The Roles of Attitude in The Storyline of Beauty and The Beast (2017) Movie (Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach)

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A B S T R A C T

This research attempts to analyze the attitude used by the script writer in Beauty and The Beast (2017) movie. It is aimed to find the roles of attitude in giving the characterizations in the movie and the roles of attitude in building the narrative text in the movie using Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. This research is a descriptive qualitative research, implementing descriptive comparative method with discourse analysis. The source of the data is the utterances produced by the characters, narrator and singer in the movie. Primary data were collected using corpus-based research related to genre relation, characterization theory and Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially appraisal theory. In analyzing data, this research used four analyses to gain the novelty by combining Miles & Hubberman' s (1992) interactive model with Spradley's (1980) ethnographic data analyysis which includes domain, taxonomy, componential, and cultural theme analyses. The results of this research show the findings: (1) attitude takes roles in giving direct and indirect characterizations in the form of physical description, action, emotional and physical reaction, thought, and speech/ conversation, (2) In building the narrative text, affect takes roles to express the characters' emotional feeling which drives them to do or not to do something, judgement is used to describe and evaluate the characters' behavior, and appreciation is used to describe the character's physical appearance, the setting of place of the story and to give an abstract valuation which is related to the moral value of the story.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Halliday (2014), the primary functions of language in ecological and social environments are expressing human experience and enacting personal and social relationship described through the construction of the text. The functions are well-known as metafunctions consisting of three components: ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. Ideational metafunctions are classified into experiential meaning and logical meaning. Experiential meaning expresses reality that deals with events, participants, and circumstances. Logical meaning reflects logical relation between realities. Meanwhile, interpersonal metafunctions have the function in social reality where people engage (interaction) and communicate (transaction) to protect social relationships. Lastly, textual metafunctions expresses both ideational and interpersonal metafunctions through semiotic known as language.

Within interpersonal metafunctions, there is an appraisal system which concerns with evaluation in the text (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2007). Appraisal theory concerns with three-points, namely (1) the way speakers/writers approve and disapprove (2) the way text can produce feeling, values and the linguistic mechanisms share emotion, taste and normative (3) the way speaker/writers construe their particular authorial identities or personal (Martin & White, 2005). In addition, Martin (2015) said, appraisal is a theory used to describe and to explain how the speaker/the writer arrange language to express their feeling, and to show their relationship to the audiences.

Appraisal consists of three semantic resources that are used to systematically negotiate emotions, judgments, and valuation (attitude), alongside with the resources for amplifying (graduation) and engaging the readers/listeners with the evaluation in the text (Engagement) (Martin, 2000). Attitude system sees feelings as system of meaning. The system is divided into three areas: emotions (affect) which deals with the expression of positive and negative feelings as reaction towards semiotic and phenomena, ethic (judgement) which concerns

with attitudes' towards behavior, and aesthetic (appreciation) which concerns with value of semiotic and phenomena (Martin & White, 2005).

However, researches on appraisal system in a certain genre such as news, editorial, research article, and argumentative writing did not analyze the whole appraisal system consisting of attitude, engagement, and graduation. Numerous researchers have analyzed attitude as a part of appraisal, but they have not explored the whole attitude system and have not explained the function or the role of attitude in the data source.

Even though Su (2016) explained the function of the attitude in the text, the explanation is too general because the result is presented in the form of numbers and percentages. Indeed, in 2015, Drasovean and Tagg and in 2018, Zhang, & Cheung filled the gap but the explanation focuses primarily on the function of attitude used in a text. The link between the function of attitude and the genre of the data source is beyond the scope of study. A study done by Khadafi (2019) may become one of the most sophisticated research in terms of the detail of attitudinal analysis and succeeds to describe the relationship between the employed attitudes and genre staging in review texts. However, the result still needs to present more arguments in terms of the role of attitudes in building a tension which is clearly found in narrative texts.

