



Realization of Appraisal and Ideology in Ferdy Sambo Case in Editorial Text of "*Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa*" and "*Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran*" in *Panjebar Semangat* Magazine

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Abstract:

This research aims to identify appraisal devices in two editorial texts in the Javanese magazine Panjebar Semangat on the news texts of Ferdy Sambo case entitled Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa and Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran and describe the ideology of the author of the editorial text. Data were analyzed using the Appraisal System in Functional Systemic Linguistics, including Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement. The results of the appraisal analysis on the first text are 69 attitudes data from 68 clauses. A total of 69 attitudes data were found, consisting of 33 positive attitudes and 36 negative attitudes. Monogloss data with 44 data dominate these attitudes compared to heterogloss data with 25 data. In terms of Graduation, journalists used the intensifier type only eight times. For the second text, 55 attitudes data from 48 clauses. The total of 55 data was dominated by positive evaluations of 43 data, while there were only 12 negative evaluations. It can be interpreted that this editorial text has a very positive nuance. The text is dominated by monogloss data, namely 47 data, compared to heterogloss data, which is only 8 data. The outcomes of the analysis conducted on the editorial texts within the Panjebar Semangat Javanese magazine indicate a predominant reliance on judgment as the principal method of Appraisal, succeeded by appreciation and affect. The analysis explicitly emphasizes the assessment of individual character traits, with Richard, Sambo, and Putri identified as the primary subjects of evaluation. This finding underscores the potential of news as a mechanism for the exercise of social control, with the deployment of judgment serving to consolidate specific societal values and beliefs. This editorial text makes journalists themselves the dominant source of evaluators. In terms of Graduation, journalists also tend to increase their Attitude appraisal using intensifiers. The dominance of monogloss in the editorial text is linguistic evidence that the journalist deliberately composed the editorial text using the point of view of himself.

Keywords: appraisal framework, editorial text, ideology, systemic functional linguistics

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Javanese magazine *Panjebar Semangat*, or PS, presents various local and national news, editorials, cultural reviews, and literary works. Pangudarasa is the title of the editorial text in PS magazine. The author's opinion about an actual and factual problem is in the editorial column. The writing is argumentative, so it suits the needs of the Appraisal Study. In the appraisal study, there is an interesting aspect to highlight: objectivity and neutrality in reporting, which are often used as jargon for each media institution. However, this jargon does not seem to have shifted far from mere idealism without presenting many facts. Objectivity and neutrality are more fittingly represented as an ivory tower, which is very difficult to achieve. Not only writings in the mass media, other writings such as literary works, speech texts, biographies, and especially religious sermon manuscripts cannot be separated from the writer's subjectivity. Consideration of target readers and compliance with media institutional policies make objectivity and neutrality in preparing narratives and arguments are challenging to achieve.

Editorials or editorials are a form of media reading that plays a role in conveying facts or opinions about issues that are currently of concern to members of the public. Editorials are written in a short, logical, and interesting way and aim to influence comments or share interpretations of prominent news so that readers can feel the topic's meaning (Assegaf, 1991). Editorials rank among the most valuable parts in the media landscape, being the very vehicle through which facts and opinions are channeled about current public matters. This is then written to be convincing and lucid, i.e., written to be public comments and interpretations of major news events. This is done to help the reader better understand and appreciate the topics in question. According to Patterson and Wilkins (2002), editorials seek to build a bridge with the news organization's audience by presenting insights and analysis marshaled to contextualize complex issues in light of public discourse. In this regard, Entman (1993) added that framing may be used in developing public opinion about a particular subject through the potential of editorials to impact the interpretation of information by people significantly. This effect of framing only underscores the power editorials have in bringing about some effect in shaping public opinion and, in some way, contributing to an informed citizenry.

