

Exploring the Attitudinal Resources of Emotions in Winds and Clouds over a Funeral as a Literary Discourse: An Appraisal Theory Analysis

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Abstract



Emotions are the responses that human beings experience in response to any event or situation. Emotions are characterized by fear, joy, anger, disgust, pity, and shock. Emotion is always mysterious for human beings to understand required purposes in multiple disciplines. This study aims to explore the expressions of emotions and attain a deep understanding of how Flannery O'Connor Award fiction "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" deployed human emotions through An Appraisal Framework (Martin & White, 2005). UAM Corpus Tool version 6 has been used for data analysis. The researcher has coded and analyzed attitudinal resources and their sub-categories along with a quantitative technique to organize the frequencies of each type of emotion. The study's findings revealed that the fiction "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" tends to deploy a negative feelings describing evaluations of fiction. The first region of attitudinal resources is 55% in the data. Unhappiness, insecurity, dissatisfaction and disinclination frequently observed in the data on the other hand happiness, security and dissatisfaction rarely observed in the text. The second type of attitudinal resources is 27% it tends to deploy positive language in expressing attitudinal evaluations of Judgment. The third type of attitudinal resources appreciations usage is 18% and it tends to deploy emotions positively in the text. The present study is helpful for researchers, teachers and students to comprehend positive and negative emotions in different genres, and it is a step toward understanding how to apply Appraisal Theory to literary discourses to understand the evaluative language that is used in such texts. This study provides an exciting opportunity to enhance our knowledge in the sense of how emotional language contributes to the features of different genres through an appraisal framework.

Keywords: Attitudinal Resources, Emotions, Fictional Discourse, Appreciation, Judgment, Appraisal Theory.

Introduction

This study examines the Appraisal resources of emotional language as a literary discourse in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral," written by Ha Jin, which was first published in the Indian Review. Ha Jin is an observed Chinese-American essayist whose work investigates the strains between the individual and the family, the cutting edge and the customary, and individual sentiments and obligation. He was born in Liaoning, China. He is the creator of two assortments of poems and two assortments of short fiction stories, Ocean of Words, which got the PEN/Hemingway grant, and Under the Red Flag (1997), which won the Flannery O'Connor Award. "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" is selected from Under the Red Flag (1997).

In the language of emotion, an appraisal framework is an essential resource to evaluate the exact meaning in context. Martin and White (2005) provide a set of meanings under the word "APPRAISAL" that enables researchers to bridge a gap. They often point to their evaluation focused approach as the most thorough and well-theorized analytical framework for describing how emotion-related meaning is formed and given to an object via language forms (Hunston, 2011).

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The appraisal system is an interpersonal semantic system concerned with the enactment of "Appreciation, judgment, emotion, or graduation" (Matthiessen et al. 1., 2010, p. 55). Martin and White (2005) propounded an appraisal technique that describes and explain the nature of language employed "to assess, to take positions, to create textual personas, and to manage interpersonal positionings and relationships" (White, 2015, p. 1).

The idea of appraisal have been presented in psychology in the early 1940s (Grinder & Spiegel, 1945), and it has been substantially utilized in the 1960s in different texts. An appraisal is a person's assessment of the importance of a stimulus (Arnold, 1960). Additionally, according to Lazarus, an evaluation includes judgements about one's own involvement, the surroundings, and coping mechanisms (1966), who expanded on the concepts of Arnold (1960). These theorizations became the cornerstone of appraisal theory as we know it today when the main paradigm for emotion research in psychology shifted from behaviorism to cognition in the 1980s (Ellsworth, 2013).

Since that time, appraisal researchers have argued that emotions are a "reaction to an organism (person) environment relationship" (Smith & Lazarus, 1990, p. 614). Moors et al. (2013) stated that appraisal is the method used to generate values for every evaluative system.

Many Pakistani researchers have conducted their research on applying Appraisal Theory i.e. (Qasim et al., 2020; Haider et al., 2021; Ataei, 2019, Gopang & Fraz, 2014). In addition, this study only deals with the attitudinal aspect of appraisal theory. The researcher has chosen a taxonomy of appraisal theory propounded by (Martin & White, 2005). Inside the Appraisal taxonomy, the researcher centers around the Attitude framework, which is contained three sub-frameworks: Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. The research deals with discourse analysis and an emphasis on human feelings sent in artistic talk. This study has a high significance in discourse analysis systemic functional linguistics because no one has yet applied Attitudinal Resources of Emotions in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a fictional discourse. Through the appraisal framework, researchers and students can understand positive and negative emotions in different genres and explore their internal and hidden language ideologies and expressions.