Based on the review, the researcher has a prospect of conducting research in appraisal particularly attitude because there are still gaps to fill. First, the function of attitude in a certain genre has not been intensively studied. Second, how attitude is used to build a story in every stage is still open for investigation. Lastly, link between analysis and the genre of the studied text has not been much discussed. In detail, the research attempts to identify the function of attitude in narrative and reveal how attitude takes roles in building the narrative text.

2. METHOD

This research applies discourse analysis as perspective and method. As perspective, discourse analysis is used to explore the discursive production of reality, social reality and semiotic reality holistically, while as method, discourse analysis is used to collect, analyze, and interpret the data (Santosa, 2017). Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) was chosen as discourse analysis because it provides more detailed and holistic basic analysis (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

This research was designed as qualitative research with naturalism paradigm because it uses linguistic phenomenon as the data, especially in the form and function of attitude used in Beauty and the Beast movie (2017). Attitude is multiple and heterogenic phenomena. The choice of attitude can be considered to have negative or positive value depending on the context, so the analysis cannot be separated from the context and the genre of the movie. Moreover, attitude is not separable from the contexts of situation and culture that the researcher interacts with.

Therefore, this research is bound with the value and the context. In addition, this research also has descriptive characteristics because it describes linguistic phenomenon particularly in the form and function of attitude as a part of appraisal system in The Beauty and The Beast (2017) movie.

In collecting and analyzing the data, this research applied Spradely's analysis method which consists of domain, taxonomy, componential, and cultural theme analyses. According to Santosa (2017), domain analysis is used to distinguish the data and non-data and to determine the origin of the data. Taxonomy analysis is used to classify the data based on the approach employed in the research, in this case, based on appraisal approach. Componential analysis is used to observe the relation between domain and taxonomic categoris so that the pattern of interaction between categories can be obtained. Meanwhile, cultural theme analysis is used to interpret and explain the data from componential analysis lnked to relevant supporting theories and secondary data.

The sources of the data in this research is the utterances employed by the characters in the story. The characters are divided into protagonist and antagonist. In addition, in the opening and closing of the story, the narrator and writer employ some utterances which contain attitude.

Therefore, the utterances are also used as the data in this research.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result

The researcher analyzed the data in domain and taxonomy analyses, then combined the data in the componential analysis table (Table 1). The componential analysis has the function of finding the pattern of attitude employed by the protagonist characters, antagonist characters, narrator and writer in every stage of the movie. The patterns were analyzed based on the function of characterization and function of building the text. At the fiinal stage, explanation and interpretation of the identified patterns are provided in cultural theme analysis which deals with theory and previous research.

Table 1. Relations Between Attitudes Employed and the Appraiser and Genre Staging of the Texts

Notes: Dis=Disinclination; Inc=Inclination; Des=Desire; Unhap=Unhappinees; Mis=Misery; Ant=Antipathy; Hap=Happiness; Che=Cheer; Aff=Affection; Insec=Insecurity; Disq=Disquiet; Sur=Surprise; Sec=Security; Conf=Confident; Tru=Trust; Dissat=Dissatisfaction; Disp=Displeasure; Sat=Satisfaction; Inter=Interest; Plea=Pleasure Norm=Normality; Cap=Capacity; Ten=Tenancy; Ver=Veracity; Prop=Propriety; Reac=Reaction; Imp=Impact; Qual=Quality; Comp=composition; Bal=Balance; Comp=Complexity; Val=Valuation

Viewing the continuum axis and cline axis of the table, an understanding can be obtained about behavioural patterns and trends used by the script writer to build the story. Those trends and patterns are:

1. Both characters employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in total.

2. The protagonists employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in orientation, evaluation, resolution (temporary) and resolution (final), while in complication 1 and complication 2 the protagonists employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to judgement and appreciation.

3. The antagonists employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to judgement and affect in orientation, employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from judgement to affect in Complication 1, employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to judgement and appreciation in evaluation, employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in Resolution (temporary) and complication 2 employ an increasing amount along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement, while only employ affect in resolution (final).

4. The protagonists tend to feel worried along the story, so they express their feeling through affect: insecurity: disquiet, feel unhappy which expresses using affect: unhappy: misery, feel happy in the end of the story which expresses using affect: happy: cheer, appreciate things using appreciation: (+) quality, and feel dissatisfaction which expresses by using affect: dissatisfaction: displeasure.

