

Appraisal System in GoGo Dino Theme Song Indonesian Translation Lyric

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ABSTRACT

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Movies or stories with superheroes theme always give color to the hearts of the audience. GoGo Dino animated series, which is an animated cartoon series from South Korea, also provides an excellent color to the audience. This study aims to analyze the Appraisal System used in the opening song lyrics of the Indonesian version of the GoGo Dino cartoon series. The research data obtained were then analyzed using Martin and White's Appraisal System theory. Researchers used qualitative descriptive methods in explaining the results of the study. It can be seen that in the lyrics of the song, the author of the lyrics implements less use of affect and uses more judgment. The Judgment implementation shows that a person, or in this case, a superhero, is valued by his behavior parameters. From the behavior parameters, it can bring up the effect of affect which is a person's reaction to the behavior.

Keywords: *GoGo Dino; appraisal system; judgment; behavior*

INTRODUCTION

Research on the appraisal system in texts and speeches has been conducted by Sutomo (2016) and Hadidi and Mohammadbagheri-Parvin (2015). Sutomo (2016) examines President Jokowi's speech at the APEC meeting in Beijing in 2014. In his research, Sutomo said that President Jokowi positioned himself as a figure equal to other state leaders. His statement is evidenced by the many Attitude systems used by Jokowi in delivering his speech. Jokowi can also position the listener as the person who receives Jokowi's assessment of the condition of Indonesia's infrastructure and its development plans.

Another case with the same research is conducted by Hadidi and Mohammadbagheri-Parvin (2015). They researched the appraisal system used in the English novel entitled *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Similar to Sutomo's research (2016), the use of attitude is also commonly found in the novel. Attitude systems that can be found in the book in sequence, are appreciation, judgment, and affect.

The world has entered an era of transnationalism, where there are no barriers to anything. Everyone can easily communicate with anyone in any part of the world. We can also easily access any information that has been provided. This easy access can also be enjoyed in the world of children's stories and films.

The world of children is a world full of imagination. It is not uncommon for adults to find it challenging to understand the imagination. A story or a film with a hero theme is loved by children and even adults. The current concept of a hero is not just someone who appears to save the world when war occurs. Heroes in the transnational era can be anything, including animals.

An animated series called *GoGo Dino* is one of the most suitable films to watch for all ages. The *GoGo Dino* animated series, which can be viewed on the Rajawali Television channel broadcast, is an animated series originating from South Korea by Lotta Animation and Mogozi Studio, which was later developed by Studio Shoh Entertainment (SSE). The animated series tells 4 (four) dinosaurs, which can then be turned into robots, living on a planet inhabited by animals. The four dinosaurs are Tyrannosaurus Rex (Rex), Triceratops (Tomo), Brachiosaurus (Viki), and Pterodactyl (Ping).

We all know that dinosaurs are often portrayed as giant and frightening animals-especially Tyrannosaurus Rex, which is a meat-eating dinosaur with scary teeth. When we try to remember the film Jurassic Park 1 to 3, T-Rex's figure is always displayed as a huge and frightening dinosaur and always follows everything. The film also shows that Triceratops and Brachiosaurus were benign plant-eating dinosaurs. Triceratops is a 3-pinned dinosaur while Brachiosaurus is a 4-legged dinosaur and has a very long neck. Almost similar to T-Rex, which is a meat-eating dinosaur, Pterodactyl is a kind of bird dinosaur.

The four dinosaur figures that were initially shown as large and sometimes frightening animals, by Lotta Animation and Mogozi Studio were transformed into hero figures that were ready at any time when help is needed. The depiction of the hero figure can be seen from the Indonesian version of the opening song lyrics. Rex is described as a brave and robust figure; Tomo, as a smart figure; Viki, as a friendly animal; while Ping is described as a small and agile dinosaur. The depiction of the hero figure found in the lyrics of the opening song of the Indonesian version of the *GoGo Dino* animated series is what the researcher will then see from the appraisal system. The researcher will also try to find the most dominant appraisal system found in the lyric and how the hearer is positioned in the lyric.