The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the expressions of emotions and attain a deep understanding of how "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" by Ha Jin deployed human emotions through An Appraisal Framework (Martin & White, 2005)

Research Questions

The following research questions have been addressed by this study:

- What are the frequencies of attitudinal resources of emotions in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a fictional discourse?
- What type of emotions are deployed in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a fictional discourse in terms of attitudinal resources?

Review of Relevant Literature

A language is a tool of communication between individuals and society. Language always represents society; we identify different factors of society through languages like class, gender, power, and race.

Abduramanova and Rasulmetova (2020) stated that language and culture remain firmly associated in various areas of society's rational and realistic presence. Every country has its language as an identity. Only due to language can humans pass on their duties, customs, and social norms from one era to another. Language does not reflect a person's real-world situation or actual conditions of his life; instead, it also influences individuals' social issues like their practices, customs, mentalities, public and lifestyle, and viewpoint of the world.

Rashidi and Rafieerad (2010) assert that by elucidating the structural aspects and perspectives of language, in-depth discourse analysis is viewed as the broad field of study used to describe different linguistic characteristics and aspects carried by a communicator while communicating in any communicative event.

Kellner (2003) stated that language has also been used to manipulate social norms, ideologies, identity, living patterns, different perspectives, thought processes, perceptions, opinions, and ideas and to construct different stereotypes through different modes of communication and entertainment. Language and ideology cannot be isolated from the context between language and power because the philosophical way of behaving must be seen from the act of force. In order to elucidate the hidden

ideologies incorporated in different linguistic patterns, we should go for discourse as it highlights the context and provides background knowledge about any communicative event.

Language and ideology cannot be isolated from the context between language and power settings because the philosophical way of behaving must be seen from the act of force (Fairclough, 1989). Fairclough (1989) contends that power reasonably has two implications: (1) imbalance between members in talk occasions and (2) limit imbalance in controlling a text delivered, circulated, and consumed in a specific social setting in broad daylight talk; the utilization of language means to coordinate and impact public discernment. Discourse is created as something appropriate and sensible.

Appraisal Framework

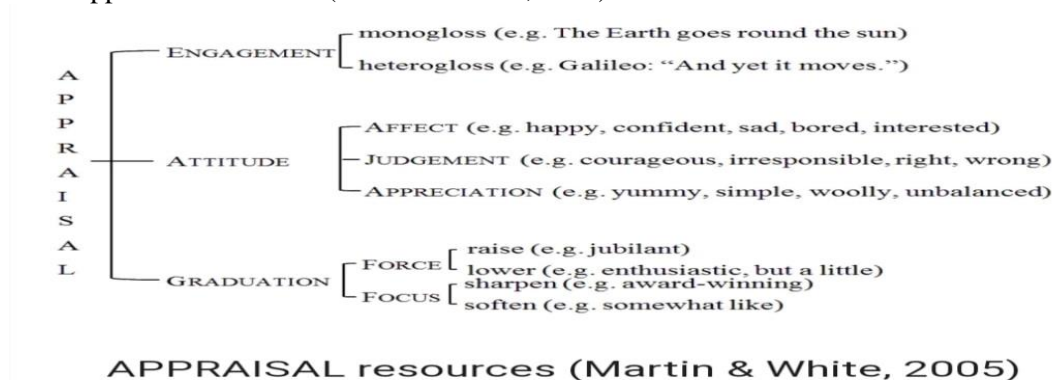
The progress in Appraisal Theory opens a new door in different disciplines. A considerable number of researchers performed it to multiple discourses, for instance, in ordinary informal conversation, in electronic Media, in scholarly discussion, in different literary genres, and political and public speeches. However, despite specific social approaches to emotion, emotion theories have not explained much about emotions to others. (Bulter, 2011).

Psychological thought has included the idea of appraisal and its function from the 1940s, in terms of the emotional process (e.g., Grinker & Spiegel, 1945; Janis, 1951), and it was formally Appraisal and its role in the emotional process has been a part of psychological theory since at least the 1940s (e.g., Grinker & Spiegel, 1945; Janis, 1951), with formal theorization occurring in the 1960s. An appraisal was initially described by Arnold (1960) as a person's assessment of the relevance of a stimulus. Lazarus (1966), expanding on her theories, theorized that evaluations contain self-involved environment and coping-related assessments. In the 1960s. An appraisal was initially described by Arnold (1960) as a person's assessment of the relevance of a stimulus. Lazarus (1966), expanding on her theories, theorized that evaluations contain self-involved environment and coping-related assessments.

The field of systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is where it all began (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Matthiessen, 1995), where it occupies a position at the semantic discourse level and includes is not just denotative but also evaluative meanings articulated using a variety of lexical and grammatical forms. As a wonderful illustration of the range of lexical or grammatical options speakers could make to express the same meaning, consider the emotional connotations associated to anxiety and how they may be realized as an adjective ("I feel worried") or as a nominal group ("My paralyzing anxiety is taking control of my mind and body").

