unusual for

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[88] Martin and White, 52.

McQueen, he doing driving backwards around a part of the city with a fast, he keeps doing that and not being careful. Seeing Mater behavior, McQueen laugh and said that Mater is "nuts.".

The word "nuts" sometimes used to express the nature of a person who is eccentric or foolish in behavior.[89] As its synonym, the word "eccentric" considered by other people as a strange or unusual person.[90] From that meaning the both words are dealing with behavior, the evaluation of behavior or character of person is included in the form of judgement. In the McQueen dialogue, he said the word "nuts" to express that Mater's habits were strange, unusual or even crazy because he could harm himself or others. McQueen reveals the word "nuts" was addressed to Mater, which directly he evaluated that the character mater is nuts or eccentric. The character of eccentric included in the negative normality in judgement, it evaluates how special someone is.[91] Even in the movie McQueen expressed by smiling, from that meaning the word "nuts" indicates to negative word of criticize. From this opinion, the researcher concludes that the word "nuts" is included in a negative judgement of normality, which is the evaluation of how special someone, by admire or criticize.

[89] Nuts. (2022). *Collins English Dictionary*. *collinsdictionary.com.* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/nuts

[90] Eccentric. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/eccentric_1?q=eccentric

[91] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 53.

b. Moral-Propriety

1) Negative

(D11/Judg/Neg) *Propriety*

Lightning McQueen	: Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. **Cause I'm a one-man show. (Imp)**	**T: 00:09:47**
McQueen team	: What? Oh, yeah, right.	
Kori Turbowitz. (The reporter)	: That was a confident Lightning McQueen	

The datum above is the dialogue of Lightning McQueen and the reporter, Kori. The dialogue is happened when McQueen on the conference pers after the race, he asked about the race and by his confident McQueen answer all of the question.

In the dialogue McQueen reveals that he doesn't need a crew chief and says "Cause I'm a one-man show". In the context of utterance above, researcher indicates that the word "Cause I'm a one-man show" is a figurative word that means feeling like people can handle things on their own or one-man who can handle anything. McQueen revealed that he didn't need a crew chief and believed he could do the race on his own. The other person confirmed that McQueen is confident with this statement. The behavior of a person when they feel more important than the other and kindly rude or not considered about other people is the meaning of arrogance.[92] The researcher assumed that the word "Cause I'm a one-man show" is an expression of can do everything on its own and does not need

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[92] Arrogance. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 November 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/arrogance?q=arrogance

the help of others which refers to arrogant nature. So, the researcher concludes that McQueen's character is arrogant. Arrogant in appraisal system is included as character, and the type of evaluation who dealing with character is judgement. Judgement who dealing with ethics such as kind, caring, cruel, and arrogant is included in the judgement of propriety.[93] Cause arrogant shows a negative word, the researcher concludes that McQueen character of "arrogant" is included as a negative judgement of propriety.

(D13/Judg/Neg) *Propriety*

Lightning McQueen	: I think The King should finish his last race.	
The King	: You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?	
Lightning McQueen	: **This grumpy old racecar** I know once told me something. It's just an empty cup. **(Exp)**	**T: 01:43:18**

This datum is a dialogue between Lightning McQueen and The King. When in the last lap of race in California, McQueen stop before the finish line. He stops and go back for helping The King who fell helplessly out of the way. The King said that McQueen was losing the Piston Cup just for helping him. Besides that, McQueen just smile and talking about the meaning of Piston Cup.

In the dialogue, McQueen said "This grumpy old racecar", those words are used by McQueen to refer with one of the residents of the radiator springs, namely Doc Hudson. When McQueen called Doc Hudson by the word "grumpy old racecar", he also evaluated that Doc Hudson is

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[93] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 53.

grumpy. The word grumpy has synonym bad-tempered which means person becomes angry and annoyed easily.[94] This is in accordance with the behavior or nature of doc Hudson who is often gloomy and angry with McQueen. This word "grumpy" included in the character evaluation, and appraisal system categorizes it into a type of judgement. The word "grumpy" is included in the type of judgement propriety which discusses ethics, such as bad, immoral, evil, sensitive, kind, and caring.[95] Because the word "grumpy" tends to a negative character, therefore the researcher concludes that the word "grumpy" in McQueen dialogue is included in the judgement of negative property.

3. Appreciation

As evaluation of things such as natural phenomena, or the value of things, appreciation divided into reactions, composition, and the valuation. Reaction discussed about do things catch our attention or usually called reaction-impact, and do things please us which called reaction-quality. Then composition divided into balance which evaluate about do things hang together and complexity about how hard things to be follow. And the valuation which discussed how innovative, authentic or was things worthwhile.[96] In McQueen dialogue, the researcher found 28 appreciations, which 2 belong to reaction-impact, 17 reaction-quality, 6 composition-complexity, and 3 valuations. Below is the explanation of each classification.

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[94] Bad-tempered. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bad-tempered

[95] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 53.

[96] Martin and White, 56.

a. Reaction-impact

This type discussed about do things catch or grab our attention, such as words arresting, captivating, engaging, fascinating, exciting, moving, lively, dramatic, and intense which belongs to the positive appreciation. And also, the words dull, boring, tedious, dry, ascetic, uninviting, flat, predictable, and monotonous as the negative appreciation.[97] In reaction of impact, the researcher only found 2 types of dialogues that classify in this classification. The data consist of 2 positives dialogues. Below is the explanation of each data.

1) Positive

(D15/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-impact*

The King	: If you figure that out you just gonna be OK.	
Lightning McQueen	: Oh, yeah, that... That is **spectacular advice. (Exp)**	**T: 00:12:42**
	: Thank you, Mr. The King.	

The datum above is a dialogue between The King and Lightning McQueen when the race was done. The King gives judgement and advice to McQueen about being a good race car. Instead of listening to The King's advice, McQueen envisions becoming the next Dinoco race car, the sponsor of The King who will soon be abandoned due to retirement. Even he did not hear the advice, McQueen still gives feedback to The King, he said "Oh, yeah, that... That is spectacular advice".

In the dialogue, McQueen used the word "spectacular" to appreciate The King's advice. Even though McQueen doesn't listen to all the advice

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[97] Martin and White, 56.

from The King, he still listened to advice about having a good team. This advice made McQueen interested and imagined to have a sponsor like Dinoco, which is filled with a capable team and good facilities. It can be said that the word "spectacular" also an expression of interest in the advice that The King has given. The word "spectacular" has the meaning of exciting or interesting.[98] In appreciation, the word "exciting" is included in the positive reaction of impact, about how interesting something is, or did it grab people.[99] McQueen expressed his appreciation or interest in The King's advice with the word "spectacular", this shows that the advice given by The King is good and interesting. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the word "spectacular" in the dialogue is included in the form of reaction impact in appreciation.

(D27/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-impact*

Lightning McQueen : You know what, old-timer? **T: 00:42:57**
That's **a wonderful idea**. Let's
race. **(Exp)**

The above utterance is from McQueen, after he got challenged by Doc Hudson. He was challenged to do a race with Doc Hudson, in exchange for the winner being given freedom and the loser fixing the road. McQueen, think he had a big chance to win, so he accepts that challenge and says "That's a wonderful idea."

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[98] Spectacular. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/spectacular
[99] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

The word "wonderful" has a meaning extremely good, pleasant, enjoyable, or likeable.[100] In the context of the dialogue, McQueen used the word "wonderful" to express that the idea given by doc Hudson is good or interesting for McQueen. McQueen was interested to the idea because he would most likely have the benefit. The idea is a race, with the winning bet being able to leave the radiator spring and the loser fixing the road. Knowing his racing opponent was an ordinary old car, McQueen who is a racer is very confident and expresses his interest with the word "wonderful idea.". In appraisal this word can be categorized into appreciation of reaction impact, the appreciation of something whether it interesting or not. McQueen expressed his interest in doc Hudson's idea with the words "wonderful", it can be said that the word "wonderful" is an expression of interest, like the word "sensational" that Martin exemplified in the appreciation table[101], the word "sensational" also a synonym for the word "wonderful".[102] From this statement, the researcher assumes that the word "wonderful" is included in the category of reaction impact in appreciation.

b. Reaction-quality

In reaction of quality, the things evaluated from the eyes of do things please us or did I like those things. For example, the words okay, fine, good, lovely, beautiful, splendid, appealing, enchanting, welcome, as the positive evaluation and the words bad, yuk, nasty, plain, ugly, grotesque, repulsive, revolting, off-putting for the negative evaluation.[103] The researcher found

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[100] Wonderful. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wonderful

[101] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

[102] Sensational. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sensational

[103] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

quite a lot of dialogues that belongs to this classification. The data consist of 17 dialogues, which 10 dialogues is positive appreciation and 7 is negative. Below is the explanation of each data.

1) Positive

(D7/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: And it is such an honor to be your agent that it almost hurts me to take ten percent of your winnings. Merchandising. And ancillary rights in perpetuity. Anyway, what a race, champ! I didn't see it, but I heard you were great.
Lightning McQueen	: **Thanks,** Harv. **(Exp)** **T: 00:18:32**

The above dialogue is between McQueen and his agent Harv. When he on the way to the decided race in California, McQueen are in call with his agent Harv. Harv was talking about the business and the race, but McQueen answer it by "Thanks, Harv". Different with before, it seems Harv is someone important to McQueen, so he doesn't feel bad when talking about race with Harv.

By the meaning, "thanks" is a words or actions that show people are grateful or pleased about something, and also an expression of appreciation.[104] According to the context in the dialogue, with the word "thanks" McQueen appreciated Harv's praise for his driving prowess. This word is also an expression of pleasure or gratitude for the praise given. McQueen's expression is positive, because there is no rejection of what is

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[104] Thanks. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/thanks

being said about him. Seeing this explanation, the researcher categorizes the word "thanks" is included in appreciation of reaction quality, the appreciation of how much people likes things. McQueen expressed his liking only with the words "Thanks Harv", which denotes normal liking. In contrast to the word "thank you very much", which shows feelings of liking or liking too much.

(D14/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen   : One winner, 42 losers.

: I eat losers for breakfast.

: Breakfast. Wait, maybe I should have had breakfast.

: A little breck-y could be **good**   **T: 00:00:58** for me. **(Exp)**

This monologue was happened when Lightning McQueen preparing for his race. McQueen motivated himself before the race and unfortunately talked about breakfast. He was thinking about consuming a little breck-y which is a car food in the context, before the race.

In the monologue, McQueen used the word "could be good" to express that it would be good for him to consume breck-y before the race, this is also an expression that breck-y is a good thing. McQueen said breck-y is a good thing with the word "good", this word signifies an evaluation of the quality or function of the product, and it can be said that McQueen likes breck-y. McQueen's expression can be categorized into appreciation of the quality of thing, the appreciation of how good something or how much someone likes something, such as okay, fine,

good, lovely, bad, nasty, and ugly.[105] Because the context of McQueen's monologue is in accordance with the categorization, the researcher assumes the word "good" is a positive evaluation of breck-y which is included in the positive reaction of quality in appreciation.

(D31/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: You know, thanks for letting me stay here.	
	: **It's nice** to be out of the impound, and this is... It's great. **(Exp)**	**T: 01:02:27**
	Newly refurbished, right?	
Sally	Yeah.	

This datum is a dialogue between Lightning McQueen and Sally. After have fun doing Tractor-tipping's with Mater, McQueen goes to the Cozy Cone. He was invited by Sally to sleep at his inn as expression of gratitude for repairing the roads so well. McQueen chatted with Sally about Mater and something. Before take a rest, McQueen expressed pleasure at his condition, he said "it's nice to be out of the impound".

The word "nice" has a meaning pleasant, enjoyable, or satisfactory[106], which means something that is liked. In this dialogue, McQueen used the word "nice" to express his preference for getting out of impound, which in that context is sleeping somewhere other than impound. He revealed that sleeping outside the impound is a good thing for him, or he feels comfortable or enjoyed being outside the impound. This expression can also be said as an evaluation of the conditions experienced

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[105] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

[106] Nice. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/nice

outside the impound. This evaluation can be categorized into appreciation of reaction-quality, which is an evaluation of how much people like things such as good, lovely, fine, bad, and nasty.[107] Because McQueen used the word "nice" to express his pleasure and the word "nice" is also the synonym of good and lovely, the researcher can assume that the word "nice" belongs to that type. From this statement, it can be said that the context of McQueen's dialogue is in accordance with this classification, so the researcher assumes the word "nice" belongs to this type.

(D32/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: You know, thanks for letting me stay here.
	: It's nice to be out of the impound, and this is... **It's great.** **(Exp)** **T: 01:02:27**
	Newly refurbished, right?
Sally	Yeah.

These utterances are a dialogue between Sally and McQueen. After saying his grateful for letting stay out of impound which is in the Sally lodging. McQueen evaluates the lodging by the word "It's great".

The word great can be interpreted as something good or refers to a positive word, because it used to express very good or pleasant things.[108] In the dialogue McQueen used the word "great" to state that sally's inn is great whether it's beautiful, clean or organized, this great condition because it's newly renovated. That word can also be said as an

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[107] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

[108] Great. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

appreciation, because McQueen used that word to compliment the inn that Sally gave as a thank you, so McQueen appreciated the inn with a positive expression. This appreciation can be categorized into reaction of quality, the appreciation of something whether people like it or not. Because McQueen expresses his fondness for the newly refurbished inn, the researcher assumes that the word "great" in McQueen's words is included in the positive appreciation of reaction quality.

(D34/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen : Hey! Hey, guys! There's one goin' this way. I got it.
: Come here, little tractor, come here. Yeah, that's **a good tractor. (Exp)** No, no, no, no, come here   **T: 01:15:49**

This datum is a Lightning McQueen monologue. In evening time, it seems Mater made a mistake so a lot of Tractors are loose. Radiator Spring residents try to calm the tractor and catch it. McQueen saw a tractor going the other way and he helped to catch it. He coaxed him carefully and said "Yeah, that's a good tractor".

Those words are an expression of praise, which McQueen expressed to the tractor. McQueen praised the tractor which was easy to manage with the word "good tractor". In this context, it can be said that McQueen's praise is used to appreciate the tractor who wants to be regulated and follows McQueen's words. The appreciation can be categorized into appreciation of reaction quality. This appreciation is used to express how

much people like something such as lovely, good, fine, bad, and nasty.[109].

In the dialogue, it can be said that McQueen likes tractors that are easy to

manage, so he gives appreciation with the word "good tractor". Because

the context of McQueen's monologue is in accordance with this type, the

researcher assumes the word "good" is included in the appreciation of

reaction quality.

(D36/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Wow.	
Doc Hudson	: Huh?	
Lightning McQueen	: You're **amazing**! **(Exp)**	**T: 01:17:46**

This dialogue happened after Doc Hudson practice his race skill.

