

The Comparative Analysis of Affect's Realisation in *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat* Short Stories (Approach: Appraisal System)

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Abstract. This study aims to investigate the realisation of affect in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories entitled *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat*. The short stories were analyzed using appraisal system adapted from Martin and White (2005). This study used qualitative method. The data are collected by using content analysis. The data were validated by 3 raters through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The result shows that the most category of affect in *The Tell-Tale Heart* short story was "Insecurity: Disquiet" (33,33%). Meanwhile, in *The Black Cat* short story, the most category of affect was Unhappiness: Antipathy (22,09%), Insecurity: Disquiet (18,60%), and Inclination: Desire (15,11%).

Keywords: affect, appraisal, Edgar Allan Poe, short stories

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti realisasi Affect pada cerita pendek Edgar Allan Poe yang berjudul *The Tell-Tale Heart* dan *The Black Cat*. Cerita pendek dianalisis menggunakan sistem Appraisal yang diadaptasi dari Martin dan White (2005). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan analisis isi. Data divalidasi oleh 3 penilai melalui Focus Group Discussion. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kategori Affect terbanyak pada *The Tell-Tale Heart* adalah "Insecurity: Disquiet" (33,33%). Sementara pada *The Black Cat* kategori Affect terbanyak adalah Unhappiness: Antipathy (22,09%), Insecurity: Disquiet (18,60%), dan Inclination: Desire (15,11%).

Kata kunci: Affect, Appraisal, Edgar Allan Poe, cerita pendek

INTRODUCTION

Edgar Allan Poe is one of American influential writer in the 19th century. Poe wrote many horror and psychological short stories. In the story, Poe often uses the character "I" as the main character. The figure of "I" is described as having an anxious experience, but being addicted to his curiosity, because his fear is defeated by his great curiosity. Poe also tells the main character is haunted by fear of violence, evil creatures, supernatural, even death.

The experience of "I" in Poe's short stories can be analyzed by Appraisal theory in the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach. Especially in the realisation of *affect* as one aspect of attitude in Appraisal system. Appraisal itself contains attitude, graduation, and engagement. Attitude refers to a meaning system that includes three semantic features which include emotions, ethics, and aesthetics (Martin and White, 2005). The emotional dimension is closely related to one's feelings in an aspect of attitude called affect. Ethics is

to judge someone's behavior (*judgement*), while aesthetic is an assessment to something (*appreciation*).

Based on Edgar Allan Poe's short stories that emphasizes the emotions and feelings of "I", so it appropriate that this research emphasizes *affect* as the emotional dimension in Appraisal system. This research did not analyze *Judgment* and *appreciation*, because the Poe's short stories did not mean to judge or to assess something/someone. The Poe's short stories that will be analyzed entitled *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat*.

Appraisal study has been analyzed by several researchers in various texts. For instance, Appraisal study was analyzed in news texts (Suherman, 2008; Prasetyo, 2011; Widiastuti, 2015; Nazhira et al, 2016; Pusparini, 2017; Lutfi, 2018; Gunawan et al, 2019). Appraisal study has also been conducted on speech texts (Magnificent, 2019; Nasution, 2018; Muliza 2018). Advertisement has also been analyzed by Appraisal theory (Nugraheni, 2011; Tiani, 2017; Sukma, 2018). Appraisal study was examined in the media conferences text (Maylina, 2013; Haristyanti, 2015; Amalia & Hakim, 2017). Appraisal study in literary works such as novels was analyzed by Dewi (2015). Appraisal system has also been found in Instagram by Nur and Hadi (2016). Based on those studies, we know that the Appraisal theory can be applied in various texts. This study aims to fill the emptiness of Appraisal study in the "short story", especially the gothic short stories which is full of psychology, violence and mystery.

METHOD

Research Design

This research uses a descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research aims to understand and to describe cultural phenomena (Blaxter et al., 2006; Moleong, 1989; Strauss & Corbin, 2003 in Santosa, 2017: 31). The descriptive explanation will be applied in the discussion of *affect* in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.

This research also uses case study, because it focuses on affect realisation as one of Appraisal system in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). the paradigm of case study in this research refers to Yin (2002).