At its core, APPRAISAL may be divided into three interconnected areas: ATTITUDE, and ATTITUDE is concerned with the feelings of the speaker and how these are expressed in the text. ENGAGEMENT, According to the appraisal framework, each formulation is examined for mechanisms that allow speakers and writers to take alternative positions about the attitudinal claims being made. These formulations are then treated as examples of dialogistic "engagement." The speaker can present anything he accepts as his position during the engagement (Monoglossic). It is referred to as "heteroglossia" when he makes a second argument that considers different viewpoints. The terms "disclaiming," "proclaiming," "entertaining," and "attributing" can be distinguished in contexts where there is heteroglossic involvement. GRADUATION, Graduation deals with the resources we use to reinforce or weaken how we express our feelings and attitudes.

Figure 1: Appraisal framework (Martin & White, 2005)

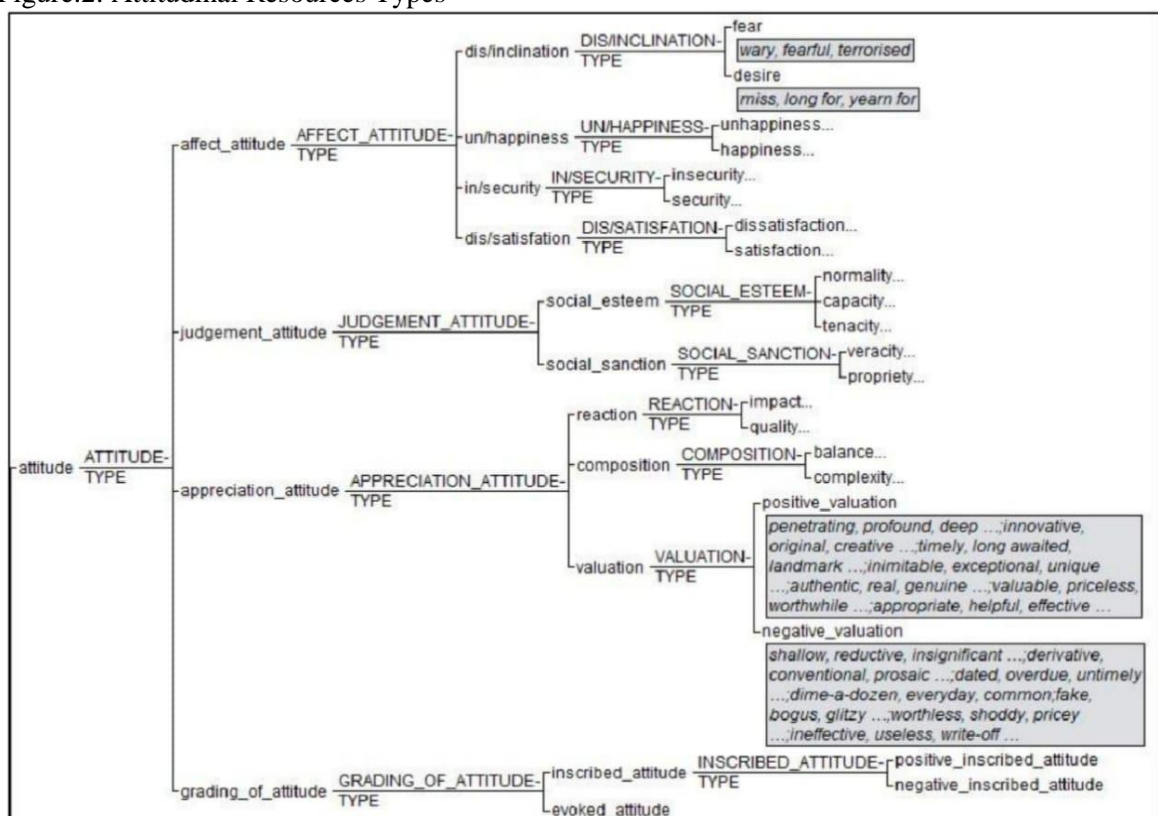


The Frame Work of Study

This study deals with the attitudinal resources of emotional language in 'Winds and Clouds over a Funeral.' Attitude is concerned with the feelings of the speaker and how these are expressed in the text. Additional divisions of Attitude include: 1 Affect, 2 Judgment, and 3 Appreciation. Effect deals with emotional responses and states (such as unhappiness, insecurity, and dissatisfaction). The judgment deals with people's behavior, which we either laud or despise. Judgment can be further categorized into societal regard and social sanction. Societal regard deals with 'normality' (how uncommon somebody is), 'capacity' (how skilled they are), and 'diligence' (how unfaltering they are).

