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AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SUB-CATEGORIES OF "ATTITUDE" IN THE BOOK *THE WORLD IS FLAT* BY THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF APPRAISAL THEORY

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In the current era of information and technology explosion, geographical distances and hierarchical grades between nations seem to not be the matter. This results from the integration and globalization in every aspect of social life such as economy, politics, culture, education and so on. The globalization process is happening drastically and may be advancing at a faster rate than ever before. Globalization itself brings about opportunities as well as challenges. The digital-technology advance has made the face of the world change a lot. A new world where the worldwide cooperative relationships have been fostered has been being nurtured. In this situation, every country, even the most developing one, is facing a plenty of competitive challenges which require necessary knowledge about the times to adapt well to the modern world.

Fortunately, one of the most successful books about the trend of integration and globalization, "The World Is Flat" (hereafter TWF) was introduced to the readers as a useful source of reference. The book was written by Friedman T. L., a New York Times columnist, and first published in 2005 by Farrar, Straus and Giroux Publishing House. Consisting mainly of personal observations and anecdotes, the non-fiction book TWF ingeniously explains how the flattening of the world happened at the dawn of the twenty-first century. By means of amusing stories about big corporations and enterprises, the author introduces ten *flatteners*, factors that change the situation of the world such as outsourcing, offshoring, and "supply chaining". Also, he wrote about two key trends: the adoption

of more collaborative business processes and the addition of three billion Chinese and Indian consumers to the global marketplace. It is by this "triple convergence" that he shows the flattening of the world over the last decades and the changes in international cooperation and integration. It provides beneficial update information of the real situation of the world in globalization and integration process.

The newest edition of TWF was published in August, 2007 by Picador Publishing House. In this new edition, Thomas L. Friedman included fresh stories and insights to help us understand the flattening of the world. He added two new chapters on how to be activist and social entrepreneur in a flat world and how to manage our reputations and privacy in a world where we are all becoming publishers and public figures.

In the book, Thomas L. Friedman demystifies the brave new world in the phase of globalization. He helped the readers to make sense of the often bewildering global scene unfolding before their eyes with his inimitable ability to turn complex foreign policy and economic issues into more simple ones. He exposed his profound and deeply important insights about the phenomenon in the global context which to some extent help to make the public conceptual shift about the reality of the world. The book opened a new door for countries, companies, communities, and individuals to come into a new domain and suggested the way governments and societies can and must adapt to achieve their goals. With such significant contributions, the book was awarded the inaugural **Financial Times and McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award** in 2005. It also became one of the international best-selling books in the years 2005 and 2006. In *The New York Times* reviewing *The World Is Flat* in 2005, the Nobel laureate Joseph E. Stiglitz remarked "One mark of a

great book is that it makes you see things in a new way, and Mr. Friedman certainly succeeds in that goal".

In recent years, researching linguistic objectives in the framework of Appraisal Theory proposed by Martin and his colleagues has becoming more and more popular. The theory helps to further explore the interpersonal meaning of language in the scope of discourse as well as rhetoric and communicative effects by judging the speakers/writers' stance and their communication messages in the relation to the hearers/readers. Therefore, this is a potential approach to discover the attitude, the evaluation as well as the personal meaning a speaker implies in his words. With a non-fiction book like TWF where the stance and authority of the author are revealed, this approach is applicable.

A desire to have further insights into what Attitudinal linguistic devices are realized in the book, how they convey the author's viewpoints and construe interpersonal meaning has inspired us to develop the research entitled *"**An Investigation into the Sub-categories of "Attitude" in the book *The World Is Flat* by Thomas L. Friedman from the Perspective of Appraisal Theory"***

1.2. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- Appraisal Theory is defined as an elaborate system is developed from the overarching framework of systemic functional linguistics by Martin and White (2005). It refers to the grammatical and lexical resources for expressing evaluation. The theory is concerned with how text producers construe particular authorial identities for themselves, how authors align/disalign themselves with actual or potential respondents and how writers or speakers construct an ideal audience for their texts.

- Attitude refers to a domain of Appraisal which is concerned

with our feelings including emotional reactions, judgement of behaviour and evaluation of things. It is divided into three regions of feeling namely Affect, Judgement, Appreciation.

- Affect is an emotive dimension of Attitude which is concerned with positive and negative feelings.

- Judgement deals with attitudes toward people and the way they behave which we admire, criticize, praise or condemn.

