

**AN ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE ON MALALA YOUSAFZAI NOBEL
PRIZE LECTURE: AN APPRAISAL THEORY**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for Gaining The Bachelor

Degree in English Department



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is completely my own work. I am fully responsible for all the contents in this thesis. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted and cited in accordance with appropriate standards.

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, saya mengucapkan terima kasih.

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MOTTO

Fear kills future.



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DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating papers to:

My Parents

Mr. Ratimin (deceased) and Mrs. Solikhah
who always gives me endless love and support.

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and Myself



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Lastly. the researcher admits that might be some mistakes are found in this graduating paper. However, I expect it will be useful for other researchers and readers.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ack : Acknowledge

Aff : Affect

Anti : Antipathy

App : Appreciation

Att : Attribute

Cap : Capacity

Comp : Composition

Complex : Complexity

Conf : Confidence

Dispeas : Displeasure

Dissat : Dissatisfaction

Happ : Happiness

Imp : Impact

Incl : Inclination

Insec : Insecurity

Judg : Judgment

Norm : Normality

Pleas : Pleasure

Prop : Propriety

Qual : Quality

React : Reaction

Sat : Satisfaction

Sec : Security
Surp : Surprise
Ten : Tenacity
Unhapp : Unhappiness
Val : Valuation
Ver : Veracity



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AN ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE ON MALALA YOUSAFZAI NOBEL

PRIZE LECTURE: AN APPRAISAL THEORY

By: Faringatun Darojah

ABSTRACT

Speech is a tool for persuading people to follow what the speaker intended. Showing feelings in speech can strengthen in influencing the audience. This research is conducted to analyze the attitude devices in Malala Yousafzai Nobel Peace Prize Lecture. She is a human rights activist who focuses on education. The analysis tool of this research is Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). Besides that, his research uses a descriptive-qualitative method. This study focuses on the Attitude category to uncover its classification and the way Malala expresses her attitude. Based on the findings, the researcher has found 82 (42.27%) Affects devices that consists of 14 (7.22%) dis/inclination, 31 (15.98%) un/happiness, 22 (11.34%) in/security, and 15 (7.73%) dis/satisfaction. Meanwhile, 74 (38.14%) Judgments devices are consisted of 3 (1.55%) normality, 30 (15.46%) capacity, 24 (12.37%) tenacity, 3 (1.55%) veracity, and 14 (7.22%) propriety. On the last category of Attitude, 38 (19.59%) appreciation devices are found which consists of 7 (3.61%) reaction: impact, 19 (9.37%) reaction: quality, 0 (0.00%) composition: balance, 6 (3.09%) composition: complexity, and 6 (3.09%) valuation. Additionally, the analysis shows the highest findings of Affect is in unhappiness. It indicates the sadness and the suffering conditions of children caused by wars and poverty. while the most discoveries of Judgement is in positive tenacity shows the resolute character to keep fighting for education, and the highest findings in Appreciation is in positive quality mostly assess expectations for quality education.

Keywords: *Speech, Malala Yousafzai, Appraisal, Attitude.*

ANALISA ATTITUDE PADA MALALA YOUSAFZAI NOBEL PRIZE

LECTURE : TEORI APPRAISAL

Oleh: Faringatun Darojah

ABSTRAK

Pidato adalah sebuah alat untuk membujuk orang lain agar mengikuti apa yang dimaksudkan pembicara. Menunjukkan perasaan saat berpidato dapat menguatkan dalam mempengaruhi audiens. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa perangkat Attitude dalam pidato Nobel Prize Malala Yousafzai. Beliau adalah seorang pejuang hak kemanusiaan yang berfokus pada pendidikan. Alat analisa penelitian ini menggunakan teori Appraisal oleh Martin and White (2005). Disamping itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Penelitian ini berfokus pada kategori Attitude untuk menyingkap klasifikasinya dan bagaimana cara Malala menyampaikannya. Berdasarkan pada analisa temuan-temuan, peneliti telah menemukan 82 (42.27%) perangkat Affect yang terdiri dari 14 (7.22%) dis/inclination, 31 (15.98%) un/happiness, 22 (11.34%) in/security, dan 15 (7.73%) dis/satisfaction. Sementara itu, telah ditemukan sebanyak 74 (38.14%) perangkat Judgments yang terdiri dari 3 (1.55%) normality, 30 (15.46%) capacity, 24 (12.37%) tenacity, 3 (1.55%) veracity, dan 14 (7.22%) propriety. Dikategori terakhir Attitude, telah ditemukan 38 (19.59%) perangkat appreciations yang terdiri dari 7 (3.61%) reaction: impact, 19 (9.37%) reaction: quality, 0 (0.00%) composition: balance, 6 (3.09%) composition: complexity, dan 6 (3.09%) valuation. Hasil analisa menunjukkan temuan tertinggi unhappiness menunjukkan kesedihan dan penderitaan anak-anak yang disebabkan oleh peperangan dan kemiskinan, sementara temuan tertinggi judgment yaitu dalam kategori positif tenacity menunjukkan sifat keteguhan untuk terus berjuang demi pendidikan, dan temuan tertinggi appreciation adalah positive quality yang sebagian besar menunjukkan penilaian terhadap harapan-harapan untuk pendidikan yang berkualitas.

