

THE TRIUMPH IN THE END OF THE TEAR (An Analysis of the *Affect Sytem* in the Tale of Jorinda & Jorindel)

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Abstract

Jorinda & Jorindel is one of the horror tales rewritten by Brother Grimms. Jorinda & Jorindel as the protagonists in this story faced a catastrophe caused by supra-natural terror and kidnapping committed by The Evil Witch. In realizing such narration, language plays a significant role to depict the characters' feelings or emotional state that gives the text mood. Such language is technically perceived as the *affect*. It is one of the attitude domains under the theory of appraisal. By applying appraisal framework (J. R. Martin & Rose, 2003) as the development of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory, this descriptive qualitative study attempts to describe affect prosody in the tale of Jorinda and Jorindel. The study found that in the orientation the story is full with the good vibe linguistically represented by positive effect felt by the protagonist. It then changes radically into negative affect (antipathy, unhappiness, and insecurity) as well as the antagonist (*antipathy*). It then begins to return to equilibrium represented by the positive *affect* in the evaluation (*happiness and security*). It continues in the *resolution* where the positive affect (happiness) fulfills the protagonists' hearts but not with the antagonists'. It is because her evil life has been over. The findings imply that the affect resonates from the positive to negative and returns to positive.

Keywords – *Affect, Appraisal, Fairy tale, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), story mood*

Introduction

Jorinda and Jorindel is one of the horror fairy tales rewritten by Brothers Grimm telling a kidnapping story of a soon to be married girl committed by on old evil witch. As Fairytale it is an imaginative narration with many magical things like the witch ability to change herself into everything she pleased, her ability to change the maiden into a nightingale, and magic flower that make anything it taps disenchanted (Haase, 2008). It also contains a fortune reversal in a short narration where Jorinda as the victimized hero and Jorindel as the seeker hero struggled against the catastrophe caused

by The Witch as the villain to get their triumph so that they live together happily ever after. see (Haase, 2008; Hunt, 2005; Propp, 1968; Zipes, 2016)

In realizing fortune reversal narration, language plays significantly to depict character emotional state throughout along the story. In *Jorinda and Jorindel*, the main character emotional state fluctuation is overtly depicted through some language system encompassing feeling or emotion negotiation so-called affect. It is one of appraisal system domain negotiating the feeling un/happiness, in/security, di/satisfaction. The *Appraisal* system or the evaluative language is a theory developed in

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the tradition of Systemic Functional Linguistics under the interpersonal meaning domain. It explains the linguistic mechanism of feeling, emotion, judgment, value negotiation (attitude). Moreover, it explains how that attitude applied (graduation), and the source of those attitudes (engagement). (Martin & Rose, 2003; Martin & White, 2005; Santosa, 2011; Wiratno, 2018). Evaluative language is the mood of text; it resonates in the text that it creates prosody in the text. Fairy tale as one realization of story genre is characterized by its massive negotiation of the *affect* that makes this text subjective see (Martin & Rose, 2003). It is because the narrative main purpose is to provide entertainment for the readers see (Martin, 1992) Furthermore, among the other texts in this genre (anecdote, exemplum, and recount) narrative focuses on the problem faced by the protagonist in the complication and suspends it for evaluation and resolution. In complication the problem faced by the protagonist frustrates the inclination; he should struggle to turn adversity into happier and restore equilibrium. The Narrative thus foreground on the modulation of inclination and transformation from negative to positive affect (Martin, 1992).

Appraisal theory under SFL tradition has been applied in the range of various discursal study including fiction discourse context with various focuses and purposes. Cahyani et al (2019) in their study described the lingual unit (word, phrase, clause) realizing graduations in amplifying the characterization of the main characters of *Mice and Man* by James Stainback. In a more advanced objective, Khrisna et al (2017) provide linguistic evidence on the characterization in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemmingway. This study investigated the system of attitude as the realization of emotional state (through affect), personality (through judgment), and physical notion

(appreciation). A similar study was carried out by (Nguyet, 2017). She looked into the appraisal system in Cinderella to provide linguistic evidence in the study of characterization. With regard to the above background, the current study attempts to describe the effect *prosodically* resonating in he tale of Jorinda & Jorindel. It is expected that the result can provide the linguistic evidence of the characters' emotional state or feeling in the fortune-reversal narrative deployed in the of Jorinda & Jorindel.