McQueen who saw the Doc Hudson driving skill stunned and a little in

disbelief. He came to Doc Hudson and said "You're amazing".

The word amazing means very surprising, especially in a way that

you like or admire.[110] In dialogue McQueen used the word "amazing" to

express his pleasure and admiration for doc Hudson. McQueen was

delighted and amazed at the great driving skills of doc Hudson, especially

seeing him for the first time. He expressed his praise with the word

"amazing" not just with the word "good", which means doc Hudson's skill

is very good and makes McQueen stunned to see it. The word "amazing"

can also be said as an appreciation of doc Hudson's driving skills. The

feelings of shock, admiration, and amusement for doc Hudson's driving

skills can be categorized into appreciation of reaction quality, the

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[109] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.
[110] Amazing. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/amazing?q=amazing

assessment of something whether people like it or please it. Because in the dialogue, McQueen felt entertained, amazed or liked with Doc Hudson's driving skills, the researcher concluded that the word "amazing" included in the appreciation of reaction quality.

(D37/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Doc, hold it! Seriously, your driving's **incredible! (Exp)**	**T: 01:18:04**
Doc Hudson	: Wonderful. Now, go away.	

The dialogue above is happened after Doc Hudson take a little race. After realizing that McQueen was watch his race practice, he tries not to talk and leaves. Still with a fascinated face McQueen praises Doc Hudson great driving skills, he said "Seriously, your driving's incredible!".

The context of this dialogue is the same as the previous dialogue, McQueen praises doc Hudson because he feels happy and impressed with doc Hudson's driving skills. In this dialogue McQueen expresses it with the word "incredible". "Incredible" is used to express something impossible or very difficult to believe.[111] The use of the word incredible in the above sense is in accordance with the context of the McQueen dialogue. He was surprised, amazed and used the word incredible to praise the Doc Hudson driving skills. It could also be argued that McQueen didn't believe in Doc Hudson's driving skills, as it was the first time, he'd seen him race and knowing that Doc Hudson was an old car it was nearly impossible to do that. This utterance signifies McQueen's fondness for Doc Hudson's driving skills. In the appraisal system, this is included in the

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[111] Incredible. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/incredible?q=incredible

reaction of quality, which is a type of appreciation that evaluates how much peoples like something, such as lovely, good, fine, bad, and nasty.[112] Because the word incredible expresses praise and liking, the researcher assumes that the word "incredible" in McQueen dialogue is included in the positive reaction of quality in appreciation.

(D38/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Wow! This organic fuel is **great**! Why haven't I heard about it before? **(Exp)**	**T: 01:23:22**
Fillmore	: It's a conspiracy, man!	

This datum is a dialogue between McQueen and Fillmore. In a short story, McQueen was finished his fixing road. The residents told McQueen to hurry back to California to prepare for the race, but McQueen wants to stay for a while to try various Radiator Springs products and take a little bit rest. That dialogue is happened when McQueen trying the organic fuel by Fillmore. When he tries the fuel, he says "Wow! This organic fuel is great!".

"Great" is a synonym of the word good or nice which means pleasant or very good.[113] In that dialogue, McQueen used this word to express that the organic fuel is great, which is very good or good for McQueen. He revealed that the fuel is good and also refers with something that he didn't eat before, by questioned of why organic fuels he had never known before also emphasize that the fuel is good or unique. That word related to liking, the McQueen's fondness for the organic fuel. In appreciation, this is

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[112] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.
[113] Great. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

included in the reaction of quality, which is an evaluation of how much peoples like something such as good, fine, bad, nasty.[114] Because McQueen expresses his fondness for organic fuel, the researcher assumes that the word "great" in McQueen dialogue is included in the positive appreciation in the reaction of quality.

(D39/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Mater	: Ladies and gentle cars, please welcome the new Lightning McQueen!	
Lightning McQueen	: Pow! What do you think? Radiator Springs looks **pretty good** on me. **(Exp)**	**T: 01:24:21**

After McQueen trying a few products of Radiator Spring, he and all of the residents take a little party on the new road. McQueen and the citizens want to surprise Sally with the new look of Lightning McQueen's with Radiator Springs style. When Sally comes, people lined up and Mater introduced the new Lightning McQueen. McQueen talked with Sally and asked about his looks. McQueen said "Radiator Springs looks pretty good on me.".

The word "good" relates to something beautiful, suitable, and agreeable[115], which matches with McQueen utterance. He used the word good to express that the radiator spring style is good for him, or looks beautiful. He expresses it with the word "pretty good", which means good which is not excessive or good enough. In the appraisal system, this word

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[114] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.
[115] Good. (2022). *Merriam-Webster.* Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. *merriam-webster.com.* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/good

can be categorized into appreciation of reaction quality, an appreciation of how good or how much someone likes something. In the dialogue, it can be said that McQueen expressed his preference for the radiator spring style with the word "pretty good". Therefore, the researcher concludes that the word "pretty good" is an evaluation that included in the type of reaction of quality in appreciation.

(D41/Apr/Pos) *Reaction-quality*

Mr. Tex	: Still, you know, if there's ever anything I can do for you, just let me know.
Lightning McQueen	: I sure **appreciate** that. **(Exp)** **T: 01:46:00**

These utterances are dialogue between McQueen and Mr. Tex the CEO of Dinoco. After the race was done, McQueen head back to the sponsor tend to meet his friends. Mr. Tex as CEO of Dinoco who sponsored The King was touched by the way Lightning McQueen treated his rival. He offered McQueen to be the next face of Dinoco, which is McQueen's dream sponsor. But considering the kindness of his friends at sponsorship Rust-Eze, McQueen refuse it. Mr. Tex understands and appreciates McQueen's answer, but still offers help if McQueen needs it.

In the dialogue, McQueen said "I sure appreciate that.". The word appreciate can be used for thanking someone or showing the feeling of grateful.[116] McQueen used this expression to answer as well as an expression that he appreciates the help from Mr. Tex. This is related to feelings gratitude dan liking for the help. This feeling can be categorized

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[116] Appreciate. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/appreciate

into the appreciation of reaction quality, an appreciation of how much someone likes things. From this statement, the researcher assumes that the word "appreciate" in McQueen's dialogue belongs to the type of positive reaction of quality.

2) Negative

(D16/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen   : I hate rusty cars.

                           : This is **not good** for my image.   **T: 00:14:34**
                            (Exp)

Mack   : They did give you your big break

                          Besides, it's in your contract.

The above dialogue takes place between Lightning McQueen and his trailer driver's Mack. When McQueen want to go to the trailer, he was in a bad mood because he had to enter the sponsorship tend to get to the trailer. He didn't like it, because he might have to talk to his team sponsor. McQueen doesn't like his own Sponsor because it's full of rusty cars.

In the dialogue, McQueen said "This is not good for my image". The word "not good" is used by McQueen to express that it is not good for his image to coexist with Rusty Cars. McQueen felt his image would go down or bad when dealing with them. This word can also indicate McQueen's evaluation of rusty cars. McQueen evaluates rusty cars as well as the consequences of interacting with them. So, the thing that is evaluated is side by side or dealing with Rusty cars. The word not good is an antonym

of good, or a synonym of bad.[117] In the appraisal system, this word is included in the appreciation of quality, about how much someone likes something.[118] McQueen expressed his views on rusty cars with the word "not good", that's indicated McQueen's dislike. Therefore, the researcher concluded that McQueen's word is included as a negative reaction of quality.

(D20/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Doc Hudson	: This here is Bessie, finest road paving machine ever built. I'm hereby sentencing you to community service.
	: You're gonna fix the road under my supervision.
Lightning McQueen	: What? This place is **crazy**! **T: 00:34:00**
	(Exp)

This dialogue takes place between Lightning McQueen and Doc Hudson, when McQueen is introduced to the punishment he will carry out. McQueen finally being judge, cause Sally's arrival is actually to convince the public and Doc Hudson to give Lightning McQueen a proper punishment. McQueen being judge for fixing the road which he has broken. He has to fix by using Bessie, the paving machine.

In dialogue McQueen says "This place is crazy". This phrase was uttered after Doc Hudson declared Lightning McQueen's punishment. McQueen was punished for doing community service by repairing the road he had damaged. McQueen, who just learned of his sentence, was shocked

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[117] Bad. (2022). *THESAURUS.COM.* Dictionary.com, LLC. *thesaurus.com* Retrieved 24 November 2022, from https://www.thesaurus.com/browse/bad

[118] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

and said "This place is crazy". This phrase was uttered as McQueen's annoyance with the punishment given to him as well as McQueen's evaluation of the place. In this context, the word "place" that McQueen means is residents who have given punishment, who is considered abnormal by McQueen or who has judged McQueen. So, the word "place" can be said to be the residents of Radiator Springs. McQueen said that the place or the people there were crazy. The word crazy that McQueen meant was giving arbitrary and unreasonable punishments. McQueen, who is a race car, was told to repair the road by operating a road paving machine, which for him was abnormal and inappropriate. It can be said that McQueen did not like the punishment and evaluated that the residents of Radiator Springs were crazy. This evaluation can be categorized into appreciation of reaction quality, the evaluation of how much someone likes something. The word crazy in general means stupid or not reasonable.[119] This word is similar to the word's grotesque, off-putting, or bad, which are used to indicate that something is unreasonable, unpleasant or bad. McQueen reveals that the residents who gave him the punishment are crazy, in the sense that the punishment given to him does not make sense or is unpleasant for McQueen. Because the context of McQueen's expression is in accordance with this categorization, the researcher assumed that the word "crazy" is an expression of McQueen's feelings of dislike and evaluation of the city of Radiator Springs and its inhabitants, which is included in the appreciation of reaction quality.

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[119] Crazy. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 24 November 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/crazy

(D21/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!
Mater	: Hey, what's wrong?
Lightning McQueen	: My lucky sticker's all **dirty.**　　**T: 00:36:32**
	(Imp)

The situation above is the dialogue when McQueen is serving a road repair punishment. When McQueen running the paving machine, accidently he got splashed by the hot asphalt. The asphalt hits McQueen's proud striker.

In the dialogue, McQueen says that his lucky stickers were dirty. The word "dirty" means not clean and used to express unclean substance.[120] In the appraisal system there are several words used to express dislike of something, such as bad, nasty, and ugly, these words are categorized into appreciation of negative reaction quality.[121] McQueen word can be categorized into this type, because with the word "dirty" McQueen tends to express his dislike of the condition of his lucky sticker and also the word dirty is a synonym for nasty. In the context of the dialogue, it can be said that McQueen also doesn't like the conditions he is in, his dislike is expressed by the phrase his lucky sticker which should be in good condition but dirty. It can be likened to a well-maintained Lucky sticker's representing good condition or bringing luck. Whereas what happens is that the sticker that brings luck is dirty, meaning the luck has disappeared. This can be said to be the cause of McQueen's dislike of the conditions he is experiencing. Because implicitly McQueen used the word dirty to

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[120] Dirty. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/dirty_1?q=dirty

[121] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

express his dislike for the conditions he experienced, and in general the word dirty is an evaluation of something that refers to a negative appreciation in reaction quality, the researcher assumed the word dirty is included in this categorization.

(D24/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Sally	: It looks awful!
Lightning McQueen	: Well, **it matches** the rest of the **T: 00:42:06**
	town. **(Imp)**
Sally	: Oh!

The above utterances are dialogue between Lightning McQueen and Sally. The situation is McQueen finished his judgement to paving the street in one hour. The work that should completed in five days he did it for one hour. McQueen finished it so bad, that makes people who saw it shocked and sally said "It looks awful!".

McQueen answer it by the word "it matches the rest of the town". The word "it" in the sentence "it matches" refers to the word awful, which is Sally's expression of McQueen's work in repairing roads. McQueen uses Sally's word "awful" to evaluate that "the awful street" fits the town. So indirectly McQueen said the town is awful. The word awful is a negative word, which means very bad or unpleasant.[122] In the context of a sentence, this word is included in the appreciation of reaction quality, the evaluation of how much people like something, such as good, fine, bad, or nasty.[123] Awful has a synonym for nasty or very bad, which refers to dislike of something. McQueen reverses Sally's dislike of the roadworks in the same

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[122] Awful. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/awful_1?q=awful

[123] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

way to evaluate the town of Radiator Springs, so McQueen implicitly reveals that he dislikes the city either. From this explanation, the researcher assumes that the word "it matches" is McQueen's evaluation of radiator springs which refers to the word "awful" spoken by Sally, so the word "it" means "awful" which is included in negative appreciation, in the category of reaction of quality.

(D28/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen	: Turn right to go left. Guess **T: 00:50:30** what. I tried it. You know what? This **crazy thing** happened... I went right! **(Exp)**

This utterance is monologue of Lightning McQueen. While paving the road McQueen mutters about the advice given by Doc Hudson on how to drive on dusty roads. When he tried to beat the turn that made him fall into the bush and lose from Doc Hudson, McQueen didn't get it. Seeing that McQueen looks desperate, Doc Hudson came over and gave some advice. McQueen instead of feeling guided, he laughs at the advice that seems unreasonable. But finally, he tries it because he a little bit curious.

In this story, McQueen follows the advice given by Doc Hudson on how to turn on a dusty track. McQueen, who at first did not believe and underestimated the suggestion, finally tried it. When he finished trying, McQueen was irritated because the suggestion he considered ridiculous had really sent him off the cliff. He expressed his frustration with the words "This crazy thing happened". The word crazy thing that McQueen meant was the word "I went right" in the sense of falling into the abyss. He said that when he goes to the right or turns to the right is crazy, it is

because he will fall into the abyss. So, McQueen revealed that going to the right is a crazy thing because there are bad consequences to be had from doing so. This expression can be said as McQueen's evaluation of the word "I went right", an evaluation that going to the right is a crazy thing. This evaluation can be categorized into appreciation of reaction quality, which is an evaluation of how much someone likes something, such as good, bad, lovely or ugly.[124] In these words, it can be assumed that McQueen doesn't like the context of turning to the right which makes him fall into the abyss, so that makes him give a negative evaluation with the word "this crazy thing". From this statement, the researcher assumes that the word "this crazy thing" is a negative evaluation expressed by McQueen regarding Doc Hudson's suggestion, "Turn right to go left", which is a negative reaction of quality

(D29/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen : While I'm stuck here paving **T: 00:51:19** this **stinking road. (Exp)**

: Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco.

The above monologue is the lament of Lightning McQueen. McQueen complains about his supposed condition in California but gets stuck in Radiator springs. He was annoyed and mocked the street.