Further, Kovach and Rosenstiel (2007) argue that the essence of editorials is far from just news reporting; it includes giving meaning to the news by guiding readers through the "maze" of daily news so they can see the implications of events around them. These, therefore, constitute the rich expression that forms the basic aspect in the exchange of ideas and opinions within a democratic, healthy society. In short, Editorials are a crucial component of journalism as they provide an opinionated perspective on the news. They reflect the views of the editorial board of a newspaper or magazine and aim to influence public opinion, promote critical thinking, and sometimes inspire action on an issue.

From a genre perspective, editorials are part of macro genres that appear in mass media, composed of micro discussion genres (Santosa, Priyanto, Nuraeni, 2014). The discussion genre has a reading structure that begins with the Issue, continues with the Reasons, and closes with the Conclusion. The Issue is the part that shows the reader what topic will be discussed. The reason is the part describing the types of comments related to the discussed topic. The reasons given generally include those that support (Argument For) and those that oppose (*Argument Against*). Meanwhile, the Conclusion is the result of the comments made by the author, which generally

shows the author's tendency towards one of the comment groups. However, there is also the possibility that the author does not show partiality for certain reasons.

Amid the rapid flow of data from various sources in today's digital era, editorials can be used as a reference for readers in mastering issues currently of public concern. Informative and commensurate editorial also opens up a wide and expansive space for the growth of readers' understanding and empathy for what is happening around them or in other parts of the world. However, good editorial texts often do not support this fairly meaningful editorial position. The vast space available in cyberspace makes editorial reading very easy to find on reputable newspaper sites or news websites that are only known to a limited group. Online media managers are free to write their opinions about the latest issues being widely discussed, which often gives the impression that there is a war of opinion in the media. The war of opinion in the media formed through the war of comments in editorial reading will make readers continue to be doubtful.

The freedom to write opinions in the mass media, which is facilitated by the rise of online news websites, should not limit the media from providing comments correctly and politely. Submitting comments should be tried by referring to valid facts and minimizing individual egos that want to show that the author is right. It is appropriate that editorial writers, who generally know about the topic they are writing about, can explain their opinions by presenting various comments and facts that may not match their opinions. The choice of words should be tried by considering the existence of other parties because one person's freedom of expression should not violate the freedom of others. These things are important to pay attention to when preparing editorials.

The study of media reading, starting from news reading, editorials, or readers' messages, can be studied from various scientific viewpoints, for example, from the perspective of communication science and linguistics. In linguistic studies, several approaches can be used to study media reading, starting from the Appraisal approach, Critical Discourse Analysis, or Functional Systemic Linguistics. SFL helps researchers understand how these features contribute to how media texts are understood and interpreted and how they reflect the social and cultural contexts in which they are produced and consumed. The appraisal approach analyzes how media texts express evaluation, attitude, and emotion. This approach helps researchers comprehend how media texts influence public opinion and shape readers' attitudes and beliefs.

Functional Systemic Linguistics, or SFL, is this research's analysis tool. This research focuses on analyzing the assessment of the editorial text of Pangudarasa in the magazine regarding the news texts on Ferdy Sambo in the PS Editorial texts from October to December 2022. The researcher chose two editorial texts, *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran*. These texts are significant in understanding Ferdy Sambo's editorial assessment. SFL is used to pinpoint the linguistic characteristics of these texts and their role in shaping the meaning and interpretation of Ferdy Sambo's editorial assessment. This approach provides a detailed analysis of the attitudinal aspects used in the texts and how these features reflect the social and cultural contexts in which they were produced and consumed.

Several previous studies with the relevant topics have been conducted; among them are Ellyawati (2011) by title *Analisis Wacana Kritis Teks Berita Terbongkarnya Perlakuan Khusus Terpidana Suap Arthalyta Suryani in Online Media*. This research aims to analyze the coverage of the case which revealed preferential treatment to Arthalyta Suryani, a bribery convict detained in Pondok Bambu, written by two online media, *detikNews.com* and *Kompas.com*, by analyzing the media's

online assessment system and intertextuality. Based on the data analysis that has been carried out, the ideologies of the two media regarding this case can be seen. Ideology has a close relationship with the target market, namely readers. *detikNews.com* is a direct and short news site with an intelligent choice of vocabulary. It is related to the news item's genre, but this media lacks intertextuality. This makes the nature of the news superficial. On the other hand, *Kompas.com* has deep reach and strong intertextuality, which is suitable for someone who wants comprehensive information.

