

The Analysis of Attitudinal Resources in Obama's Victory Speech from Perspective of Appraisal Theory

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Abstract

As the first African president in American history, Obama's victory speech is very noticeable and influential in political and social life. As a formal and well-prepared speech, it fully expresses Obama's positions and policies on domestic and external affairs.

James Martin and Peter White in nineties of the 20th century firstly introduced the Appraisal Theory which has its origin in the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Appraisal Theory, as the extension and supplement for Halliday's Systemic-Functional Theory, concerns how various resources are applied to convey attitudes and negotiate relationships and comprises three sub-types: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation.

In this thesis, the researcher attempts to make an analysis of attitudinal resources in president Obama's victory speech from the perspective of Appraisal Theory and to discover how resources of Affect, Judgment and Appreciation are applied to rebuild public confidence, minimize hostility, appeal to the public for national solidarity and rally the country to challenges ahead.

Key words: Attitudinal resources; Appraisal Theory; Obama's victory speech

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Thesis

The thesis makes an attempt to analyze the attitudinal resources in Obama's victory speech with the employment of theoretical framework -the Appraisal Theory. From the perspective of Appraisal Theory, it aims at exploring the distribution of the attitudinal resources and how does Obama use these resources to stir public confidence, foster national solidarity and rally the country to the challenges ahead. As a president with super power, Obama is a great legend in America. He is the first African president in American history that has no eminent family background and solid political power base. Because of ethnics, skin color, religion and background, he is usually attacked by his opponents since he attended the presidential election. How does he confront with these problems? As the spokesman of American dream, his personal speech skills have aroused widespread academic interest at home and abroad. The speeches he makes mainly focus on the hot domestic and international problems, such as education, tax, social security which enhance people's understanding and studying of American culture and politics. His speeches help him to get support from most American citizens and establish solidarity with the audiences. As the one of the most outstanding speech-makers, his success is not only the success of speeches but also the success of language. So his victory speech is chosen as the research object to explore the resources of appraisal theory especially in constructing the audience and establishing solidarity with listeners.

Significance of the Thesis

First of all, through the careful and detailed analysis of the attitudinal resources, the thesis enriches the reader's understanding of the Appraisal Theory. Secondly, the readers can have a more profound and comprehensive way in grasping Obama's speeches. Last but not least, the thesis supplies readers with the reference when they make

other public speeches and suggestions about how to reach the speaking purpose and establish the solid relationship between speakers and listeners.

1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

James Martin, the linguistic professor of University of Sydney, firstly proposed the Appraisal System in early nineties of 20th century which immediately caught great attention of many scholars. James Martin, Peter White and David Rose are one of the most noteworthy scholars in this area whose publications have provided more insights for scholars who are interested in the theory.

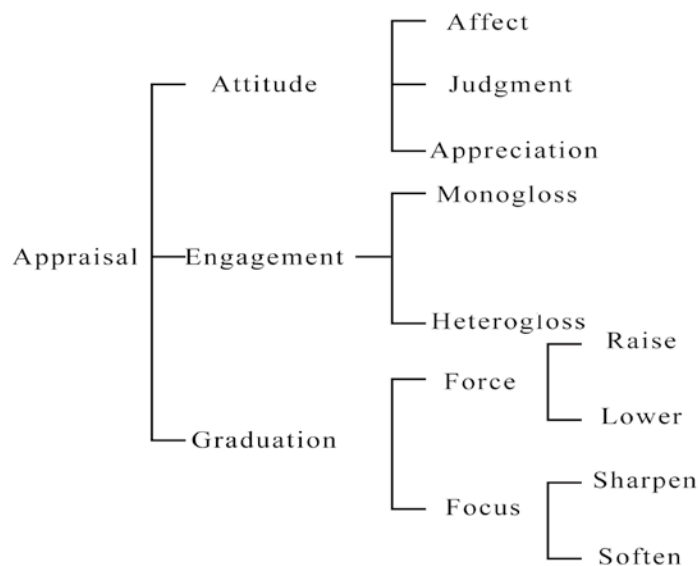
Appraisal System develops out of the Systemic Functional Linguistics. James Martin put forward that the language has three meta-functions: ideational meta-function, interpersonal meta-function and textual meta-function. Appraisal Theory is an extension and supplement of the interpersonal function and a new theoretical perspective of lexical level instead of the clause level.