Kata Kunci: *Pidato, Malala Yousafzai, Appraisal, Attitude.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Public speaking is the art of speeches. It is an important skill that should be learned in school, college, or in any special course. Developing public speaking skills will benefit many aspects of life. Although many perceives it as a hard task, especially for beginner, because of the anxiety to speak in front of many people. A lot of people feel less anxiety and panic feelings when having more experience in speech-making (Jaffe, 2015, p. 16).

Public speaking can be found in everyday life occurrences such as giving presentations in class, reporting news on television, or even expressing condolence at relatives' funerals. Speech is also a form of public speaking practice, in more formal way. It takes quite a lot of effort to deliver great speeches. It needs certain factors such as the choice of words, grammar, ethics, and particularly storytelling to make a powerful speech that can engage with the audience. Additionally, Coopman and Lull stated that stories are not only used for entertainment but also help people to get a deeper understanding of their words (2014, p. 09). Therefore storytelling can engage and persuade the audience better.

Speech is used for persuading the audience to follow what the speaker conveys. Persuasion depends on language images, as well as other forms of communication in order to affect people's beliefs, values, opinions, or doing

(Coopman & Lull, 2014, p. 280). Therefore language is critical for these purposes. Megah emphasized that speech is a tool to express ideas, feelings, and desires via a language (2019, p. 50). In order to reach these purposes, the speaker should choose the appropriate language features, if the speech is not constructed in an excellent form then the purpose can be unsuccessfully aimed. Since a great speech is able to evoke the audience's empathy, the language feature that can function to show the speaker's feelings is the appraisal.

Therefore based on the discussions above the researcher focuses on speech objects. The researcher selects Malala Yousafzai Nobel Prize Lecture to be analyzed. She gave her winning speech on December 10, 2014 in Norway. As cited from Nobel Prize official website (<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2014/yousafzai/biographical/>). Malala Yousafzai is a Muslim education activist from Pakistan. She won Nobel Peace award at the age of 17 years-old, and recorded as the youngest Nobel Peace recipient. Her journey as an activist began when the Taliban took control of the Swat valley, her hometown, and banned girls from attending school. Malala stood up against the Taliban. With her father, she appeared on Pakistani National TV and gave her critics. She also started to write about the life in Swat Valley after being under the Taliban control and also her wish to go to school on the Urdu language site of the BBC. When she was in the bus heading home from school in 2012, Malala was shot by the Taliban. She received treatment in the United Kingdom and recovered incredibly. Malala published her first book, an autobiography entitled "I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban."

on October 10, 2013. She gained so much attention from around the world because of her efforts and bravery in fighting for the right to get an education. She received several awards including the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 2014 at the age of 17 and is recorded as the youngest recipient.

In her speech, Malala mentioned that the award is not only for herself, but is for the unfortunate children who are deprived of education. She said that she hopes it will be the last time we must fight for better education. Further, she asked the world leaders to work together and put education as their top priority. Hence, the researcher intends to analyze the language feature used by Malala Yousafzai in persuading people to fight for children’s education by using the Appraisal theory. For activists, influencing people through their words and actions are the key to achieve their goals. Lastly, when she said, “Dear sisters and brothers, today is a day of great happiness for me” (The Nobel Prizes, 2014, p. 481) the clause is believed by the researcher that it has some Attitude devices. In Appraisal, Attitude is the main category between the others, that are graduation and engagement. Therefore, it is important to analyze how Malala tried to influence and showed her feelings toward the children’s rights.