The Subject of Research

The subject of this research is category of *affect* contained in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. The short stories are *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat*. This research focuses on the *affect* system in Appraisal theory. The *affect* analysis only focuses on character "I" in each short stories.

Data Collection Procedures

In this research, document analysis is used to find out data. The data are in the form of expressions that represent *affect* on character "I". The researcher collected data by reading and noting the expressions that represent *affect* realisation. The procedure in this research are: a) Reading short stories entitled *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat*. b) Identifying expressions that contain *affect* in character "I". c) Classifying *affect* expressions according to Appraisal theory.

Instruments

In qualitative research, the researcher is the primary research instrument. It means that the researcher himself as the key of the instrument within collecting the data.

Data Analysis Techniques

This research uses data analysis techniques proposed by Spradley. The Spradely analysis model in Santosa (2017: 65-66) is analyzed through four stages: 1) domain analysis, 2) taxonomic analysis, 3) componential analysis, and 4) cultural values.

Procedure of the Research

The researcher will classified data based on Appraisal system and analyzed each data in the discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section describes categories of *affect* found in *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat*. The category of *affect* refers to the Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). The *affect* realization was found 140 data on both short stories. There are 54 data found in *The Tell-Tale Heart* and 86 data in *The Black Cat*.

1. The realization of affects in *The Tell-Tale Heart*

There are 54 data found in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. There are 9 categories of *affect* based on Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). The detail of findings data can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Affect in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story

Affect Category	Frequency	Percentage
Insecurity : Disquiet	18	33,33 %
Security : Confidence	10	18,52 %
Dissatisfaction : Displeasure	9	16,66 %
Inclination : Desire	5	9,26 %
Happiness : Cheer	5	9,26 %
Security : Trust	3	5,55 %
Unhappiness : Antipathy	2	3,70 %
Disinclination : Fear	1	1,85 %
Happiness : Affection	1	1,85 %
Σ	54	100 %

Based on the findings of data above, it can be seen that category "Insecurity: Disquiet" more dominant than others category. There are 18 data (33.33%) found in the story. The discussion of each *affect* category, as follows.

a. Insecurity: Disquiet

Martin and White (2005) explained category of "Insecurity: Disquiet" can be represented by *surge* and *disposition*. In the form of *surge*, they gave expressions examples "restless, twitching, and shaking", while *disposition* form are "uneasy, anxious, and freaked out". Based on the findings data in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story, "Insecurity: Disquiet" was found 18

data. This category can be represented explicitly and implicitly. It depends to the situation context in the story. These are examples of "Insecurity: Disquiet" category, which is represented explicitly.

1. True! nervous - very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am;
2. And now a new anxiety seized me - the sound would be heard by a neighbor!

Datum 1 and Datum 2 tells us that character "I" in the story experiences a feeling of "disquiet". That is represented by expressions "nervous and anxiety". Based on the example above, "Insecurity: Disquiet" which is represented explicitly tends to *disposition* form. "Insecurity: Disquiet" category can also be represented implicitly.

3. My head ached, and I fancied a ringing in my ears. I **talked more freely** to get rid of the feeling.
4. I **gasped for breath** --and yet the officers heard it not.

Datum 3 and Datum 4 do not explain clearly the feeling of "disquiet" experienced by character "I" in the story. However, if it is related to the context of the situation in the story, the bold printed expressions represent "Insecurity: Disquiet". The sample data above explains the situation of "I" who heard the sound of the old man's heart after "I" killed him. It made "I" felt uneasy and wanted to rid that feelings by talking loudly to three policemen. Character "I" also took a deep breath to hide his anxiety. Datum 3 and Datum 4 represented implicitly as *surge* form of *affect*.

b. Security: Confidence

"Security: Confidence" also has a form of *surge* and *disposition*. Martins and White (2005) gave examples of these expressions, as follows; surge: *declare, assert, and proclaim*; disposition: *confident, assured, and boastful*. Based on the findings data, there are 10 expressions that represent "Security: Confidence" *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Security: Confidence".

