AN INVESTIGATION INTO "AFFECT", "JUDGEMENT" AND "APPRECIATION" IN ENGLISH SPEECHES BY NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATES

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Abstract - Appraisal Theory, which has been developed by linguists Martin & White since the 1990s, is the development of functional grammar in terms of interpersonal meaning. Based on the Appraisal Theory, this article aims to investigate the three sub-categories namely "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation" in English Speeches by Nobel Peace Prize Laureates (ESNPLs) with focus placed on identifying and describing syntactic realizations and semantic features of the three above-mentioned sub-categories in 25 ESNPLs collected from the official website of the Nobel Prize in the period 2000-2019. With regard to the syntactic aspect, the sub-categories can be realized by means of various groups in which Nominal Groups, Verbal Groups and Adjectival Groups are more noticeable. In terms of the semantic aspect, the research results show that both positive and negative values were demonstrated in the above speeches; however, positive values proved to be dominant.

Key words - Affect; Judgement; Appreciation; syntactic realizations; semantic features

1. Rationale

According to Lundestad [3], the Nobel Peace Prize is the most prestigious prize in the world. It has probably never been in a stronger position than it is today. The Oxford Dictionary of Contemporary History [5: p.1] describes it as *"the world's most prestigious prize."* Moreover, Jay Nordlinger, an American writer published a book on the Peace Prize in 2012, entitled "*Peace, They Say. A History of the Nobel Peace Prize, the Most Famous and Controversial Prize in the World",* came to admire the Peace Prize and concluded that no prize, not even the Oscars, had greater prestige than the Nobel Peace Prize: "*The Nobel Peace Prize is almost certainly No. 1.*" [3: p.1]. Many Laureates have described how their life changed dramatically after receiving the prize. They know that as a result of the prize, their life will change forever.

Being aware of the importanceof English Speeches of Nobel Prize, as teachers of English, we desire to obtain a further insight into what attitudinal linguistic features are realized in English Speeches by Nobel Peace Prize Laureates ESNPLs), how the laureates express their feelings or emotions, and how they convey their appreciation on the issue of world peace, which are among the burning global concerns of all times.

Within the scope of this study, we aim to explore the syntactic realizations and semantic features of the three sub-categories of "Attitude" in ESNPLs, namely "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation". It is hoped that the findings of this research will probably make a minor contribution to the process of teaching and learning the Appraisal Theory in Vietnam.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Appraisal Theory by Martin & White (2005)

2.1.1. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Theory is a model of evaluation that evolved within the general theoretical framework of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics [2]. It is the development of functional grammar in terms of interpersonal meaning [2: p.34]. According to Martin & White [4: p.1], Appraisal is defined as an approach to exploring, describing and explaining the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct texts and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationship.

Downing and Locke [1] take a functional approach to English grammar, basing their analysis on the works of Halliday [2]. By identifying language functions and many grammatical and structural ways of expressing these functions, the functional approach brings interesting insights to the study of languages, specifically by highlighting the distinction between form and function.

To lay the foundation for the theoretical framework in this study, the researchers based on Martin & White's view [4] to explore the syntactic realizations of the subcategories of "Attitude" in ESNPLs and the contents of Syntactic elements of groups by Downing & Locke [1] to examine the semantic features of the above-mentioned categories.

The Appraisal Theory itself is composed of three interacting domains: "Attitude", which is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behavior and evaluation of things, "Engagement", which deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse, "Graduation", which attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred [4: p.35].

2.1.2. The sub-categories of "Attitude"

As pointed out by Martin & White [4: p.42], "Attitude" is concerned with "our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behavior and evaluation of things". "Attitude" itself is divided into three sub-categories, namely "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation".

- "Affect": the characterization of phenomena by reference to emotion. (*e.g. nasty, sad, happy, hate, etc.*) [4: p.35].

- "Judgement": the evaluation of human behavior with respect to social norms (*e.g. right, wrong, ethical, responsible, etc*.) [4: p.35].

- "Appreciation": the evaluation of objects and products (rather than human behavior) by reference to aesthetic principles and other systems of social value (*e.g. beautiful,*

unattractive, yummy, simple, lovely, dramatic, etc.) [4: p.36].

2.2. Nobel Peace Prize

The Nobel Prize is a prestigious international award founded by Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel. The first prize was awarded in 1901 to individuals with outstanding achievements in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Literature, Medicine, Economics and Peace [6].