Pusparini et al. (2017) conducted the second paper, *Analisis Sistem Penilaian Berita Proses Eksekusi Bali Nine (Linguistics Systemic Functional Approach)*. This data was obtained in the news text, which revealed the Issue of the execution of the Bali Nine Duo, which was taken from *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Guardian Australia*, *The Jakarta Globe*, and *The Jakarta Post*. This research aims to describe the Appraisal system applied in news texts and to determine the position of journalists through their news texts and the influence of the Appraisal system on readers. The research results show that each newspaper has a different rating system pattern. All attitudes are applied in news texts, both positive and negative. Engagement is part of heterogloss. The use of heterogloss seems to place journalists in a neutral position, making it easier for readers to grasp the news message.

The next paper was conducted by Ilinda et al. (2016) entitled *Analisis Penerjemahan Ekspresi Solidaritas dan Keberpihakan dalam Teks Konferensi Pers dan Rilis Media Tentang Eksekusi Narapidana* (Appraisal theory approach). This study aims to Identify translation techniques for assessment tools and their impact on translation quality. Describe assessment tools that embody the values of solidarity and partiality in the texts of press conferences and media releases in English and their translations in Indonesian. Describe the participant's position based on the assessment theory framework and explain if the position is maintained, shifted, changed, removed, or added in the target text. Based on the data analysis that has been carried out, the results show that translation can cause interference or even distortion of the source text message.

Panggabean conducted the fourth paper (2016), which is entitled *Evaluasi Bahasa Editorial Menggunakan Kerangka Penilaian Oleh Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen*. This research aims to evaluate the language of written text in the form of editorials from a newspaper by paying attention to the attitude and positioning of the writing. The research results show patterns of assessment in daily editorial texts. In writing messages in editorial texts, many use language functions to strengthen or weaken the attitudes and positioning associated with the text.

Many researchers have researched Appraisal, but this research only focuses on novels (Dewi, 2015), state political speeches (Sukma, 2018), (Alvionita, 2018), (Rohmawati, 2016), advertising texts (Yunus, 2018), (Nugraheni, 2011), (Tiani et al., 2017), information media about tourism (Suryaningtyas et al., 2018), Application of assessment in teaching (Mustadi, 2010), evaluation of language and online media (Panggabean & Lestari, n.d.). Research on Appraisal language, especially in online media, has been carried out by several researchers such as (Nur & Hadi, 2016), (Pusparini et al., 2017), (Nazhira et al., 2016) and (Ellyawati, 2016) (Gunawan et al., 2016). al., 2019).

This research has a different study object from several previous studies that have been conducted. The editorial text of Pangudarasa in the weekly magazine Panjebar Semangat which is used as an object uses Javanese. This is a gap from previous research. The use of Javanese in

the editorial text shows its own uniqueness and distinctiveness, especially since the language used is East Javanese, which is straightforward and firm. This research aims to (1) identify appraisal devices found in the editorial text of Pangudarasa in the Javanese language magazine *Panjebar Semangat* in reporting on the Ferdy Sambo case entitled *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Tunrap Kejujuran* and (2) describe the perception of the author of the Pangudarasa editorial text in *Jawa Panjebar Semangat* magazine in the news texts on *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Tunrap Kejujuran*.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Functional Systemic Linguistics, or LSF, was first introduced by Halliday in 1985. LSF looks at language in terms of its purpose and how language is used in social life. Furthermore, LSF looks at how language meaning is used in various contexts (Gerot & Wignell, 1995). Halliday (1994) explains that the linguistic phenomenon that is usually analyzed is text. Text is not a grammatical unit like a clause or sentence and is not defined by length or shortness. Text is a grammatical unit related to sentences, where sentences are related to clauses, phrases, words, and so on.