The Appraisal Theory is “concerned with evaluation-the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers are aligned”(Martin and Rose 78). The Appraisal System concerns how the speaker/writer adopts appraisal resources to express emotions, convey attitudes, convince audiences, influence beliefs and negotiate relationships. And Appraisal System has three sub-systems: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation.

“Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgments of behavior and evaluation of thing” (Martin & White, 2008, p.35).

Engagement, as the second sub-system of Appraisal Theory, deals with the linguistic resources which language users adopt to adjust the degree of their involvement or commitment to the proposals being advanced in a text.

Graduation, as the third sub-system within the Appraisal system, is used to scale or grade the engaging degree of the Attitudinal meaning in the text. Actually, by Graduation language users can show their much more comprehensive and detailed attitudes towards a certain proposition.



As language resources, Attitude bears a lot of interpersonal meanings which can be classified into three subsets- Affect, Judgment and Appreciation. The three sub sets of Attitude can be either positive or negative, either explicit or implicit and they are related to what traditionally referred to as emotion, ethics and aesthetics respectively.

1.1 Affect

As the first sub-set of Attitude, Affect deals with people's positive and negative emotions, including reacting to behavior, process or phenomena. And Affect can be classified into Realis Affect and Irrealis Affect (Martin, 2000, p.150). Realis Affect can be classified into three major categories which are related to un/happiness, in/security, dis/satisfaction (Martin and White, 2008, p.49). Irrealis Affect of inclination and disinclination is related to desire and fear respectively.(Martin and White, 2008, p.48)

Resources of un/happiness refer to internal feelings, such as love, happiness, sadness, and hatred. Unlike resources of happiness are related to affection and cheer, the resources of unhappiness are associated with feelings of misery and feelings of antipathy.

Resources of in/security refer to feelings which are in relation to our environment. Resources of insecurity comprise feelings of disquiet and feelings of surprise. However resources of security include resources of confidence and trust.

Resources of dis/satisfaction refer to people's feelings which are caused by accomplishment and failure while they pursue their dreams and goals. Resources of dissatisfaction involve feelings of ennui and feelings of displeasure. On the contrary, resources of satisfaction comprise feelings of interest and feelings of pleasure.

Table 1
The Affect System

| | Affect | Surge(of behavior) | Disposition | P/N |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Happiness | Cheer | laugh, rejoice, smile | Cheerful, buoyant | Positive |
| | Affection | hug, embrace | love, adore, like | |
| Unhappiness | Misery | cry, wail, whimper | down, sad | Negative |
| | Antipathy | abuse, curse, revile | hate, resent, abhor | |
| Security | Confidence | proclaim, declare | assured, confident | Positive |
| | Trust | entrust, believe | reliable, trusting | |
| Insecurity | Disquiet | shaking, restless | uneasy, anxious | Negative |
| | Surprise | start, faint, collapse | startled, shocked | |
| Satisfaction | Interest | attentive, industrious | absorbed, focused | Positive |
| | Pleasure | reward, praise | content, pleased | |
| Dissatisfaction | Ennui | yawn, fidget | jaded, stale, bored | Negative |
| | Displeasure | scold, blame, caution | angry, furious | |

1.2 Judgment

As the second subset of Attitude, Judgment deals with attitudes towards behavior and has a positive and negative dimension corresponding to positive and negative Judgment on behavior. Under Judgment, human behaviors are evaluated according to social expectations, shared values, social norms as well as laws, rules and regulations.

According to different evaluative standards, Judgment System can be classified into two broad categories, defined as Social Esteem and Social Sanction.

Social Esteem involves attitudinal values without legal implications. To be specific, behaviors under Social Esteem will be judged on basis of generally accepted social expectations by which negative behaviors are discouraged, criticized or despised as inappropriateness. Social Esteem concerns norms involving normality (the state of being normal), capacity (someone’s ability to do something) and tenacity (the quality or state of being tenacious and reliable). (Martin and Rose, 2007, p.62)

Social Sanction includes a set of rules or regulations with legal or moral implications. In other words, behaviors under Social Sanction will be judged on moral ground or legal ground and negative behaviors often are condemned as sins or punished as crimes. Social Sanction comprises evaluations of human behaviors involving veracity (the quality of being honest or trust) and propriety (the quality of being socially or morally acceptable).(Martin and Rose, 2007, p.62)