Appraisal System

White (1998) notes that the appraisal theory focuses on language devices. It expresses, negotiates, and naturalizes different intersubjective and primarily political positions. The same thing is also said in another way by Martin (2001). He notes that the appraisal method has an emotional aspect, and it aims to discuss our social interaction, stating how we feel about issues and individuals to our listeners or writers. It may be assumed that the appraisal framework reflects our thinking in a written or spoken phrase.

Martin (2000) introduced “appraisal” to cover the assessment attitudes conveyed by written or spoken speech. According to him, it involves evaluation, judgment, and appreciation of our ideas, opinions, and attitudes about one or more of us based on our emotions. There are some people’s views on things, on the world reflecting ideology, beliefs, and cultures, which are evident in the language choices made in the talk.

Attitude

A valued interest of Attitude can be regarded as “praising” or “blaming,” that is to say, writers or lecturers imply a positive or negative assessment of the subject, place, case, and position. There are many ways to compliment or criticize someone who makes it easier or less convenient for many people to understand what we do. There are three kinds of attitudes: affect, judgment, and appreciation.

Affect (emotion) is an evaluation of the subjective human reaction to something. This evaluation is how people emotionally respond to the issue, the situation, the state of affairs. You can express good or bad feelings. The particular situation may also be expressed directly or indirectly. Martin and White (2005) classify the system into six factors. They are: (1) Positive or negative; (2) Behavioral process or mental process; (3) Direct or indirect reaction; (4) Feeling graduation (low, medium, high); (5) realistic or unrealistic; and (6) Un/happiness, In/security, Dis/satisfaction.

Judgment is a function concerning the criterion of the actions of individuals. It addresses the behavior of people. You may consider ethics to be moral or immoral, lawful or illegal, socially acceptable or unacceptable, praiseworthy or deplorable, normal or abnormal, etc. Martin and White (2005:53) classify judgment into two kinds; those are social esteem and social sanction. The judgment of esteem deals with “normality” (how unusual someone is), “capacity” (how capable they are), and “tenacity” (how brave they are). In contrast, the judgment of sanction deals with “veracity” (how truthful someone is) and “propriety” (how ethical someone is).

White's (esthetic) appreciation (1998) is evaluation, by reference to aesthetical aspects and other systems of social value, of the form, appearance, composition, impact, relevance, and so on of human artefacts, natural objects, and human individuals (but not human behavior). It can concentrate on the compositional qualities – how well-formed the evaluated entity is. It's all about "things." Harmonious, symmetrical, equitable, and balanced, for example. You can also find them at a low-to-high-intensity level, for example: beautiful, lovely, and exquisite.

Engagement

Martin and White (2005) note that engagement deals with forms in which the speaker/author takes a stance on the role of interest being presented about resources as predictions, modality, polarity, compromises, and different statements, as well as with possible reactions to this stance through quoting or publishing. Engagement refers to the type of clause that represents the gap between the writer/speaker. Engagement also applies to the kind of phrase that correlates to the emotional interest of the listener/reader.

Two different types of engagement are mono-gloss and hetero-gloss. Often some claim "bare declarative" is the form of mono-gloss. The mono-gloss type is the basic assertion without variations, although the declaration of hetero-gloss type requires modifications. The writer or speaker may be assumed to use the monoglossic method since the statement is called true or unproblematic. It is essential.

Hetero-gloss type is divided into two types, i.e., dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. Alternatively, dialogical contraction is used to contradict, refute, or restrict the reach of this form. In contrast, dialogical expansion is the degree of utterance that allows possible dialogue-related alternate roles and voices actively. In other words, the space of dialogical contraction closes down for dialogue, while dialogical expansion opens the space for (open to question) alternative positions. Both are defined by a certain kind of speech recorded. The difference is the dialogic contraction with non-evaluative reporting verbs and dialogic expansion with evaluative reporting verbs.

Martin and White (2005) are saying that dialogical contraction is divided into two sub-types. Rejection, substitution, and firing are subjects of disclaim. The rejection and counter-expect of two forms of proclaim. Denial is a resource for introducing and therefore acknowledging the alternative positive position in the dialogue, then refusing it or saying that denial is a negative response to a statement. The counter-planned form involves the substitution and removal of a plan anticipated in its place.