Apart from looking at the language of a text from a linguistic perspective, LSF can also reveal the ideology behind a text. Hodge and Gunther (1993) stated that ideology is a structure of meaning that cannot be separated from social practice. Zalhairi et al. (2018) stated that in language studies, language use is understood to be ideological because it functions to persuade, convince, and even get rid of other people. This is in line with Van Dijk (1997) who states that language use cannot be separated from the values the speaker or writer understands. Assessments fall within the scope of the LSF, which focuses on evaluating language, attitudes and emotions. Judgment analysis is concerned with exploring the attitudes negotiated in the text. Regarding social relationships, attitudes are negotiated with readers or listeners by explaining how to express feelings towards other people or objects (Martin & Rose, 2007; Wiratno, 2018).

Language assessment theory or Appraisal is a part of LSF studies that focuses on evaluating language, attitudes, and emotions and how a text has interpersonal goals and problems (Martin & White, 2005). On the other hand, Appraisal can function as a tool for dissecting texts in critical discourse analysis, as stated by Fairclough (2001), namely, "the discussion of issues and problems in critical discourse analysis that will occupy the remainder of this introduction will be organized around a three-fold analytical framework. dimensions described above: text, discourse practices, and socio-cultural practices". Socio-cultural aspects are elements used in assessment analysis.

The assessment analysis in the Appraisal System includes three things: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. Appraisers are those who provide assessments. In this Pangudarasa editorial text, the resource person is the writer or editor with the label *Panjebar Semangat* magazine, while the person being assessed is the party who is the target of the assessment.

Attitude is one of the marking elements in Appraisal, which shows that a text can show a person's character or attitude. Engagement is a marker in Appraisal, which refers to the relationship between what someone says or writes and the meaning captured by the listener or reader. Graduation is a marker in Appraisal that shows a text's meaning level, namely increasing or decreasing meaning. Attitudes consist of three types, namely Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. Affect is one part of the attitude marker that explains how a speaker or writer conveys his emotions.

Affect is related to positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored? It can be interpreted that affection is an emotional response shown in the form of a verb. For example, English includes words such as *love*, *like*, *hate*, and *adore* and adjectives such as *happy* and *sad*.

As seen from social norms, assessment or judgment is part of the attitude marker about assessing someone's personality. Judgment relates to attitudes toward behavior, which we admire, criticize, praise, or condemn. This statement can be interpreted as an assessment as an evaluative response to the author or speaker. Appreciation is part of the attitude marker in assessing an object and product by paying attention to the principles of beauty and other social value systems. Appreciation involves evaluating semiotic and natural phenomena according to their value in a particular field. It can be concluded that appreciation refers to the assessment or use in dealing with a particular object or product.

"Graduation," within the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Appraisal Framework, plays an essential role in regulating the intensity of the expressed attitude, making it possible for the attitudes to be gradable from low to high. This dimension takes the tone scale of adjustments in expressing one's feelings or judgments about people or things from "miserable" to "very beautiful" or from "some" to "all. On the other hand, "Engagement" probes the sources of the attitudes and makes a difference between the singular (monogloss) and the plural (heterogloss) sources. Monogloss is the case whereby the assessment comes from the author or, in general, the speaker, with him giving his own one-sided outlook. Heterogloss, on the other hand, uses various procedures to include a multiplicity of viewpoints in the evaluative discourses. This will involve concession, projection, and modality techniques in weaving different levels of confidence or expectation or alternative perspectives into the evaluative discourse. Thus, The appraisal system appears to be a sophisticated tool of analysis for evaluative language across texts, revealing how attitudes are constructed, developed, and sourced in the text, in addition to disclosing the communicator's hidden biases, viewpoints, and objectives.