- Appreciation involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. Aims of the Study

The study primarily aims at investigating the syntactic and semantic realizations of the three sub-categories of Attitude namely Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation in the book TWF. The findings of the study, then, will probably help the teachers and university students majoring in English increase their knowledge about how to evaluate a discourse and to some extent enable them to interpret a discourse in light of Appraisal Theory.

1.3.2. Objectives of the Study

The study is intended to:

- To identify the different sub-categories of Attitude used in the book TWF.

- To recognize the syntactic and semantic realizations of Attitude sub-types.

- To realize the occurrence frequencies of each type.

- To offer some implications in teaching and learning sub-categories of Attitude in English.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study attempted to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the syntactic realizations of Affect, Judgement and Appreciation as the sub-categories of Attitude in TWF?

2. What are the semantic realizations of the above mentioned sub-categories of Attitude in TWF?

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The thesis, which is an application of Appraisal Theory to linguistic research, presents an exploration of syntactic and semantic realizations of Affect, Judgment and Appreciation as Attitude sub-categories in the book TWF. The study is hoped to make a certain contribution to both linguistics and pedagogy domains. In the aspect of linguistics, the paper may add to a comprehensive understanding of attitude linguistic devices included in the book. Also, the result of the research is expected to dedicate to our understanding of language development. Pedagogically, it is hoped that the thesis can be a source of reference for those who teach and study English in higher education institutes.

1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Appraisal Theory with three categories of Attitude, Engagement and Graduation is an approach which enables to explore, describe and explain the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct textual personas and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationships. Therefore, the theory may be potentially employed to study a wide range of aspects such as linguistic features, application of the theory in teaching and learning English. However, the thesis is limited in the study of syntactic and semantic realizations of the three Attitude sub-categories Affect, Judgement and Appreciation appearing in the book TWF.

1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW AND
THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Appraisal Theory came into being at the beginning of the 1990s and has become popular ever since. It was initiated by James Martin, the leader of Sydney systemic functional linguistics school, and Peter White, a journalist who got interested in SFL. They set the foundation to a new linguistic area by extending M.A.K. Halliday's SFL in terms of the interpersonal meaning, one of the three megafunctions of language. Significantly, it provides an approach examine the lexical realizations to judge human behaviour, appreciate the value of things as well as recognize the position of an author in his linguistic products. The theory is fully presented in one of their typical works: *The Language of Evaluation- Appraisal in English*, published in 2005. The major concerns of Appraisal Theory include how writers or speakers express their stance toward the things or ongoing events in the world, how they express their agreement or disagreement with the potential responses form the other readers, and how they establish and strengthen their identities in a text or a discourse. The function practiced by appraisal items in a discourse is to help writers or speakers to express their evaluation, negotiate their relationship with the respondents, and establish their persona.

Up to now, Appraisal Theory has had a variety of studies conducted in various fields such as *Talking with readers: Meta-Discourse as Rhetorical Act* by Crismore (1989), *Evaluation in Texts: Authorial Stance and the Construction of Discourse* by Huston and

Thompson (2000), *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English* by Martin and White (2005), and *Working with Discourse: Meaning Beyond the Clause* by Martin and Rose (2007) and so on. A large number of articles were published to propose, discuss and clarify the matters within the domain of Appraisal, including *Beyond exchange: Appraisal system in English* by Martin (2000), *Beyond modality and Hedging: a dialogic view of the language of intersubjective stance* by White (2003), *Stance and Engagement: a model of instruction in academic discourse* by Hyland (2005), *Annotating Expressions of Appraisal in English* by Read et al (2007), etc.

Since the Appraisal Theory was developed from Systemic Functional Linguistic by Martin and White, it has been adopted as a new approach to linguistic study and the Appraisal framework has been applied on other areas including "*Construction of evaluative measuring in IELTS writing: an intersubjective and intertextual perspective*" by Nakamura , *Appraisal in online discussions of literature texts* by Love (2006), *An Application of Appraisal Theory to Teaching College Reading in China* by Liu (2006). Furthermore, a variety of studies conducted in the light of Appraisal mainly focused on media discourses consisting of "*Evaluation and Engagement in Journalistic Commentary and News Reportage*" by Juana and Begona (2006), "*Exploring the dialogism of academic discourse: Heteroglossic Engagement in medical research articles*" by Fryer (2013) , "*Attitudinal Analysis Of VOA And BBC News Report In The Light Of Appraisal Theory*" by Wang (2007) and "*Appraisal Analysis Of Political Editorials In American Newspaper*" by Ju (2008).