In the dialogue McQueen said "While I'm stuck here paving this stinking road, Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco". These words are an expression of McQueen's annoyance at what Chicks is doing as well as the condition he is in. He is annoyed because the one who should

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[124] Martin and White, 56.

schmooze Dinoco is McQueen, but in reality, he is paving the stinking road. In the dialogue McQueen says "paving this stinking road.", these words can be said as an expression of the condition of the road as well as McQueen's evaluation of the road. McQueen said that the road is stinking. The word "stinking" has the property of an odor that is often avoided or disliked, because it has a very strong unpleasant smell.[125] It is different from its antonyms such as aromatic, fragrant, which have the characteristic of a favorable smell. It can be concluded that the word stinking is a negative word and aromatic is a positive word. McQueen didn't say he didn't like the stinking road, but rather that he was in a state of disrepute or disfavor. He compares his condition of doing dirty things to the condition of his opponent Chick who has the opportunity to play with a Dinoco sponsorship. Since McQueen compared that the conditions were bad, it could be argued that "paving this stinking road" was something he neither wanted nor liked. In appreciation, the categorization that discusses liking or disliking with something is a reaction of quality. McQueen implicitly doesn't like the condition; the researcher assumes that the expression "paving this stinking road" is a negative appreciation in the type of reaction of quality.

(D30/Apr/Neg) *Reaction-quality*

Lightning McQueen   : I'm not doing this.
Mater   : Come on. You'll love it!
                 Tractor-tipping's fun.

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[125] Stinking. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 November 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/stinking_1?q=stinking

Lightning McQueen   : This is **ridiculous. (Exp)**   **T: 00:54:38**

The datum above is a dialogue between McQueen and Mater. While fixing the road, McQueen got invited by Mater to do something crazy at night. In addition, Mater is assigned to keep McQueen from escaping. McQueen rejected at that time, because he had to finish the paving road as soon as possible, but Mater taunts McQueen that he just can't handle a dirt. McQueen felt challenging and accept it. When the night has come, McQueen suddenly reject it by the face a little bit scared. Even Mater persuades that McQueen will love it, he still felt this activity is unnormal and says "This is ridiculous".

The word "ridiculous" used by McQueen to evaluate Tractor-tipping's activities, this is also an expression of his dislike for the activity. The word "ridiculous" means stupid or unreasonable.[126] McQueen said that the Tractor-tipping activity is a stupid thing, because it plays with surprising a sleeping tractor. With the word "ridiculous" McQueen expresses his distaste for Tractor-tipping, and arguably a negative evaluation. In appraisal, evaluation of something that is liked or disliked is categorized into appreciation of reaction quality, such as the words good, lovely, bad, and nasty.[127] McQueen's words are included in the negative reaction quality, because he doesn't like it and tends to be a negative word. Looking at the context of McQueen's words in accordance with the categorization, the researcher concludes that the word "ridiculous" belongs to the type of negative reaction quality in appreciation.

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[126] Ridiculous. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 30 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/ridiculous?q=ridiculous

[127] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

c. Composition-complexity

In this classification, the things evaluated from how hard those things to follow, such as the words simple, pure, elegant, lucid, clear, precise, intricate, rich, detailed, precise as the positive evaluation. And ornate, extravagant, byzantine, arcane, unclear, woolly, plain, monolithic, simplistic as the negative evaluation.[128] The researcher found 6 data in this classification, the data consist of 3 positive dialogues and 3 negative dialogues. Below is the explanation of each data.

1) Positive

(D18/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: Is this Lightning McQueen, the world's fastest racing machine?
Lightning McQueen	: Is this Harv, **the world's greatest** agent? **(Exp)** T: 00:18:16

The situation above is conversation between McQueen and his private agent Harv. When McQueen on the way to the race in California, McQueen had a call by his agent Harv inside the trailer. Before their talking about race and the next plan, they are praising each other.

In the dialogue, it can be seen that McQueen and Harv are praising each other, Harv says that McQueen is the world's fastest racing machine and McQueen said that Harv is the world's greatest agent. In McQueen's words, he revealed that Harv is the greatest agent in the world. In this

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[128] Martin and White, 56.

context, the word great also means extremely good in ability or quality,[129] so McQueen says that Harv has very good qualities or abilities as an agent. Not only that, McQueen amplified again with the word "the world's greatest", which made Harv a very good agent, and the best in the world. This praise can be categorized into an appreciation in appraisal system, which tends to be a type of composition of complexity. Composition of complexity discusses how hard things to be followed, like the word rich, precise, detailed, elegant or simple.[130] McQueen said that Harv is the world's greatest agent. This predicate can be said to be a predicate that is difficult for everyone to have and not everyone can have it, "the world's greatest" relate to the experiences or achievements that Harv has achieved. This shows that the word "the world's greatest agent" is an achievement that is difficult to follow, such as the word rich or elegant. From this statement, the researcher assumes McQueen's praise or evaluation of Harv, the word "the world's greatest agent" is included in the category of positive composition of complexity.

(D19/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Hey, thanks for coming, but we're all set. He's letting me go.	
Sally	: He's letting you go?	
Lightning McQueen	: Yeah, your job's **pretty easy** today. **(Exp)**	**T: 00:30:52**

This datum is a dialogue between McQueen and Sally, one of the residents of Radiator Spring. In a short story, McQueen is stranded in a

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[129] Great. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 24 November 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

[130] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

small town called Radiator Spring after being separated from Mack's trailer. He got stranded and accidentally damaged the city's facilities. The next day McQueen was tried by the residents. But it turns out after one of the residents that being the judge Doc Hudson let him go away without any judgement. Sally as the other resident just came and talking to McQueen. McQueen though that Sally is his lawyer that come from Tahiti, by the situation McQueen said that her job is "pretty easy".

The word "easy" means achieved without great effort or needing little effort.[131] In the context of the dialogue, McQueen used the word easy to express the ease of Sally's work was carried out that day. McQueen doesn't just say easy but pretty easy. This indicates the level of ease of the job is not very easy or easy but quite easy, or it can be said that it still has effort in it. This word is used by McQueen to evaluate Sally's work which in the appraisal system can be categorized into appreciation. This appreciation belongs to the composition of complexity type, an appreciation of how difficult something is to achieve, the examples of this type are simple, rich, and precise.[132] The researcher assumes that McQueen's expression is included in this category, because McQueen reveals that Sally's work is quite easy so that it is easy to achieve, and the word simple is also a synonym of easy. This word is still included in positive appreciation because McQueen did not say it as a mockery but only said that Sally's job would be a little easier that day. Therefore, the

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[131] Easy. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/easy

[132] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

researcher concludes that the word "pretty easy" is included in positive appreciation in the types of composition-complexity.

(D33/Apr/Pos) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Oh, my gosh! Did you know Doc is a famous racecar?
Police	: Doc? Our Doc?
Sarge	: Not Doc Hudson.
Lightning McQueen	: No, no, no, no, it's true! **He's a T: 01:05:58 real racing legend. (Exp)** He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!

This dialogue is happened after McQueen realizing that Doc Hudson is a famous racecar. When McQueen asking for his gas, he accidentally walked into Doc Hudson's Garage. McQueen found three Piston Cup and a news that signify Doc is a famous racecar. With a dumbfounded face, McQueen hurriedly asked the residents about the news. They don't believe it, but McQueen firmly said "He's a real racing legend, He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!".

In that dialogue, McQueen said "He's a real racing legend". That phrase was addressed to doc Hudson, he told residents that doc Hudson was a very famous car and had become a legend in the world of racing. The word "legend" has the meaning a very famous person, especially in a particular field.[133] McQueen revealed the word legend to provide information on the word "real racing", this means that McQueen revealed "he" was a very popular or notorious person in racing. The word "he" refers to Doc Hudson. The researcher assumes that the words legend,

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[133] Legend. (2022). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/legend?q=legend

superstar, genius have a high value in it, and not everyone can follow, do or have that predicate. In the appraisal system, this expression is included in the appreciation of composition complexity, which is an evaluation of how difficult something to follow, such as rich, precise, and elegant.[134] Because McQueen's expression fits this categorization, the researcher assumes the word "legend" in McQueen's dialogue belongs to that type.

2) Negative

(D22/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: Help me wash this off. Where's he going'?	
Mater	: Oh, he's a little bit shy, and he hates you for killing his flowers.	
Lightning McQueen	: I shouldn't put up with this. I'm a **precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics. (Exp)**	**T: 00:36:58**

These utterances were happened after splashed asphalt accident. This is a dialogue between Mater and McQueen. After got splashed, McQueen asked Red the fire engine to wash off the asphalt dirt. But he rejected, because the fire engine hates Lightning McQueen for killing his flowers when McQueen got stranded.

In that dialogue McQueen said "I shouldn't put up with this". These words were expressed regarding the conditions he was experiencing, McQueen felt disgusted with the conditions he was experiencing and wanted to stop doing that. McQueen's disgust is due to his lucky sticker being splattered by the hot asphalt, and he enlists the help of Red the fire

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[134] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

engine to rinse it off but won't. Red doesn't want to help because McQueen has destroyed his flowers. From this statement, it can be seen that McQueen's feelings are not good, because he is full of bad luck and no one wants to help him. He wanted to stop doing that and said "I'm a precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics.", this expression is intended to reveal the essence of himself, that he is a "precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics" who should not do that job and be treated like that. From this statement it can be seen that McQueen expressed his annoyance as well as revealed who he was, which could be considered as an evaluation of himself.

McQueen revealed that he is a precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics, which according to the researcher's meaning is an analogy of a good racecar, because the words speed and aerodynamics are interconnected and become an instrument of a racecar. However, in appreciation there is an evaluation that discusses the composition of things which they hard to follow or not like the word detailed, rich, intricate or precise, this evaluation called composition of complexity.[135] McQueen reveals that he is a precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics. The word "precision" used for exact or precise measurement,[136] or used to describe machines, tools, etc., that are made to a very accurate.[137] This makes the word "precision" in this categorization as an accurate or perfect predicate and tends to be something that is difficult to follow, in contrast to the word imprecision which is easy to do. From this explanation, it can be

[135] Martin and White, 56.

[136] "Precision" *Wiktionary: The Free Dictionary.* Wiktionary, The Free Dictionary, 30 November 2022. Web. 10 November 2022, https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/precision

[137] Precision. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary.* Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 30 November 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/precision

said that McQueen revealed that he is a very precise, accurate or perfect instrument of speed and aerodynamics, and tends to be something that is difficult to follow or obtain, because it is related to speed, which only racecars tend to have, not ordinary cars. Even he explained something good on him, it is still included in the negative appreciation, cause McQueen expressed it by arrogantly. From this statement, the researcher assumes the words "I'm a precision instrument of speed and aerodynamics." Is McQueen's evaluation of himself that he is the perfect race car and belongs to the type of composition complexity in appreciation, which discusses how hard things to follow.

(D23/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: I'm **very famous racecar**!	**T: 00:37:03**
	(Exp)	
Luigi	: You are a famous racecar?	

The datum above is a dialogue between McQueen and Luigi. When McQueen was complaining about his condition, McQueen had time to say "I'm a very famous racecar!". Luigi who also likes the famous car comes and questions its popularity.

In that context McQueen wants to reveal about who he is. He expressed it by saying "I'm a very famous racecar". This word is also an evaluation of himself. He said that he is someone famous. This evaluation can be categorized into an appreciation of composition complexity, about how difficult something is to follow or achieve. The word famous racecar signifies the status of the car as well as the achievements it has. This achievement signifies the difficulty of getting that status, because not

everyone can get it. The word famous in this category is similar to status rich, or elegant. From these words McQueen reveals about who he is and signifies that his fame is an achievement that is difficult to achieve. Looking at the context, the researcher assumes the word "very famous" belongs to the type composition of complexity which expresses achievements that are difficult to obtain. But it became a negative because McQueen said it tends to be arrogant.

(D26/Apr/Neg) *Composition-complexity*

Lightning McQueen	: I don't mean to be rude here, **T: 00:42:48** but **you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years? (Exp)**
Doc, Hudson	: Then I reckon you ain't got nothing to worry about.

The datum above is a dialogue between Doc Hudson and Lightning McQueen. After declaring and explaining that he is a racecar, McQueen got challenge by Doc Hudson for a little race. McQueen just laugh on it, but finally accept. The price is, those who win are freed from punishment and those who lose fix the road.

In the dialogue, McQueen said "you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?". This utterance is a question addressed to doc Hudson; he questioned about doc Hudson's speed. When viewed from this context, McQueen asked and at the same time gave an evaluation of doc Hudson's speed, which tends to be more sarcastic. From the words "you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?" McQueen quipped that the time it took for Doc Hudson to reach a

speed of 60 km/h was 3.5 years, indirectly he said that doc Hudson was slow. So, it can be said that Lightning McQueen evaluates that Doc Hudson is a slow car. This evaluation can be categorized into an appreciation of composition complexity, an evaluation of how difficult something is to achieve or follow. McQueen said that doc Hudson is a slow car, this slow predicate can be said to be an easy thing that every car can do, unlike the fast predicate which is difficult for every car to do. So that the context of a slow car from McQueen's evaluation is included in negative appreciation, because it is not difficult to follow and even more McQueen expresses it through satire which tends to be ridicule. Therefore, the researcher assumes that the words "you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?" is the implicit word of the word slow which is included in the negative appreciation of composition complexity.

d. Valuation

Valuation is discussed about the value of things, how innovative, authentic, or how worth those things. For example, the words penetrating, profound, deep, innovative, original, creative, inimitable, exceptional, unique, authentic, real, genuine, valuable, priceless, worthwhile, appropriate, helpful, effective as the positive words, and shallow, reductive, insignificant, derivative, conventional, prosaic, dime-a-dozen, every day, common, fake, bogus, glitzy, worthless, shoddy, pricey, ineffective, useless, write-off as the negative words.[138] In valuation, the researcher found 3 dialogues that belongs to this classification. The data consist of 3 negative dialogues. Below is the explanation of each data.

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[138] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

1) Negative

(D25/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

Doc Hudson : Now, scrape it off! Start over
again.

Lightning McQueen : Hey, look, grandpa, **I'm not a** **T: 00:42:28**
bulldozer. I'm a racecar. (Imp)

These utterances are dialogue between doc Hudson and McQueen about paving the street. Knowing that the roadworks was very bad, as the judge doc Hudson give an order to McQueen. He ordered to scrape the terrible asphalt and do the paving again, in a better way.

In the dialogue, McQueen says that he is a race car, not a bulldozer. This phrase was uttered when doc Hudson told McQueen to dredge the bad asphalt and start paving again. McQueen as a race car feels humiliated or feels inappropriate and shouldn't do that. He expressed his feelings by comparing him as a race car not a bulldozer. In these words, it can be seen that McQueen is annoyed or doesn't like doing what doc Hudson told him to do. He felt it was inappropriate for a race car to do that work. This shows that race cars and bulldozers have different values and different functions. Even though they have different functions, it can be said that the value of a racing car is higher than a bulldozer. Like bulldozers are ordinary people doing menial jobs and race cars are famous people doing unusual or special jobs. McQueen in several dialogue also says that he is famous, this further reinforces that McQueen's value as a race car is not equivalent to a bulldozer. In the appraisal system, an evaluation that discusses something and the value of that thing is appreciation. McQueen's expression can be categorized into appreciation of valuation,

the evaluation that discusses the value of a thing whether it is worthwhile or not. McQueen says that he is not worth as bulldozer, this indicates that McQueen feels he has more value, or McQueen is valuable or priceless. The words valuable, priceless, unique, and inimitable are some examples of positive valuation,[139] but in the context of McQueen's dialogue, it becomes a negative valuation because McQueen expresses it arrogantly. From this statement, the researcher assumes that the words "I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar." is an expression of feeling priceless, valuable, or inimitable which is included in the appreciation of valuation.