The researcher has provided some examples of Attitude analysis below. These examples are expected to be an introductory analysis of this study.

Table 1.1 Example of Attitude Analysis

| Clause No. | Appraising Item | Affect |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 11. | <i>We loved to wear neat and tidy school uniforms and we would sit there with big dreams in our eyes.</i> | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------|
| | <i>loved</i> | (+) Happiness | Affect |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------|

Table 1.2 Example of Judgment Analysis

| Clause No. | Appraising Item | Judgment | |
|------------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| 53. | <i>Ruthlessly</i> killing people and <i>misusing</i> the name of Islam | | |
| | <i>ruthlessly</i> | (-)Social Sanction | Propriety |
| | <i>misusing</i> | (-)Social Sanction | Veracity |

Table 1.3 Example of Appreciation Analysis

| Clause No. | Appraising Item | Appreciation | |
|------------|--|--------------|--------|
| 33. | In my <i>paradise</i> home, Swat, I always loved learning and discovering new things | | |
| | <i>paradise</i> | (+) Reaction | Impact |

According to the example of analysis, it shows that Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 contain some attitudinal devices in sub-categories Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. As of Table 1.1, the lexis word '*loved*' is categorized as positive Affect, that is happiness. **Affect** is concerned with what people feels in themselves. The lexis '*loved*' expresses that Malala has a deep fondness for wearing school uniform and go to school. Further, in sub-category Judgment shows the lexis '*ruthlessly*' and '*misusing*' are both negative social sanction in different categories, that is propriety and veracity. **Judgment** shows the evaluation of people's behaviour. The use of the lexis '*ruthlessly*' evaluates the negative character

of the Taliban, they have no mercy killing innocent people, and *'misusing'* condemns the Taliban's behavior, how they use religion for their own greed and ego, forcing other people to believe their ideology. Meanwhile, on the last sub-category that is Appreciation, the lexis *'paradise'* shows positive reaction in impact. **Appreciation** deals with evaluating things. Therefore, Malala praised her hometown, Swat Valley, as a beautiful place and peaceful as if in paradise before the Taliban destroyed it.

According on the explanation of examples of analysis above, the researcher intends to analyze the Attitude category on Malala Yousafzai Nobel Prize Lecture in a deeper evaluation by using Appraisal theory developed by Martin and White (2005). It has three sub-system of evaluating meanings, Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. This research focuses only on Attitude category. Attitude is used to investigate how Malala expresses her emotions and evaluations in her speech, which have the power to persuade the audience. In conclusion, the researcher wants to find the Attitude devices in Malala's speech text and how they are employed.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the discussion above, the researcher proposes two questions:

1. What types of Attitude devices are employed in Malala Yousafzai's speech to show her evaluation?
2. How are the Attitude devices realized in Malala Yousafzai's speech to persuade people to be aware of education problem?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the problem statements, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of Attitude devices that are applied in Malala Yousafzai's speech.
2. To explore the realization of Attitude devices in Malala Yousafzai's speech in convincing people to aware and take action for deprived children of education.

1.4 Scope of Study

This research focuses on Systemic Functional Linguistics, specifically on Appraisal analysis developed by Martin and White. The researcher focuses on language evaluation of Malala Yousafzai's Nobel Prize Lecture. The way Malala expresses her feelings and how she convinces the audience through her words are the main reasons this research is conducted.

1.5 Significance of Study

This research is expected to be useful in deeper understanding Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially in analyzing the language evaluation and interpersonal meaning. It is also expected to be a contribution for reference and additional resource for English Department students. Moreover, this research can inspire other researchers that are interested in the same field to analyze other areas of appraisal analysis and also different types of research object.

1.6 Literature Review

This research focuses on analyzing Attitude devices in Malala Yousafzai's Nobel Prize lecture and what are the functions of the devices. Therefore the researcher has reviewed other papers that have similarities and differences from this research. From the review, the researcher can identify the motives, debate, and gaps to help and support this research.

The first review is a journal titled An Analysis of President Soeharto's Resigning Speech text by Suswanto Ismadi Megah S. in 2018. The researcher aims to analyze the selected expression used in President Soeharto's speech and construe his ideology. Based on the analysis by using Appraisal theory by Martin and White, 16 data consisting of attitudes, 6 data (37.5%), positioning, 3 data (18.35%), and graduations 7 data (43.75%) are found. Meanwhile, his speech contains an ideology that portrayed a positive self that described such an impression that he was a good and wise leader, and immeleft his presidential position after 32 years.