In Vietnam, the Appraisal framework into linguistic is applied in "*Style, Structure, and Ideology in English and Vietnamese*

Business Hard News Reporting" by Võ Duy Đức (2011) in his PhD dissertation. MA thesis comprise "*Proclaim markers in English and Vietnamese on the Appraisal framework*" by Nguyễn Văn Khôi (2006), "*A study of Disclaim Markers in English and Vietnamese*" by Hồ Lộng Ngọc (2006), "*A study of Appreciation in football commentaries in English and Vietnamese*" by Trần Hữu Thuần (2014) and "*A study of the semantic features of Explicit Judgements in political speeches in American English*" Nguyễn Thanh Tâm (2014) .

To sum up, in the light of Appraisal, a large number of researches have been conducted in various subfields and on a variety of materials. However, there has never been any deep exploitation into sub-categories of Attitude category for a complete literature discourse in Vietnam for the time being. An investigation into the Attitude systems of non-fictions like "The World Is Flat" has not been the focus of any researches. This study is expected to fill in this gap.

2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a school of linguistics developed by Halliday in 1960s. It is a linguistic school which considers language as a social semiotic system in which language exists and evolves in constantly changing contexts of human interaction.

To deal with the syntactic forms of language, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) was introduced. SFG attempts to explain and describe the organization of the "meaning-making resources" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004) we use to express meanings and perform various functions in different contexts and situations of our daily lives. SFG analyzes language as a resource for making meaning

from the view point of meaning basing on extensive written or spoken texts. Language consists of a set of system which offers the speaker/writer choices in expressing meaning. Such choices are made from a set of systems containing structures which allow us unlimited ways of creating meaning (Bloor and Bloor, 2004) and our experience of the world, of text types and socially, culturally bounded situations help us build a schemata of these systems.

In terms of semantics, language in SFL simultaneously takes over three functions called metafunctions namely ideational, interpersonal and textual functions.

Ideational function helps explore the ideational meaning of language. It is regarded as "content function of language" [15, p.73]. Interpersonal function is concerned with negotiating social relations especially the relation between speaker and hearer. Textual megafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text and it is concerned with clause as message with two elements in this process known as Theme and Rheme.

2.2.2. Appraisal Theory
a. Appraisal Theory in Line with SFL

Appraisal is a model of evaluation evolved within the general theoretical framework of SFL. It is an extension of linguistic theories of Halliday and his colleagues to develop a comprehensive way to analyze evaluation in discourse by a group of Functional linguists in Sydney in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Along with involvement and negotiation, appraisal is one of the three major discourse semantic resources construing interpersonal meaning. According to Martin and White (2005), Appraisal is defined as an approach to exploring, describing and explaining the way language is used to

evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct textual and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationship.

It is located as "an interpersonal system at the level of discourse semantics" [22, p.33]. Therefore, the Appraisal system offers a functional model of Interpersonal meaning at this level describing how social relationships are negotiated through evaluations of self, other and artifacts. The Theory of Appraisal comprises of 3 semantic areas termed Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. as shown in the following figure adapted from [22, p.38]:

2.2.3. Attitude as a Category Encoding Attitudinal Meaning

As one of the sub-system of Appraisal, *Attitude* is a system of meanings involving in three semantic domains traditionally referred to as emotion, ethics and aesthetics with three sub-types: *Affect - Judgement* and *Appreciation*.

a. The Sub-category Affect

Affect is considered to be positioned at the heart of the discourse semantic system of *Attitude*. It is referred as resources for expressing feeling or author's emotion as represented by the texts. It evaluates an entity, a process or a state of affair emotionally.

Martin and White (2005) suggest six factors that are applicable to categorize Affect: cultural vibes, emerging emotion, reaction to specific emotional phenomena and a general mood or Undirected Mood, the scale of feelings, the intention or reaction. Based on those criteria, affect emotion groups are divided into four major sets namely un/happiness, in/security, dis/satisfaction, dis/inclination. The un/happiness includes "affairs of the heart" which deal with the mood of feelings-sadness, hate, happiness and love. The in/security covers emotions concerned

with ecosocial well-being – anxiety, fear, confidence and trust – in relation to the environment. Dis/satisfaction deals with our feelings of achievement and frustration in relation to the activity in which we are engaged, including our roles as both participants and spectators and dis/inclination comprises desire and fear.

b. The Subcategory Judgement

Judgement is the domain of meaning which construes our attitude to people or their behavior (Martin and White, 2005). It covers meaning to evaluate human and human behavior either positively or negatively by reference to a set of conventional norms.