Methodology

The current study is a descriptive qualitative on the methodological level. It understands the discourse units (words, phrases, and clauses) realizing the affect of the characters in the tale of Jorinda & Jorindel as a heterogeneous and holistic language phenomenon so that it is intangible and context-based. It implies that the effect prosodic in that tale is considered as a unique language phenomenon where generalization from the findings is not intended. It is a descriptive study aiming at figuring out and presenting less noticeable or hidden affect prosodic phenomenon in that tale. The study employed words, phrases, and any lingual expression realizing the characters' effect. They are collected through a content analysis where the researcher is the instrument. Data analysis was carried out through content analysis with the steps domain, taxonomy, componential, and cultural theme analysis On the heoretical level the current study applied Systemic Functional Linguistics as the approach. As an approach, SFL considers language as a semiotic phenomenon which performs its functions in the natural settings. It works in its unique stratified semiotic system namely semantic discourse, lexicogrammatical, and phonology/graphology (Santosa, 2017).

Findings and Discussions

Gen eric Stru ctur e	Characters' Affect							
	Jorinda & Jorindel				The Evil Witch			
	Un/ Happi ness		In/ Securi ty		Dis/ Satisf action		Un/ Happi ness	
Orie ntati on	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	N
	A		A		A		A	A
Com plica tion	8	N	1	N	N	N	2	N
		A	1	A	A	A		A
Eval uatio n	N	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
	A				A	A		A
Reso lutio n	N	3	N	N	N	N	1	N
	A		A	A	A	A		A

As the realization of the narrative genre, the tale of Jorinda and Jorindel is staged in *orientation*, *complication*, *evaluation*, and *resolution*. In the *orientation*. The characters (The Evil Witch, Jorinda & Jorindel), settings of the story are introduced. In the *complication*, Jorinda & Jorindel faced a catastrophe; a kidnapping of Jorinda committed by the Evil Witch. The catastrophe then was suspended in the *evaluation* where Jorindel tried to cope with the catastrophe. Finally, the catastrophe found its solutions; Jorindel found a magic flower he saw in his dream. Those sequential events depict the fortunate reversal faced by Jorinda & Jorindel wherein the complication they were in the unfortunate circumstance and it changed to fortunate circumstance one Jorindel find the magic flower as the weapon to fight against the Evil Witch and rescued Jorinda from her curse. The close reading on the affect attached to the characters reveals that those reversal fortune narrative significantly has an impact on the characters emotional state as presented in the following table. More

detailed descriptions are fragmented based on the generic structure of the narrative.

Table 1
Affect in the Text

1. Characters' Affect in the *Orientation*
In this section, narration deals with the introduction of The Witch, Jorinda & Jorindel's life. However, it mainly focuses on the love story of Jorinda & Jorindel The good vibe, as well as the romantism, fulfills this section; Jorindel the shepherd and Jorinda the beautiful maiden live their life happily. They are a couple of lovers that loves each other deeply. The feeling of happiness and comfort is in their hearts which linguistically is represented in positive affect attached to them namely happiness, security, and satisfaction. In this section happiness deals with the affection of Jorindel who loves his soul mate Jorinda as represented in the following example

“Jorindel, was very fond of her”
(JJ/A/CL3)

The phrase “fond of” is a highly graded effect implying that Jorindel loves her soul mate deeply, Meanwhile the security deals with the comfort feeling fulfills Jorindel's heart when he sat by Jorinda side as represented in the bellows excerpt

“Jorindel sat by her side” JJ/A/CL4

Grammatically speaking, the above expressions are material processes where Jorindel is the actor and Jorinda is the circumstance. Though there is no attitudinal lexis in that expression, the readers can infer the comfort felt by Jorinda when he sat by Jorindel's side see. The satisfaction in this part deals with the impression felt by Jorinda, as shown by the following example

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“*Jorinda sat down to gaze upon the sun*”
JJ/A/CL16

The bold type phrase is a surge of behavior realizing Jorinda’s impression upon the sun. The ubiquity of positive affect in this part may be related to the circumstance where the protagonists did not face any problem. Therefore this part is the equilibrium in the narrative text where the characters live in an ideal circumstance. These findings are similar to what Khrisna et al (2017) found in their research. However, they did not classify specifically what kinds of happiness felt by characters in this part.