As opposed to that, social sanction deals with 'veracity' (how honest somebody is) and 'propriety' (how moral somebody is) (Martin and White, 2008: 52). Appreciation refers to the evaluations of positive and negative things, semiotic and natural phenomena. Appreciation can be further categorized into three categories: Reaction, Composition, and Valuation. (Martin and White, 2008: 43)

Figure.2: Attitudinal Resources Types



In Pakistan, several scholarly pieces of research have been conducted on applying Appraisal Theory. For example, Qasim et al. (2020) expressed an Appraisal-Transitivity Analysis of newspaper editorials. The researcher revealed how sure grammatical choices made different opinions of readers about particular issues and incidents in the editorials. This research study provides an exciting opportunity to understand the implications of CDA on Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Haider et al. (2021) analyzed the interpersonal meanings of Pakistani graduate students' argumentative essays through appraisal theory. The researcher utilized all three sources, i.e., attitudinal, engagement, and graduation resources.

According to Ataei (2019), who studied the emotional language in *Twilight* in Delhi, the novel's text used more negative and evoking sorts of emotions. It is important to note that, throughout the research, the researcher discovered that the concept of "surprise" is categorized under negative insecurity feelings.

Gopang and Fraz (2014) applied critical discourse analysis on English and Urdu newspapers of Sindh headlines on the budget 2013-2014. This study pointed out how the newspaper editors used certain kinds of lexical choices and figurative language to pollute public minds against the

government. Moreover, this study shows how different hidden ideologies change public minds by forming different choices of words, phrases, and sentences.

Zia (2014) explained the attitudinal effects of the Pakistani TV channel's dramas on society, especially on the young generation the researcher revealed the ideologies imposed by PTV dramas. People watch movies and dramas for enjoyment. PTV dramas were produced for the public interest, but the new generation has been attracted to romance, love, and emotions. The researcher concluded that mostly these dramas created frustration and anxiety in the young generation.

Hassan (2018) identified the media language of the Pakistani news bulletin through critical discourse analysis. He highlighted the hidden ideologies constructed through news headlines and their impact on the public. This study concealed that Pakistani news channels are influenced by different schemas of power and sell political agendas, manipulate news stories, and make them unfair and overemphasized.

Goetze (2019) used the transitivity and attitude systems in systemic functional linguistics to examine instructors' verbal and cognitive apprehension. The study revealed individual verbal perception patterns and apprehension interpretation for each participant.

Badklang (2018) analyzed attitudinal resources in the EFL classroom discussion context. This study investigated the linguistic resources during classroom discussion, particularly when the instructor and pupils are interacting and communicating their attitudes. Through this investigation, teachers and students can evaluate their choices in explaining the reciprocal meaning in class.

Using the appraisal theory, Anné Engelbrecht (2020) examined news articles about rhino poaching in South Africa. First, the researcher investigated emotive language in reporting on rhino poaching. This study revealed that emotive language is utilized to impact how perusers see rhino poaching, to change their way of behaving, and include them in the protection exertion. Similarly, Zain et al. (2020) conducted a comparative study to investigate the affect realization between *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *Black Cat*. Eventually, dong et al. (2018) applied attitudinal resources of appraisal theory to Changan Xing's English version poem and drew a comparison between English and Chinese.

Joshua D. Wondra et al. (2015) investigated. Emotive theories are called empathy theories, which means how the feelings for others connect with typical firsthand close-to-home insight.

All the reviewed studies have shown that appraisal theory plays a significant role in developing different kinds of discourses, ideologies, and emotions in language through confident choices of items. This study is novel in discourse and systemic functional linguistics because previous studies never analyzed the appraisal framework to evaluate the short story "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" by Ha Jin.

Methodology

The research study focuses on the attitudinal resources of emotions in 'Winds and Clouds over a Funeral'. The researcher has chosen a taxonomy of appraisal theory propounded by (Martin & White, 2005). Inside the Appraisal taxonomy, the researcher centers around the Attitude framework, which is contained three sub-frameworks: Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. UAM Corpus Tool version 6 has been used for data analysis. The research study deals with discourse analysis and an emphasis on human feelings sent in artistic talk. The fiction was analyzed, coded, and categorized into different types of Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation; each category was further divided into sub-categories, for instance, Affect, categories into happiness, unhappiness, security, insecurity, satisfaction, and dissatisfaction. Judgment can be further categorized into social esteem and social sanction. Finally, Appreciation can be further categorized into three categories: Reaction, Composition, and Valuation.