In general terms, Judgement, as Martin and White (2005) view, can be divided into Social Esteem and Social Sanction. Social Esteem deals with Normality, Capacity and Tenacity. Social Sanction is concerned with Veracity and Prorie

ty.

c. The Subcategory Appreciation

Appreciation is "resources for valuing the worth of things". It deals with things we make, performances we give and also natural phenomena. Martin and White (2005) categorize Appreciation into three sub-types: Reaction, Composition and Valuation.

Reaction denotes to the evaluation of a product or process in the aspects of the impact and quality it leaves on the reader, listener or viewer by the orientation to interpersonal significance.

Composition is applied to evaluate a product or process according to its make-up, according to whether it conforms to various conventions of structural organization. It is oriented to textual organization and describes the texture of an object in terms of complexity and detail.

Martin and White (2005) suggest frames to distinguish the borders of the three Attitudinal sub-categories. For Affect, a useful

distinguishing frame is a relational attributive process with a conscious participant involving the verb *feel:*

Affect:

{ person feel **Affect** about something}

{it makes person feel **Affect** that [proposition]}

For Judgement, a relational attributive process ascribing an attitude to some people's behaviour is useful.

Judgement:

For Appreciation, a mental process describes an attitude to a thing/a person can be used as a diagnostic.

Appreciation:

{Person consider something **Appreciation**}

{Person see something as **Appreciation**}

2.2.4. Syntactic Realizations of Attitude - Experimental Elements of Clause as Representation

2.2.5. Structures of Word Groups and Phrases

2.3. SUMMARY

CHAPTER 3
METHOD AND PROCEDURE

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The thesis design was based on the combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The qualitative method was used in describing and analyzing the data to find out the distinctive realizations of Attitude sub-categories namely Affect, Judgment and Appreciation in terms of syntax and semantics. The quantitative one, on the other hand, was helpful to determine the occurrence frequencies of the above mentioned sub-types in percentage. Thanks to both approaches, we could describe, analyze and draw conclusions to obtain the goals of the study.

3.2. RESEARCH METHODS

With a view to identifying sub-categories of Attitude used in the book TWF and their syntactic and semantic realizations, the paper is conducted with several methods employed simultaneously as follows.

Descriptive method: this method helps to give a detail description of the linguistic features and the realizations of Attitude sub-categories in terms of syntax and semantics.

Analytic method: this method allows us to clarify and justify the characteristics of the syntactic and semantic realizations.

Inductive method: thanks to this method, we can synthesize the finding and draw out the generalizations and conclusions.

In short, the combination of the above mentioned methods is necessary for the analysis of the data in this research in order to reach the set goals.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION

With the aim to preparing the data for the research, we carried out collecting 358 samples containing markers of Attitude sub-categories from TWF.

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS

3.5. RESEARCH PROCEDURE

3.6. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

CHAPTER 4
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 SYNTACTIC REALIZATIONS OF ATTITUDE SUB-CATEGORIES

4.1.1 Syntactic realizations of Affect

a. Affect Realizations via Verbal Groups

b. Affect Realizations via Nominal Group

c. Affect Realizations via Adjectival Group

e. Affect Realizations via Preposition Phrases

4.1.2 Syntactic Realizations of Judgement

a. Judgement Realizations via Nominal Group

b. Judgement Realizations via Adjectival Groups

b. Judgement Realizations via Adverbial Groups

d. Judgement Realizations via prepositional phrases

4.1.3. Syntactic realizations of Appreciation

a. Appreciation Realizations via Nominal Group

i. Appreciation in Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic + Thing

ii. Appreciation in Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic + Thing+ Postmodifier

iii. Appreciation in Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic + Premodifier + Thing

iv. Appreciation in Structure of Nominal Group: Deictic + Premodifier + Thing +Post modifier

b. Appreciation Realizations via Adjectival group

c. Appreciation Realizations via Adverbial group

d. Appreciation Realizations via prepositional group

The following charts illustrate the occurrence frequencies of each sub-category in the sample corpus and the distribution of syntactic structures in each type.
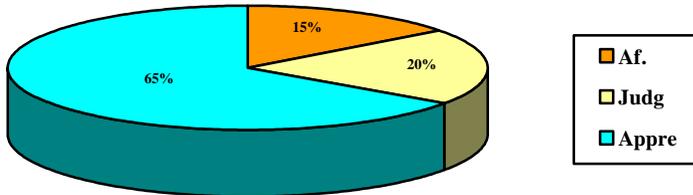