(D35/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

Lightning McQueen : What are you doing with those **T: 01:16:13** **old racing tires? (Exp)**

These utterances are McQueen's monologue. When McQueen tries to catch the loose tractor, he accidentally saw Doc Hudson alone in the race circuit. McQueen saw Doc Hudson and focused on his old racing tires. He said "What are you doing with those old racing tires?".

In the monologue, McQueen asks why Doc Hudson used the old racing tires. In that question, it can be seen that McQueen is also expressing or evaluating the condition of the tires. McQueen said that the tires used by doc Hudson were old, by seeing from the words "those old racing tires". The word "old" means having lived or existed for many years.[140] The word "old racing tires" relates to the properties of tires that are old, and the old properties are actually reduced or not functioning as

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[139] Martin and White, 56.

[140] Old. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/old

before, when they were young or new. In appraisal, this is categorized into valuation, which is a form of appreciation. Valuation discusses or evaluates things from their value, was it worthwhile or not.[141] The word "old" has similarities with the word, dated, overdue and may be related to the word worthless, ineffective and useless. Even though McQueen just asking why doc Hudson using the old racing tires, it can be said that McQueen also evaluated that the tires were old and could be ineffective or worthless when doc Hudson used it. From this statement, the researcher assumes the word "old" is included in the negative valuation in appreciation.

(D40/Apr/Neg) *Valuation*

The King	: You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?	
Lightning McQueen	: This grumpy old racecar I know once told me something. It's just **an empty** cup. **(Imp)**	**T: 01:43:19**

The above utterances are dialogue between The King and McQueen. The situation happened in the last race competition of Piston Cups in California. When McQueen approach to the finish line, he takes a big break and stop behind the line. McQueen saw The King fall helplessly from the road because he was grazed by Chicks. He come to The King and help him to finish the race. The King says that McQueen wasted his chance to win the Piston Cup just for helping him. But McQueen said "It's just an empty cup.".

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[141] Martin and White, *The Language of Evaluation*, 2005, 56.

In the dialogue, McQueen uses the word "empty" to evaluate the piston cup. He said that the piston cup is just an empty cup. McQueen's words were taken from the advice of Doc Hudson. Doc Hudson as a former racer with all his experience concluded that the piston cup is nothing, because he was dumped by his friends even though he has a lot of piston trophies. Doc Hudson and McQueen want to express that the piston cup is something that does not mean anything, but a sense of togetherness, mutual help and sportsmanship that has meaning or value. The word "empty" means not sincere or without any real meaning.[142] It's also having a synonym worthless, useless, ineffective, pointless, valueless or unimportant. This means that this word is used for things related to the absence of meaning or use. In the appraisal system, these words are included in the appreciation of valuation, which discusses the value or how useful something is. McQueen used the word empty to evaluate that the piston cup is simply an empty cup, which is meaningless or has no value. From this statement, the researcher concludes that the word "empty" in the McQueen dialogue is included in the type of appreciation of valuation in a negative side.

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[142] Empty. (2022). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 17 October 2022, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/empty

CHAPTER III

THE LANGUAGE FUNCTION OF ATTITUDES EXPRESSED BY THE MAIN

CHARACTER IN THE CARS 2006 MOVIE

Chapter three is the explanation of findings and discussion of second problem statement. This chapter also presents the theory of language functions that expressed in the problem statement. It explains the definition and types of language function, consist of regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic. In findings and discussion, the researcher explains the data and the analysis of the language functions found in the attitude of Lightning McQueen in the Cars (2006) Movie.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Language Function

a. Definition of Language Function

Language function is a tool of communication, it used for expressing the purpose or the aim in speaking by adapting the situation and place. Halliday also said that the function of language is description on how language is used to achieve its communication purpose through speaking and listening, reading and writing.[1] It means that language functions have function to deliver some meaning to the hearer to understand what the speaker's said. People use language in order to fulfill that purpose, each purpose can be known as a language function.[2]

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[1] Nanda Yunita, "An Analysis on Language Function in Utterances Produced by Carl to Russell in Movie Up" (Sarjana, Universitas Brawijaya, 2013), http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/100699/.

[2] Hotnida I. Simanjuntak and Sondang Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News," 2013.

b. Types of Language Function

There are several types of language functions, these types are distinguished depending on the researchers or writers. According to Roman Jacobson, language function divided into six types, they are referential function, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic function. The referential function is the most obvious function of language, people use words to indicate things or facts. The emotive function is when people don't speak to convey information, but to express their feelings. The conative function is used to make the other people do something, it's including orders and prayers. The phatic function is the little-known function of language consists in saying something only to maintain the contact with the person that people want to speaking, when people say "hello" on the phone or discuss about the weather with their hairdresser, people are using the phatic function of language. It's purposed to maintain the communication. The metalingual function is when language is used to speak about language, for example in a grammar or a dictionary. The poetic function is when the speaker focuses on the message for its own sake. This function encompasses more than poetry.[3]

According to Finocchiaro & Brumfit, there are five functions of language, they are personal function, interpersonal, directive, referential, and imaginative function. Personal function is function of the language for clarifying or arranging one's ideas likes, expressing feelings, communicating moral, intellectual, and social concerns. Interpersonal function is function of language for enabling us to establish and maintain desirable social and working relationships, it consists of greetings and leave-taking. Directive

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[3] Simanjuntak and Manik.

function is attempting to influence the actions of others accepting or refusing direction. Referential function is talking or reporting about things actions events or people in the environment in the past or in the future, it consists of making request and making suggestion. Imaginative function is expanding ideas offered by others or by a listening or reading passage likes creating rhymes poetry and solving problem.[4]

And according to Michael Halliday, the classification of language functions is divided into seven, they are regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental, and heuristic. This study uses the theory of language function put forward by Michael Halliday. The researcher considers Halliday's theory of language function to be more complex and more specific for use in categorizing the language function of Lightning McQueen's attitudes. Below is a further explanation of Michael Halliday's types of language functions.

1) Regulatory

The uses of Regulatory is to influence or controlling the behavior of people. It is concerned with persuading, commanding, and requesting other people to do anything the speaker want.[5] For example *"could you like to give some money?"*, this word is used to requesting someone to do what the speaker wants, which is asking for some money. Another example is words *"Do this, do that, Leaves!"* which is more used as commanding, to do what the speaker wants.

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[4] Supriyati, "An Analysis of Linguistic Form and Language Function of The Caretakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie" (Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2015), 4, https://doi.org/10/09.%20BIBLIOGRAPHY.pdf.

[5] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

2) Interactional

The interactional function is used in the process of interaction, the purpose is for developing and maintain the social relationship. It's means that people can develop their social life and relationship with others by giving more attention, such as the word *"I love you, I need you to stay with me"*.[6] By using the word love or need, each person will feel needed so that their relationship can get closer or better.

3) Representational

The representational function is also commonly said to be informative function, which is used to exchange information by conveying or requesting information.[7] For example: *"Bali is the most popular island in Indonesia which can give us a lot of entertainment"*, this statement is used to provide information to someone about the most popular islands in Indonesia, and the word *"I've got something to tell you..., I'll tell you..."* which can be used to inform about something.

4) Personal

As the name of the function, this language function is used to express the personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, reaction, and the opinion of the speaker.[8] This function enables the speaker to assert their individuality, so people can speak their views out freely, can tell their like or dislike or interests and other matters. For example, the word *"I am a famous person"* used for expressing people identity, the word *"I like this..." "I hate this..."* to expressing people preferences, or the word

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[6] Yeni Erlita, "Language Function in Social Life and Its Influences," *BAHAS* 31, no. 4 (December 13, 2020): 202, https://doi.org/10.24114/bhs.v31i4.21859.

[7] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

[8] Simanjuntak and Manik.

"*Sarangan Lake is a good place to get refreshing*" to expressing people opinion. In other time, this function is also announcing oneself to the world, like the word *"Here I am"*.

5) Imaginative

The uses of imaginative function are to explore the imagination or to create ideas. The speakers express their imagination, fiction ideas or their creativity in things, whether it's used for telling stories, to compose poetry or even jokes.[9] It's may also accompany children to creates their imagination for the environment and they are playing and exploring their universe.[10] In this context the speaker usually used the word *"Let's pretended to be…",* for example a father said to his son *"Let's pretended to be a monster, then we destroy the sand empire"*, in this case is royal buildings made of beach sand.

6) Instrumental

The instrumental function is used to express what people need. It's related to the language used to communicate preferences, choices, desires, needs or to get things done.[11] For example the word *"I want…", "I need…"* that expressed to something people want, like "*I want to buy a truck because I have to pick up something heavy*". In that example, people expressed their preferences or need because he had things that needed to be done, that is pick up something heavy.

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[9] Simanjuntak and Manik.

[10] Supriyati, "An Analysis of Linguistic Form and Language Function of The Caretakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie," 5.

[11] Asya Durrotun Nafisah et al, "Appraisal System Analysis in Aladdin's Dialogues as the Main Character in Aladdin 2019 Movie," *CALL* 2, no. 1 (July 24, 2020): 40, https://doi.org/10.15575/call.v2i1.8754.

7) Heuristic

The heuristic function is used to learn and explore the environment. This function allows speaker to know the truth and reason behind everything that surrounds him,[12] and this function refers with question or answer that usually child uses to learn.[13] For example, the question "*what the tractor doing?*", "*what's that?*", "*how to solve it?*".

B. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher wants to know the language functions of Lightning McQueen's attitudes, as the main character of Cars (2006) movie. The form of attitudes consists of 10 data affect, 3 data judgement and 28 data appreciation that was discovered in the previous chapter. The researcher analyzed the language function of those attitudes by using Halliday's theory of language function. Halliday divides the functions of language into seven, including regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic. Below are the results of the analysis and categorization of the language function of Lightning McQueen's attitudes.

1. Regulatory

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of regulatory can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type the researcher only found 1 dialogue that was included in the regulatory function. Below is the datum from the categorization of regulatory function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Appreciation

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[12] Junior K Ahamad et al., "Student Performance in Michael Halliday's Seven Language Functions: Lesson Guides for Teaching/Learning English Discipline," *International Journal of Innovation* 10, no. 6 (2019): 60.

[13] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

(D34/ F1)

Lightning McQueen	: Hey! Hey, guys! There's one goin' this way. I got it.
	: **Come here, little tractor,** **T: 01:15:49** **come here. Yeah, that's a good tractor. No, no, no, no, come here**

2. Interactional

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of interactional can be found in the types of affect and appreciation. In affect the researcher only found 1 datum, then in appreciation the researcher found 8 data which are included in the interactional function. Below are the data from the categorization of interactional function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Affect

(D17/ F2)

The Rust-Eze Sponsor	: Ladies and gentlemen, Lightning McQueen!
Lightning McQueen	: **You know, the Rust-Eze** **T: 00:15:43** **Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran a great race today.**

b. Appreciation

(D7/ F2)

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: And it is such an honor to be your agent that it almost hurts me to take ten percent of your winnings. Merchandising. And ancillary rights in perpetuity. **Anyway, what a race, champ!**

I didn't see it, but I heard you were great.

Lightning McQueen	: **Thanks, Harv.**	T: 00:18:32

(D15/ F2)

The King	: If you figure that out you just gonna be OK.	
Lightning McQueen	: **Oh, yeah, that... That is spectacular advice.**	T: 00:12:42
	: **Thank you, Mr. The King.**	

(D18/ F2)

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: **Is this Lightning McQueen, the world's fastest racing machine?**	
Lightning McQueen	: **Is this Harv, the world's greatest agent?**	T: 00:18:16

(D19/ F2)

Lightning McQueen	: **Hey, thanks for coming, but we're all set. He's letting me go.**	
Sally	: He's letting you go?	
Lightning McQueen	: **Yeah, your job's pretty easy today.**	T: 00:30:52

(D31/ F2)

Lightning McQueen	: **You know, thanks for letting me stay here.**	
	: **It's nice to be out of the impound, and this is... It's great.**	T: 01:02:27
	Newly refurbished, right?	

Sally   Yeah.

(D36/ F2)

Lightning McQueen   : **Wow.**

Doc Hudson   : Huh?

Lightning McQueen   : **You're amazing!**   **T: 01:17:46**

(D37/ F2)

Lightning McQueen   : **Doc, hold it! Seriously, your**   **T: 01:18:04**

                                     driving's incredible!

Doc Hudson   : Wonderful. Now, go away.

(D41/ F2)

Mr. Tex   **: Still, you know, if there's**

                                     ever anything I can do for you,

                                     just let me know.

Lightning McQueen   **: I sure appreciate that.**   **T: 01:46:00**

3. Representational

     In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of representational can be found in the types of judgment and appreciation. From each of these types, the researcher only found 1 datum which is included in the representational function. Below are the data from the categorization of representational function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Judgement

(D40/ F3)

The King   : You just gave up the Piston

                                    Cup,

                                    you know that?

Lightning McQueen   : **This grumpy old racecar I**   **T: 01:43:19**

                                     know

once told me something. It's

just an empty cup.

b. Appreciation

(D33/ F3)

Lightning McQueen	: Oh, my gosh! Did you know Doc is a famous racecar?
Police	: Doc? Our Doc?
Sarge	: Not Doc Hudson.
Lightning McQueen	: **No, no, no, no, it's true! He's T: 01:05:58 a real racing legend. He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!**

4. Personal

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of personal can be found in the types of affect, judgement and appreciation. In affect the researcher found 6 data, then in judgement it's found 2 data, and in appreciation the researcher found 13 data which are included in the personal function. Below are the data from the categorization of personal function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Affect

(D2/ F4)

Lightning team	: Hey, Lightning! You ready?
Lightning McQueen	: **Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready. T: 00:01:12**

(D3/ F4)

Fans	: I'm Mia.
Fans	: I'm Tia.
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We're, like, your biggest fans! Ka-chow!
Lightning McQueen	: **I love being me. T: 00:11:30**
Police	: OK, girls, that's it.

Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We love you, Lightning!

(D6/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: What'd you do with my trailer?
Mack	: I parked it at your sponsor's tent.
Lightning McQueen	: What?
Mack	: Gotta make your personal appearance.
Lightning McQueen	: No. No! No, no, no, no!
Lightning McQueen	**: I hate rusty cars.** **T: 00:14:32** **This is not good for my image.**
Mack	: They did give you your big break. Besides, it's in your contract.