Table 2
The Judgment System

| | Judgment | Positive | Negative |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Social Esteem | Normality | normal, stable, natural | odd, obscure, peculiar |
| | Capacity | fit, mature, clever, expert | weak, sick, stupid |
| | Tenacity | brave, careful, reliable, loyal | timid, hasty, stubborn |
| Social Sanction | Veracity | honest, credible, frank | blunt, deceitful |
| | Propriety | caring, modest, generous | cruel, rude, selfish |

1.3 Appreciation

As the last subset of Attitude, Appreciation makes assessments of the ‘things’, including the things human beings make and the performances they give as well as natural phenomena that are worth evaluating. Being identical with Affect and Judgment, Appreciation can also be recognized as positive and negative evaluative resources. And it can be grouped into three sub-types: Reaction, Composition and Value.

Reaction, which includes Impact and Quality, is related to assessments by reference of the degree to which the ‘things’ capture people’s attention. Impact is about “how the ‘things’ attract people and Quality is about “how the ‘things’ please people.

Valuation is used to appreciate the social significance of the ‘things’ and the social significance can be assessed either positively as important and noteworthy or negatively as damaging and harmful.

Composition is concerned with the assessments of the organization of the ‘things’ according to its balance and complexity.

Table 3
The Appreciation System

| | Appreciation | Positive | Negative |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Reaction | Impact | exciting, notable, lively | dull, boring, tedious |
| | Quality | fine, good, splendid | bad, nasty, ugly |
| Composition | Balance | unified, logical, balanced | irregular, flawed |
| | Complexity | simple, pure, precise | unclear, plain |
| | Valuation | deep, creative, authentic | shallow, fake, worthless |

2. THE REALIZATION OF ATTITUDINAL RESOURCES IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH

3.1 The Realization of Affect Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

In his victory speech, Obama frequently foregrounds the theme of change, hope, renewal and the American Dream to remind people to realize and exploit the great potential rooted within their nation and within themselves. Obama not only conveys his pleasure with his victory but also expresses his optimism in embracing a more prosperous future regardless of challenges and difficulties the nation faces. Therefore, most of the attitudinal meanings are positive.

Happiness: Cheer

The president's cheerful mood pervades the whole victory speech which can be easily felt when he talks about his partner and the good times.

[1]...Because after 106 years in America, through *the best of times* and the darkest of hours, she knows America can change.

[2] We are better off for the service rendered by this *brave* and *selfless* leader.

Happiness: Affection

Obama transmits his deep affection and gratitude for his beloved, his family and his friends by which he exhibits the image as a loving husband and father.

[1] And I would not be standing here tonight without the unyielding support of *my best friend* for the last 16 years, *the rock of our family, the love of my life*, the nation's next first lady, Michelle Obama.

[2] Sasha and Malia, I *love* you both more than you can imagine and you have earned the new puppy that's coming with us to the White House.

[3] *God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America.*

[4] And to my campaign manager, David-*the unsung hero* of this campaign who built the best political campaign.

Unhappiness: Misery

At that time, some ordinary people could not afford a decent life as a result of unemployment rate caused by the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. Obama shows his great concern with ordinary people's living conditions and expresses his unyielding desire to serve the interests and needs of lower-class people.

[1] *There are mothers and fathers who will lie awake after their children fall asleep and wonder how they will make the mortgage or pay their doctor's bills or save enough for their child's college education.*

[2].....we cannot have a thriving Wall Street while Main Street *suffers*.

[3]Because after 106 years in America, through the

best of times and *the darkest of hours*, she knows America can change.

Security: Confidence

In this victory speech, Obama not only expresses his confidence in the administrative capacity of his party, the democratic system of that country, the American Dream, but also displays his confidence in his people's courage, capacity and tenacity in tackling obstacles. He frequently used the famous slogan "Yes, we can" to stimulate public passion and determination and rebuild their confidence in government and in the American Dream.

[1] *...but America, I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there.*

[2] *Yes, we can.*

[3] *I promise you: We as a people will get there.*

[4] *We are and always will be the United States of America.*

[5] *And a new dawn of American leadership is at hand.*

[6] *This is our chance to answer that call. This is our moment.*

Security: Trust

In this victory speech, Obama expresses his trust with his friends, his partners, his people and American allies and makes it obvious that he will be frank with his people about problems and challenges they have to face with.