The closer the appraisal system is to the ideological frameworks, the more it strengthens its ideological significance with evaluative language and profoundly impacts the social ideology and action. On the other hand, other scholars like Fairclough (2020) and Van Dijk (1993) concentrate their arguments on the attention given to ideologies in light of social results and power relationships, whereby it is noted that most of the time, if not all, discourse reflects bias and thus leads to the distortion of reality. Machin and Van Leeuwen (2007) point out that such biases affect the authenticity of discourse and, in effect, express the pursuit of particular interests. This shows the critical role of the appraisal system in analyzing and interpreting the evaluative dimensions of language that convey its ability to reflect and mold ideological positions within society.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive qualitative. Content analysis is utilized to identify linguistic patterns in the editorial texts. The sample for this research is editorial texts related to Ferdy Sambo's reporting in the PS Editorial Texts from October 2022 to February 2023 and the researchers chose two editorial texts entitled *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Tunrap Kejujuran*. The data is in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that contain Appraisal. The data source was obtained from the online magazine *Panjebar Semangat*. The first

editorial text was dated October 23rd, 2022, whereas the second text was dated February 19th 2023. Data collection used to listen and note-taking techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015) by carefully reading and studying the editorial text in Panjebar Semangat magazine. Data analysis uses the referential equivalent method with determinants of language and non-language phenomena. The first step of analysis is to match words, phrases, clauses and sentences with the assessment tool. Next, it describes the attitude and assessment of the author of the editorial text entitled *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran*.

4. RESULTS

This research will be discussed in two significant parts: findings and discussion. The findings section will try to explain the appraisal tools contained in the editorial text of the Javanese magazine Panjebar Semangat entitled *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa* and *Ganjaran Murwat Kejujuran*.

and describe the ideology and alignments of the author of the editorial text Pangudarasa in the Panjebar Semangat magazine. The discussion section will explain the novelty and theoretical contribution of the findings.

4.1. Appraisal analysis on the editorial text of "Kasus Sambo isih Dawa"

Analysis of the editorial text of the first Sambo case news resulted in the finding of 69 attitudes data from 68 clauses. A total of 69 attitudes data were found, consisting of 34 positive (49%) and 35 negative (51%) attitudes. This means the editorial text "Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa" generally has a slightly negative nuance.

Table 1.1 Attitude in the text of "Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa"

Attitude																								Σ					
Affect				Judgement								Appreciation								Val									
				Social Esteem				Social Sanction				Reaction				Composition													
Inc	Hap	Sec	Sat	Nor	Cap	Ten	Ver	Pro	Imp	Qua	Bal	Cpl																	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	3	11	11	8	7	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	34	35
7				34								28																	
10%				49%								41%																	
69																								49%		51%			

Excerpt 1:

Mantan Kadiv Propam Polri Ferdy Sambo sing dianggep minangka Master Mind ing prekara iki dituntut ukuman saumure urip. (Former Head of the National Police's Propam Division, Ferdy Sambo, who is considered to be the mastermind behind this case, was sentenced to life imprisonment) (Att.Affect. (-).01-KSID)

Excerpt 2:

Wondene sisihane Sambo, Putri Candrawathi, sing disebut-sebut minangka sumbuning masalah, dituntut 8 taun. (Meanwhile, Sambo's wife, Putri Candrawathi, who was said to be the source of the problem, was sentenced to 8 years in prison.) (Att.Affect. (-).02-KSID)

The word "dituntut" or "prosecuted" in these two data shows the negative attitude described by journalists regarding the big mistakes of Sambo and Putri Candrawathi who are suspected of being the masterminds or in the murder of Richard Eliezer, a loyal aide whom Sambo considered his own family. In more detail, the evaluation composed in the text is dominated by judgment with 34 data (49%), followed by an appreciation with 28 data (41%), and finally, affect is only used seven times (10%). From findings like this, it is known that journalists want to focus the content of the text on assessing human character. In this case, those evaluated most often are Richard, Sambo, and Putri.