(D8/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: Look, I need to get to California as fast as possible. Where am I?
Mater	: Where are you? Shoot! You're in Radiator Springs. The cutest little town in Carburetor County.
Lightning McQueen	**: Oh, great. Just great!** **T: 00:28:56**

(D9/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Throw him out of here, Sheriff. I want him out of my courtroom. I want him out of our town! Case dismissed.

| Lightning McQueen | : **Yes!** | **T: 00:30:38** |

(D10/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Seems like my mind has been changed for me.	
Residents	: Yeah!	
Lightning McQueen	: **No!**	**T: 00:33:30**

b. Judgement

(D11/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. Cause I'm a one-man show.**	**T: 00:09:47**
McQueen team	: What? Oh, yeah, right.	
Kori Turbowitz. (The reporter)	: That was a confident Lightning McQueen	

(D12/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: What are you doing? Watch out! Look out! Mater? Mater! Mater! Hey, take it easy, Mater!	
Mater	: Oof! Yee-hee!	
Lightning McQueen	: **He's nuts.**	**T: 00:59:33**

c. Appreciation

(D4/ F4)

| Mack | : Hey, kid! Congrats on the tie. | |
| Lightning McQueen | : **I don't want to talk about it. Let's go, Mack. Saddle up.** | **T: 00:13:51** |

(D20/ F4)

| Doc Hudson | : This here is Bessie, finest road paving machine ever built. I'm | |

	hereby sentencing you to community service.	
	: You're gonna fix the road under my supervision.	
Lightning McQueen	: What? **This place is crazy!**	**T: 00:34:00**

(D21/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!**	
Mater	: Hey, what's wrong?	
Lightning McQueen	: **My lucky sticker's all dirty.**	**T: 00:36:32**

(D23/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **I'm a very famous racecar!**	**T: 00:37:03**
Luigi	: You are a famous racecar?	

(D24/ F4)

Sally	: It looks awful!	
Lightning McQueen	: **Well, it matches the rest of the town.**	**T: 00:42:06**
Sally	: Oh!	

(D25/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Now, scrape it off! Start over again.	
Lightning McQueen	: **Hey, look, grandpa, I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar.**	**T: 00:42:28**

(D26/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: I don't mean to be rude here, but **you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?**	**T: 00:42:48**

Doc, Hudson	: Then I reckon you ain't got nothing to worry about.

(D27/F4)

Lightning McQueen	: You know what, old-timer? **That's a wonderful idea. Let's race.**	**T: 00:42:57**

(D28/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Turn right to go left. Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This crazy thing happened... I went right!**	**T: 00:50:30**

(D29/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **While I'm stuck here paving this stinking road.**	**T: 00:51:19**
	: **Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco.**	

(D30/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: I'm not doing this.	
Mater	: Come on. You'll love it! Tractor-tipping's fun.	
Lightning McQueen	: **This is ridiculous.**	**T: 00:54:38**

(D38/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Wow! This organic fuel is great!** Why haven't I heard about it before?	**T: 01:23:22**
Fillmore	: It's a conspiracy, man!	

(D39/ F4)

Mater	: Ladies and gentle cars, please

	welcome the new Lightning	
	McQueen!	
Lightning McQueen	: Pow! What do you think?	**T: 01:24:21**
	Radiator Springs looks pretty	
	good on me.	

5. Imaginative

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of imaginative can be found in the type of affect. In this type, the researcher only found 1 dialogue that was included in the imaginative function. Below is the datum from the categorization of imaginative function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Affect

(D1/ F5)

Lightning McQueen	: Okay. Here we go. Focus	
	Speed. I am speed	**T: 00:00:41**

6. Instrumental

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of instrumental can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type, the researcher only found 1 datum that was included in the instrumental function. Below is the datum from the categorization of instrumental function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Appreciation

(D14/ F6)

Lightning McQueen	: One winner, 42 losers.	
	: I eat losers for breakfast.	
	: **Breakfast. Wait, maybe I**	
	should have had breakfast.	
	: **A little breck-y could be good**	**T: 00:00:58**
	for me.	

7. Heuristic

In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of heuristic can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type, the researcher only found 1 datum that was included in the heuristic function. Below is the datum from the categorization of heuristic function in Lightning McQueen attitudes.

a. Appreciation

(D35/ F7)

Lightning McQueen   : **What are you doing with T: 01:16:13 those old racing tires?**

C. Discussion

According to the data findings above, the researcher categorized the language functions of Lightning McQueen attitudes based on Halliday theory. The data showed that they were seven language functions on those attitudes, namely regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic. The first function is regulatory, which consisted of 1 datum of affect. Then the second function is interactional, which consisted of 1 datum of affect and 8 data of appreciation. The next function is representational, which consisted of 1 datum of judgement and 1 datum of appreciation. Then the fourth function is personal function, which consisted of 6 data of affect, 2 data of judgment and 13 data appreciation. The fifth function is imaginative, which consisted of 1 datum of affect. The researcher also found 1 datum of appreciation in the instrumental function, then 1 datum of appreciation which categorized into heuristic function. The following is the explanation of each data language function in the Lightning McQueen attitudes.

1. Regulatory

   The uses of regulatory is to influence or controlling the behavior of people. It is concerned with persuading, commanding, and requesting other people to do anything the speaker want.[14] With persuading, the speaker can influence or control the behavior of people by gently persuading or giving good reasons and prospects so they can convince the person. In addition, requesting is also a solicitation that is a requested, the speaker asks someone to do what he wants, but not everyone can accept the request. Meanwhile, commanding is an order that is coercive in nature, so people have to do what the speaker asks. In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of regulatory can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type the researcher only found 1 datum, below is the discussion of the categorization.

   a. Appreciation

   (D34/ F1)

   Lightning McQueen : Hey! Hey, guys! There's one goin' this way. I got it.

   : **Come here, little tractor, come here. Yeah, that's a good tractor. No, no, no, no, come here**   **T: 01:15:49**

   In the monologue, McQueen is in a state of chasing one of the tractors that got loose. McQueen, who saw the residents having a hard time chasing the tractors, decided to help them catch one tractor that was going in a different direction.

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[14] Simanjuntak and Manik.

In the monologue McQueen says *"Come here, little tractor, come here. Yeah, that's a good tractor. No, no, no, no, come here"*. From the words *"Come here, little tractor"* it can be said that McQueen gives orders or inducements to the tractor to do what McQueen wants, when the tractor did what McQueen wanted, he gave praise by saying "*Yeah, that's a good tractor*", whereas when the tractor didn't do what McQueen wanted, he said *"No, no, no, no, come here"* which tends to be an affirmation of McQueen's orders. In the story McQueen also says the words *"Come here, little tractor, come here. Yeah, that's a good tractor."* in a low tone, and putting a little emphasis on the words *"No, no, no, no, come here"*. From this statement, the researcher concluded that with the words *"Come here, little tractor"* McQueen persuaded the tractors to do what he wanted, and contextually McQueen asked the tractor gently and leaning as an inducement, whereas with the words *"No, no, no, no, come here"* McQueen tends to command the tractors. This expression can be categorized into a regulatory function, which is used to persuade, and command other people to do whatever the speaker wants.[15] McQueen tends to use his word to persuade and order the tractor to return to its cage, because the context of McQueen's words corresponds to the regulatory function, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words fall into that category.

2. Interactional

The interactional function is used in the process of interaction, the purpose is for developing and maintain the social relationship. It's means that people can develop their social life and relationship with others by giving more attention,

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[15] Simanjuntak and Manik.

such as the word *"I love you or I need you"*.[16] By using the word love or need, each person will feel needed so that their relationship can get closer or better. In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of interactional can be found in the types of affect and appreciation. In affect the researcher only found 1 datum, then in appreciation the researcher found 8 data, below is the discussion of each categorization.

a. Affect

(D17/ F2)

| The Rust-Eze Sponsor | : Ladies and gentlemen, Lightning McQueen! | |
| Lightning McQueen | : **You know, the Rust-Eze Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran a great race today.** | **T: 00:15:43** |

The datum above is McQueen's words when asked to give a speech to Rust-Eze sponsor. McQueen is in a position that requires him to talk to his sponsors and fans, McQueen looks forced but does it anyway.

In the context of this situation, McQueen was forced to give a speech, as well as the words *"You know, the Rust-Eze Medicated Bumper Ointment team ran a great race today"*. Judging from the words above, McQueen used the word "great" as a compliment to the Rust-Eze team, the word "great" means "very good" which means McQueen praised that the Rust-Eze team had done a very good race.[17] But those words were actually just lip service or not completely sincere from the heart, because McQueen basically didn't like his sponsors. From this context, it can be understood that McQueen used his

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[16] Erlita, "Language Function in Social Life and Its Influences," 202.

[17] Great. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

words to just make small talk or to keep their relationship good, even though McQueen doesn't like them. McQueen's praise can be categorized into an interactional function, which is language used in the interaction process whether it aims to maintain or improve social relations.[18] McQueen used his compliment to maintain his relationship with sponsors and fans, from this context, the researcher assume that McQueen's words fall into the category of interactional function.

b. Appreciation

(D7/ F2)

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: And it is such an honor to be your agent that it almost hurts me to take ten percent of your winnings. Merchandising. And ancillary rights in perpetuity. Anyway, what a race, champ! I didn't see it, but I heard you were great.
Lightning McQueen	: **Thanks, Harv.** **T: 00:18:32**

This dialogue is a conversation between McQueen and his agent Harv, while on his way to California. McQueen is on the phone with Harv and talking about business and other things. In addition, Harv did not forget to give praise or encouragement to McQueen about the matches that had been passed, Harv said *"Anyway, what a race, champ! I didn't see it, but I heard you were great."*. Harv gave praise and could also be said to encourage McQueen, because basically McQueen could not win the match and the result was a draw. However, Harv still praised McQueen's greatness as an expression

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[18] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

that McQueen had given his best in the match, McQueen who heard it said *"Thanks, Harv"*.

Judging from the situation in the dialogue, Harv and McQueen mutually reinforce or give encouragement about past matches, this interaction or dialogue can be said to be an interactional function. The interactional function is the language used in interactional processes, whether used to maintain or develop relationships.[19] In the dialogue, they reinforce each other as an effort to encourage each other and develop their relationship. Contextually, Harv maintained his relationship by supporting McQueen through compliments *"I heard you were great."*, and McQueen also replied with the words *"Thanks, Harv"*. The word "Thanks" is usually used to show that people are grateful for something.[20] McQueen's used the word "Thanks" to show McQueen's gratitude that he is still accepted even though he cannot win the match. From this statement, it can be said that with praise and thanks they encourage each other and make their relationship better even in quite bad situations.

(D15/ F2)

The King	: If you figure that out you just gonna be OK.	
Lightning McQueen	**: Oh, yeah, that... That is spectacular advice.**	**T: 00:12:42**
	: Thank you, Mr. The King.	

The dialogue above took place after the piston cup race, McQueen after being interviewed about his race was visited by The King, one of the participants and winners of the race. The King came to see McQueen to

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[19] Simanjuntak and Manik.

[20] Thanks. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/thanks_1?q=thanks

congratulate him as well as to give advice about being a good racer. After several conversations and The King finished giving advice, McQueen appreciated and thanked the advice given, he said *"Oh, yeah, that... That is spectacular advice. Thank you, Mr. The King."*

From the words *"That is spectacular advice."*, it can be seen that McQueen used the word "spectacular" to express his opinion on The King's advice, which tends to be a compliment to the advice. McQueen also said that he was grateful for the advice, this can be seen from the words *"Thank you, Mr. The King.".* The word *"Thanks"* is usually used to accepting something that somebody has offered, in a polite way,[21] so it can be said that McQueen accept The King's advice. Praise and gratitude expressed by McQueen can be categorized into interactional functions, which function to establish relationships or even develop relationships.[22] McQueen's words were certainly aimed at maintaining relations with The King, as an expression of return for The King's kindness who had paid attention to McQueen by giving advice. From this statement, the researcher assumed that McQueen's answer or appreciation in the dialogue above belongs to the interactional function.

(D18/ F2)

Harv (McQueen Agent)	: Is this Lightning McQueen, the world's fastest racing machine?	
Lightning McQueen	**: Is this Harv, the world's greatest agent?**	**T: 00:18:16**

The dialogue above is a conversation between Lightning McQueen and Harv, when McQueen is on his way to California. At the beginning of the

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[21] Thanks. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/thanks_1?q=thanks

[22] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

conversation, they greet each other by praising, even though they express it by questioning each other, but the context of the dialogue above is more likely as an expression of praise. McQueen, who was hailed as the world's fastest racing machine, responded with praise *"Is this Harv, the world's greatest agent?"*.

McQueen reveals that Harv is the world's greatest agent, this compliment can be an expression of greeting or even a joke, and can be said as an effort to maintain their relationship, so that they are more intimate and their relationship will improve even more. From this statement, Harv and McQueen's used praise as a means of strengthening their relationship, which according to researcher, McQueen and Harv's praise is included in the categorization of interactional functions. Interactional function is the language used as an effort to maintain or improve social relationships.[23]

(D19/ F2)

Lightning McQueen	: Hey, thanks for coming, but we're all set. He's letting me go.
Sally	: He's letting you go?
Lightning McQueen	: **Yeah, your job's pretty easy today.** **T: 00:30:52**

The dialogue above took place when Sally, a resident of Radiator Springs had just arrived at McQueen's court. McQueen, who had been declared acquitted, thought that Sally was his lawyer who had come from Tahiti, with a happy expression McQueen said *"Hey, thanks for coming, but we're all set. He's letting me go."*

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[23] Simanjuntak and Manik.

This utterance was spoken by McQueen to let Sally know about the situation there, that the trial was over and he was allowed to go. By the words "*thanks for coming*" he also thanked Sally for her efforts to come all the way to McQueen, because the word "Thanks" usually used to show that people are grateful for something that somebody has done.[24] McQueen's expression of gratitude can be categorized into an interactional function, which function to establish or maintain relationships with other people.[25] By the word *"Hey, thanks for coming, but we're all set."* It can be seen that the trial was over and Sally did nothing, but McQueen still thanked Sally. From those words, it is understandable that McQueen still wants to have a relationship with Sally (whom he considers to be his lawyer) even though she has done nothing. And with the words "*your job's pretty easy today.*" McQueen also reveals Sally's job would be easier that day, the researcher believes that these words are McQueen's way of reassuring Sally about her job, not as a negative evaluation that Sally didn't do anything. From this statement, it can be seen that McQueen is kind to Sally and tends to use his words as an effort to maintain relations with Sally, therefore the researcher assumes that McQueen's dialogue is included in the interactional function.