[1] But I will always *be honest with you* about the challenges we face.

[2] I want to thank *my partner* in this journey, a man who campaigned from his heart...

[3] We are not enemies, but *friends*.

[4] And above all, I will ask you to *join* in the work of remaking this nation..

[5]...to my chief strategist, David, who has been a partner *with me every step of the way*.

Insecurity:disquiet

Obama shows his concern with security problems and economic depression by means of verbs with negative connotations such as "threats" and "despair" "doubt" "wonder" "question" "risk" "threaten" which are directly or indirectly related with a strong sense of insecurity and he announces that these problems will be his top priority in the future administration.

[1] If there is anyone out there who still *doubts* that America is a place where all things are possible, who still *wonders* if the dream of our Founders is alive in our time, who still *questions* the power of our democracy, tonight is your answer.

[2] Even as we stand here tonight, we know there are brave Americans waking up in the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan to *risk their lives* for us.

Satisfaction: Pleasure

Although anxiety and disappointment caused by setbacks, security problems and difficulties can be felt, the victory speech mainly transmits the president's pleasure and enthusiasm arising from hope, opportunities, progress and harmony.

[1] But above all, I will never forget who this victory truly belongs to. *It belongs to you. It belongs to you.*

[2] Even as we stand here tonight, we know there are *brave* Americans waking up in the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan to risk their lives for us.

[3] I *congratulate* him, I *congratulate* Governor Palin for all they have achieved, and I look forward to working with them to renew this nation's promise in the months ahead.

[4] I am *grateful* to them.

Dissatisfaction:displeasure

[1]*The road ahead will be long. Our climb will be steep. We may not get there in one year or even in one term*, but America, I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there.

[2]There will be *setbacks* and *false starts*.

[3]Even as we stand here tonight, we know there are brave Americans waking up in the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan to *risk their lives* [Dissatisfaction: displeasure] for us.

2.2 The Realization of Judgment Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

In this victory speech, Obama uses resources of Judgment to highly glorify the excellent capacity and great perseverance of his people and his team. Also, he uses resources of Judgment to justify his positions and his decisions as the head of government.

Capacity

Obama reminds his people of their nation's glorious past to highly glorify their nation's remarkable capacity in tackling problems.

[1]When there was despair in the Dust Bowl and depression across the land, she saw a nation *conquer fear* itself with a New Deal, new jobs, a new sense of common purpose. Yes, we can.

[2] *We are and always will be the United States of America.*

[3] And to my campaign manager, David-*the unsung hero* of this campaign who built the best political campaign.

Tenacity

The president speaks highly of the tenacity of his friends, his partner and his people standing by him faithfully when he remains obscure. He also highly speaks of his opponent's tenacity which maybe be interpreted as a sign of his readiness to reconcile with his former opponent. In this way, he tries to minimize discrepancy, maximize their common ground and align more people with him.

[1] Senator McCain fought *long and hard* in this campaign, and he has fought even *longer and harder* for the country that he loves. He has *endured sacrifices* for America that most of us cannot begin to imagine.

[2]...to my chief strategist, David, who has been a partner *with me every step of the way.*

[3] And I would not be standing here tonight without the *unyielding* support of my best friend for the last 16

years, the rock of our family, the love of my life, the nation's next first lady, Michelle Obama.

[4] And to my campaign manager, David-*the unsung hero* of this campaign who built the best political campaign.

Propriety

Here, Obama appeals his people to do what they can to maintain peace, promote democracy and restore prosperity and justifies the righteousness of their pursuit for peace, democracy, progress, quality, security and prosperity. Meanwhile, he condemns the viciousness of tyranny, war, inequality and discrimination and political misconduct.

[1] To those who would *tear the world down*: we will *defeat* you. To those who seek *peace* and *security*: we *support* you.

[2] *When the bombs fell on our harbor*, and *tyranny* threatened the world, she was there to witness a generation rise to greatness.

2.3 The Realization of Appreciation Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

In this victory speech, resources of Appreciation are related to social significance of the American Dream, the American ideals as well as the spirit of patriotism, responsibility, self-reliance and national unity. Also, resources of Appreciation are related to emotional responses of audiences as well as the quality of the campaign and the campaign team.