Martin and White (2005) say that dialogic contraction is divided into two sub-types; they are disclaim and proclaim. Disclaim is concerned with rejection, replacement and dismissal. Two types of disclaim are denial and counter-expect. As White said in his homepage, denial is a resource for introducing the alternative positive position into the dialog, and hence acknowledging it and engaging with it, and then rejecting it; or it can be said that denial is a negative response to a proposition. The counter-expect type is concerned with replacing and supplanting a proposition that would have been expected in its place.

Proclaim deals with formulations that can be seen as a way out of contradiction or challenge by possible interlocutors. In other words, adding more support or motivation to the present proposal increases interpersonal costs. This is highly justifiable in the text or the speech. There are three types, expectation (concur), pronouncement, and endorsement. An agreement with the current proposition/proposal shall be concerned with expected values. Endorsement applies to ideas which the author's voice interprets as right, true, obvious, or otherwise to a full degree of justification. Pronouncement includes the interpolation explicitly into the language of authors/speakers as a specially liable basis for the pronunciation.

Graduation

The graduation value is related to the significance system. Martin and White (2005) say that the scalability system is used in two ways: the size or strength system (force) and the prototypicality system, which determine the category boundaries (focus).

Force system of graduation is concerned with assessing the degree of intensity and amount. According to Martin and White (2005), assessment of the degree of intensity can operate over qualities (e.g. *slightly foolish*, *extremely foolish*), over processes (e.g. *This slightly hindered us*, *This greatly hindered us*), or over the verbal modalities of likelihood, usuality, inclination, and obligation (e.g. *it's just possible that*; *it's very possible that*). There are two categories of **force** system, intensification, and quantification. Intensification is concerned with the scaling of qualities and processes while quantification deals with the amount applied to the entities. White (1998) says that **focus** is concerned with sharpening (e.g., *a real mother*, *a true friend*) and softening (e.g., *they sort of play jazz*, *they are kind of crazy*, *it was an apology sort*) the focus of a relationship.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The material used is written in the form of opening song lyrics in the GoGo Dino animated series that are shown on RTV TV. The song's texts were translated into Indonesian through RTV

from Korean as an original language. Data is obtained through documentation of the song lyric. The data is then interpreted using the Appraisal theory by Martin and White.

The researcher is employing descriptive methods. Polit and Beck (2004:192) announce that brief inquiry is meant to identify, define, and record the standard features of a circumstance. The descriptive analysis gives a full description of an occurrence, situation, or scenario utilizing quantitative, qualitative, or methodological combinations.

Existing data is then analyzed with various steps as follow: (1) Data is segmented into words/phrases depending on what is to be explained; (2) Identifying words/phrases based on the Appraisal System theory; (3) Classifying the sentences or words/phrases according to the Appraisal System as proposed by Martin and White (2005). (4). Tabulating the categorized appraisals. (5). Interpreting the findings using the theory proposed by Martin and White (2005).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The results showed that the Appraisal systems contained in the lyrics to the opening song of the *GoGo Dino* movie series are namely Attitude and Engagement. The Attitude system is explained as follows:

Table 1. Attitude System

Appraisal System	Sub-System	Frequency	Percentage
Attitude	Affect	1	5.9 %
	Judgment	13	76.5 %
	Appreciation	3	17.6 %
TOTAL		17	100 %

The researcher found that only 1 (one) word that represents the affect system was found in the lyrics to the opening song of the *GoGo Dino* movie series. The system can be seen below:

“There is nothing we can’t beat once we’re around the street, energetic, we’ll handle all worry”

“Tak ada yang bisa halangi kita, tak usah *khawatir*, *GoGo Dino* datang”

The use of the term *khawatir* is known as a form of insecurity. In/security of our world deals with our feelings of calm and fear and even with people experiencing it with us. A sense of anxiety is a sensation that can be experienced quite naturally in adverse circumstances. Such expectations are particularly common in inspirational children's films. The hero is often represented by a person who is always present in any situation.

Judgment is an appraisal system that shows an assessment of a person's behavior. There are 13 (thirteen) words that use the judgment system found in the lyrics. As for the thirteen judgment systems, the researcher divided them into each sub-system.