Design

The current study is a descriptive study in nature that deals with human emotions deployed in literary discourse. The researcher has adopted both qualitative and quantitative approaches. However, the researcher has selected the assortment of short fiction stories, *Under the Red Flag* (1997), which won the Flannery O'Connor Award. Entitled "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral," written by Ha Jin. In this study, the researcher tried to identify the exact meaning of emotional language. The fiction was chosen in light of the analyst's interest because it grabbed the attention of readers worldwide.

Data Collection

As far as the data collection is concerned, this study is a mixed method in nature that deals with qualitative and quantitative methods. The fiction was selected as a literary discourse based on the researcher's own interest as a sample for the data analysis.

Data Analysis Procedure

The researcher seeks to address the data analysis procedures in the following steps.

Step 1: The fiction was selected as literary discourse analysis.

Step 2: The author read the text thoroughly and technically according to the research demand.

Step 3: The author built a corpus, and the data was converted into a notepad file; the total corpus tokens were 7211.

Step 4: UAM Corpus Tool version 6 has been used for data analysis.

Step 5: 7211 words were coded and analyzed according to the attitudinal resources and their types of emotions through an Appraisal framework (Martin & White, 2005).

Step 6: After the data analysis, the data were presented with examples in the form of charts and tables.

Findings and Discussion

As described earlier, the present study deals with the attitudinal resources of emotions in literary discourse. This section indicates the classification of attitudinal resources of emotions in the fictional discourse. This section is answered the research questions proposed in the Introduction part. At first, the researcher presented the baseline data, as you can see in the form of chart; after that answered the research questions and discussed the study's results.

Research Question 1:

What are the frequencies of attitudinal resources of emotions in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a fictional discourse?

Affect

Affect is the first region of attitudinal resources that deals with emotional responses and Polarity of Emotions, which states positively and negatively feelings (such as happiness \unhappiness, security\insecurity, and satisfaction\dissatisfaction). It addresses the question, "To what extent does the literary discourse deploy un\happiness, security\insecurity, and satisfaction\dissatisfaction?"

Table.1 Affect Types

Appraisal	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	Negative	36	39.6%
		Positive	19	
	Dis/satisfaction	Negative	27	24.5%
		Positive	4	
	In/security	Negative	25	12.3%
		Positive	9	
	Dis/inclination	Negative	12	13.7%
		Positive	9	
Total			140	100.0%

Table.1 shows the number of frequencies for each type of affect in the fiction. One hundred forty examples of the first region of attitudinal resources affect were found in 7211 words from "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral." Although affect types such as unhappiness, insecurity, dissatisfaction, and disinclination were frequently found, happiness, security, and dissatisfaction have shallow usage in the fiction.

Judgment

Judgment is the second region of attitudinal resources that deals with people's behavior, which we admire or condemn.

Table.2 Judgment Types

Judgment	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
social esteem	Normality	Negative	2	21.4%
		Positive	13	
	Capacity	Negative	3	30.0%
		Positive	19	

social sanction	Tenacity	Negative	0	18.6%
		Positive	13	
	Propriety	Negative	0	15.7%
		Positive	18	
	Veracity	Negative	0	4.3%
		Positive	3	
Total			70	100.0%

Table.2 shows the number of frequencies for each type of judgment in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" social esteem is used more frequently and positively; on the other hand, social sanction usage is shallow in the story.

Appreciation

Appreciation is the third region of attitudinal resources, which deals with evaluations of positive, negative things, semiotic and natural phenomena.

Table.3 Appreciation Types

Appreciation	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
Reaction	Impact	Negative	0	32.6%
	Quality	Positive	14	
Composition	Balance	Negative	10	23.3 %
	Complex	Positive	0	
Valuation		Negative	5	44.2%
		Positive	16	
Total			45	100.0%

Table.3 shows the number of frequencies for each category of Appreciation in short story. social Valuation used more frequently and positively in the data.

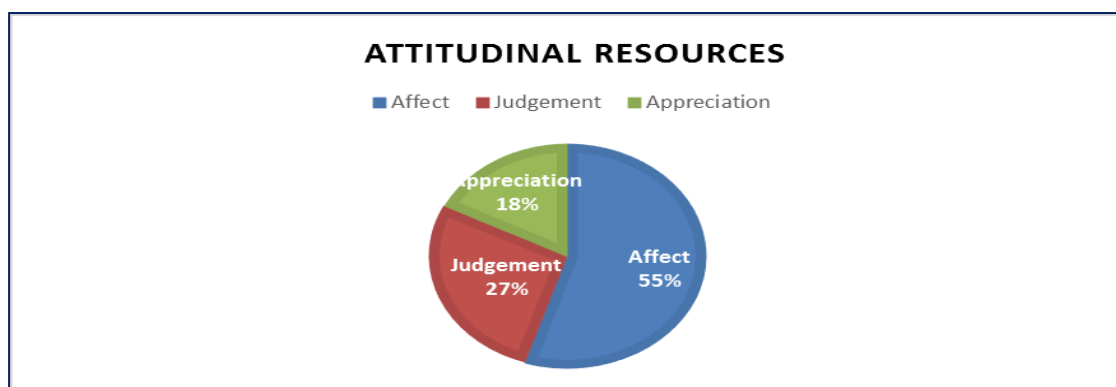


Figure 3. Shows the frequencies of attitudinal resources in form of a pie chart.