Reaction: Impact

Positive resources related to public's emotional responses are stimulating such as "gratifying change" "the unyielding support" "a thriving Wall Street" "the true genius" "unyielding hope". However, negative ones cause disappointment, frustration and anxiety such as "challenges" "the worst financial crisis" "immaturity" and "depression" "partisanship".

[1] ...*change* has come to America.

[2] And I would not be standing here tonight without *the unyielding support* of my best friend.

[3] That *the true genius* of America, that America can change.

[4] Let us resist the temptation to fall back on the same *partisanship* and *pettiness* and *immaturity*.

[5]there was *despair* in the Dust Bowl and *depression* across the land.

[6] For even as we celebrate tonight, we know the *challenges* that tomorrow will bring are *the greatest of our lifetime: two wars, a planet in peril, the worst financial crisis* in a century.

[7]we cannot have a *thriving* Wall Street while Main Street suffers.

Reaction: Quality

Obama not only expresses his pride in the first-rate standard of this political campaign and his campaign team, but also emphasizes the great social significance of this political campaign and his campaign team.

[1] And to my campaign manager, David-the unsung hero of this campaign who built *the best political campaign*.

Social Significance

First, the president foregrounds his pride and firm belief in the American Dream and uses the American Dream to foster national unity and rebuild public morale. Then, he highlights the importance of the spirit of patriotism, responsibility, self-reliance and national unity in building a more prosperous future. Moreover, he emphasizes the power of faith and unyielding hope which can stir public passion. Last, he conveys his sense of superiority as the president of a super-power. He displays that the U.S.A is a beacon to other countries in the world and American democratic system is an excellent example that should be followed by other countries.

[1] ..a party founded on the values of *self-reliance* and *individual liberty* and *national unity*

[2] And that can not happen if we go back to the way things were. It can not happen without you, without *a new spirit of service, a new spirit of sacrifice*. So let us

summon a new spirit of patriotism, of responsibility where each of us resolves to work harder and look after not only ourselves, but each other.

[3] Tonight we proved once more that the strength of our nation comes not from the might of our arms or the scale of our wealth, but from *the enduring power of our ideals*-democracy, liberty, opportunity and unyielding hope.

3. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDINAL RESOURCES IN OBAMA'S VICTORY SPEECH

Various Attitudinal Resources are used to stimulate public determination, rebuild public confidence, foster a strong sense of responsibility among audiences and unify them around a shared vision of the future so that the new administration can more effectively tackle problems the nation faces. In Obama's victory speech, most of the attitudinal meanings are positive which communicates messages of hope and optimism.

3.1 The Statistical Analysis of Affect Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

Table 4
The Summary of Affect in Obama's Victory Speech

| Happiness | | | | Satisfaction | | Security | | | Disposition | |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Positive | | Negative | | Positive | Negative | Positive | | Negative | Positive | Negative |
| Cheer | Affect | Misery | Antipathy | | | Trust | Confidence | Disquiet | | |
| 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 7% | 11% | 3.35% | 3.35% | 18% | 13.5% | 10.1% | 16.9% | 10.1% | 2.2% | 4.5% |
| 18% | | 6.7% | | | | 27% | | | | |

Among all the resources of Affect, positive resources are rather active and constitute 65.2%, while negative resources are relatively inactive and constitute 34.8%.

The negative resources of Affect also play a part in achieving the whole communicative effect in spite of the hopeful and optimistic tone of the victory speech. Negative dispositions of doubts, fear take up 4.5%, resources of disquiet account for 10.1%, resources of unhappiness constitute 6.7% of the total number and

resources of displeasure comprises 13.5% of the negative resources. It is clear that the resources of displeasure constitute the largest part under the category of negative resources of Affect. First, displeasure is concerned with difficulties, frustrations, challenges and setbacks. Second, displeasure is related to social inequality such as gender and racial discrimination. Third, displeasure is caused by economic depression and security threats.

3.2 The Statistical Analysis of Judgment Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

Table 5
Summary of Judgment in Obama's Victory Speech

| Sub-types | | Number | Positive | Negative | Total number | Frequency of occurrence | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Judgment | Social esteem | Capacity | 11 | 18 | positive | 36 | 50% | 30.6% |
| | | Tenacity | 7 | | | | | |
| Social Sanction | Propriety | 18 | 18 | positive | 11 | 50% | 30.6% | |
| | | | | negative | 7 | | | 19.4% |

Among the resources of Judgment, resources related to Social Esteem and Social Sanction take up 50% respectively.