5. The antagonists tend to feel dissatisfaction along the story, so they express their feeling through affect: dissatisfaction: displeasure, criticise others characters by using judgement: (-) normality, and have a lot of ambition which expresses through affect: disinclination: desire.

6. Protagonists employ more attitude than antagonist in total.

7. Both characters employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in evaluation, resolution (temporary), complication and resolution (final), while in the opening (orientation) and closing (coda) stage, the characters employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to affect and judgement.

8. The most frequently attitude employ by both characters in the movie is affect then appreciation and the last is judgement.

9. Both writer and narrator employ and increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to affect and judgement.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1. Characterization builds through article

Character is human or animal who takes a role as the player in a story or fiction. According to Ambarsih & Yully (2015), characters are the important things of the story, because they bring the story stay alive. There are 4 types of characters; protagonist, antagonist, round and flat (Bernando, n.d; Karinemm, 2013; Merceislandschool,

n.d). As stated in a research guide, characters in fiction are categorized into two types of main characters, which are protagonist and antagonist.

According to Lindsay & Porteous (2019), protagonist characters are the central characters in the story who have goal to achieve, struggle to counter the antagonist characters and the characters who try to resolve the problems as the goal of narrative itself. Alwasilah, Suandi & Wibowo (2016), stated that protagonist characters have good personality and positive though, so they can be called the hero of the story.

On the other hand, antagonist characters are those who act as the conflicting character of the protagonists (Alwasilah, Suandi & Wibowo, 2016; Karrinem, 2013; Lindsay & Porteous, 2019). In addition, the antagonist has other task, that is monitoring the protagonist's behaviour to find out what protagonist will do to achieve their goal and estimate the possible way to prevent the protagonist from achieving their goals (Lindsay & Porteous, 2019). Alwasilah, Suandi & Wibowo (2016), stated that antagonist characters usually have bad personality which makes the audience dislike them.

Meanwhile, characterization deals with the way or the style of the writer in describing the physical and mental behaviour of the characters (Ernawati & Patmarinanta, 2016; Reams, 2015). In characterizting figues in stories, the writer has two ways, which are direct and indirect. It is called direct characterization when the writer describes the personality of the characters directly (Ernawati & Patmarinanta, 2016; Reams, 2015). On the other hand, indirect characterization is the way a writer describes the personality of the character through conversations which define personalities, so the audience can interpret the personality of the person talking about (Ernawati & Patmarinanta, 2016; Reams, 2015).

According to Reams (2015), there are five types of characterization; physical description, action, reaction, thoughts and speech/ dialogue. Physical description is characterization through evaluating the character's physical appearance, for example tall, fat and slim. Action can represent of someone's characteristic because an action can reflect who we are, for examples stealing, lying and teaching. In addition, action can be a proof to describe someone's personality. The physical and emotion reaction to an event can reflect the character's personality, for example, when someone hears a bad news then giving an emotion reaction of happy/sad, it really reflects his personality. Someone's way of thinking/thought, of course represents the personality. As stated by Reams (2015), in psychology, someone's mind can represent what kind of the person the individaul is, for example, when someone always has optimism, it represents that the person has positive point of view. The last type of characterization is speech or dialogue. The way people communicate with others of course represents their personality. In communication, people not only express what they feel but also represent their personality, for example, someone who speaks softly and kindly indicates that he is a graceful man (Reams, 2015).

3.2.1.1. Protagonist

From the componential analysis, an interpretation can be constructed that the protagonists employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in orientation, evaluation, resolution (temporary) and resolution (final). Meanwhile, in complication 1 and complication 2, the protagonists employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to judgement and appreciation. Every kind of attitude has different function in giving characterization. Concisely, protagonist characters employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in total.