In addition, these attitudes are dominated by monogloss data with 44 data (62%) compared to heterogloss data with only 27 data (38%). This indicates that journalists are the dominant source of evaluation in the text. Choosing an evaluative strategy like this makes the text subjective because it can be said that personal judgments in the editorial text are prioritized to influence the reader's perception.

Tabel 1.2 Graduation in the text of “Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa”

Graduation												Σ	
Force								Focus					
								Soft				Shar	
Int		Met		Att		Swe							
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
8	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	4
17								2					
89%								11%				79%	21%
19						28%							

In terms of Graduation or amplification of evaluation, journalists only use the gradation type of intensifier 8 times. Even though it is not used too much in the text, the use of intensifier gradations is a strong gradation compared to other types so that the reader can know and feel it clearly. One example is:

Excerpt 3:

Sing banget diantun-antun (jalaran pamacane tuntutan kober ditundha seninggu), Richard Eliezer, dhestun dituntut 12 tahun. (Much anticipated (because the prosecution was postponed for a week), Richard Eliezer was prosecuted for 12 years. (Grad. Force.Intensifier.01-KSID).

The word "banget" or "really"/"intensely" in the sentence above is a form of intensifier that amplifies the journalist's positive affect and engagement towards Richard Elizer. Richard was evaluated positively seven times (+propriety) and negatively (-propriety) 2 times. This indicates that journalists tend to defend Richard. By utilizing positive propriety items, Richard is depicted as someone who has made amends for his mistakes by apologizing to Joshua's parents and becoming a justice collaborator. Apart from that, journalists also indirectly want to lead readers to think that the verdict demanded by Richard is unfair.

Furthermore, the overall evaluation of Sambo was negative, with 4 data points (3 -propriety and 1 -veracity). In this text, Sambo is described as an evil figure who was the mastermind in the case of

Joshua's murder. Apart from that, Sambo's efforts to cover up his actions were also touched upon by journalists, so Sambo was also portrayed as a manipulative figure. Meanwhile, Putri is also more negatively evaluated using the -capacity, -veracity, and -propriety tools. By utilizing these three judgment evaluation items, journalists give readers an idea that Putri is a figure who is inadequate, dishonest and evil.

Tabel 1.3 Engagement in the text of “Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa”

Engagement														Σ	
Heterogloss										Mono					
Projecting Source								Mod		Con					
Pc		Nsa		Pwc		Sq									
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
2	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	5	7	1	22	22	35	36
27										44					
38%										62%				49%	51%
71															

From table 1.3 we can see that the amount of monogloss data (62%) is greater than the amount of heterogloss data (38%). This shows that the journalist's voice is more prominent than external evaluation sources. As an easy example, the title of this editorial, namely " Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa" or "Sambo case" still has a long way to go" already shows that the journalist's personal opinion represents the media's ideology or bias towards this case.

In general, although the focus is mostly on the figures mentioned above, in this first editorial text the journalist closes with the message that the legal process regarding the Sambo case is still a long way off. This makes the atmosphere of the text tend to give an unsatisfactory impression to the reader. However, from a linguistic point of view, this follows the findings of evaluation language dominated by negative evaluations. Journalist Panjeban Semangat, through an editorial text entitled " Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa", wants to convey to the public that the ongoing case still has the potential to be complicated and unfair even though Richard has decided to become a justice collaborator. In other words, journalists want to remind you that having a justice collaborator will not guarantee that a case will be resolved quickly without supervision from many parties.

4.2. Appraisal analysis on the editorial text of "Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran"

4.2.1 Attitude

Analysis of the editorial text of the Ferdly Sambo case entitled *Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran* resulted in the finding of 55 attitudes data from 48 clauses. The total of 55 data was significantly dominated by 42 positive evaluations (78%), while there were only 12 negative evaluations (22%). In other words, the editorial text entitled *Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran* has a very positive nuance. This represents the public's reaction to the light sentence against Richard.