The second is a thesis written by Amalia Nazla Saldina in 2019 that is titled An Appraisal Analysis of Viewers' Comments in Tariq Ramadan Interview. The purpose of the research is to analyze the stances shown by the viewers of the video. This research used descriptive qualitative method and Appraisal theory by Martin and White. 107 Attitude items are found from the analysis. Furthermore, the viewers' comments show the positive and negative of their feelings, judgments, appreciations, and delivered directly and indirectly.

The third review is a thesis titled *The Inclusion of Ideology in Jokowi's Speech Viewed from The Perspective of Appraisal Theory* written by Gisty Listiani in 2019. This research aims to describe the inclusion of ideology viewed by appraisal theory. Descriptive qualitative is the method of this research. Listiani found seven ideologies that had been implemented, they are lexicalization, implication, consensus, pre-supposition, hyperbole, national self-glorification, and irony. Furthermore, there are six ideologies from the perspective of engagement. They are vagueness, implication, pre-supposition, national self-glorification, evidentially hyperbole, and consensus. Meanwhile in the perspective of graduation are found four ideologies, they are hyperbole, implication, number game, and national self-glorification,

The fourth is a journal titled *An Appraisal Analysis on Jokowi's Speech* written by Izzati Zuhaila in 2019. As the president of Indonesia, Jokowi receives good and bad reactions from people toward his speech, therefore this research purpose is to evaluate the speech. In order to explore and understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and critical judgments, the researcher uses qualitative research. Zuhaila concludes that every person has good manners for giving criticism and people should appreciate Jokowi for doing his best for Indonesia.

The fifth review is a thesis written by Aris Novi in 2019 that is titled *The Comparison between The Appraisal of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton Realized in The Campaign Speeches of The United States Presidential Election 2016*. This

research aimed to compare and explain the appraisal resource of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton speeches. From the analysis, Novi found that in the first speech, Donald Trump deployed 876 appraising items and 524 appraising items in the last speech. Meanwhile in the campaign speeches of Hillary Clinton's first speech, 569 appraising items were found and 196 appraising items in the last speech.

The sixth review is a thesis titled *An Appraisal analysis of Jacinda Ardren's Speech in Embracing Muslim Community after The Christchurch Mosques Terrorism Attack* by Ajeng Kurniasri Pritadewi in 2021. In this thesis, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher aims to find the appraisal devices and ideology on Jacinda Ardren's speech. The analysis result shows that on Jacinda Ardren's speech, 144 Attitude devices consist of 83 affect, 36 Judgments, and 25 Appreciation, 155 Graduation which consists of 23 Focus and 92 Force and 72 Engagement consists of 19 Monogloss and 53 Heterogloss. Aside from that, in her speech, Ardren uses the right antagonist Ideology in her arguments.

The seventh review is a journal titled *Attitude Perspective in BBC News' Article: An Appraisal Analysis* written by Entika Fani Prastikawati in 2021. This research journal uses discourse analysis methods to get an insight of the text. The researcher aims to analyze the attitude and its resources in BBC News' article titled *Typhoon Goni: Philippines hit by year' most powerful storm released on 2nd November 2020*. Based on the investigation, the affect of unhappiness was the most

used attitude subsystems in the BBC News article to convey people's feelings and phenomena/events shown in the BBC News article.

The last review is a graduation thesis written by Firdaus A'la Illiyyin in 2019 entitled *The Use of Metaphor in Malala Yousafzai's speech for Nobel Peace Prize Award*. The research intended to analyze the metaphors in Malala Nobel Peace speech text than can create misunderstanding by using Lakoff and Johnson's theory. Firdaus has found 13 metaphor devices in Malala's speech which consist of 7 findings of structural metaphor, 3 findings of orientational metaphor, 3 findings of ontological metaphor. The researcher concluded that structural metaphor is the used in Malala's speech.