Affect is the kind of attitude most frequently employed by the protagonist characters. Affect is divided into two; irrealis and realis which have every function. Irrealis affect is used to express feeling which makes the appraiser do something, while realis affect is used to express the appraiser's emotion. Here are some of the examples of affect employed by the protagonist characters having function to give direct characterization:

1) Irrealis Affect

   a) *Maurice: I will come back* (inclination; desire)

      Maurice tells Belle that he will come back to the castle to save her daughter. From the utterance, the writer tries to give indirect characterization. The characterization is a kind of action, because Maurice's action represents his personality.

   b) Maurice*: You will never marry my daughter* (disinclination; desire)

      Maurice emphasizes that Gaston never marries his daughter after he knows who Gaston is. This is categorized as indirect characterization in form of reaction. Here, Maurice shows his physical emotion, so the audience can interpret his personality through his utterance.

2)   Realis Affect

a)   *Belle: There must be more than this provincial life* (dissatisfaction: ennui)

Belle expresses her feeling to her village. Her point of view can represent her personality. Belle wants to change her life and she wants her life to be better, because her village cannot make her get good progress. It is categorized as indirect characterization in form of thought. As mentioned before, the way of thinking can represent who we are.

b)   *Belle: where is papa?* (insecurity: disquiet)

Belle shows that she is worried about her father because Philippe comes home alone. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of reaction. Here, Belle shows her emotional reaction as her reaction to the event. Her reaction represents her personality.

c)   *Belle: Try to get some rest* (insecurity: disquiet)

In this scene, Belle treats The Beast who saves her life. Although she hates The Beast, she still takes care of him. It is categorized as indirect characterization in form of action, because Belle's action represents her personality.

d)   *Maurice: I do not mean to introduce* (insecurity; disquiet)

In this case, Maurice as a guest in the lonely castle greets as a sign that he respects the owner of the castle. Through his utterance, Maurice shows his personality. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of speech.

The next frequently employed kind of attitude used by protagonist characters is appreciation. Appreciation has the function of evaluating things, performance and natural phenomena. Here are some of the evidences that appreciation can build the characterization:

a)   *Belle: Wonderful book* (reaction; quality)

Her reaction to the book she has read can represent her personality, because in her village only a few of person can read. So, it categorized as indirect characterization in the form of reaction.

b)   *Castle staff: flabby, fat, lazy* (reaction; quality)

Giving evaluation to The Beast through appreciation; reaction; quality, shows the physical description of The Beast. So it is categorized as direct characterization in te form of physical description.

c)   *Belle: he is not prince charming, but there is something in him* (reaction; quality).

Through appreciation, Belle as the appraiser shows her personality. It shows that Belle is a smart girl because she evaluates others not only from his physical but also his behaviour. It is categorized as indirect characterization in theform of thought.

The kind of attitude infrequently employed by protagonist characters in orientation, evaluation, resolution (temporary) and resolution (final) is judgement. Judgement is divided into two types social esteem and social sanction which have different functions.

1)   Social Esteem

a)   *Belle: Brainless* (-capacity)

Belle states that Gaston is brainless. It is a kind of direct characterization addressed toGaston through Belle's emotional reaction. Therefore, it is categorized as direct characterization

b)   *Maurice: you saved my life to Philippe* (+capacity)

This utterance shows the appraiser's personality. Here, Maurice says thanks to Philippe, his horse, that can save his life from the wolves. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of speech, because the way Maurice speaks to his horse represents his personality.

      c)   *Belle: he is almost kind* (+normality)

         Through judging The Beast, Belle as the appraiser shows her personality. It shows that Belle is a smart girl because she evaluates others not only from his physical but also his behaviour. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of thought.

2)   Social Sanction

      a)   *Belle: Boorish* (–property)

         Belle says that Gaston is boorish person. It is a kind of direct characterization addressed to Gaston through Belle's emotional reaction.

      b)   *Maurice: I promise belle a rose* (+property)

         In this scene, Maurice felt so fear because the castle is alive, so he run away in hurry.When he past the west wing of the castle, he saw so many roses. In critical condition he remains her promise to take a rose for Belle. Maurice action represents her personality. It is categorized as indirect characterization in form of action.