Tabel 2.1 Attitude in the text of “Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran”

Attitude																				Σ									
Affect				Judgement						Appreciation						Val													
				Social Esteem			Social Sanction			Reaction			Composition																
Inc	Hap	Sec	Sat	Nor	Cap	Ten	Ver	Pro	Imp	Qua	Bal	Cpl																	
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-										
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	11	8	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	10	0	43	12
5				31						19																			
9%				56%						35%																			
55																				78%	22%								

Similar to the first editorial text, this text focuses on assessing the main character. Richard and Sambo are still the top rated by journalists. Richard was evaluated positively 11 times (5 +normality, 1 +capacity, 1 +tenacity, 1 +veracity, and 3 +propriety). This time, unlike the first text, Richard is described as a lucky figure through the +normality item.

Excerpt 4:

"Nasibe Richard uga apik, ..." (Richard's luck was also good) (nor+, Judgement.01-GMTK)

Not only was he lucky because of the light sentence he received, journalists also described Richard as an ideal young man, at least in dealing with this case. Apart from that, using a combination of capacity, tenacity, and veracity, until propriety becomes complete is already a perfect compliment given by enthusiastic Panjekar journalists to Richard. With a complete judgment evaluation like that, Richard is described as a young man who is lucky, strong, honest, heroic and obeys the law. In more detail, the evaluation composed in the second text is dominated by judgment with 31 data (56%), followed by appreciation with 19 data (35%), and finally affect is only used five times (9%). In contrast, Sambo received an evaluation. negative as many as 7 data (-propriety) becomes an increasingly trapped figure, portrayed strongly as a bad person.

Excerpt 5:

"Tilas kadiv Propam Polri Ferdy Sambo mesthi duwe sewu cara kanggo lincat saka tanggung jawab. (Former Head of Propam Division Ferdy Sambo must have a thousand ways to avoid responsibility.) (pro-, Judgement.02-GMTK).

This image by journalists is also strengthened by the metaphor of "earth and sky" (bal-.GMTK.03) which compares the positions of Sambo and Richard. Richard, who has a much lower rank than Sambo, is able to set an example as an ideal police figure. Apart from being a compliment to Richard, journalists like him also embarrassed Sambo in the eyes of the public.

Besides these two focuses, journalists also paid particular attention to the word "kejujuran" or "honesty" which received appreciation + evaluation 5 times. This means that apart from assessing Richard and Sambo, journalists also want to give a moral message to society about the importance of honesty. At the close of the text, the journalist briefly touched on the police leadership's correct decision to keep Richard as a member of the police.

The evaluation in the text is dominated by monogloss data, namely 47 data (85%), compared to heterogloss data, which only has 8 data (15%). Similar to the first text, this editorial text has a journalist as the dominant evaluator. Even in terms of gradation, journalists also tend to use intensifiers to emphasize their assessment of the Issue being discussed.

4.2.2 Graduation

Analysis of graduations in the editorial text "*Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran*" in Panjebar Semangat resulted in 16 (30%) graduation data from 55 attitude data. These findings were dominated by force with 15 data (94%), while focus only appeared once (6%). In addition, the evaluation language in the news text was modified by a gradation of positive evaluation for 13 data (81%). Meanwhile, graduations of negative evaluation were found in 3 data (19%).

Tabel 2.2 Graduation in the text of "Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran"

Graduation												Σ	
Force								Focus					
								Soft		Shar			
Int		Met		Att		Swe							
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
10	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	3
15								1					
94%								6%				81%	19%
16						30%							

From the graduation table, it can be seen that the most common type of evaluation graduation is the intensifier type. This type of Graduation is a form of gradation manifested in a lexicon explaining evaluation items. The following explains examples of graduation findings in news texts.

Excerpt 6

Vonis tumrap mudha taruna asal manado kuwi paling entheng ... (The sentence against the young man from Manado was the lightest ...) (int+.graduation.GMTK.)