Research Question 2:

What type of emotions are deployed in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a fictional discourse in terms of attitudinal resources? "To what extent does the literary discourse deploy emotions of happiness/unhappiness, security/insecurity, disinclination/inclination, satisfaction/dissatisfaction, Social esteem, social sanction, reaction, composition, and valuation?"

In this section, the second question will be answered.

Martins and White (2005) explained different categories of affect that have been used in the data, as mentioned in table 1. The term Polarity is used for the division of emotions into two categories of negative and positive feelings. Positive feelings include happiness, security and satisfaction on the other hand insecurity, dissatisfaction, and inclination, include negative feelings. The ways in which the individual struggles with the state is a recurring theme in the fiction. The study examines the conflicts between the individual and the family, modernity and tradition, as well as responsibility and personal feelings. They frequently experience social pressures from the outside, and if they decide not to submit, individualism will have its way with them. Because they live in a society that is under the watchful eye of the party enforcers and have no other option but to uphold the status quo, Jin's fiction emphasizes the influence of communism and how many people are unable to live freely.

To answer the second question researcher tried to give the contextual example of each category for describing to what extent the literary discourse is deployed emotions in "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" The categories of affect that have been found in the fiction were happiness /Unhappiness security/insecurity, disinclination/inclination, and satisfaction/dissatisfaction. These are the instances and descriptions of happiness/unhappiness i.e., positive and negative, from the "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral."

Affect Textual Examples and Interpretation

Happiness: "Gradually, his grandmother recovered, could move about, and even began to cook for the household again. People were amazed and would say to her, "You are lucky to have a good grandson looking after you." She would smile and nod to agree."

The utterance " She would **smile and nod to agree.**" shows the happiness of the grandmother; she was so pleased to have a very caring and loving grandson.

Unhappiness: "She spoke to them calmly, "I'm dying..... "Don't talk like this, Mom," Ding Liang said. "You'll be well soon." Yuanmin, the daughter-in-law, began sobbing."

These utterances, "**I'm dying**" "**Don't talk like this, Mom**" shows the unhappiness or sadness of the old lady's son and her daughter-in-law, **who began sobbing** at her demise.

Dissatisfaction: "Old Ding," Huang said uneasily, "I heard that the Carpentry House is preparing a coffin for your mother. Is that true?"

The expression "**said uneasily**" shows dissatisfaction with Mr. Ding in the text.

Satisfaction: "I have **nothing to regret** in my life. I've eaten whatever I wanted to eat and enjoyed a lot of ease and comfort"

Insecurity: "I don't mean to interfere with your family affairs, but as a colleague I should advise you to think it over before you bury your mother."

The expression "**I don't mean to interfere**" shows the insecurity of committee chairman who chair the meeting. **Security:** "All right, I promise"

Inclination: "I **want to be buried** after I'm dead."

The utterance "I want to be buried" shows the grandmother's desire to be buried.

Disinclination: "I **don't want to be burned**. Don't take me to the crematory."

The utterance "I **do not want to be burned**" shows the grandmother's fear; she did not want to be burned.

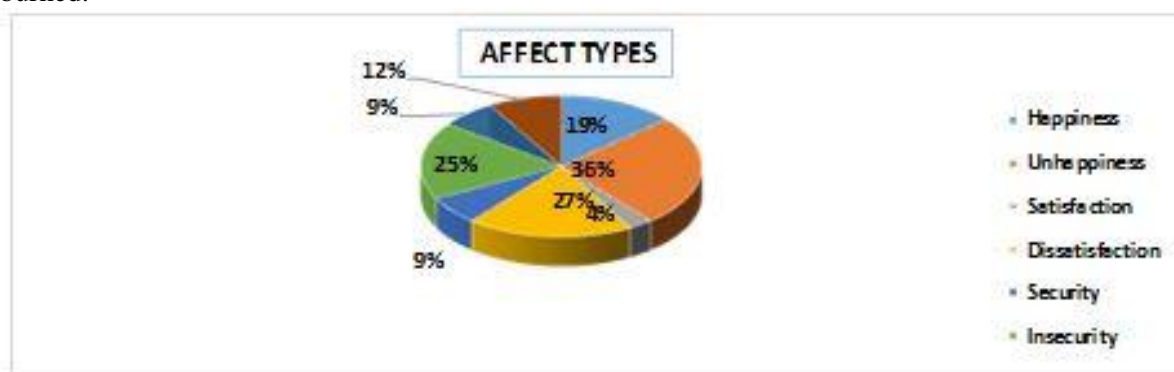


Figure 4. Shows Percentage of polarity in the literary discourse.