The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the original five award groups of the Nobel Prize. It has been awarded 100 times by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, an organization under the authority of the Norwegian Parliament [7].

A Laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize is an individual or an organization that has "done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses" [7].

2.3. Notion of "speech" by NPPL

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 9th Edition [8], "speech" is defined as a formal talk that a person gives to an audience.

Unlike the common understanding of "speech", in this research, "speech" is known as a presentation which is required to deliver on a subject connected with the work for which the prize which has just been awarded to the Nobel Laureates according to the Nobel Foundation statutes. The speech should be given before, or no later than six months after, the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony, which takes place in Oslo, Norway, on 10th December.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Design

The descriptive research is mainly employed to describe, give more details, explain and clarify the syntactic realizations and the semantic features of the "Attitude" sub-categories "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation". Moreover, the research is carried out based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.2. Research Methods

The qualitative approach was used in describing and analyzing the data to find out the distinctive realizations of "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation" in terms of syntactic realizations and semantic features in ESNPLs. On the contrary, the quantitative approach was useful for determining the occurrence frequencies of the above-mentioned sub-types in percentage.

3.3. Data Collection

In order to prepare data for the research, the samples were collected based on three following criteria:

- Firstly, the sample must be in the written form.

- Secondly, it must be a complete sentence of all types containing linguistic expressions demonstrating either "Affect", "Judgement" or "Appreciation".

- Thirdly, all samples are taken from the official website of the Nobel Prize in the period from 2000 to 2019.

With such criteria, 395 samples of ESNPLs were chosen from the official website of the Nobel Prize to serve the goal of the study. In the upcoming section "Findings and Discussion", for the sake of convenience, the source of the sample is coded and placed in parentheses at the end of each example, e.g. [ES-2004] means the English Speeches delivered by the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate in 2004.

3.4. Research Instrument

To conduct this research, the researchers have also used the Sketch Engine tool, which is a corpus manager and text analysis software developed by Lexical Computing Limited since 2003 [9]. This tool helped the researchers investigate the occurrence frequencies of word classes in the three subcategories of "Attitude" to explore syntactic realizations and semantic features.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1. Syntactic Realizations of "Attitude" sub-categories

As Downing & Locke [1: p.18] suggest, Nominal Groups (NGs), Verbal Groups (VGs), Adjectival Groups (AdjGs), Adverbial Groups (AdvGs) and Prepositional Phrases (PPs) are five types of groups in English.

4.1.1. Syntactic Realizations of "Affect"

a. "Affect" Realizations via Nominal Groups

NGs constructed as one of the prominent structures of "Affect" are complex NGs consisting of a Head noun, pre-modifiers and post-modifiers [1: p.18]. This structure of the NGs commonly appears in ESNPLs. They were used by the Laureates to express their feelings and emotions when they received the awards. Below are some examples:

(4.1) *I know the honour also gives **a deep sense of pride to our men, both old and young***. (ES-2004)

(4.2) *It is **my fervent hope that this award will spur on efforts** to make the Chemical Weapons Convention a truly universal norm.* (ES-2013)

Table 1. *"Affect" in the structure of complex NGs*

	Structural Elements			
	Determiner	*Pre-modifier*	*Head Noun*	*Post-modifier*
(4.1)	a	deep	sense	of pride
(4.2)	my	fervent	hope	that this award …

As can be seen in Table 1, Pre-modifiers in complex NGs are the adjectives *"deep"* or *"fervent"* connected to the Determiners and the Head noun *"sense"* or *"hope"*. The post-modifiers expanding the information of Head Noun are PPs and *that*-clause.

b. "Affect" Realizations via Verbal Groups

The verb is the most central and indispensable part of the clause. It is usually used in the past tenses in the English Speeches by Nobel Peace Prize Laureates. For example:

(4.3) *When people asked me whether I **aspired** to win the Nobel Peace Prize, I always answered that, for me, the actual prize was peace in Colombia.* (ES-2016)

(4.4) *I **had expected the talks with the North Korean leader** to be extremely tough, and they were.* (ES-2000)

Table 2. *"Affect" in the structure of VGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Aux	*Main verb*	*To-infinitive or Noun Phrase*
(4.3)		aspired	to win
(4.4)	had	expected	the talks with the North Korean…

In these cases (4.3), (4.4), the verbs *"aspired"* and *"expected"* express the positive feelings and emotions of the Laureates in ESNPLs.

c. "Affect" Realizations via Adjectival Groups

Generally speaking, the majority of adjectives found in the data appear to display positive feelings and emotions of the Laureates. In what follows, the structure of AdjGs consists of a head adjective preceded by a Pre-modifier and followed by a Complement [1: p.18]. Selected, representative examples are provided below.