1. Characters Affect in the *Complication*

While in the orientation the protagonists live in an ideal circumstance where happiness, comfort, impression fulfill their hearts, in this stage those positive qualities change dramatically. A catastrophe caused by the Evil Witch directly affects their feelings and emotional states. There are various ranges of negative affect expressions that depict their anxiety, anger, misery, and paralysis. In addition, this part also depicts the black side of The Evil Witch heart as summarized in the following table.

Table 2
Characters’ Affect Found in the
Complication

Character	Unhappiness		Insecurity	
	Antipathy	Misery	Disquiet	Surprise
Jorinda & Jorindel	1	6	9	3
The Evil Witch	2	NA	NA	NA

The *antipathy* found in this part deals with the Jorindel anger triggered by kidnapping upon his lover committed by The

Evil Witch as represented in the following extract

“Alas” JJ/A/CL12

The *misery* deals with their sadness caused by the catastrophe. It is recorded that the range of misery realizations is in the mode of disposition and surge of behavior. Furthermore, it is also recorded that Jorindel misery is more frequently exposed than Jorinda. It is because, in this part, The Evil Witch put the curse on her so that she was transformed into a nightingale as presented in the following example.

“*He mourn’d for the fate of his darling mate*” JJ/A/CL24

The bold type verb implies a high gradation of unhappiness. It is interpreted as the expression of a deep misery due to the absence of her lover felt by Jorindel. Meanwhile, Jorinda’s misery in this part deals with her sadness when she was kidnapped and transformed into a nightingale. It is as presented in the following expression

“*so that her song ended with a mournful /jug, jug*” JJ/A/CL26

The bold expression is a highly-graded effect that implies a severe misery felt by Jorinda when The Evil Witch put the curse on her.

Disquiet found in this part deals with Jorinda & Jorindel’s anxiety. The curse put by The Evil Witch triggered worry or anxiety on Jorinda & Jorindel as represented in

“*They had wandered a long way*” JJ/A/CL27

Many a time did he walk round and round as near to the hated castle JJ/A/CL28

The bold expression indicates a high gradation of disquiet realized through a

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surge of behavior; it implies that respectively both of them and Jorindel (he) was in great worry in their escape from the supra-natural terror committed by The Evil Witch. It also triggered paralysis upon Jorinda & Jorindel as recorded in the bellows extract

Then he shrank for fear, turned pale, and trembled” JJ/A/CL28

That expression is disposition realization of insecurity dealing with the surprise due to a sudden supra-natural terror

This part also displays the antipathy of The Evil Witch; it deals with her anger. As the antagonist she is the trouble maker; she committed vast supra-natural terror and attack toward the protagonist. It is recorded that her heart is full with anger as represented in the following example.

“An owl with fiery eyes flew three times round them, and three times screamed”JJ.A.CL16

The bold adjective metaphorically depicts The Evil Witch (in her incarnation as an Owl) anger toward Jorinda & Jorindel. Such anger is her reaction toward Jorinda & Jorindel having unconsciously entered her castle. Her anger is also the reaction toward Jorindel request to release her curse on Jorinda.

“but she laughed at him, and said he should never see her again” JJ/A/CL14

Her laughter in this context is a surge of behavior as the realization of antipathy (anger) upon Jorindel’s request

The negative effect found in the *complication* is the result of the conflict or the problem faced by the protagonist. In the other words, *complication* according to *morphology of narration* is the unfortunate phase see (Propp, 1997) It is similar to Khrisna et al (2017) findings in which the main character’s effect significantly change once the story comes to its *complication*.

2. Character’s Affect in the Evaluation

In this part, the problems are suspended for the *evaluation* see (Martin, 1992). Jorindel traveled to the unknown village because he was in anxiety to return to his village. In this village, he found a magic flower as the weapon to fight against The Evil Witch.