(D31/ F2)

Lightning McQueen	: You know, thanks for letting me stay here.	
	: It's nice to be out of the impound, and this is... It's great.	**T: 01:02:27**

[24] Thanks. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/thanks_1?q=thanks

[25] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

<center>Newly refurbished, right?</center>

Sally   Yeah.

The dialogue above occurs when McQueen says goodbye to immediately rest at the inn provided by Sally. In the story, Sally offers McQueen to rest at her inn because McQueen has repaired the road well. Before recess McQueen was aware of Sally's kindness and then expressed his gratitude, he said *"thanks for letting me stay here."*. Not only with thanks, McQueen expressed his gratitude by saying that Sally's help meant a lot to him, this can be seen from the expression *"It's nice to be out of the impound, and this is... It's great."*. McQueen really liked being able to sleep outside the impound, and he said the inn was great.

The expressions of gratitude and statements about how good the inn is can be said as an expression of reciprocity for the Sally kindness, who has offered her lodging, McQueen thanked and praised the inn as an expression of his appreciation. This expression can be categorized into interactional functions, which is used to maintain and establish social relationships.[26] With this statement, it can be said that McQueen used his expression of praise and gratitude to establishing or maintaining a relationship with Sally, Sally has helped him and McQueen is grateful to him so that each party feels happy.

(D36/ F2)

Lightning McQueen   : Wow.
Doc Hudson   : Huh?
Lightning McQueen   : **You're amazing!**   **T: 01:17:46**

The dialogue above occurred when Doc Hudson finished racing practice after not trying for a long time. McQueen, who had just learned about the fact

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[26] Simanjuntak and Manik.

that Doc Hudson was a racecar, gaped at Doc Hudson's excellent driving skills, he came up to Doc Hudson and said *"Wow…, You're amazing!"*

The above expression is McQueen's praise of Doc Hudson's driving skill, McQueen kind a used the word "amazing" as an expression of surprise and praise for Doc Hudson's excellent skill. After knowing that Doc Hudson is a real racecar, he is increasingly fascinated by how great Doc Hudson is. In the context of the story, McQueen, who initially did not like Doc Hudson, finally started to admire him, because he knew that Doc Hudson was a legendary racer. It can be assumed that McQueen used his praise as an effort to get closer to Doc Hudson, with the words *"You're amazing"* he wanted to express that Doc Hudson was great and McQueen acknowledged it. Seeing this explanation, the praise for Doc Hudson's greatness that was expressed by McQueen can be categorized into an interactional function. Interactional function is the language used to establish and maintain relationships between people.[27] The researcher believed that with praise, McQueen seemed to want to get closer to Doc Hudson, so the expression *"Wow…, You're amazing!"* can be categorized into interactional functions.

(D37/ F2)

Lightning McQueen	: **Doc, hold it! Seriously, your driving's incredible!**	**T: 01:18:04**
Doc Hudson	: Wonderful. Now, go away.	

The dialogue above is a continuation of the previous story, McQueen, who knew about Doc Hudson's great driving skills, praised him, but Doc Hudson just walked away and ignored McQueen. Seeing this treatment,

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[27] Simanjuntak and Manik.

McQueen still approached Doc Hudson and said *"Doc, hold it! Seriously, your driving's incredible!"*.

From this expression, McQueen was fascinated and really wanted to say that Doc Hudson was great, even though Doc Hudson ignored McQueen, he still praised him with the words "*Seriously, your driving's incredible!*". Seeing McQueen's efforts, researcher assume that McQueen's words can be categorized into interactional functions, which is the language functions used to maintain or develop relationships with other people.[28] With his efforts in expressing the greatness of Doc Hudson, McQueen seemed to want to have a good relationship with Doc Hudson, even though he was ignored, McQueen still came close and revealed what he really knew about the greatness of Doc Hudson. From this statement, the researcher believed that McQueen's praise is his attempt to have a good relationship with Doc Hudson, which can be categorized into interactional functions.

(D41/ F2)

Mr. Tex	: Still, you know, if there's ever anything I can do for you, just let me know.	
Lightning McQueen	**: I sure appreciate that.**	**T: 01:46:00**

The dialogue above is a conversation between Mr. Tex and Lightning McQueen after the Piston Cup race in California. McQueen, who was chatting with his friend, was visited by Mr. Tex, the director of Dinoco. Mr. Tex was amazed at McQueen's treatment toward Dinoco racer, The King. Knowing that it was time for The King to retire, Mr. Tex took the initiative to make McQueen as the new face of Dinoco. Even though McQueen really wanted to

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[28] Simanjuntak and Manik.

be a Dinoco racer, he turned down the offer because he was reminded of the kindness of his friends in Rust-Eze. Mr. Tex was aware of McQueen's decision but still offered to help if McQueen needed it, McQueen responded with *"I sure appreciate that."*

The dialogue between Mr. Tex and McQueen can be included in the interactional function, which functions to maintain and develop relationships with each other.[29] Even though McQueen refused Mr. Tex offer, by the words *"Still, you know, if there's ever anything I can do for you, just let me know"* Mr. Tex remained humble and still offered to help. Seeing his treatment to McQueen, it could be said that Mr. Tex still wants to have a good relationship with McQueen, and with the words *"I sure appreciate that."* McQueen also accepts good intentions from Mr. Tex indicating that McQueen is also trying to maintain his relationship. From this statement, the researcher concluded that McQueen and Mr. Tex used their words as an effort to maintain their relationship, which makes it included in the interactional function.

3. Representational

The representational function is also commonly said to be informative function, which is used to exchange information by conveying or requesting information.[30] In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of representational can be found in the types of judgment and appreciation. From each of these types, the researcher only found 1 datum, below is the discussion of each categorization.

a. Judgement

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[29] Simanjuntak and Manik.
[30] Simanjuntak and Manik.

(D40/ F3)

The King	: You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?
Lightning McQueen	: **This grumpy old racecar I know once told me something. It's just an empty cup.** **T: 01:43:19**

The dialogue above is a conversation between Lightning McQueen and The King, The King who bounced out of the racing arena was accompanied and assisted by McQueen. McQueen decided to stop and help The King to finish his race even though he was a little longer to reach the finish line. Knowing this, The King was a little surprised and questioned what McQueen had done, he said *"You just gave up the Piston Cup, you know that?"*. With an unrepentant expression McQueen replied *"This grumpy old racecar I know once told me something. It's just an empty cup."*

McQueen's answer or statement above can be categorized into representational functions, which is language used to provide information.[31] There are two information that can be known from the answer. At the beginning of the sentence McQueen said *"This grumpy old racecar",* these words are actually McQueen's evaluation of Doc Hudson, McQueen stated that Doc Hudson is grumpy, although he did not tell The King who he called grumpy. In the next words McQueen said *"…...I know once told me something. It's just an empty cup."* These words contained information that the grumpy old racecar, namely Doc Hudson, told McQueen that the piston cup trophy was just an empty cup. So by that utterance, Doc Hudson and

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[31] Simanjuntak and Manik.

McQueen considered that the piston cup trophy was just an empty cup, so there was no concern from McQueen when asked by The King that he had lost the piston cup. Because McQueen's statement contains information about the meaning of the piston cup, the researcher assumes that his statement belongs to the representational function.

b. Appreciation

(D33/ F3)

Lightning McQueen	: Oh, my gosh! Did you know Doc is a famous racecar?
Police	: Doc? Our Doc?
Sarge	: Not Doc Hudson.
Lightning McQueen	: **No, no, no, no, it's true! He's T: 01:05:58 a real racing legend. He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!**

The dialogue above occurs when McQueen has just realized that Doc Hudson is a race car. McQueen, who accidentally entered Doc Hudson's garage, found several piston cups and news indicating that Doc Hudson was a racecar, knowing this, McQueen hurriedly asked the residents. After McQueen met and questioned about the news, it seemed that the residents did not know that Doc Hudson was a racecar, they denied it but McQueen persisted and said *"No, no, no, no, it's true! He's a real racing legend. He's The Fabulous Hudson Hornet!"*

McQueen's expression can be categorized into representational functions, which is language used to convey information.[32] McQueen said that the "Doc" that McQueen meant as the famous racecar was really Doc Hudson

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[32] Simanjuntak and Manik.

in that city. He also said that Doc Hudson was a legend with the words "*He's a real racing legend*", and people called him as The Fabulous Hudson Hornet. From this statement, McQueen provided information that Doc Hudson, who was not known to the public as a racecar, was really a very famous racer and had become a legend. McQueen's statement is in accordance with the representational function in the language function, which provide the information of the truly Doc Hudson, therefore the researcher concludes that McQueen's words fall into that category.

4. Personal

This language function is used to express the personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, reaction, and the opinion of the speaker.[33] This function enables the speaker to assert their individuality, so people can speak their views out freely, can tell their like or dislike or interests and other matters. In other time, this function is also announcing oneself to the world, like the word *"Here I am"*. In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of personal can be found in the types of affect, judgement and appreciation. In affect the researcher found 6 data, then in judgement it's found 2 data, and in appreciation found 13 data, below is the discussion of each categorization.

a. Affect

(D2/ F4)

Lightning team   : Hey, Lightning! You ready?

Lightning McQueen   : **Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready.**   **T: 00:01:12**

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[33] Simanjuntak and Manik.

The dialogue above occurred before the piston cup race started, McQueen who was preparing in the trailer was asked about his readiness for the race, he confidently said *"Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready."*

The expression above indicates McQueen's feelings about the race he will face, by the answer *"Oh, yeah."* McQueen shows that he feels ready and looks confident for the race, he also confirmed his feeling of readiness with the words *"Lightning's ready.".* This expression can be categorized into personal function, which is language used to express personality, be it people's preferences, feelings, emotions or opinions.[34] McQueen used the words *"Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready."* as an answer to his team's question, as well as an expression of his readiness for the Piston Cup competition. Researcher believe that McQueen's expression of readiness was an expression of his feelings that he felt ready to race. Because the word *"Oh, yeah. Lightning's ready."* shows McQueen's feeling, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words are included in the personal function.

(D3/ F4)

Fans	: I'm Mia.
Fans	: I'm Tia.
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We're, like, your biggest fans! Ka-chow!
Lightning McQueen	: **I love being me.** **T: 00:11:30**
Police	: OK, girls, that's it.
Fans (Mia & Tia)	: We love you, Lightning!

The dialogue above occurs after McQueen has finished being interviewed about the race he is participating in. At that time McQueen was

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[34] Simanjuntak and Manik.

visited by his fanatical fans, they came to express their joy to McQueen, seeing their behavior McQueen was happy and said *"I love being me."*

From the words *"I love being me."* McQueen tends to express his feelings, that he is very happy or feels blessed. McQueen is happy or blessed with the condition of his popularity that makes him have many fans, especially women like Mia and Tia. The words *"I love being me."* also shows McQueen's reaction when he saw the behavior of his fans towards him, especially when they are imitating his jargon, "Ka-chow!", McQueen feels happy and says *"I love being me."*. McQueen's reaction and feeling can be categorized into personal function, which is language used to express personal preferences whether people feelings, emotions, reactions or opinions.[35] From the statement above, it can be seen that the word *"I love being me."* is an expression of McQueen's feelings and reaction, because the use of McQueen's words corresponds to the personal function category, the researcher concluded that McQueen's expressions fall into that category.

(D6/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: What'd you do with my trailer?
Mack	: I parked it at your sponsor's tent.
Lightning McQueen	: What?
Mack	: Gotta make your personal appearance.
Lightning McQueen	: No. No! No, no, no, no!
Lightning McQueen	**: I hate rusty cars.** **T: 00:14:32** **This is not good for my image.**

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[35] Simanjuntak and Manik.

Mack : They did give you your big

break. Besides, it's in your

contract.

This dialogue is a conversation between Lightning McQueen and Mack, while in the trailer park. McQueen, who saw that the trailer was out of place, immediately asked Mack where it was. Mack said that he had parked the trailer in the sponsor's tent. Knowing this, McQueen was surprised by the word *"What?"*, he seems didn't like it and said *"I hate rusty cars. This is not good for my image."*

The above utterance can be categorized into personal function, which is the language used to express feelings, emotions, reactions or opinions.[36] In the dialogue McQueen used the word "hate", this word is usually used to express feelings of dislike for someone or something.[37] With the word *"I hate rusty cars"* it can be said that McQueen expresses his feelings for rusty cars, that he doesn't like or even hates them. He also said *"This is not good for my image."* this could be said to be McQueen's reason or opinion why he didn't like rusty cars. McQueen also reacted when he heard that the trailer was parked at the sponsor tent and he had to make his personal appearance, he reacted with the words *"What?"* and *"No. No! No, no, no, no!"* which shows a sense of shock or surprise and rejection of what Mack said.[38] From this statement, McQueen used the words *"I hate rusty cars. This is not good for my image."* to express his feelings and opinions about rusty cars, and also react with *"What?"* and

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[36] Simanjuntak and Manik.

[37] Hate. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/hate_1?q=hate

[38] What. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/what?q=what

"No. No! No, no, no, no!". Seeing the use of McQueen's words in accordance with the use of personal function, the researcher concludes that McQueen's words belong to that category.

(D8/ F4)

Lightning McQueen : Look, I need to get to California as fast as possible. Where am I?

Mater : Where are you? Shoot! You're in Radiator Springs. The cutest little town in Carburetor County.

Lightning McQueen : **Oh, great. Just great!**   **T: 00:28:56**

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Mater, McQueen who just woke up asked Mater where he was. In this dialogue Mater tells McQueen that he is in a small town called Radiator Springs, McQueen who knows that he is in a remote town and far from California feels resigned and says *"Oh, great. Just great!"*

The words *"Oh, great. Just great!"* in the dialogue above is McQueen's response after hearing information from Mater, he was shocked but resigned to this condition. This can be seen from the context of McQueen's feelings and condition that he should be in California but instead is in a city he doesn't know, so that it can be understood from the words *"Oh, great. Just great!"* McQueen expressed his feelings of dissatisfaction. This expression can also be said as his reaction after knowing he was far from California; this reaction tends to be a reaction of dissatisfaction and resignation. From this statement, the researcher assumes that the use of the word *"Oh, great. Just great!"* tends to be an expression of his dissatisfaction with the condition, which can be said

as an expression of McQueen feelings or reaction. In the language functions, McQueen's words can be categorized into personal function, which is language used to express personal feelings, emotions, opinions or reactions of the speakers.[39] McQueen used his words to express his feeling and also as a reaction, therefore the researcher assumes that McQueen's words fall into that category.