(4.5) *I am **also grateful to the people of Kenya** – who remained stubbornly hopeful that democracy could be realized and their environment managed sustainably*.
(ES-2004)

(4.6) *I am **immensely proud of those staff members**, from the OPCW as well as the UN, who have volunteered to work in Syria in what are extremely challenging circumstances.* (ES-2013)

Table 3. *"Affect" in the structure of AdjGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Adverb	*Head Adjective*	*PP*
(4.5)	also	grateful	to the people….
(4.6)	immensely	proud	of those staff …

d. "Affect" Realizations via Adverbial Groups

Among "Affect" resources in the data, no cases of feelings emotions and are signified by AdvGs in "Affect" realizations in ESNPLs.

e. "Affect" Realizations via Prepositional Phrases

According to "Affect" resource in the data, it can be seen that only a few cases of emotions and feelings of the Laureates are signified by PPs. For example:

(4.7) *What I am feeling now can be compared **with the joy I have felt when seeing the changes that peace has brought to the lives of people**.* (ES-2008)

Table 4. *"Affect" in the structure of PPs*

	Structural Elements		
	Head Noun	*Verb Phrase*	*PP*
(4.7)	What I am feeling now	can be compared	with the joy

4.1.2. Syntactic Realizations of "Judgement"

a. "Judgement" Realizations via Nominal Groups

Like the "Affect" subcategory, this section focuses on the structures of word groups or phrases. Below are some typical examples:

(4.8) *I accept this award on behalf of Ethiopians and Eritreans, especially those who made **the ultimate sacrifice in the cause of peace**.* (ES-2019)

(4.9) ***The enduring spirit of the great women*** *whose*

work transcended gender and geographical boundaries is in this room with us. (ES-2011)

Table 5. *"Judgement" in the structure of complex NGs*

	Structural Elements			
	Determiner	*Pre-modifier*	*Head Noun*	*Post-modifier*
(4.8)	the	ultimate	sacrifice	in the cause of peace
(4.9)	the	enduring	spirit	of the great women

From Table 5, Pre-modifiers in the NGs of "Judgement" are the adjectives *"enduring"* and *"ultimate"* which connect the Determiners with the Head noun. PPs are the most common Post-modifier expanding the information of the Head nouns *"spirit"*, and *"sacrifice"* in (4.8), (4.9).

b. "Judgement" Realizations via Verbal Groups

It is found that the passive voice was used more frequently in this category. Here are some typical examples:

(4.10) *I know that African people **are encouraged by this news**.* (ES-2004)

(4.11) ***I was convinced*** *that the imaginary wall separating our two countries for much too long needed to be torn down.* (ES-2019)

Table 6. *"Judgement" in the structure of VGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Aux	*Main Verb*	*That-clause or PP*
(4.10)	are	encouraged	by this news
(4.11)	was	convinced	that the imaginary wall..

c. "Judgement" Realizations via Adjectival Groups

(4.12) *History is not a novel, a book we can close after a Happy Ending: we remain **fully responsible for what is yet to come**.* (ES-2012)

(4.13) *We are **well aware of all these difficulties** and **fully aware of the challenges** that lie ahead.* (ES-2015)

Table 7. *"Judgement" in the structure of AdjGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Adv	*Head Adjective*	*PP*
(4.12)	fully	responsible	for what is yet to come
(4.13)	well	aware	of all these difficulties
	fully	aware	of the challenges

Table 7 shows the structural elements of AdjGs expressing positive "Judgement". The adjectives *"aware"* and *"responsible"* can be expanded by the adverbs *"fully", "well"* as well as the PPs.

d. "Judgement" Realizations via Adverbial Groups

(4.14) *It is in this spirit that I **humbly accept** the Centennial Nobel Peace Prize*. (ES-2001)

Table 8. *"Judgement" in the structure of AdvGs*

	Structural Elements			
	Sub	*Adv*	*Verb*	*Noun Phrase*
(4.14)	I	humbly	accept	the Centennial Nobel Peace Prize

Adverb "*humbly*" functions as a "Judgement" marker modifies the verb in (4.14).