3.2.1.2. Antagonist

    From the componential analysis, the antagonists employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to judgement and affect in orientation, employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from judgement to affect in Complication 1, employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to judgement and appreciation in evaluation, employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in Resolution (temporary) and complication 2 employ an increasing amount along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement, while only employ affect in resolution (final). In brief, the antagonist characters employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement in total.

    Affect is the most frequently kind of attitude employed by the antatagonist characters. Affect is divided into two; irrealis and realis which have every function. Irrealis affect is used to express feeling which makes the appraiser to do something, while realis affect is used to express the appraiser's emotion. Here are some of the examples of affect employed by the antagonist characters which has function to give direct characterization:

    1)   Irrealis Affect

        a)   *Villagers: we have to do something* (inclination; desire)

           This utterance above is a reaction from the villagers, when they saw Belle teach a girl to read. They do not like what Belle has done. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of emotional reaction.

        b)   *Beast: choose*! (disinclination; desire)

           The way of The Beast speaks to Belle shows his personality. Here, The Beast speaks in high accent and intimidates Belle. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of speech/dialogue.

        c)   *Beast: get out!* (disinclination: fear)

           His response to Belle who tries to touch his rose representshis personality. Although The Beast starts to love Belle, The Beast asks Belle to get out because Belle threatens the his safety and his castle staff lives. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of action.

        d)   *Gaston: there is no such things as beast* (disinclination; desire) thought

           Gaston's way of thinking represents his personality. He does not believe that there is a beast in the middle of forest. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of thought

    2)   Realis Affect

        a)   *Gaston: I will feed you to the wolf* (dissatisfaction; displeasure)

           Gaston's reaction when Maurice tells about castle, beast, snow and wolves represents his personality. Gaston demeans Maurice because Maurice is poor. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of emotional reaction.

b) *Gaston: no offense, agathe* (unhappiness; antipathy)

Gaston's way of thinking represents his personality. He does not believe Agathe because she is a poor and dowdy woman. Because of her physical appearance, Gaston cannot believe what Agathe says. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of thought.

c) *Gaston: take him away* (dissatisfaction; displeasure) speech impolite to Maurice

The way of Gaston speaks to the older person than him represents his personality. He talks to Maurice in high accent and he does not respect Murice. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of speech/dialogue.

d) *Gaston: Kill the beast* (dissatisfaction; displeasure)

When Gaston gets a proof about the existence of The Beast, he simultaneously suggests to villagers to kill The Beast. His action represents his personality. it is categorized as indirect characterization in form of action.

The next frequently kind of attitude employed by antagonist characters is appreciation. Appreciation has the function of evaluating things, performance and natural phenomena. Here are some of the evidences that appreciation can build the characterization:

a) *Gaston: a filthy woman (-*reaction; quality)

The utterance shows the physical appearance of the person who is being evaluated. Gaston's way of thinking represents his personality, because he evaluates person only by her physical appearance. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of thought.

b) *Villager: a strong, tall, dark boy* (+reaction; quality)

The utterance shows the physical appearance of the appraised. It is categorized as direct characterization in the form of physical description.

c) *Leofu: looking so down in the dumps* (-complexity)

Leofu's way of speak represents her personality. Here, Leofu speaks with condescending tone. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of speech/dialogue.

d) *Gaston: old bean* (-reaction; quality)

Gaston's way of speaking represents his personality. Here, Gaston speaks harshly to Maurice who is older than him. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of emotional reaction.

The infrequently kind of attitude employed by protagonist character in orientation, evaluation, resolution (temporary) and resolution (final) is judgement. Judgement is divided into two: social esteem and social sanction.

1) Social Esteem

a) *Villagers: Dazed, distracted girl* (-normality)

Villager's way of thinking represents their personality. They evaluated Belle's personality in negative. In fact, Belle is a smart girl who wants change their village but they consider as a strange girl. It is categorized as indirect characterization in form of thought.

b) *Villagers: her look no parallel* (-norm) reaction – indirect

When they see Belle teach a girl to read, they employ a negative reaction. They assume that Belle is different from others, because she has different goals of life. It is categorized as indirect characterization in the form of reaction.