Under the category of Social Sanction, all the resources are resources of propriety. Positive resources of propriety constitute 30.6% by which the president strongly advocates the general accepted values of peace, democracy, equality and prosperity. Meanwhile, negative resources constitute 19.4% by which he condemns the immorality and viciousness of tyranny, violence, gender discrimination and racial discrimination.

Under the category of Social Esteem, only resources of capacity accounting for 30.6% and resources of tenacity accounting for 19.4% are used. The president praises the remarkable capacity and tenacity of his team and his people to stir their passion and boost their morale and to encourage them to make every effort to restore prosperity and promote harmony. Without doubt, Obama is a success and the American people are looking forward to gratifying changes in the future Obama administration.

3.3 The Statistical Analysis of Appreciation Resources in Obama's Victory Speech

Table 6
Summary of Appreciation in Obama's Victory Speech

| | | Sub-types | Number | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|---|-------|-------|
| Appreciation | Reaction | Impact | Positive | 8 | 66.7% | |
| | | | Negative | 4 | 33.3% | |
| | | Quality | Positive | 2 | | 6.05% |
| | | | Negative | 0 | | |
| | Valuation:social significance | Positive | 17 | | 51.5% | |
| | | Negative | 0 | | | |
| | Composition | Positive | 2 | | 6.05% | |
| | | Negative | 0 | | | |

Under resources of Appreciation, the positive resources prevail with a percentage of 87.9%, while negative ones constitute 12.1%. As can be seen from the chart, resources of Valuation constitute dominant percentage of 51.5%. Resources of Reaction consists of resources of impact and resources of quality, which constitute 36.4% and 6.05% respectively of the total amount of resources of appreciation. By using positive resources of impact, Obama shows favorable emotional impacts of some gratifying changes, behaviors, impressing ideals and remarkable qualities on people. Meanwhile, Obama shows the negative emotional impacts which are caused by somber facts, political misconduct, alarming situations and other inharmonious elements. Also, the president uses resources of quality not only to glorifies the first-rate quality of their political campaign but also the remarkable creativity, perseverance and enduring courage of his team.

and rallies the American people to the national issues ahead.

Among resources of Affect, positive ones make up 65.2% of the total number which coincides with the hopeful and optimistic tone of this victory speech. In the victory speech, Obama shows his optimism about American's future in spite of temporary challenges and difficulties.

Among resources of Judgment, both resources of Social Esteem and Social Sanction take up 50%. Under the sub-type of Social Sanction, resources are all propriety and 61.1% of the resources of Propriety are positive while 38.9% of them are negative. Positive resources of Propriety are used to justify the cause of promoting peace, democracy, equality, prosperity and progress. However, negative resources of Propriety are used to condemn the viciousness and immorality of tyranny, violence, terrorism, discrimination and political misconduct. Under the sub-type of Social Esteem, those resources are resources of Capacity and resources of Tenacity which are positively used to speak highly of American people's perseverance and remarkable capacity and arouse people's enthusiasm for reform, change and renewal.

Among resources of Appreciation, resources of Valuation are all positive and make up a proportion of 51.5% of the total number. The president speaks highly of the great social significance of the election campaign. The president foregrounds the great social significance of

CONCLUSION

Major Findings

In this victory speech, various appraisal resources are tactfully used to justify Obama's ambitions, plans, policies and viewpoints. Without doubt, Obama's victory speech is a success, which effectively rebuilds public confidence, fosters a strong sense of responsibility among the public

the American Dream which is used as a uniting concept to foster national solidarity and restore public morale. The president emphasizes the importance of traditional values of patriotism, responsibility, self-reliance and national unity. He highlights the power of faith and hope to stir his people's passion to work wonders. He emphasizes the power of democracy by clearly exhibiting his strong sense of superiority of a super-power.

5.2 Limitations

First, the research for interpersonal meaning of Obama's victory speech is not comprehensive. In order to be more focused, Obama's victory speech is only researched under the framework of Attitude system. Thus, the interpersonal meaning constituted by the Engagement and Graduation system will be omitted. Second, the researcher's subjectivity in distinguishing different appraisal resources cannot be avoided. Third, due to limited time, she has selected only one victory speech as sample, so the incomprehension of research findings are inevitable.

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