Figure 4.1. The occurrence frequency of Attitude sub-categories

The result of data analysis shows the occurrence frequency of Attitude sub-categories. The result indicates that Appreciation is employed at the highest frequency (58,29%), the appearance of Judgement takes the second (18,51%) and Affect the third (17,12%)

Table 4.2. Analysis of syntactic structure distribution

	Total	NGr		VGr		AdjGr		AdvGr		Prep Gr	
		Num.	(%)	Num.	(%)	Num.	(%)	Num.	(%)	Num.	(%)
Af.	65	11	16.9	23	35.4	25	38.5	0		2	3.1
Judg.	70	30	42.9	0	0	36	51.4	2	2.9	2	2.9
Appre.	223	132	59.2	0	0	71	31.8	15	6.7	5	2.3

Below is the summary of group and phrase structures of Attitude sub-categories

Table 4.3. Summary of group and phrase structures
of Attitude sub-categories

Syntactic structures	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
Verbal groups	+	-	-
Nominal groups			
Deictic + Head noun	+	+	+
Deictic + Epithet + Head noun	+	+	+
Deictic + Head noun + prepositional phrase	+	+	+
Epithet + Head noun + prepositional phrase	+	+	+
Deictic + Head noun + finite noun clause	+	+	+
Adjectival groups			
Head adjective	+	+	+
Adjective + prepositional phrase	+	-	+
Adjective + to-verb clause	+	+	+
Adjective + that clause	+	+	+
Intensifier + adjective + prepositional phrases /nonfinite clauses	+	+	+
Adjectival group in comparative	+	-	+
Adjectival group in double comparison	+	-	+

Adverbial groups			
Adjunct	-	+	+
Disjunct	-	-	+
Prepositional phrases	+	+	+

4.2. SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ATTITUDE RESOURCES IN THE BOOK "THE WORLD IS FLAT" IN VIEW OF APPRAISAL

4.2.1. Semantic Features of Affect Markers

a. Un/Happiness Meaning of Affect Markers

b. Dis/Satisfaction Meaning of Affect Markers

c. In/Security Meaning of Affect Markers

d. Dis/Inclination Meaning of Affect Markers

Table 4.9 . Occurrence frequencies of Affect semantic values

Values Sets of meaning	Positive		Negative	
	Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate
Happiness	8	12.3%	3	4.6%
Satisfaction	7	10.8%	2	3.1%
Security	5	7.7%	18	26.7%
Inclination	17	26.2%	5	7.7%
Total	37	56.9%	28	43.1%

4.2.2. Semantic Features of Judgement Markers

a. Judgement Markers in View of Social Esteem

b. Judgement Markers in View of Social Sanction

Table 4.10 . Occurrence frequencies of Judgement semantic values

Sets of meaning \ Values	Positive		Negative	
	Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate
Normality	6	9.5%	4	6.3%
Capacity	22	34.9%	6	9.5%
Tenacity	8	12.7%	1	1.6%
Veracity	1	1.6%	2	3.2%
Propriety	10	15.9%	3	4.8%
Total	49	77.8%	14	22.2%

4.2.3. Semantic Features of Appreciation Markers
a. Reaction Meaning of Appreciation Markers
b. Composition Meaning of Appreciation Markers
c. Valuation Meaning of Appreciation Markers

Table 4.11. Occurrence frequencies of Appreciation semantic values

Sets of meaning \ Values	Positive		Negative	
	Occurrence	Rate	Occurrence	Rate
Reaction – Impact	42	17%	16	6.5%
Reaction – Quality	39	15.8%	9	3.6%
Composition- Complexity	36	14.6%	28	11.3%
Valuation	71	28.7%	6	2.4%
Total	188	76.1%	59	23.9%

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

This thesis *"An Investigation into the Sub-categories of "Attitude" in the book **The World Is Flat** by Thomas L. Friedman from the Perspective of Appraisal Theory"* examined syntactic and semantic realizations of Attitude sub-categories in TWF.

Syntactically, the sub-categories of Attitude can be recognized in forms of nominal groups, verbal groups, adjectival groups, adverbial groups and prepositional phrases regardless of their unequal distribution among sub-categories. Most of syntactic group structures such as nominal groups, adjectival groups and adverbial groups can be realized in all three sub-categories. However, some kinds of structures such as verbal groups and prepositional phrases are restricted to a certain categories. Furthermore, the employment of syntactic structures in the sub-categories is different. In Affect and Judgement, adjectival groups are major devices that show evaluating behaviours while in Appreciation nominal groups are dominant. However, in Appreciation nominal groups, the assessment can be revealed by metaphorical Head noun or by Epithet.