(D9/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Throw him out of here, Sheriff.
	I want him out of my courtroom.
	I want him out of our town!
	Case dismissed.
Lightning McQueen	: **Yes!** **T: 00:30:38**

The utterances above are a dialogue between McQueen and Doc Hudson who led McQueen's trial. McQueen is on trial for damaging several city facilities in Radiator Springs. Unexpectedly, Doc Hudson asked McQueen to leave the city, thus making McQueen free to go without any punishment. Knowing this, McQueen felt happy and said *"Yes!"*

The word "Yes" sometimes used to show that people are excited or extremely pleased about something that has happened.[40] McQueen used the word *"Yes!"* as an expression of his pleasure at the results of the trial that he was allowed to go without any punishment, this expression can be said to be his feeling. With the word *"Yes!"* it can be said that McQueen's also expressed his reaction, which refers to a positive reaction when Doc Hudson announced the results of the trial. McQueen word can be categorized into personal

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[39] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

[40] Yes. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/yes_1?q=yes

function, personal function is the language used to express personal feelings, opinions or reactions.[41] From this statement, McQueen used the word *"Yes!"* as a reaction and expression of feelings, which is included in several functions of personal function. Therefore, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words are included in the categorization of personal functions.

(D10/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Seems like my mind has been changed for me.	
Residents	: Yeah!	
Lightning McQueen	: **No!**	**T: 00:33:30**

The dialogue above occurs when McQueen, who was initially released without punishment, is finally declared convicted. Knowing this McQueen immediately said *"No!"*

The word *"No!"* shows McQueen's reaction to changes in the trial results, which tend to express his shock or indicate negative reply and McQueen's rejection.[42] This word can be categorized into a personal function that is used to express personal feelings, emotions or reactions of the speaker.[43] McQueen used the word *"No!"* as his reaction to the trial results as well as showing his feelings indirectly, from this reaction McQueen tends to dislike with what was happened to him, so the word *"No!"* tends to be a feeling of dislike. From this statement, the researcher assumes that McQueen's word is included in the personal function used to express his reactions or feelings.

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[41] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

[42] No. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 13 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/no_1?q=no

[43] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

b. Judgement

(D11/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. Cause I'm a one-man show.**	T: 00:09:47
McQueen team	: What? Oh, yeah, right.	
Kori Turbowitz. (The reporter)	: That was a confident Lightning McQueen	

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Kori during a question-and-answer session regarding the race that has been passed. McQueen was questioned about the things he did during the race, including when McQueen ignored his crew chief's orders. McQueen eventually loses his crew chief and asked by Kori if he feels guilty about it, but he answers *"Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. Cause I'm a one-man show."*

McQueen doesn't seem to feel guilty or shocked after losing his crew chief, he feels fine because he can work alone. These expressions can be categorized into personal functions, which is language used to express the personal preferences, opinions, or personality of the speaker.[44] From the words *"Am I sorry I don't have a crew chief? No, I'm not. Cause I'm a one-man show."* McQueen expressed his opinion on Kori's question that he didn't feel guilty, had problems or was burdened if he didn't have a crew chief, he also expressed his personality by saying *"Cause I'm a one-man show."* McQueen reveals that he is a person who can work alone without needing help from anyone. It can be seen that McQueen expressed his opinion and personality, and it is several functions of personal function. From this statement, the

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[44] Simanjuntak and Manik.

researcher assumes that McQueen's words fall into the category of personal function.

(D12/ F3)

Lightning McQueen	: What are you doing? Watch out! Look out! Mater? Mater! Mater! Hey, take it easy, Mater!
Mater	: Oof! Yee-hee!
Lightning McQueen	**: He's nuts.** **T: 00:59:33**

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Mater, they are on their way home after having fun working on the tractors. At that time, they talked about the excitement of the activity and mocked each other, they also talk about McQueen's feelings for Sally. Mater, who knew that McQueen liked Sally, taunted him while driving backwards. McQueen, who saw Mater's behavior was afraid, he afraid that Mater will have an accident, but Mater is even crazier doing that, this makes McQueen unable to do anything and says *"He's nuts."*

From this dialogue, McQueen says that Mater is nuts, this expression refers to McQueen's opinion as well as his reaction to Mater's behavior. The word "Nuts" is often used to express the personality of people who are crazy, stupid or foolish.[45] McQueen uses the word "Nuts" to express his opinion that Mater's character is a crazy person, in the sense that he likes to do extreme things, or it can also be interpreted as a funny character. The words *"He's nuts."* also shows McQueen's reaction when Mater keeps doing driving backwards even crazier or more extreme. McQueen's words on Mater can be categorized into personal function, which is the language used to express

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[45] Nuts. (2023). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Cambridge University Press. *dictionary.cambridge.org* Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/nuts

personal preferences, feelings, opinions or reactions of the speakers.[46] McQueen used the word *"He's nuts."* to express his reaction as well as opinion towards Mater, seeing that McQueen's words are in accordance with the functions of personal function, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words fall into that category.

c. Appreciation

(D4/ F6)

Mack	: Hey, kid! Congrats on the tie.	
Lightning McQueen	: **I don't want to talk about it.**	**T: 00:13:51**
	Let's go, Mack. Saddle up.	

The dialogue above occurred when McQueen went to his trailer to prepare to go to California. McQueen, who was in a bad mood, was praised by Mack for the race he had passed, but McQueen didn't seem to accept the compliment and said *"I don't want to talk about it. Let's go, Mack. Saddle up."*.

McQueen's expression can be categorized into personal function, the language function used to express personal preferences, feelings, emotions, or opinions.[47] In this dialogue, McQueen didn't want to talk about the race and asked Mack to get ready and go to California. This expression can be said as McQueen's preference, he chose not to discuss or respond to Mack's praise and decided to get ready immediately. McQueen also indirectly expressed his feelings, from the words *"I don't want to talk about it."* McQueen seems doesn't like or is in a bad mood, so even though Mack praised McQueen, he still ignored and didn't want to discuss it. Seeing the context of McQueen's

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[46] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."
[47] Simanjuntak and Manik.

words according to the categorization of personal functions, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words fall into that category.

(D20/ F3)

Doc Hudson	: This here is Bessie, finest road paving machine ever built. I'm hereby sentencing you to community service.
	: You're gonna fix the road under my supervision.
Lightning McQueen	: **What? This place is crazy!** T: 00:34:00

The dialogue above is a conversation between Doc Hudson and Lightning McQueen, McQueen is being introduced to the punishment he will carry out. In the story, Doc Hudson introduces the road paving machine in the city to McQueen and also the punishment that will be meted out. Because McQueen had damaged the city's facilities in the form of a road, he was punished to repair the road. McQueen, who was shocked by what Doc Hudson said, immediately said *"What? This place is crazy!"*.

The expression above is McQueen's reaction to the punishment that was said by Doc Hudson, while at the same time expressing his feelings or opinion towards the environment, be it the place or the Radiator Springs people. The word "What" can be used to express shock or surprise about the thing that somebody has said.[48] McQueen used the word *"What?"* to express his shocked to the punishment, which tend to be his reaction. With the words *"This place is crazy!"* he also expressed his emotion or opinion, McQueen looked displeased and shocked by the punishment, and made him say that *"This place is crazy!"*.

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[48] What. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/what?q=what

According to the researcher, the word "This place" does not only refer to the Radiator Springs, but also to the residents there, such as Doc Hudson who punished McQueen. It could be said that McQueen thought the people there were crazy because they could give punishment to McQueen arbitrarily. Seeing McQueen was a race car, it could be said that McQueen felt he did not deserve this punishment which required him to tow Bessie the road-making machine. From this statement the researcher can assume that from the word *"What?* McQueen expresses his reaction, and with the words *"this place is crazy!"* he expresses his feelings, opinions to the punishments or the people in the Radiator Springs. These expressions can be categorized into personal functions, the language functions used to express personal preferences, feelings, emotions, or reactions of the speakers.[49]

(D21/ F4)

Lightning McQueen	: **Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!**	
Mater	: Hey, what's wrong?	
Lightning McQueen	: **My lucky sticker's all dirty.**	**T: 00:36:32**

The dialogue above occurs when McQueen has just started roadwork on the Radiator Springs. In the story, McQueen gets splashed with hot asphalt on his lucky sticker, this makes McQueen feel annoyed about the conditions or things that was happened to him. He was annoyed because he had to do dirty things, so his lucky sticker was also dirty because the asphalt, he expressed it by the words *"Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!", "My lucky sticker's all dirty."*

Even though McQueen used the word *"My lucky sticker's all dirty."* in order to tell Mater what was going on, McQueen also indirectly expressed his

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49 Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

feelings. The words *"My lucky sticker's all dirty."* refers to the word *"Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!"*, which is McQueen's expression before explaining the condition of his lucky sticker. From the context in the story, the words *"Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!"* is an expression of McQueen's annoyance, when he finds out that his sticker is exposed by the asphalt, so that when McQueen says, *"My lucky sticker is so dirty."* McQueen is still in a state of annoyance. From those explanations it can be assumed that apart from the words *"Oh! Aw, man, that's just great!"* McQueen also expressed his frustration with the words *"My lucky sticker's all dirty."*. These expressions can be categorized into personal function, which tends to be an expression of McQueen feelings or emotions. Personal function is the language functions used to express personal preferences, feelings, emotions, or reactions of the speakers.[50] Because McQueen's dialogue tends to express his feelings and emotions, the researcher assumes that McQueen's words belong to a personal function.

(D23/ F4)

| Lightning McQueen | : **I'm a very famous racecar!** | **T: 00:37:03** |
| Luigi | : You are a famous racecar? | |

The dialogue above occurred when McQueen complained about what had happened to him, McQueen was punished for doing asphalt work, then his pride sticker was hit by asphalt. He asked for help but no one wanted to help, this made McQueen disgusted by this condition and said *"I'm a very famous racecar!"*

This utterance is used by McQueen to express who he is, after McQueen is fed up with being treated like that, he wants to say that he is a famous

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[50] Simanjuntak and Manik.

racecar, a famous racing car that should not be treated like that. These words are included in the personal function, the language function used to express the personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinion and reaction of the speaker.[51] With the words *"I'm a very famous racecar!"* McQueen reveals his identity that he is a very famous racecar, these words were also used by McQueen as a culmination in expressing his disgust or frustration with the current conditions, which is an expression of McQueen's feeling that he was annoyed to be treated like that. From this statement, McQueen used the word *"I'm a very famous racecar!"* to express his identity and feelings, because McQueen's words are in accordance with personal functions, the researcher assumes McQueen's words are included in that category.

(D24/ F3)

Sally	: It looks awful!	
Lightning McQueen	: **Well, it matches the rest of the town.**	**T: 00:42:06**
Sally	: Oh!	

The dialogue above occurred when McQueen finished repairing the road with only one hour, Sally who saw that, came and said to McQueen *"It looks awful!"*. Hearing that, McQueen replied by reversing Sally's words, he said *"Well, it matches the rest of the town."*.

McQueen's statement above is his response to Sally's assessment of the road work he has done, Sally, who said that the results of the road work were bad, was evaluated by McQueen that the ugliness of the road matched the city. It can be seen that Sally and McQueen respond to each other which tends to be

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[51] Simanjuntak and Manik.

a scolding or a bad evaluation, these responses can be categorized into personal functions, which is the language used to express personal preferences, opinions, feelings or reactions.[52] With the words *"Well, it matches the rest of the town."* McQueen tends to express his opinion of Sally's words and the city, McQueen opined that the ugliness of the road matched the city of Radiator Springs, which he also implied that the city of Radiator Springs was ugly. From this statement, the researcher concludes that McQueen's words are an evaluation or personal opinion which can be categorized into personal functions in the language function.

(D25/ F4)

Doc Hudson	: Now, scrape it off! Start over again.
Lightning McQueen	**: Hey, look, grandpa, I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar.** **T: 00:42:28**

The data above is a dialogue between McQueen and Doc Hudson, McQueen, who had just finished paving the road, was told by Doc Hudson to scrape the asphalt and start again. Doc Hudson ordered to pave again because McQueen did it very badly, a job that had to be completed in five days, he did it in only one hour, it made the asphalt imperfect. McQueen, who heard the order, seemed to reject it and said *"Hey, look, grandpa, I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar."*.

McQueen's utterance is expressions to show who he is, McQueen says that he is not a bulldozer that is usually used to scrape asphalt, but he is a racecar, a racecar that should be on a race track instead of doing activities like that. These expressions can be categorized into personal function, the language

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[52] Simanjuntak and Manik.

functions used to express the personal preferences, identity, feelings, emotions, personality, opinions and reactions of the speakers.[53] McQueen used the words *"I'm not a bulldozer. I'm a racecar."* to reveal his identity, and indirectly he also expressed his feelings, that he does not like being treated like a bulldozer because he is a racecar. From this statement, the use of McQueen's words is in accordance with the function of the personal function, therefore the researcher concludes that McQueen's words are included in that category.

(D26/ F3)

Lightning McQueen	: I don't mean to be rude here, **T: 00:42:48** but **you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?**
Doc, Hudson	: Then I reckon you ain't got nothing to worry about.

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Doc Hudson, they are arguing and planning something. In that story, Doc Hudson challenged McQueen to do a race, he did this because McQueen didn't want to carry out his punishment on the grounds that he was a racecar, Doc Hudson looked fed up with it and challenged him. Hearing this challenge McQueen laughed and took it as a joke, he even said that Doc Hudson was a slow car by saying *"you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?"*

McQueen used the words *"you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?"* tends to be a mockery of Doc Hudson, he says that Doc Hudson is slow by questioning his speed but McQueen himself guessed

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[53] Simanjuntak and Manik.

it. He said that Doc Hudson was a slow car judging from the words *".... zero to sixty in, like... Three-point-five years"*, McQueen said that Doc Hudson would take 3.5 years to reach a speed of 60 km/h, this is an analogy or joke that is quite harsh because the analogy of time that McQueen said is very long, that is 3.5 years, which incidentally a racing car can get in just seconds. McQueen's mockery or evaluation of Doc Hudson can be said to be his opinion, which can be categorized as a personal function. The personal function is the use of language that functions to express personal preferences, feelings, opinions, or even reactions of the speakers.[54] Because the context of the words *"you probably go zero to sixty in, like, what? Three-point-five years?"* tends to be McQueen's opinion, the researcher assumes that these words belong to a personal function.

(D27/F1)

Lightning McQueen	: You know what, old-timer? **T: 00:42:57** **That's a wonderful idea. Let's race.**

The datum above is McQueen's utterance to Doc Hudson, he responded to suggestions or ideas given by Doc Hudson regarding racing challenges. Doc Hudson challenges McQueen to do a race in exchange for the winners letting go and the losers fixing the road. This he did because McQueen did not want to fix the road and kept saying that he was a racecar, Doc Hudson looked disgusted with McQueen's arrogance and challenged him. McQueen, who heard Doc Hudson's challenge, laughed and felt it was just a joke, but seeing Doc Hudson was serious about the challenge and McQueen felt the idea

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[54] Simanjuntak and Manik.

benefited him, he accepted Doc Hudson's challenge by saying *"That's a wonderful idea. Let's race."*

The words *"That's a wonderful idea. Let's race."* expressed by McQueen can be said as an opinion and also his preference, through the word "let's race" McQueen expressed his choice that he chose to follow Doc Hudson's challenge, he did this because McQueen felt he could win the race, knowing he is a racecar and Doc Hudson just an ordinary car. By the words *"That's a wonderful idea."* McQueen also expressed his opinion about Doc Hudson's idea or challenge, he said that the idea was good because McQueen felt benefited from it. From the statement above, the researcher assumed that McQueen's words are included in the personal function, which is language used to express personal preferences, feelings, opinions or reactions.[55] McQueen in the dialogue used the words *"That's a wonderful idea. Let's race."* to express his preference as well as his opinion on the idea or challenge of racing from Doc Hudson, therefore the researcher categorizes it into that type.