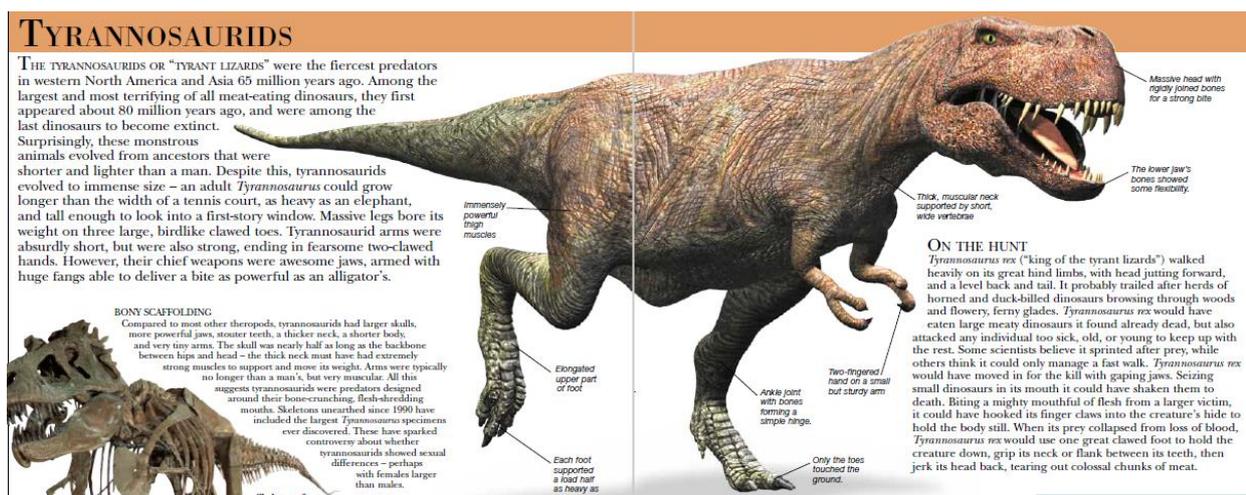
Table 2. Judgment System

Sub Appraisal System	Sub-System	Σ	%
Judgment	Normality	2	15.4 %
	Social Esteem	7	53.8 %
	Tenacity	2	15.4 %
	Social Sanction	0	0 %
	Propriety	2	15.4 %
TOTAL		13	100 %

The judgment system used in the lyrics describes the nature of each dinosaur in the *GoGo Dino* animated series, namely Rex, Tomo, Viki, and Ping. The use of judgment can be seen as follows:

- (1) *Kuat dan berani*, *Tyranno Rex* (2x) (Awesome, Strong and fearless Tyranno Rex)
- (2) *Dia selalu pintar*, *TomoTomo* (2x) (The very smart, brainy, Tomo Tomo)
- (3) *Dino yang baik*, *Viki Viki* (2x) (She's a lovely Dino, Viki viki)
- (4) *Kecil dan lincah itu Ping* (2x) (Nimble Pterodactyl, Little Ping)
- (5) *Kita tim paling hebat*, *kita GoGo Dino* (We're the coolest group you know the very brave Dinos)

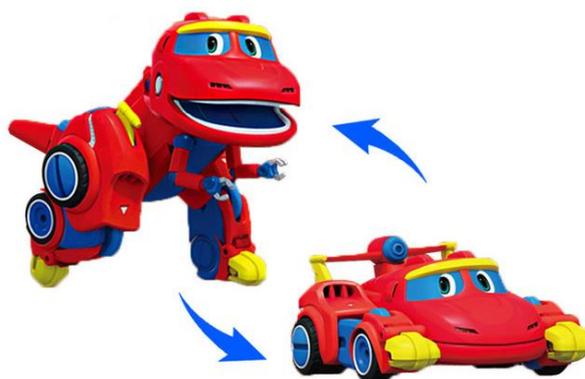
Tyrannosaurus Rex, or commonly called T-Rex, is a big dinosaur with very sharp teeth. That meat-eating animal can grow to more than 12.3 meters. T-Rex in the *GoGo Dino* animated series is depicted with a shape that is almost identical to the original T-Rex. What distinguishes the real T-Rex from the animated T-Rex in the *GoGo Dino* Animated series are only height, teeth, color, and of course, personality.