Considered as components in Clause as Representation, Affect verbal groups can be recognized as Process in Sensing processes. Adverbial groups of all Attitude sub-categories can be found in the position of Attributes in Attribute relational processes. However, the function of nominal groups is varied in sub-categories. In the Affect sub-category, nominal group can take the responsibility of Possessed

in Possessive relational processes, whereas in Judgement they can be found in Relational process as Identifier and Material one as Goal. Appreciation nominal groups, on the other hand, appear in Relational, Existential, Material processes.

Semantically, the investigation of Attitude sub-categories was conducted based on semantic types suggested by Martin and White (2005). The results show that Attitude values cover all of these sub-categories and positive values are more common than the negative ones. This shows the optimistic views of the appraisers - the author of TWF and his characters - to the reality of the world and it is also what the book TWF offers the readers. In this way, the author made a great effort to create the interpersonal meaning to transfer messages about challenges and optimism about the development tendency of the modern world.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

In this thesis, the findings provide the language teacher and learners with   both syntactic and semantic knowledge of attitudinal evaluation in the light of Appraisal. Appraisal Theory as well as SFL is among specialised linguistic disciplines which provide language teachers and learners with profound understanding of the language nature in use. Therefore, this thesis, which employed one of those facets, is expected to be helpful for teachers and learners themselves to a certain extent to increase their ability to communicate and fully employ the beauty of language with its diversity and variety.

5.2.1. To the Teachers

It is essential to keep up with new approaches in modern linguistics, especially with Appraisal Theory in the general frame of

SFL. This thesis may be a useful reference resource which to a certain extent provides teachers with knowledge of evaluating behaviours as well as attitudinal assessments. With the results of the investigation, teachers will probably have an overview of Attitude sub-categories in the aspects of syntax and semantics to support their teaching. Dealing with evaluating language, learners may get confused among Appreciation, Judgement and Affect. Through the findings, teachers may help learners distinguish these types of Attitude and avoid using wrong sub-categories in particular context. Teachers may get knowledge of structures of groups and phrases, the representation of clauses and how to identify them. They also have well preparation of sub-types of attitude meaning in particular context. Teachers can design exercises about attitude to help learners understand and use it well. Thus, they can help their learners to approach a text in light of Appraisal Theory to successfully interpret the interpersonal meaning which is embedded in the text to convey what the author wants to inspire his readers. This is also helpful approach which should be encouraged to keep up with new trend of modern linguistics and to improve learners' ability of communication and interaction.

5.2.2. To the Learners

It is very necessary for university learners who major in English to enrich their ability in comprehending and using the language in order to enhance their communicative ability. If learners have a chance to study Appraisal Theory, many of them may have difficulties in acquiring the comprehension of content and structures of Attitude sub-categories. They may get confused in understanding

Attitude sub-categories that speakers/writers mentioned about. This limitation may be due to the unawareness of different types of Attitude sub-categories and how to use it effectively. Through the results of the study, learners may have knowledge of Attitude sub-categories that speakers/writers use to express their intention, their opinion, their feeling, their emotion and their attitude. They should pay attention to structures of groups and their functions in transitivity processes. Also, they should focus on meaning types of Attitude such as Un/happiness, Dis/satisfaction, In/security, Dis/Inclination, Normality, Capacity, Propriety, Reaction, Composition, and Valuation meaning. As the result, learners may interpret a discourse effectively in view of Appraisal effectively.

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The thesis is limited in the scope of syntactic and semantic realizations of Attitude sub-categories in group and phrase levels in TWF. The results of the investigation, to a certain extent, have met the setting goals of the study. However, weaknesses are inevitable in the thesis. Due to the limited time and lack of material sources relating to the problem under investigation, we have not been able to explore the problem as deeply as we had desired. Additionally, on account of researcher's narrow knowledge about the significance of Appraisal Theory, about the world in the digital technology era and economic, sociologic and politic principles presented by Thomas L. Friedman in TWF, we have not been able to highlight the profound evaluative values of the book. Therefore, the thesis has not achieved the satisfactory depth as expected.

5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Here are some suggestions for further research:

- An Investigation into Stylistic Devices of Attitude in the book TWF.

- An Investigation into Linguistic Devices of Attitude in the book TWF.

- A Discourse Analysis of the book TWF.