While the negative quality fulfills the previous part, it starts to change into the positive in this part. Furthermore, this part presents a better vibe which is linguistically represented by the domination of positive affect felt by the Jorindel. The disquiet felt by Jorindel deals with the Jorindel struggle to find out the magic flower appearing in her dream.

“and eight long days he sought for it in vain” CC/A/CL29

The Evil Witch. In this pquality begins to transform into positive linguistically represented by the domination of the positive effect felt by the Jorindel. The disquiet felt by Jorindel deals with the Jorindel struggle to find out the magic flower appearing in her dream.

“and eight long days he sought for it in vain” JJ/A/CL31

The bold typed expression is behavioral surge realizing Jorindel disquiet. He faced an uneasy circumstance when he searched for the magic flower. Meanwhile, the rest positive affects deal with Jorindel feeling once he found that magic flower and his departure to The Evil Witch for rescuing Jorinda

“he found the beautiful purple flower”

The bold typed expression realizes the feeling of cheer felt by Jorindel because he got what he wanted. Jorindel then felt more confident because he had been

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equipped with the magic flower to fight against The Evil Witch. It implicitly depicted in the following example ***traveled day and night, till he came again to the castle***

That highlighted expression indicates that his journey to rescue his lover was full of confidence and comfort.

1. Characters' Affect in the *Resolution*

In this chapter, all problems faced by Jorinda & Jorindel were resolved. In addition, this chapter is the equilibrium of the story where they escaped from The Evil Witch supra-natural terror and they lived their life happily as a couple. That situation makes a positive effect fulfills their heart. Both Joriuda & Jorindel feel happiness enormously as represented in the following example

“Jorindel was very glad indeed to see this”
JJ/A/CL32

The above expression is the disposition of happiness felt by Jorindel overtly depict his feeling when he could see his lover again. Jorindel successfully fought against The Evil Witch with the magic flower. The realization of happiness also through surge of behavior as depicted in the following extract

Character	Un/Happiness	
	Antipathy	Cheer
Jorinda & Jorindel	NA	3
The Evil Witch	1	NA

Jorinda stood before him, and threw her arms round his nec” JJ/A/CL36

According to the above expression, it can be inferred that Jorinda was so joyous that she hugged Jorindel having rescued her. Meanwhile, in this part, the negative effect remains fulfilling The Evil Witch's heart.

It deals with her anger because Jorindel successfully fought against her and rescued Jorinda as depicted in the following example.

When she saw Jorindel she was very angry”
JJ'A/CL38

The positive *affect* of the protagonists found in this chapter are similar to what (Khrisna et al (2017) found. It was reported that the positive affect fulfills the main character 's affect (Santiago) in the chapter of resolution where he returned to the land and saw his wife.

According to the effect found in this tale, it can be drawn a prosodic pattern resonating in the chapters of the text. This tale starts with positive quality linguistically represented by the positive effect. It transforms into negative quality realized in the negative affect found in the *complication* and returns its equilibrium realized in positive affect. That prosodic pattern confirms Martin (1992)' s narrative generic prosody in which it goes from the negative to positive. The findings are also similar to (Khrisna et al., (2017) in which Hemmigway's story starts with the positive vibe. It then shifts to the negative quality and returns to its equilibrium. Furthermore, those findings imply that there is a positive correlation between fortune reversal narration in this tale with the character's emotional state and text mood linguistically represented by affect prosody. In the misfortune phase, Jorinda & Jorindel were under the terror of The Evil Witch. Therefore, misery, worry, and paralysis covered their life. Everything changed once they could cope with the catastrophe; the tear, worry, and anxiety changed into happiness, comfort, and triumph.

Conclusions

According to the affect analysis in the story, it is revealed that Jorinda &

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Jorindel (as the protagonist)'s effect is not stable. It is a cycle shifting from positive to negative. It then returns to the positive. That cyclic effect is influenced by the terror committed by the antagonist. Meanwhile The Evil's effect is more stable. It remains negative from the beginning to the end of the story.

At the beginning of the story (orientation part), they live happily where positive affect covered their hearts. It then changed into negative once they faced conflict with The Evil Witch and returns to positive once they could cope with the conflict.

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