e. "Judgement" Realizations via Prepositional Phrases

(4.15) *Ladies and Gentlemen, since the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901, millions of people who have died in wars could have been avoided **with a little wisdom and courage.*** (ES-2011)

Table 9. *"Judgement" in the structure of PPs*

	Structural Elements		
	Noun Phrase	*Verb*	*PP*
(4.15)	Millions of people who have died…	could have been avoided	with a little wisdom and courage

4.1.3. Syntactic Realizations of "Appreciation"

Like the "Affect" and "Judgement" subcategories, the structure of "Appreciation" is the same as the two subcategories mentioned above.

a. "Appreciation" Realizations via NGs

(4.16) ***The remarkable success of chemical disarmament*** *was born out the promise made by Nobel Peace Prize laureate.* (ES-2013)

(4.17) *Five centuries later in India, Buddhism rose to preach **the supreme importance of one's dignity and rights as a human being***. (ES-2000)

Table 10. *"Appreciation" in the structure of complex NGs*

	Structural Elements			
	Determiner	*Pre-modifier*	*Head Noun*	*Post-modifier*
(4.16)	the	remarkable	success	of chemical disarmament
(4.17)	the	supreme	importance	of one's dignity…

From Table 10, Pre-modifiers in the complex NGs are the adjectives *"remarkable", "supreme"* connecting the Determiners *"the"* with the Head nouns *"success", "importance".* PPs are the most common Post-modifiers which help supply more details for the Head noun (4.16), (4.17).

b. "Appreciation" Realizations via VGs

(4.18) *We **reject** the use of the bomb and the bullet and all the techniques of violence.* (ES-2000)

(4.19) *In our history, we **have been subjected** to many campaigns of genocide because of our beliefs and religion.* (ES-2018)

Table 11. *"Appreciation" in the structure of VGs*

	Structural Elements			
	Aux1	*Aux2*	*Main verb*	*NP or PP*
(4.18)			reject	the use of…
(4.19)	has	been	subjected	to many campaigns

c. "Appreciation" Realizations via AdjGs

(4.20) *We understand, as never before, that each of us is **fully worthy of the respect and dignity essential** to our common humanity.* (ES-2001)

(4.21) *Some of them are here with us today, reminding us why it is **so important to build a stable and lasting peace***. (ES-2016)

Table 12. *"Appreciation" in the structure of AdjGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Adverb	*Head Adjective*	*PP or To-infinitive*
(4.20)	fully	worthy	of the respect and dignity essential
(4.21)	so	important	to build a stable and lasting peace

Table 12 exemplifies the structural elements of AdjGs expressing positive "Appreciation" meaning *"worthy"* and *"important"*. The adjectives can be expanded both by the adverbs *"fully", "so"* as well as by the *PPs*.

d. "Appreciation" Realizations via AdvGs

(4.22) *Not even four days had passed after the surprising plebiscite when the Norwegian Committee announced **equally surprising award of the Nobel Peace Prize.*** (ES-2016)

Table 13. *"Appreciation" in the structure of AdvGs*

	Structural Elements		
	Noun Phrase	*Verb*	*Adverb Phrase*
(4.22)	The Norwegian Committee	announced	equally surprising award of …

As can be seen in Table 13, the adverb "equally" realizes the positive "Appreciation" and modifies the adjective *"surprising"*.

d. "Appreciation" Realizations via Prepositional Phrases

(4.23) *The strength came **from deep personal beliefs.*** (ES-2000)

(4.24) *Look at the expense of millions of innocent men, women, and children abandoned **in extreme poverty***. (ES-2018)

Table 14. *"Appreciation" in the structure of PPs*

	Structural Elements		
	NP	*Verb*	*PP*
(4.23)	The strength	came	from deep personal beliefs
(4.24)	The expense of millions…	abandoned	in extreme poverty

The data analysis shows that the number of "Attitude" markers found in ESNPLs differs in sub-categories. "Appreciation" can be seen to outnumber the others. This can be a reason to prove that in ESNPLs, evaluations are more in favor of things than people. The syntactic structures used are also the same in groups. The following chart illustrates occurrence frequencies of "Affect", "Judgement" and "Appreciation" in the sample data.
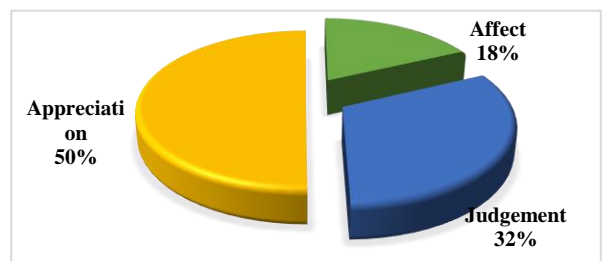

Figure 1. *requencies of "Attitude" Sub-Categories in terms of Semantic Realizations*

The result of data analysis shows occurrence frequencies of the "Attitude" sub-categories. The results indicate that "Appreciation" was employed at the highest frequency (50%), the appearance of "Judgement" came second (32%) and "Affect" came third (18%).