Picture 1. Tyrannosaurus Rex

(Lambert, D., Naish, D., Wyse, E., 2008)

Rex in the GoGo Dino is a dinosaur that can turn into a racing car. Rex is a team captain who has a strong sense of responsibility and reliability. Interestingly, even though the T-Rex was initially described as a wild animal, Rex (GoGo Dino) is a figure that can calm down to find out methods when someone is in danger. In the lyrics of the song, Rex is portrayed as a strong and brave figure.



Picture 2. Rex

(http://www.chinaldcx.com/enFamily/Gogo_Dino.html)

The use of *kuat* (strong-capacity) and *berani* (brave-tenacity) indicates his capacity as a team leader. Song lyric writers want to show that a team leader must have a strong capacity and must be brave so that it can be relied upon. The use of strong words is also supported by the

primary red color attached to Rex's body. As we know that the red color symbolizes strength, courage, energy, and even excitement.

Rex is no longer as scary as the original animal. The combination of yellow, which symbolizes optimism, and blue that expresses a professional impression, makes Rex the right character to be appointed as a team leader. The depiction of Rex's figure in the song's lyrics also makes Rex suitable to become a role model for children in seeing the figure of a team leader.

Unlike the figure of T-Rex "the meat-eater", Triceratops is a plant-eating animal that has three horns on its head. This stubborn head is the asset of a Triceratops when fighting or driving off predators.



Picture 3. Triceratops

(Lambert, D., Naish, D., Wyse, E., 2008)

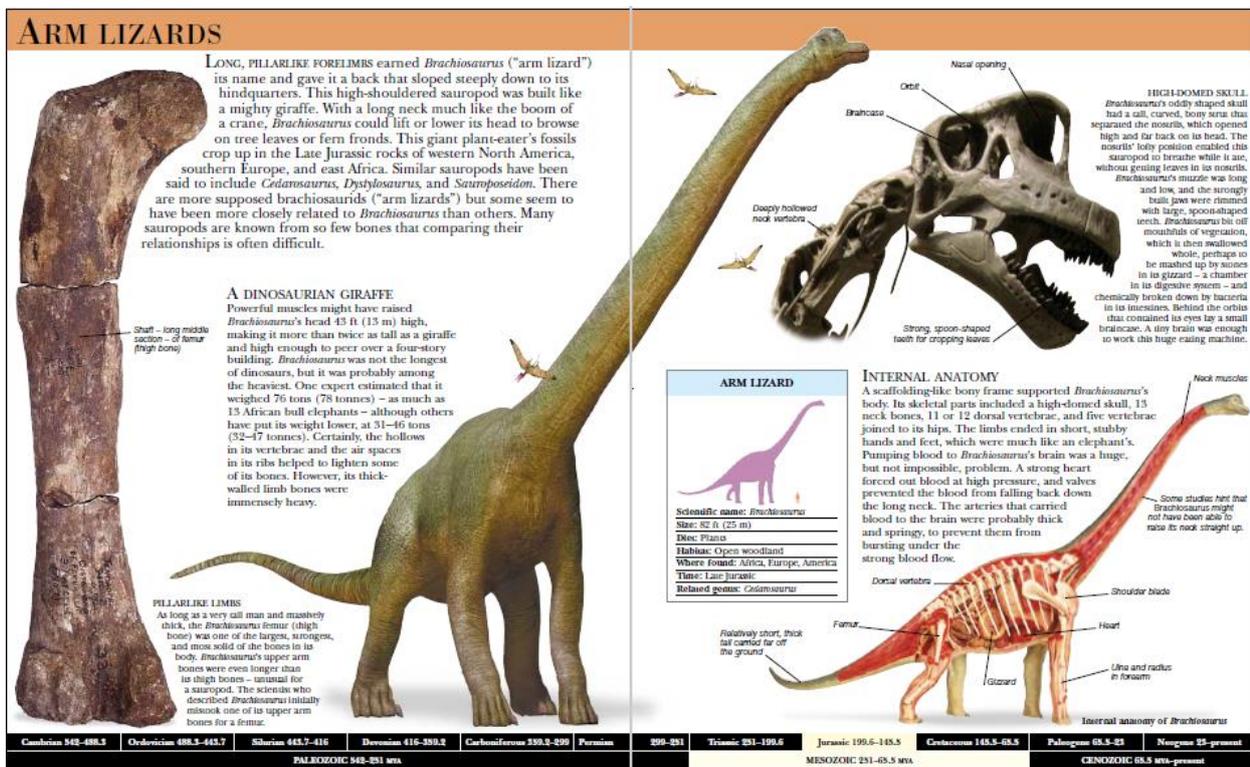
The horn assets in the head are then used by the song lyrics writer in the depiction of a figure of Tomo. Tomo is described as an **intelligent** (*pintar-capacity*) animal figure. In the film, Tomo is an animal figure who loves to experiment and produce something. Smart people are often identified with someone annoying. That is also what is in Tomo. Even so, Tomo is a good figure, and it is Tomo's intelligence that makes Tomo very easy to concentrate.