The chart shows that negative and positive emotions were deployed in the text but, the negative feelings were intensively deployed in the fiction as you can see above contextual examples of fiction. The writer explained the ways in which the individual grapples with the state. The writer examines how the state encroaches on even the most personal of matters, like how should to bury your dead mother. The people of the state influence of communism and they are unable to live freely this is why fiction deployed the feelings of unhappiness, insecurity, inclination, and dissatisfaction excessively.

Judgment Textual Examples and Interpretation

Martins and White (2005) explained different categories of judgment, such as social esteem and social sanction, that have been used in the data. Judgment can be further categorized into social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem deals with normality, capacity' and 'diligence. On the other hand, social sanction deals with 'veracity' (how honest somebody is) and 'propriety' (how moral somebody is) (Martin and White, 2008: 52).

Let us see some examples of judgment in the literary discourse and how it deployed emotions in the story.

Social esteem:

Normality: "He used to enjoy seeing the landscape outside the county town,..... But today Sheng had no appetite for scenery."

The utterance "**Sheng had no appetite** for scenery" shows his unusual behavior of Sheng. He usually enjoyed the beauty of the town.

Capacity: "At that time, Sheng was waiting at home to be assigned a job, **it was not difficult for Sheng** to find a full-time job in his hometown, but **he preferred to go** to Gold County.

The utterance "**it was not difficult for Sheng**" shows the capacity of Sheng how capable he is.

Tenacity: "You **promised her** yourself. How can she rest in peace if we burn her up?" "Yes, **it's true I promised her,**"

These expressions show Ding's determination of his promise to her mother.

Social sanction:

Propriety: "**For the Happiness of Ten Thousand Generations.**"

The title of the article that was published on sheng grandmother's death, " For the Happiness of Ten Thousand Generations." shows the ethics of Mr. Ding. They sacrifice her promise for the happiness of the next generation.

Veracity: "**she didn't tell her husband the truth.**"

This expression shows how Mr. Ding's wife hides the reality from his mother just because of her excellent relationship.

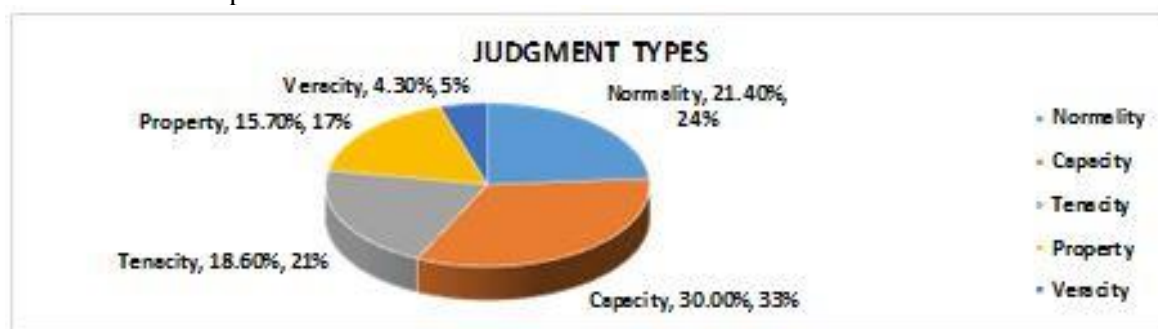


Figure 5. Shows Percentage of polarity in the literary discourse.

The chart shows that positive emotions have been deployed in the text, on the other hand, social sanction usage is shallow in the story. The author of the fiction shows the high moral values of protagonists of the story and told that how capable he was, he did not compromise for his own wishes rather he saved his next generation and fulfilled his moral duties. The title of the article that was published on Sheng grandmother's death, " For the Happiness of Ten Thousand Generations." shows the ethics of Mr. Ding.

Appreciation Textual Examples and Interpretation

Appreciation is the third region of attitudinal resources, which deals with evaluations of positive, negative things, semiotic and natural phenomena. Appreciation can be further categorized into three categories: Reaction, Composition, and Valuation. Let us look at some examples of Appreciation in the literary discourse and how it deployed emotions in the story.

Composition: "His grandmother had lived eighty years; her death was **like a ripe nut that falls.**"

This utterance balanced the sadness of grandmother's death with the expression "her death was like a ripe nut that falls."