5. And every morning, when the day broke, I went **boldly** into the chamber,
6. and spoke **courageously** to him.

The context situation of Datum 5 is "I" visited the room Old man boldly every morning before he did the murder. The expression "boldly" represents "Security: Confidence", because it describes character "I" who is confident. Furthermore, character "I" spoke loudly to the old man (Datum 6). The term courageously also shows the confident attitude of "I" which is the servant of the old man.

c. Dissatisfaction: Displeasure

Martins and White (2005) explained "Dissatisfaction: Displeasure" category can be represented by surge (*caution, scold, castigate*) and disposition (*cross, angry, furious*). Based on the findings data in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story, there are 8 data of "Dissatisfaction: Displeasure". These are the examples and discussion of "Dissatisfaction: Displeasure".

7. It increased **my fury**, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage.
8. "Villains!" I **shrieked**, "dissemble no more!."

The context situation of Datum 7 is "I" in the story was in anger when he saw the old man's eye. This was shown by the expression "my fury" which represented his anger. Datum 8 tells when "I" in the story shrieked by saying "villains!" Because he was annoyed by policemen behavior who pretended over the murder. The shriek of "I" represents that he is uncomfortable with the situation.

d. Inclination: Desire

The form of surge in "Inclination: Desire" can be represented by expressions *suggest, request, and implore*, while the disposition form is expressed by *incomplete, lonely, and effective* (Martins and White, 2005). Based on the findings data, there are 5 data that represented "Inclination: Desire" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Inclination: Desire".

9. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and **desired** them here to rest from their fatigues.
10. I **bade** them search --search well.

Datum 9 explains character "I" in the story desired the policemen to take a seat. It is shown by the expression "desire" in that context. Character "I" also bade the policemen to search the evidence of the murder. The expressions "desire and bade" in that context reveals "Inclination: Desire" category, because "I" wanted the policemen did what "I" requested.

e. Happiness: Cheer

The examples of surge expression in "Happiness: Cheer" category are: *chuckle, laugh, rejoice*. And the disposition form, are: *cheerful, buoyant, jubilant*. Based on the findings data, there are 5 data that represented "Happiness: Cheer" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Happiness: Cheer".

11. I **could scarcely contain my feelings of triumph**. To think that there I was, opening the door, little by little, and he not even to dream of my secret deeds or thoughts.
12. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I **chuckled** at heart.

Datum 11 tells "I" who opened the old man's room carefully felt happy because the old man did not his action. So "I" in the story said that he could scarcely contain my feelings of triumph. He pitied the old man but he chuckled at his heart (Datum 12). The expression "chuckled" reveals that "I" felt happy.

f. Security: Trust

Martins and White (2005) explained this category can be represented in surge form: *delegate, commit, and entrust*; disposition: *comfortable with, confident in/about, and trusting*. Surge in this *affect* category is not found in the story. There are 3 data that

represented "Security: Trust" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Security: Trust".

13. My manner **had convinced** them.

Datum 13 tells "I" who treated well the policemen made they convinced to "I". The expression "had convinced" is categorized as "Security: Trust" because the attitude of "I" made policemen trust him.

g. Unhappiness: Antipathy

Martins and White (2005) explained this category can be represented in surge form: *rubbish, abuse, revile*; disposition: *dislike, hate, abhor*. Disposition in this *affect* category is not found in the story. There are 2 data that represented "Unhappiness: Antipathy" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Unhappiness: Antipathy".

14. Oh God! what could I do? I foamed --I raved --I **swore!** I swung the chair upon which I had been sitting, and grated it upon the boards, but the noise arose over all and continually increased.

The expression "swore" is said by "I" in the story, because he feels displeased with the "sound" rang in his head. It made him cursed the "voice".

h. Disinclination: Fear

Martins and White (2005) explained this category can be represented in surge form: *tremble, shudder, cower*; disposition: *wary, fearful, terrorized*. Disposition in this *affect* category is not found in the story. There are 1 data that represented "Disinclination: Fear" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Disinclination: Fear".

15. it that chilled the very marrow in my bones.

The expression above tells when character "I" was looking at the old man's eye, he felt afraid. The expression of fear is expressed by "**chilled the very marrow in my bones**".

i. Happiness: Affection

Martins and White (2005) explained this category can be represented in surge form: *shake hands, hug, cuddle*; disposition: *fond, loving, adoring*. Surge in this *affect* category is not found in the story. There are 1 data that represented "Happiness: Affection" in *The Tell-Tale Heart* story. These are the examples and discussion of "Happiness: Affection".