Picture 4. Tomo

(http://www.chinaldxc.com/enFamily/Gogo_Dino.html)

The blue color chosen as Tomo's primary color shows that Tomo is a communicative, trustworthy, and professional figure. A professional character is a person who can calm the mind and increase concentration. Paired with a hint of green that symbolizes an aura of peace, Tomo is a figure who has the right characteristics to be emulated because besides being smart, Tomo also prefers to enjoy peace. Even so, Tomo's change as a powerful bulldozer shows that Tomo will fight with all his might to face any problem.



Picture 5. Brachiosaurus

(Lambert, D., Naish, D., Wyse, E., 2008)

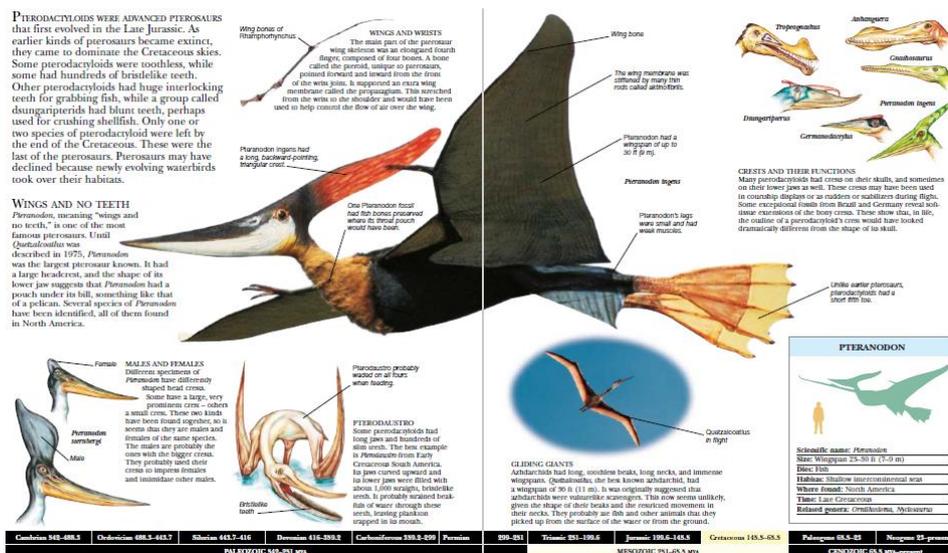
Brachiosaurus, a dinosaur that could grow to more than 40 feet tall with a length of more than 70 feet, is a plant-eating dinosaur. Its weight can reach 56 tons, making Brachiosaurus a slow animal. Even so, such a heavyweight plus a very long neck makes Brachiosaurus freer from the target of predators.



Picture 6.Viki

(http://www.chinaldcx.com/enFamily/Gogo_Dino.html)

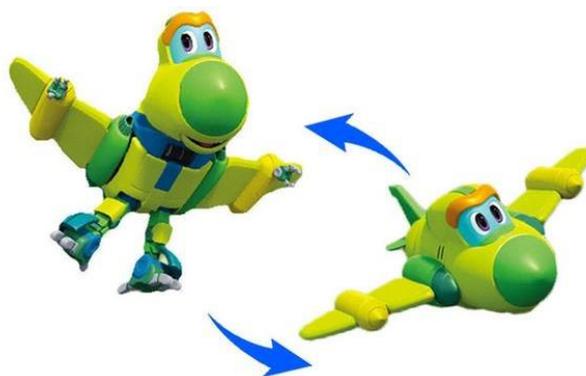
Viki, a female dinosaur, depicted the same as the original figure, namely Brachiosaurus. She is described as a **good** person (*baik-propriety*). The combination of pink and a little white makes Viki much favored by children, especially girls. Moreover, Viki is the only female dinosaur on the team. Pink is a combination of red and white. The color pink represents a feminine and gentle figure. That is why girls rightly favor the character of Viki because of her kindness, femininity, and gentleness.