4.2. Semantic Features of "Attitude" sub-categories

Besides syntactic realizations, this study also focuses on semantic features of the sub-categories of "Attitude" in ESNPLs concerned with different meaning domains either positive (+) or negative (-). To expose emotions and feelings, "Affect" focuses on Un/happiness, Dis/satisfaction, In/security and Dis/inclination. "Judgement" deals with Social Esteem and Social Sanction, "Appreciation" is concerned with Reaction, Composition and Valuation [4: p.51, p.53, p.56].

4.2.1. Semantic Features of "Affect"

a. Un/happiness by means of "Affect" Markers

The Un/happiness variable covers emotions concerned with "affairs of the heart" which deal with the mood of feelings – sadness, hate, anger, happiness, love, etc. [4: p.51]. Below are some typical examples:

(4.25) *The International Atomic Energy Agency and I are* *humbled, proud, delighted and above all strengthened in our* *resolve by this most worthy of honours*. **(+)**   (ES-2005)

(4.26) *As I stand here today,* **with sadness in my heart** *for the injured and the life lost, I truly hope that our nation will become stronger from our recent experience.* **(-)**   (ES-2011)

b. Dis/satisfaction by means of "Affect" Markers

The Dis/satisfaction variable covers emotions concerned with telos (the pursuit of goals) – ennui, displeasure, curiosity, respects [4: p.51]. Here are some examples:

(4.27) *We are* **pleased to extend our sincere thanks** **and gratitude** *to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee and the Norwegian Parliament who, by giving us this award, have highlighted the Tunisian experience to the whole world.* **(+)**
(ES-2008)

(4.28) *We were* **not content to be victims**. *We refused to wait for an immediate fiery end or the slow poisoning of our world.* **(-)**   (ES-2017)

c. In/security by means of "Affect" Markers

The In/security variable covers emotions concerned with ecosocial well-being – anxiety, fear, confidence and trust [4: p.51]. Below are some examples:

(4.29) *Another faith is* **my belief in the justice** *of history.* **(+)**   (ES-2000)

(4.30) *I am* **afraid** *that the day is not very far away when the cumulative result of this failure, will culminate in unprecedented violence, and that will be suicidal for humankind.* **(-)**   (ES-2014)

d. Dis/inclination by means of "Affect" Markers

Dis/inclination refers to such feelings as desire or fear. It denotes how the speaker/writer is inclined or disinclined to something [4: p.51]. For example:

(4.31) *These revolutions were ignited by young men*

and women who are **yearning for freedom and dignity**. **(+)**
(ES-2011)

(4.32) *I have looked into* **their frightened and** **exhausted eyes**. *I have held their injured bodies and felt their broken spirits.* **(-)**   (ES-2014)

4.2.2. Semantic Features of "Judgement"

a. Social Esteem by means of "Judgement" Markers

"Judgements" of esteem have to do with "normality" (how unusual someone is), "capacity" (how capable they are) and "tenacity" (how resolute they are) [4: p.53]. Here are some examples:

Normality

(4.33) *I took my first trip abroad at the age of 19. My children were even* **more fortunate** *than I.* **(+)** (ES-2005)

Capacity

(4.34) *We wanted to celebrate that, so we introduced scholarships* **for talented students**. *Grameen Bank now gives 30,000 scholarships every year.* **(+)**   (ES-2006)

(4.35) *And we cherish the fundamental rights of those who are* **the most vulnerable** *and hold the future in their hands: the children of this world.* **(-)**   (ES-2012)

Tenacity

(4.36) *We* **must be bold**, *we* **must be ambitious**, *and we* **must have the will**. **(+)**   (ES-2014)