(D28/ F3)

Lightning McQueen	: **Turn right to go left. Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This crazy thing happened... I went right!**	**T: 00:50:30**

The datum above is McQueen's monologue while doing roadwork, in the monologue he looks annoyed and grumbles about something. McQueen grumbles about Doc Hudson's advice, when he was trying to practice turning

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[55] Simanjuntak and Manik.

on a race track. McQueen at first belittled Doc Hudson's suggestion as he found it ridiculous and unreasonable, but in the end, he tried the suggestion.

In the story, McQueen can't do the suggestion properly and finally falls into the abyss, this made McQueen annoyed with Doc Hudson and grumbled with the words *"Turn right to go left. Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This crazy thing happened... I went right!"*. The word *"Turn right to go left"* is a suggestion from doc Hudson, he has tried it but failed, this can be seen from the word *"Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This crazy thing happened... I went right"*, the word *"I went right"* which McQueen meant was fall into the abyss. McQueen's grumbling can be categorized into personal functions, which is language used to express personal feelings, emotions, opinions or reactions of the speaker.[56] McQueen expresses his emotions by grunting and muttering against Doc Hudson's suggestions, he indirectly also expresses his feelings, that he looks annoyed by that. Because McQueen used the words *"Turn right to go left. Guess what. I tried it. You know what? This crazy thing happened... I went right!"* to express his emotion and feeling, the researcher assumed that those words fall into the category of personal function.

(D29/ F3)

| Lightning McQueen | **: While I'm stuck here paving this stinking road.** | **T: 00:51:19** |
| | **: Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco.** | |

The monologue above is McQueen's complaints about the conditions he was in, McQueen, after grumbling about the ridiculous suggestion from Doc Hudson, continues to grumble about the conditions that required him to do this

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[56] Simanjuntak and Manik.

job. Through the words *"While I'm stuck here paving this stinking road. Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco."* he compares what he does to what Chicks Hiks does.

In the context of the monologue above, McQueen tends to express his feelings of annoyance through comparison. McQueen compared the things he did which tended to be dirty activities with what Chick did, which is schmoozing Dinoco. This comparison shows his envy of Chick as well as his frustration that he has to do that activity. Apart from expressing his frustration with his condition, McQueen also expressed his opinion on the condition of the road on the Radiator Springs. With the words *"this stinking road."*, McQueen said that the road there was stinking. The expression of feeling upset about McQueen's condition and his opinion on the road is included in the category of personal function, which is language used to express personal feelings, emotions, opinions or reactions of the speakers.[57] McQueen used the words *"While I'm stuck here paving this stinking road. Chicks in California schmoozing Dinoco."* to express feelings of annoyance with the conditions he is experiencing, and with the words *"this stinking road."* tends to be McQueen's opinion on the condition of the road. From this statement the researcher can assume that McQueen's words are included in the personal function.

(D30/ F3)

Lightning McQueen   : I'm not doing this.
Mater   : Come on. You'll love it!
                        Tractor-tipping's fun.

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[57] Simanjuntak and Manik.

| Lightning McQueen | : **This is ridiculous.** | T: 00:54:38 |

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Mater, they are in the tractor fields for doing something fun. McQueen, who initially thought that this activity was fun, was immediately surprised. He did not know that what Mater meant about this fun thing was to startle the tractors who were sleeping. McQueen did not want to do that and said that the tractor tipping activity is ridiculous.

The words *"This is ridiculous."* in the dialogue above is McQueen's evaluation or opinion regarding tractor tipping activities, McQueen says or thinks that this activity is ridiculous, which tends to be something that is not interesting, absurd or something that McQueen doesn't like. The word "ridiculous" also means something that is very silly or unreasonable.[58] In this opinion, it can be said that McQueen also expressed his feeling, that he did not like the activity through evaluations or "ridiculous" word. From this statement, the researcher assumed that McQueen's words fall into the personal function category, which is language used to express personal preferences, opinions, feelings, reactions or emotions of the speaker.[59] In this context McQueen used the words *"This is ridiculous."* to express his opinion as well as his feeling towards tractor tipping activity.

(D38/ F3)

| Lightning McQueen | : **Wow! This organic fuel is great!** Why haven't I heard about it before? | T: 01:23:22 |

[58] Ridiculous. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/ridiculous?q=ridiculous

[59] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

Fillmore   : It's a conspiracy, man!

The dialogue above is a conversation between McQueen and Fillmore, one of the Radiator Springs residents. In this story, McQueen is trying organic fuel made by Fillmore, when he first tried, McQueen was amazed by the taste of the fuel, he was amazed by saying *"Wow! This organic fuel is great!"*. He also wondered why he had never heard or tasted this fuel before, it can be seen from the words *"Why haven't I heard about it before?"*.

The utterance *"Wow! This organic fuel is great!"* above is McQueen's reaction and opinion after tasting organic fuel, McQueen felt surprised after tasting the fuel, or it could be said McQueen didn't expect that the taste of the fuel could be that great or that good. The word "great" is usually used to express something that is very good or pleasant.[60] So that with the word "great" McQueen's reaction tends to be positive, which indicates that McQueen quite likes the fuel, McQueen also indirectly expressed his opinion on organic fuels. He opined that the organic fuels are very good or very tasty, until he questioned why he had not felt or heard the fuel before. McQueen's expression can be categorized into personal function, the language used to express personal opinions, feelings, or reactions.[61] McQueen in the dialogue expressed his reaction, opinion, as well as his feeling that he likes organic fuels, from this statement the researcher assumed that McQueen's words fall into the category of personal function.

(D39/ F3)

Mater   : Ladies and gentle cars, please

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[60] Great. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/great_1?q=great

[61] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

welcome the new Lightning

McQueen!

Lightning McQueen   : Pow! What do you think?   **T: 01:24:21**

Radiator Springs looks pretty

good on me.

The dialogue above occurs when the residents try to give Sally some surprises, which is to improve the appearance of the city and also the appearance of Lightning McQueen. McQueen came with his new appearance; he asked about Sally's opinion and also expressed his opinion through the words *"Radiator Springs looks pretty good on me."*

McQueen's utterance is an opinion as well as his feeling, by the words "*pretty good on me*" McQueen reveals that the style of Radiator Springs city is quite suitable or interesting for McQueen, this is his personal opinion on that style. McQueen also indirectly expressed his feeling that he quite liked the style, seeing that McQueen revealed that the radiator springs style was good. The word "good" is usually used to express that people are enjoyed or pleasant with something, and also expresses something that is acceptable.[62] From this statement, McQueen's expressions can be categorized into personal functions, which is the language functions used to express personal preferences, feelings, opinions or emotions of the speaker.[63] Because McQueen used the words *"Radiator Springs looks pretty good on me."* to express his opinion as well as his feelings, the researcher assumed that McQueen's words fall into the personal function category.

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[62] Good. (2023). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Oxford University Press. *oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com*. Retrieved 15 January 2023, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/good_1?q=good

[63] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

5. Imaginative

The uses of imaginative function are to explore the imagination or to create ideas. The speakers express their imagination, fiction ideas or their creativity in things, whether it's used for telling stories, to compose poetry or even jokes.[64] It's may also accompany children to creates their imagination for the environment and they are playing and exploring their universe.[65] In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of imaginative can be found in the type of affect. In this type the researcher only found 1 datum, below is the discussion of the categorization.

a. Affect

(D1/ F5)

Lightning McQueen   : Okay. Here we go. Focus

Speed. I am speed.   **T: 00:00:41**

One winner, 42 losers

I eat losers for breakfast

The data above is McQueen's monologue while preparing before the race begins. McQueen has a habit of talking to himself as a way to motivate or strengthen himself before entering a race.

In the monologue, McQueen says *"Speed. I am speed",* that words are one of several words he often used to motivate himself. McQueen tells to himself that he is fast, from this context, it is understandable that McQueen wants to instill in him the belief that he is fast. McQueen's way of instilling this belief can be said to be his imagination, McQueen used his imagination to make himself fast and able to win races. The context of McQueen's words is in accordance with the imaginative function, the speaker used language to

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[64] Simanjuntak and Manik.

[65] Supriyati, "An Analysis of Linguistic Form and Language Function of The Caretakers Speech Found in The Miracle Worker Movie," 5.

express his imagination, whether it is fictional ideas, their creativity or make-believe notions about things.[66] The researcher believed that with the words *"Speed. I am speed"*, McQueen used his imagination to convince himself that he is fast, from this statement the researcher assumed that the words used by McQueen belong to the type of imaginative function.

6. Instrumental

The instrumental function is used to express what people need. It's related to the language used to communicate preferences, choices, desires, needs or to get things done.[67] For example the word *"I want…", "I need…"* that expressed to something people want, like "*I want to buy a truck because I have to pick up something heavy*". In that example, people expressed their preferences or need because he had things that needed to be done, that is pick up something heavy. In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of instrumental can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type, the researcher only found 1 datum, below is the discussion of the categorization.

a. Appreciation

(D14/ F6)

Lightning McQueen   : One winner, 42 losers.

: I eat losers for breakfast.

: Breakfast. Wait, maybe I should have had breakfast.

: A little breck-y could be good   T: 00:00:58 for me.

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[66] Ahamad et al., "Student Performance in Michael Halliday's Seven Language Functions: Lesson Guides for Teaching/Learning English Discipline," 60.

[67] Nafisah et al, "Appraisal System Analysis in Aladdin's Dialogues as the Main Character in Aladdin 2019 Movie," 40.

The monologue above was spoken by McQueen when he was preparing to face the race. McQueen before the race has a habit of motivating himself or convincing himself that he can face and win the race. In the middle of monologue, he accidentally talked about breakfast, McQueen was immediately distracted and said *"Breakfast. Wait, maybe I should have had breakfast. A little breck-y could be good for me."*

McQueen says that maybe he should eat breakfast first, eating a little breck-y which might be good for him. By the words *"A little breck-y could be good for me"* he wants to consume a little breck-y as his choice, McQueen expressed his choice to be able to meet his need, which is breakfast, he expressed his need with the words *"Breakfast. Wait, maybe I should have breakfast.".* McQueen wants to meet his breakfast need by eating a little breck-y, which indicates McQueen's choice and need. This statement of wants and needs is included in the function of instrumental language, which is language used to express people's desires or needs, be it preferences, or choices which is usually expressed to fulfill a thing.[68] In the dialogue, McQueen expresses his need that he might need breakfast, he wants to meet his needs by consuming a little breck-y, which indicates his choice. Because the context of McQueen's sentences is in accordance with this categorization, the researcher concludes that McQueen's words are included in the instrumental function.

7. Heuristic

The heuristic function is used to learn and explore the environment. This function allows speaker to know the truth and reason behind everything that

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[68] Nafisah et al, "Appraisal System Analysis in Aladdin's Dialogues as the Main Character in Aladdin 2019 Movie."

surrounds him,[69] and this function refers with question or answer that usually child uses to learn.[70] For example, the question *"what the tractor doing?",* *"what's that?", "how to solve it?".* In Lightning McQueen attitudes, the function of heuristic can be found in the type of appreciation. In this type, the researcher only found 1 datum, below is the discussion of the categorization.

a. Appreciation

(D35/ F7)

Lightning McQueen : **What are you doing with T: 01:16:13 those old racing tires?**

In this utterance, McQueen questioned what Doc Hudson was doing by using the old racing tires. This situation occurred when McQueen was catching one of the tractors that went off in the other direction. McQueen accidentally saw Doc Hudson standing alone at the racing arena. Realizing this, McQueen focused on Doc Hudson's tires and asked *"What are you doing with those old racing tires?"*

With the words *"What are you doing with those old racing tires?"* McQueen questions what Doc Hudson is doing with those old racing tires, or why Doc Hudson used old racing tires, McQueen seems wants to know the reason behind this. McQueen's curiosity can be categorized into heuristic functions, which are language used to learn and explore the environment whether to find out the uses or reasons behind everything around people.[71] McQueen used his question to express his curiosity about what Doc Hudson was doing, he wanted to know why Doc Hudson used old racing tires. Because

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[69] Ahamad et al., "Student Performance in Michael Halliday's Seven Language Functions: Lesson Guides for Teaching/Learning English Discipline," 60.

[70] Simanjuntak and Manik, "Function of Language as Found in Economical News."

[71] Ahamad et al., "Student Performance in Michael Halliday's Seven Language Functions: Lesson Guides for Teaching/Learning English Discipline," 60.

McQueen's question is in accordance with the function of Heuristic function, the researcher assumed that the words *"What are you doing with those old racing tires?"* included in that category.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

Then last chapter is closing, which consists of research conclusion and recommendation. The researcher presents the summary of the research and gives some suggestions for certain people related to this study.

A. Conclusions

In this part, the researcher presents the conclusion of this research. There are two major conclusions that answer the two research problems.

1. Based on the analysis in the first research problem, the researcher found 41 data that categorized as the appraisal attitudes of Lightning McQueen, namely affect that occurred on 10 data, 3 data of judgement and 28 data are categorized as appreciation.

2. The seven language functions are in the form of regulatory, interactional, representational, personal, imaginative, instrumental and heuristic function. It has found 1 affect identified as regulatory function, 1 affect and 8 appreciations as interactional function, 1 judgement and 1 appreciation as representational function, 6 affects, 2 judgements and 13 appreciations as personal function, 1 affect as imaginative function, 1 appreciation as instrumental function, and 1 appreciation as heuristic function.

B. Recommendations

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher would like to present some hopes and suggestions for readers or learners and also for further researchers.

1. After knowing that appraisal theory can be used and found in movies, it is hoped that this research can provide information that learners can learn the interpersonal meaning, or the meanings of a language through many things, such as the words

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of the actors, and learners can apply language theories in it. This research is also expected to enrich the knowledge of readers or learners regarding literature analysis or appraisal analysis.

2. Apart from being an example for learners in studying interpersonal meaning or appraisal theory more deeply, this research is also expected to be an example for further researchers in making literature research or other appraisal analysis research. The researcher also hopes that further researchers will develop appraisal theory either by analyzing other things and the researcher suggests further researchers continue analyzing appraisal by making this research as a reference so that further research can be better.

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