Picture 7. Pterodactyl

(Lambert, D., Naish, D., Wyse, E., 2008)

Pterodactyl is a flying dinosaur. This meat-eating dinosaur can grow up to 9.5 feet high and 18 feet long. Pteranodon, which has a shape resembling a bird, has sharp claws on the top of its wings. This dinosaur has a very long and pointed beak that allows the Pterodactyl to injure and eat its prey in a small place. Compared to the three dinosaurs that have been mentioned, Pterodactyl is the smallest dinosaur when viewed from its body size. Even so, Pterodactyl is an agile reptile because it can fly and also aggressive.



Picture 8. Ping

(http://www.chinaldcx.com/enFamily/Gogo_Dino.html)

The **small** (*kecil-capacity*) body shape and **agility** (*lincah-capacity*) of a Pterodactyl are then implemented on the figure of Ping. In the GoGo Dino animated series, Ping is the youngest dinosaur compared to Rex, Tomo, and Viki. Ping can transform into a jet plane. It is known that jet aircraft are planes that are made by prioritizing the elements of speed and agility. The green color used as the base color of Ping gives a fresh impression. Plus, Ping's behavior that shows the typical funny behavior of children makes it an appropriate figure of children's idols.

The four main characters in the GoGo Dino animated series Rex, Tomo, Viki, and Ping have different characteristics. In the lyrics to the opening song of the film, the four characters are packaged in one word, which is **hebat** (*Kita tim paling hebat, kitaGoGo Dino*). The word **hebat** (**great**) here is categorized as a judgment system (tenacity) which can be interpreted that GoGo Dino is a group of heroes that can be relied upon (dependable).

In the lyrics to the opening song of the GoGo Dino series, there are 3 (three) appreciation systems which are a sub-system of Affect. Appreciation System as an assessment of form,

appearance, composition, impact, significance, etc of human artifacts, natural objects as well as human individuals can be seen in the following lyrics:

- (1) *Jika kamu sedang merasa **kesulitan** (reaction)*
- (2) *Tak ada yang bisa **halangi** (reaction) kita*
- (3) *..., hey dino **semangat** (reaction)*

When viewed from the lyrics, there are 3 (three) words (*kesulitan*, *halangi*, and *semangat*) that fall into the reaction category. It is known that the reaction category is related to affection. Every living thing must have felt difficulties during his lifetime. The lyrics of GoGo Dino teach that GoGo Dino can be relied on under any conditions of pressure. This is exactly what the audience of the GoGo Dino animated series emphasizes that everyone must be ready to help those who are struggling and need help. The emphasis on helping is supported by an invitation to stay motivated in any circumstance.

The researcher found that the judgment system was most widely used in the lyrics to the opening song of the GoGo Dino series. It teaches that the figure of a hero is seen from his Attitude and behavior. The listener and audience of the GoGo Dino animated series are positioned as people who can accept the “heroic” traits shown. Especially the film’s target is mostly young children who need examples of hero figures.

CONCLUSION

The researcher found that there is only 1 (one) appraisal system found in the lyrics to the opening song of the GoGo Dino movie series, namely Attitude system. The lyric did not show other two systems which are Engagement and Graduation. The researcher found that the songwriter used the three sub-systems of Attitude that talked about emotion (affect), ethics (judgment), and aesthetics (appreciation).

Even so, the judgment system is used more than the other two sub-systems. Positioning the listener and audience of the GoGo Dino animated series as those who accept the heroic traits shown in the lyrics is the success of the song lyricist in conveying the heroic characteristics. The fun animated characters make connoisseurs of GoGo Dino films can emulate these qualities.

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