16. I **loved** the old man.

In the story, "I" did not hate the old man. "I" loved him personally. "I" only hated the old man's eye which is like a vulture. The expression "love" in that context reveals "Happiness: Affection" category.

2. The realization of affects in *The Black Cat*

There are 86 data found in *The Black Cat* story. There are 12 categories of *affect* based on Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). The detail can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Affect in *The Black Cat* story

Affect Category	Frequency	Percentage
Unhappiness : Antipathy	19	22,09 %
Insecurity : Disquiet	16	18,60 %
Inclination : Desire	13	15,11 %
Dissatisfaction : Displeasure	9	10,46 %
Happiness : Affection	6	6,98 %
Disinclination : Fear	5	5,81 %
Unhappiness : Misery	5	5,81 %
Happiness : Cheer	5	5,81 %
Satisfaction : Admiration	3	3,49 %
Insecurity : Surprise	2	2,32 %
Satisfaction : Interest	2	2,32 %
Security : Confidence	1	1,16 %
Σ	86	100 %

Based on the findings data above, it can be seen that category "Unhappiness: Antipathy" more dominant than others category. There are 19 data (22,09%) found in the story. The discussion of each *affect* category, as follows.

a. Unhappiness: Antipathy

This category appears 19 times in the story. This category is often used by Poeto represent the hatred and displeasure feelings of character "I" in the story. These are the examples and discussion of "Unhappiness: Antipathy".

17. I not only neglected, but ill-used them.

18. What added, no doubt, my hatred of the beast, was the discovery, on the morning after I brought it home

The category "Unhappiness: Antipathy" is used by Poe to represent the hatred of character "I" towards his pets. Surge and disposition are used to represent this category. Surge refers to the behavior of "I", it is shown in Datum 17 that "I" hurt his pets. While the form of disposition is shown in Datum 18 that character "I" really hate his pets, especially Pluto, the black cat.

b. Insecurity: Disquiet

This category is often used by Poe to represent the character "I" who feels uncomfortable about something. This category appears 16 times in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Insecurity: Disquiet".

19. For months I **could not rid myself** of the phantasm of the cat; and, during this period, there came back into my spirit a half-sentiment that seemed, but was not, remorse.

The context of that expression is the "I" in the story killed the black cat. After "I" did the murder, he can not forget the dead black cat's figure. Datum 19 represents character "I" who feel uncomfortable in remembering the murder. It is shown in the expression "could not rid my self" from the black cat.

c. Inclination: Desire

In the story, this category represents the desire of character "I". This category occurs 13 times in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Inclination: Desire".

20. I at once **offered to purchase** it of the landlord

This category can be represented by surge form. Surge is represented by behavioral. It was seen in Datum 20, "I" who was sitting in a cafe, saw a black cat that was similar to the previous cat. He wanted the cat. So he asked to the land lord to buy the cat. The category "Inclination: Desire" is revealed by the expression "offered to purchase".

d. Dissatisfaction: Displeasure

In the story, this category is used to represent the feelings of anger experienced by character "I". There are 9 data found in the story. Surge in this category is not found in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Dissatisfaction: Displeasure".

21. **The fury of a demon** instantly possessed me.

That expression occurs when character "I" graped the black cat, then the black cat bit I's hand. That accidentmede "I" was very angry. The anger was expressed by "The fury of a demon". That expression shows the feeling of anger.

e. Happiness: Affection

In the story, this category appears before character "I" hate his pets. At the beginning of the story, the character "I" really loved his pets. There are 6 data found in the story. These are the examples and discussion of "Happiness: Affection".

22. and never was so happy as when **feeding** and **caressing** them.

23. I was **especially fond** of animals.

The expression "feeding and caressing" in Datum 22 shows character "I" love his pets. This expression is classified as surge. Meanwhile, the expression "especially fond" in Datum 23 shows the feeling of love represented in the form of disposition.

f. Disinclination: Fear

This category is often used by Poe to represent the fear of "I" after killing the pets. There are 5 data found in the story. These are the examples and discussion of "Disinclination: Fear".