2) Social Sanction

a) *Gaston: Sorry old friends* (-property)

Gaston ignores her best friends when he needs his help. Gaston's action shows his personality. It is categorized as indirect characterization in form of action.

3.2.2. Attitude builds narrative text

According to Plum in Azmi & Hassan, 2017, narratives are stories which include complications that should be solved by the character as the goal of narrative itself. Therefore, narrative is a genre of stories which has the goal to resolve the problems. There are five stages in narrative text, which are orientation, complication, evaluation and coda (Eggins & Slade, 1997; Martin & Rose, 2008).

1) Orientation

Orientation is a term used to call the opening or the beginning of the story. In this stage, the writer introduces the characters, settings and situation of the story (Martin & Rose, 2008). Form the identified patterns, the scriptwriter employs an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to affect and judgement.

The most frequently used attitude in this stage is appreciation. Appreciation is a kind of attitude which is used to evaluate things, phenomena and value (Martin & White, 2005).

Appreciation in orientation is used to introduce the characters and the things as the setting of the story.

Example:

a) A handsome young prince (+reaction; quality)

It is a kind of appreciation used to evaluate prince's physical appearance. It has the function of introducing the character in orientation.

b) Little town (-reaction) quality

It is a kind of attitude which used to evaluate things. It has function to describe the setting of place of the story.

The second type of attitude frequently appearing in orientation is affect. According to Martin and White, affect is used to express human emotion. In this stage, affect is used to describe the feelings of the characters in the story. For example:

a) Everyday likes the one before (dissatisfaction; ennui)

It shows that the appraiser feels so bored of living in the village, because there is no progress in living there. It has the function of expressing someone's feeling to introduce the emotion of the characters.

The kind of attitude which is least frequently employed by the characters in the orientation is judgement. Judgement is a kind of attitude which is used to admire or criticize and praise or condemn someone's behaviour (Martin & White, 2005). In orientation, judgement is used to introduce the personality of the characters. example:

a) The prince was selfish and unkind (-property)
The narrator tries to describe the participant's personality through judgement. The narrator evaluates Prince's behaviour to make the audience understand the characterization.

2) Complication

Complication is a stage which the problems appear that lead the story to the climax. According to Johnstone in Khalil (2017), complication is a sequence of events making the story shifts to the climax, the highest tension of the story, so it makes the listeners interested to keep listening to the story. From the patterns above, the characters employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement.

The most frequently kind of attitude employed by the characters in the complication is affect. In this stage, realis affect is used to express the character's feeling as their reaction to the problems in the story, while irrealis affect is used to express the character's feeling which make the characters do something. Example:

a) Hurry (insecurity; disquiet)

In this stage, the problems started to appear. This utterance has a function of showing the character's reaction to the problem.

b) Roses (inclination; desire)

His desire triggers problems. It is a kind of irrealis affect which makes the appraiser do something. As stated before, complication stage happens when the problems pop out.

The second most frequently attitude that is employed in complication is appreciation. Appreciation is a kind of attitude which used to evaluate things, phenomena and value (Martin & White, 2005). In this stage, the setting of place is the castle which has different things and climate from the village. The villagers feel peculiar and excited, therefore they employ a lot of appreciation to evaluate things and natural phenomena. example:

a) Extraordinary (+reaction; impact)

This is a kind of appreciation which used to describe the setting of place of the scene. Here, the scene is moved from village to castle, so the writer used appreciation to describe the castle.

b) A beautiful girl (+reaction; quality)

This is a kind of appreciation is used to evaluate someone's appearance. Because the setting of place moves from village to castle, the castle staff describe Belle's appearance according to their point of view. They describe Belle as a beautiful girl. It is different from villagers who describe Belle as a strange girl.