(4.37) *Throughout our political campaign, we heard the cry of our young population that they are* **impatient for their lives** *to improve.* **(-)**   (ES-2011)

b. Social Sanction by means of "Appreciation" Markers

"Judgements" of sanction have to do with "veracity" (how truthful someone is) and "propriety" (how ethical someone is) [4: p.53]. For example:

Veracity

(4.38) *Thank you to my mother for inspiring me to be patient and to* **always speak the truth** *– which we* **strongly believe in the true message of Islam**. **(+)**   (ES-2014)

Propriety

(4.40) *When we* **unite for a moral purpose** *that is manifestly good and true, the spiritual energy unleashed can transform us.* **(+)**   (ES-2007)

(4.41) *Nuclear weapons, like chemical weapons, biological weapons, cluster munitions and land mines before them, are now illegal. Their existence is* **immoral**. **(-)**

(ES-2r007)

4.2.3. Semantic Features of "Appreciation"

a. Reaction by means of "Appreciation" Markers

Reaction is related to affection (emotive – "it grabs me", desiderative – "I want it"). Reaction consists of Reaction Impact and Reaction Quality [4: p.56]. For example:

Reaction Impact

(4.42) *The genius of the west was to create the organizations,* **a remarkable accomplishment** *that has greatly advanced the history of humankind.* **(+)** (ES-2000)

(4.43) *The World is well aware that you still endure **the horrific sexual violence** that is the nature of the endless and senseless war in DRC.* **(-)**   (ES-2011)

Reaction Quality

(4.44) *Human beings are **a wonderful creation** embodied with limitless human qualities and capabilities.* **(+)**
(ES-2006)

(4.45) *But that **unwelcome verdict** also brought a precious if painful gift: an opportunity to search for fresh new ways to serve my purpose.* **(-)**   (ES-2007)

b. Composition by means of "Appreciation" Marker

Composition is related to perception (our view of order). It also consists of two small parts: Composition Balance and Composition Complexity [4: p.56]. For example:

Composition Balance

(4.46) *Yet, in the face of such adversity, the response at every level of public and private Norwegian life has been **consistent with your historic adherence** to the values of openness, integrity and justice.* **(+)**   (ES-2011)

(4.47) *By giving their institution the most prestigious prize in the world, you give them **unparalleled honour**.* **(-)**
(ES-2006)

Composition Complexity

(4.48) *Poverty begins when even one child is denied his or her **fundamental right to education**.* **(+)**   (ES-2001)

(4.49) *But in a world in which threats are **more diffuse**, and missions **more complex**, America cannot act alone.* **(-)**
(ES-2009)

c. Valuation by means of "Appreciation" Markers

Valuation is related to cognition (our considered opinions). By and large, valuation reveals our opinions to things [4: p.56]. For example:

(4.50) *I know the honour also gives **a deep sense of pride** to our men, both old and young.* **(+)**   (ES-2004)

(4.51) *Many countries, which have **poor governance systems**, are also likely to have conflicts and **poor laws** protecting the environment.* **(-)**   (ES-2004)

The Figure 2 below presents the distribution of positive and negative evaluations of the three subcategories mentioned above.

According to Figure 2, it can be seen that of all the three sub-categories of "Attitude", positive evaluations prevail over negative ones.
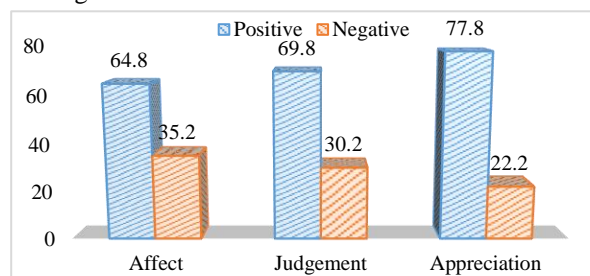

Figure 2. *Frequencies of Positive and Negative Evaluations of the Three Sub-Categories of "Attitude"*

5. Conclusion

This research has resulted in some findings as follows:

Syntactically, the sub-categories of "Attitude" can be recognized in five types of groups regardless of their unequal distribution among sub-categories. As a result, most of NGs and AdjGs can be realized in all three sub-categories. However, some kinds of structures such as VGs, AdvGs and PPs were restricted to a number of certain cases.

Semantically, the category "Attitude" through its subsystems was clearly demonstrated. Both positive and negative evaluations were expressed in ESNPLs; however, positive evaluations were more dominant than the negative ones.

The above research results can help to illuminate the language characteristics of ESNPLs and their meaningful messages to those who long for a long-lasting peace in the world.

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