Based on the reviews above, five of the researchers chose speech as their research object, they are Megah, Listiany, Zulaiha, Novi, and Kurniasri. This research also selects a speech as the object of analysis, however, the speeches of the prior researches are delivered by politicians and categorized as political speeches. Meanwhile, Malala is a human rights activist, the purposes of their speech are totally different. Political speech is very much used to strengthen the politicians' position in the public's eye, while Malala's speech is intended to persuade the audience to be aware of the issue that she has been fighting for. She wants her voice to be heard by the world, that there are unfortunate children who cannot go to school and spend their childhood in happiness. Moreover, Megah, Listiany, and Kurniasri used additional theory beside Appraisal, that is ideology theory. The intended to find what kind of ideology contain in the text. For Novi, her research is a

comparison analysis of speech by two politicians. While the researcher focuses to only analysis the Attitude devices in Malala's Nobel Prize Lecture. Hence, these discussions are strong enough to emphasize that this research has different purpose and it will show different findings from the previous ones.

Talk about the object of the research, Nazla selected viewers' comments, and Fani chose BBC news as their research objects. As mentioned before, Malala Yousafzai's speech is the object of this research, there is no need to emphasize more, that different objects will bring different results. Moreover, this research has similar topic with Fani's research, however she explored the attitude category in the eye of journalism field, while this research analyze the attitude category by a specific person, that is Malala Yousafzai. Based on this argument, the researcher believes different perspective and object bring different result. Additionally, Firdaus selected also selected Malala Youzafzai Nobel Prize Lecture as the research object, but he analyzed the using of metaphor in Malala's speech. While in this research, Malala's speech is analyzed to language evaluation by using Appraisal theory. Therefore, different intention and theory absolutely bring different result.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

In order to analyze the language features on Malala Yousafzai Nobel Prize Lecture, this research uses Appraisal theory developed by Martin and White. The researcher intends to unwrap the language features and how the speaker shows the feelings through language to influence the audience. Based on the Appraisal framework, it has three subsystems of evaluating meanings: attitude, engagement,

and graduation. Attitude cares about feelings and also includes emotional reactions, Engagement deals with the source attitudes and Graduation has to do with grading the strength of the feelings and categories obscured (Martin & White, 2005, p. 35). However, the researcher focuses to analyze on Attitude category only, as it is the main system category of Appraisal. Therefore Appraisal theory is suitable to analyze the language evaluation in Malala's speech.

1.8 Method of Study

1.8.1 Type of Research

Descriptive qualitative research methodology is the main method for this research. There are several definitions of descriptive method, one of them is to portray the characteristic of persons, situations, or groups and the frequency with which certain phenomena occur (Dulock, 1993, p. 154). Therefore, this research aims to portray or describe the phenomenon of influencing people through speeches from the perspective of appraisal analysis. The descriptive method is used to describe and explain the realization of Attitude devices in Malala's speech. According to Leavy, Qualitative research is generally known for inductive approaches to build knowledge that aims at generating meaning (as cited in Leavy, 2017). Additionally, researchers who use qualitative method are attracted in comprehending the way people interpret their experience, constructing their world, and the meaning their attribution to the experience (Merriam, 2009, p. 5). Hence, this research method is used to explore the Attitude devices in Malala Yousafzai's

speech, describe the functions of the devices, and mainly aim to generate the meaning of the language features.

1.8.2 Data Sources

There are two types of data, primary and secondary. The data of this research is of secondary type. As Kothari stated, secondary data means data are already available, in other words, they have already been gathered and analyzed by someone else (2004, p. 111). Secondary data can be in the form of published or unpublished data by the party concerned. Therefore, the data of this research is officially published by the Nobel Prize organization on the official website.

There are some regular types of data sources in qualitative research. According to Patton, interviews, observations, and documents are the most common source in qualitative data (as cited in Suter, 2011, p. 344). Additionally, Bowen stated that documents are recorded text (words) and images without a researcher's interference (2009, p. 27). Therefore the data source of this research is a document type. The main source of this research is the speech text obtained from the Nobel Prize official website (https://www.nobelprize.org/uploads/2018/06/yousafzai-lecture_en.pdf) entitled "Malala Yousafzai - Nobel Lecture" which contains 20.194 words. In addition to make sure the data is appropriate, the researcher watches and listens the alternative source, that is an audiovisual of Malala Yousafzai: Nobel Peace Prize Lecture 2014 on Nobel Prize official Youtube channel (<https://youtu.be/c2DHzkUI6s>) and matches the utterances with the text. The audiovisual is 28:29 minutes long and being uploaded in January 10, 2020.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