The types of attitude employed by the characters in the complication is judgement. Judgement is a kind of attitude which is used to admire or criticize and praise or condemn someone's behaviour (Martin & White, 2005). In this stage, judgement is used to evaluate others behaviour on how they give response to the problems of the story and show authentic characteristic of the characters. Example:

a) Your father is a thief (-property)

b) You are so cold hearted (-property)

In this stage, the problems between protagonist and antagonist characters peak, so they drop one another. Through judgement, the appraiser tries to show others' behaviour, so the condition heats up. They employ negative judgements because they hate each other.

3) Evaluation

In narrative, evaluation consists of evaluating the preceding events as a complication, and forward, expecting that the complicated problems can be solved (Martin & Rose, 2008).

Evaluation in narrative text consists of information on the consequences of the event for human needs and desires" (Labov, 1997 in Boyno 2013). According to Johnstone (2001) evaluation frequency appears before the outcome or resolution and consists of the interesting or unusual events, so it makes the audience keep following the flow of the story. From the identifiable patterns, the characters employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement.

The kind of attitude most frequently used in the category of evaluation is affect. Evaluation is an event when the character tries to solve the problems. In Beauty and The Beast (2017), evaluation happens when Belle substitutes her father position as a prisoner in the castle. In this stage, affect is used to express Belle's feeling when she lives in the castle as a prisoner and The Beast's feelings when Belle lives in the castle. Example

a) I am so worried about him (insecurity; disquiet)

Although Belle gets everything she needs in the castle, she is worried about her father's condition because he lived lonely in the village.

b) What are you doing here? (dissatisfaction; fear)

The Beast feels so scared because Belle enters the room used to save a magical rose. Therefore, The Beast is fed up with Belle's action.

The next kind of attitude employed by the characters is appreciation. Appreciation is a kind of attitude which used to evaluate things, phenomena and value (Martin & White, 2005). As a villager, of course Belle is not common with the things and stuff in the castle. Therefore, Belle employ a lot of appreciation to evaluate the uncommon things in the castle. For example:

a)   It is beautiful (+reaction; quality)

It is expressed when Belle enters her bedroom in the castle. She gets a comfy and modest bedroom which she never saw before.

The infrequently employd kind of attitude is judgement. Judgement is a kind of attitude which is used to admire or criticize and praise or condemn someone's behaviour (Martin & White, 2005). In this scene, judgement is not employed a lot because the scene focuses on how Belle lives on the castle then evaluate others characteristics, so affect and appreciation are employed more. Judgement is only used to evaluate Belle's characters because The Beast and castle staff never meet a girl likes Belle. Example:

a)   Idiots (-normality)

This utterance is addressed to Belle. The Beast reckons Belle's as an idiot girl because she is willing to become a prisoner to substitute her father.

4) Resolution

The last event of a story is usually called resolution. According to Johnstone (2001), resolution relieves the tension and tells about the ending of the story. Resolution deals with the goal of narrative that is resolving the problems as the result of the story. The scene in the resolution stage is Belle and The Prince get married and live happily ever after. From the componential analysis, the characters employ an increasing number of attitude along the continuum from affect to appreciation and judgement.

The kind of attitude most frequently appearng in evaluation is affect. Eighty five percent of the attitude in this stage is categorized into affect. According to Martin and White, affect is used to express human emotion. Affect is differentiated into two types, irrealis and realis. Irrealis affect is used to express feeling as the reaction of something which makes the speaker surge to behave, while realis affect affairs of the speaker's heart (Martin and White, 2005). In this scene, the protagonists express their feelings because they can solve the problems at the ending of the story. example:

a)   Beauty and The Beast (happiness; cheer)

The castle staff are singing together to show their happiness. They feel so happy when they see their master, The Beast, dancing with a beautiful girl. In addition, they are so happy with the existence of Belle in the castle, so they have life expectancy.

b)   I love you (happiness; affection)

Happening the end of the story, the sincere love from Belle can break the spell, so The Beast becomes a Prince, the castle staff turn into humasn and the castle gets more beautiful. The story ends when The Prince and Belle get married and live happily ever after.