Reaction: "Nowadays, the government **encouraged people to cremate the dead** in order to preserve arable land. The People's Daily, said that in a hundred years there would be no land for growing crops if ground burials were not stopped. "**We have to be responsible,**" the article said, "not only for the dead but, **more important, for the children to come.** It is our duty to leave them an unclogged land." This utterance grabbed our attention and pleased us for our future generation.

Valuation

"Now he realized what a powerful, experienced father he had, a father who could act according to circumstances and prosper in adversities. He felt there was a lot to learn from his old man. So again he

stood up and raised his glass." This utterance plays an effective and landmark role in the life of Mr. Sheng.

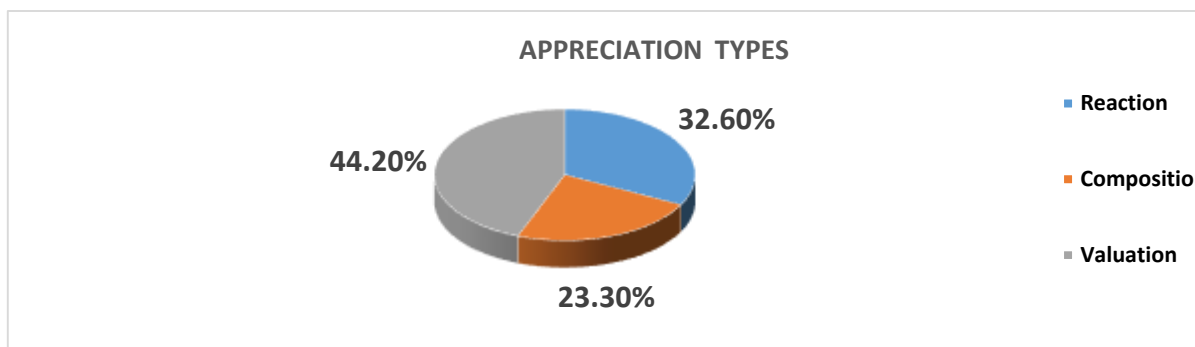


Figure 6. Shows Percentage of polarity in the literary discourse.

The above chart shows that social Valuation positively deployed in the text on the other hand, Composition and Reaction usage is shallow in the story.

The present study findings and description show that attitudinal resources of emotions in data play a significant role in how different discourses evaluate the subjective ideology of language. For example, this fiction was based on the funeral of an old lady, and the findings are very much relevant to fiction ideology. Several previous studies supported the present research findings on attitudinal resources of emotions (Qasim et al., 2020; Haider et al., 2021; Ataei, 2019; Badklang et al. and Zain et al.) found that attitudinal resources always play a crucial role in deployed human emotions through An Appraisal Framework (Martin & White, 2005).

Limitations

Finally, a number of significant limitations need to be considered. First, the sample size is limited and selection process depends on the researcher's interest. Secondly, the research study focuses only on the attitudinal resources of emotions in 'Winds and Clouds over a Funeral.' Thirdly the analysis of data not in-depth. Finally, the findings of the research can not be generalized to large context, the study results are specific to small sample corpus.

Suggestions for Further Research

Future studies can concentrate on discursive texts written in English and other languages to examine the representation of emotions in those discourses and other languages. Additionally, any discourse can be used with the entire attitude subsystem (including engagement, graduation, and affect). Last but not least, it may be worthwhile to conduct study on how appraisal-oriented training for advanced English language learners affects their ability to read critically and write creatively.

Conclusion

Appraisal Theory is utilized in different disciplines; a considerable number of scholars have been applied it into multiple discourses, for instance, daily informal conversation, electronic Media, scholarly discussion, literary genres, political and public speeches etc. The present study was to explore the expressions of emotions and attain a deep understanding of how human emotions have been deployed in the fiction. The researcher used the sub-system of the appraisal framework "Attitude" to explain the hidden meaning in the discourse of this short story through the language of emotions. The study findings showed that the fiction "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" tends to deployed a negative language describing evaluations of fiction. Two hundred fifty five examples of the attitudinal resources have been found in 7211 words of fictional text "Winds and Clouds over a Funeral" as a literary discourse employs all attitudinal resources, and the most frequently used resources were affect resources unhappiness as the primary emotion type and highlighted the discursive function of the story as an environment of sadness. In addition, dis/satisfaction emotions were found to be positively and negatively, which highlights the discursive function of story. Moreover, judgment and appreciation resources observed different characters' emotional behavior and ethical grounds in the short story. It can be concluded, that authors emotional language contributes to the features of different genres and get wider attention as literary discourse and perform their discursive functions in the text.

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