In qualitative research, there are several data collection techniques, one of them is documentation. The document is a stored written material that can be in memorabilia or correspondence form, also it can be in audiovisual (Raco, 2010, p. 111). Therefore, in order to collect the data, the researcher uses a documentation technique. To apply this collecting technique, the researcher examines the speech text accurately. Since the text is available in an online source, the researcher also maintains a copy of it in hard copy form, moreover the copy of the text document is also stored in a repository site. And next, the researcher compares the text while listening and watching to the audiovisual to make sure that every utterance is accurate. Lastly, after the data is finalized, the researcher divides it into clauses for accurate analysis to identify the Attitude devices.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Raco analysis and interpretation always go hand in hand, analysis means processing and organizing the data, breaking them into smaller units, examining similar patterns and themes (2018, p. 122). Allen Trent and Jeasik Cho emphasized that analysis is organizing and summarizing the data, and interpreting the findings or making meaning (As cited in Leavy, 2017. p. 150). In order to get an appropriate analysis result, the researcher uses an analysis data technique by Miles and Huberman (1994) and combined with immediate constituent (BUL) technique. The data analysis technique can be depicted as the following procedures:

a. Data Reduction

Without reducing the data, the analysis will not be efficient. In the first procedure, the data in a form of field notes or transcription are selected, focused, and simplified (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p. 10). Data reduction occurs throughout the collecting data process. In reducing the data, the speech text is divided into several clauses to one sentence. This process is called immediate constituent (BUL) technique. According to Sudaryanto, this technique works by dividing a language unit from the data into several elements (1993, p. 31). Then, the researcher identifies the appraising items in each sentence, and categorizes them into the appropriate Attitude types, that are Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. Moreover, Attitude devices do not always can be found on every clause, this will reduce a lot of data display and discussions on third chapter.

b. Data Display

In a general term, a display means an organized and compacted information that makes a possibility for drawing conclusions and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p.11). Therefore, this process allows the data to be more readable. In order to obtain an appropriate analysis, the data in this research are displayed into organized tables that consists of Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. Beside that, each clause which contains an attitude device is displayed on its own table with the discussion of it. This procedure also refers to the research questions with the result that is coherent with the objectives of the research.

c. Conclusion

In the last procedure, Miles and Huberman proposed that the qualitative analyst should begin to interpret from the start of data collection by taking notes of regularities, patterns, explanation, possible configurations, clausal flows, and propositions (1994, p. 11). Therefore in this procedure, the researcher draws the conclusion from the data findings and discussions.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter consists of the background of study, research questions, objectives of study, the significance of study, literature review, theoretical framework, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter consists of the details of the theoretical framework. The third is the findings of language features analyzed with appraisal theory in Malala Yousafzai Nobel Prize Lecture. The fourth chapter concludes the analysis result and suggestion.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this last chapter, which consists of two sections that are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion section contains the result of the objective of this research, and the suggestion section contains some advice for the future researchers who are interested in doing analysis in this field.

4.1 Conclusion

First of all, Malala Yousafzai's Nobel Prize lecture is selected as the object of this research. Following the background study of this research, Appraisal theory by Martin and White is chosen as the analysis tool and focuses on Attitude category.

Based on the data findings and discussions, the total Attitude devices have been identified in the text: 82 (42.27%) affects consist of 14 (7.22%) dis/inclination, 31 (15.98%) un/happiness, 22 (11.34%) in/security, and 15 (7.73%) dis/satisfaction. 74 (38.14%) judgments consist of 3 (1.55%) normality, 30 (15.46%) capacity, 24 (12.37%) tenacity, 3 (1.55%) veracity, and 14 (7.22%) propriety, and 38 (19.59%) appreciations consist of 7 (3.61%) reaction: impact, 19 (9.37%) reaction: quality, 0 (0.00%) composition: balance, 6 (3.09%) composition: complexity, and 6 (3.09%) valuation.

By Analyzing the Attitude devices in Malala's speech text, Malala's intention can be identified. She wanted her voice to be heard by the world, and help unfortunate children to receive their rights, and no more of them should experience the same thing in the future.

4.2 Suggestion

After completing the whole research process, a few recommendation have arisen from the researcher's perspective. First, Systemic Functional Linguistics is a broad field, thereby it is necessary to be explored deeply, especially things related to Interpersonal meaning. Beside on Attitude category, other categories of Appraisal are worth to be analyzed. Lastly, the researcher thinks that speech text is pretty saturated to be analyzed with Appraisal theory, therefore the researcher recommends to the next researchers to select other kinds of objects such as poetry, interviews, prose, movies, dramas, etc.



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