24. I blush, I burn, **I shudder**, while I pen the damnable atrocity.

25. I experienced a sentiment **half of horror**, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty.

In the story this category can be represented in the form of surge and disposition. The surge form is shown in Datum 24. "I" in the story felt afraid when he remembered the murder. That feeling is represented by expression "shudder". This category is also found in the form of disposition. The expression "a half of horror" represents the fear of "I".

g. Unhappiness: Misery

This category represents the sad feelings experienced by "I" in the story. There are 5 data found in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Unhappiness: Misery".

26. hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart.

The context of situation in Datum 26 is when character "I" hung the black cat at the tree. Eventhough "I" really hates the black cat, but when he hung the cat, he felt sad. That is shown by the expression "with the tears streaming from my eyes and with the bitterest remorse at my heart".

h. Happiness: Cheer

There are 5 data of "Happiness: Cheer" in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Happiness: Cheer".

27. My happiness was supreme!

This category is used by Poe to represent the feeling of pleasure felt by "I" in the story when character "I" has killed the black cat and his wife. The joy was shown by the expression "My happiness was supreme!".

i. Satisfaction: Admiration

This category occurs after character "I" in the story has committed the murder. There are 3 data found in the story. This is the example and discussion of "Satisfaction: Admiration".

28. When I had finished, I **felt satisfied** that all was right.

The context of the situation above is when character "I" killed the black cat. "I" was satisfied because the figure who bothered him had been dead. Satisfaction is shown by the expression "felt satisfied".

j. Insecurity: Surprise

There are 2 data found in the story. The data represents character "I" who was shocked by something. These are the examples and discussion of "Insecurity: Surprise".

29. **Swooning**, I staggered to the opposite wall.

30. What now caused me **surprise** was the fact that I had not sooner perceived the object thereupon.

The context of the situation on Datum 29 occurred when the policemen found the corpse inside the wall. "I" was really shocked to see the accident. The feeling of shock is represented by the expression "swooning" as surge form. Meanwhile, Datum 30 is classified explicitly as "Insecurity: Surprise" in the form of disposition.

k. Satisfaction: Interest

There are 2 data found in the story. This category is used by Poe to represent the character "I" who interested to something. This is the example and discussion of "Satisfaction: Interest".

31. One night as I sat, half stupefied, in a den of more than infamy, **my attention** was suddenly drawn to some black object.

The context of the situation on Datum 31 occurs when the character "I" was sitting in a cafe, then he saw a black object around him. The expression "my attention" represents to "Satisfaction: Interest" category.

l. Security: Confidence

There is only 1 data found in the story. This category is used by Poe to represent the character "I" who is confident. This is the example and discussion of "Security: Confidence".

32. I felt no embarrassment whatever.

That expression was spoken by the character "I" in the story after he killed his wife. He was not ashamed of what he had done, because his wife had bothered him to kill the black cat. The expression "felt no embarrassment" is another word of confidence feelings.

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that some of the *affect* categories are represented by surge and disposition. Surge means behavioral, while disposition means feelings. Based on the findings, affect category can also be represented explicitly and implicitly. Explicitly represented by disposition and implicitly represented by surge.

Furthermore, *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *The Black Cat* stories have a different settings. It influences the *affect* realization in both short stories. In *The Tell-Tale Heart* story, the author emphasized the use of "disquiet" and "confidence" categories to represent the feelings of "I" in the story. The disquiet category is often used by the author when character "I" felt uneasy after killed the old man. The category of confidence occurred when character "I" had committed the murder so neatly.

In *The Black Cat* story, the author emphasized the category "antipathy and disquiet". Antipathy was expressed by the author to represent character "I" who loved his pets, but after a few months he began to hate his pets due to the influence of alcohol. While the "disquiet" category is occurred when character "I" is haunted by feelings of guilt for his murder.

CONCLUSION

This research can be concluded that there are 9 categories of *affect* expression on *The Tell-Tale Heart* short story and 12 categories of *affect* expression on *The Black Cat* short story. The most affect category found in *The Tell-Tale Heart* is Insecurity: Disquiet and the most *affect* category in *The Black Cat* is Unhappiness: Antipathy.

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