The next kind of attitude frequently employed by the characters is appreciation. Appreciation is a kind of attitude which used to evaluate things, phenomena and value (Martin & White, 2005). In this stage, appreciation is used to evaluate the condition at the end of the story. example:

a)   Precious day (+reaction; quality)

It is used by the castle staff to describe the days when The Beast and Belle start falling in love, so they have life expectancy to turn back to normal when Belle's love can break the spell.

5) Coda

According to Helmut Bonheim in Gay, 2013, coda is a set of sentence which has function as the conclusion of the story. According to Toprak in Boyno (2013), it is used by the writer to deliver the connection between the story and the present. In other words, the narrator stops telling about what happens in the story, so the writer gives the lesson that the audience can learn from the story in the final part. From the componential analysis, the characters employ an increasing amount of attitude along the continuum from appreciation to affect and judgement.

The kind of attitude employed the most by the characters is appreciation. Appreciation is a kind of which used to evaluate things, phenomena and value (Martin & White, 2005). In this stage, appreciation is used to give evaluation of value or lesson from the story. It is aligned to the function of coda as the closing part of the story. For example:

a) Tale as old as time (+valuation)

Beauty and the Beast is an American animated musical romantic film (1991) produced by Disney, then in 2017, Disney remade Beauty and The Beast to live-action movie. The film is based on the fairy tale La Belle et la Bête (1946) by Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont, so it is a kind of old tale. The utterance is used to appreciate the story which gives many moral values to the audience.

b) Learning you were wrong (+reaction; impact)

It is used to evaluate that the movie has good moral values which make the audience interested. Through the movie, The Beast who is selfish and unkind gets a punishment because of her action. Therefore, the audience can learn from the story.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, there are two ways in giving characterization through attitude, direct and indirect. In giving direct characterization, the writer uses attitude in the form of appreciation (reaction: quality), judgement (-capacity) and judgement (- property). Appreciation: reaction: quality is used to describe the physical appearance of the characters directly. Judgement (- capacity and -property) is used to show the emotional reaction of the characters which can show other's personality, who is the appraised of the utterance.

In giving indirect characterization, the writer uses affect (inclination: desire, disinclination: fear, disinclination: desire, insecurity: disquiet, unhappiness: antipathy, dissatisfaction: ennui, dissatisfaction: displeasure), judgement (capacity, normality and property) and appreciation (reaction and complexity). Affect (inclination: desire) can be used to give indirect characterization in the form of action. Affect (disinclination: desire) can be used to give characterization in the form of reaction, speech and thought. Affect (insecurity: disquiet) can be used in giving indirect characterization in the form of action, reaction and speech. Affect (unhappiness: antipathy and dissatisfaction: ennui) can be used in giving characterization in the form of thought. Affect (dissatisfaction: displeasure) can be used in giving indirect characterization in the form of action and speech. Judgement (capacity) can be used to giving indirect characterization in the form of reaction and speech. Judgement (normality) can be used in giving characterization in the form of reaction and thought. Judgement (property) can be used in giving indirect characterization in the form of action and reaction. Appreciation (reaction: quality) can be used in giving indirect characterization in the form of physical description, reaction and thought, while appreciation (complexity) can be used in giving indirect characterization in the form of speech.

Attitude has its own roles in building the narrative in every act. In orientation, affect is used to introduce the characters' feeling, whether they are happy or sad in their life. In complication, affect is used to express the characters' feeling which make them do action as their reaction to the problems in this stage. It is also used to express the characters' feeling when the problems grow more complicated. Judgement is used to condemn or prise character's one another's behaviour. Appreciation is used to describe the setting of place because in the complication stage the setting moves from village to castle. For example, "extraordinary" is used by Maurice to describe the things in the castle. In evaluation, affect is used to express the characters' new feeling because they must change their life to solve the problems. Judgement is used to describe the actual personality of the characters. Appreciation is used to evaluate the things which exist in the castle. In resolution, affect is used to show the final feeling after the protagonists are successful to solve the problems. As presented in componential analysis, resolution (final) stage consists of happiness: cheer and happiness: affection. It also has the function of showing that the story has a happy ending. In coda, appreciation is used to provide abstract assessment to the story which can only be understood by the audience.

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