In this example, the evaluative lexicon "entheng" or 'light' is a form of reaction:impact evaluation, a type of appreciation representing a positive reaction/like. Then, the evaluation gets a high gradation using the "most" intensifier. With findings like this, journalists want to emphasize that the news about the judge's decision to give Richard the lightest sentence is enjoyable information for the public. Journalists in this case negotiate such evaluations to support the integrity of the editorial text which has a very positive nuance. Forms like this in the texts studied are the dominant graduations, this shows that journalists emphasize explicit evaluations to make them easier for readers to understand.

4.2.3 Engagement

The results of the engagement analysis on the news text "*Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran*" in Panjebar Semangat showed the findings of 55 data. As mentioned in the attitude findings

section, the source aspect of this evaluation was dominated by monogloss for 47 data (85%), while the heterogloss viewpoint was only used by journalists eight times (15%).

Tabel 2.3 Engagement in the text of “Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran”

Engagement														Σ			
Heterogloss												Mono					
Projecting Source								Mod		Con							
Pc		Nsa		Pwc		Sq											
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36	11	43	12		
8												47					
15%												85%		78%		22%	
55																	

Monogloss is a technique for delivering a one-voice evaluation. In other words, the evaluation conveyed in monogloss is the direct opinion of the author, in this case the journalist Panjekar Semangat. With the findings being significantly dominated by the monogloss aspect as seen in the table, it can be seen that journalists use a subjective point of view in conveying the evaluation in the editorial text entitled "Reward Murwat Tumrap Honesty". The following is an example of data that represents the use of the monogloss feature.

Excerpt 7:

Kejujuran mau wekasan nggawa Eliezer methik wohe. (This honesty finally led Eliezer to reap the fruits of his honesty.) (+mon. engagement. GMTK.)

In this data, it can be seen that journalists do not use heterogloss items, for instance, with quotes, thus indicating the implementation of monogloss evaluation. Evaluations like this are often found in the editorial text and are also linguistic evidence that the journalist deliberately composed the editorial text using the point of view of one voice, namely the journalist himself who represents Panjekar Semangat. On the other hand, the heterogloss presentation of evaluation is rarely used in the editorial text. This finding shows that journalists prioritize negotiating values persuasively rather than objectively. This was a choice made by the *Panjekar Semangat* editorial team, which was adapted to the media's ideology. From an interpersonal metafunction perspective, a phenomenon like this is a form of negotiation by journalists trying to get their readers to agree with the values conveyed in the text. In this case, the value conveyed is related to the judge's decision to give Richard Eliezer a light sentence. In the journalist's view, this represents and fulfills society's expectations.

5. DISCUSSION

The findings from the analysis of the editorial texts in the PS Javanese magazine reveal that the appraisal tools used in the texts are dominated by judgment, followed by appreciation and affect. Specifically, the texts focus on assessing human character, with Richard, Sambo, and Putri being the most evaluated figures. News can be used as a tool for social control, and the use of judgment helps reinforce specific values and beliefs in society. By evaluating human character, the news texts criticize certain behaviors or actions shaping public opinion and influencing social norms,

present certain groups or individuals as more authoritative or trustworthy than others, reinforcing existing power relations, and bring these cultural values in the form of certain attitudes and opinions as more valid or acceptable than others (Jing & Lihuan, 2021; Read & Carroll, 2012). The use of judgment in news texts can vary across different cultures or regions due to differences in societal values, norms, and the political, economic, and social context of each region (Cong, et. al., 2022; Hashemi & Mahdavi-rad, 2023; Khoo & Nourbakhsh, 2012). For example, in cultures that place a high value on collective harmony and social cohesion like Javanese culture, the news texts analyzed prove judgment contribution to emphasize the importance of unity and cooperation in addressing societal issues.

In contrast, cultures that emphasize individualism and personal achievement may focus on judgment to highlight the importance of individual responsibility and success. Besides, the way judgment is expressed can also be influenced by a region's political, economic, and social context. For instance, Indonesia, a nation with a strong emphasis on democracy, news texts use judgment to promote democratic values and practices. In contrast, in regions with authoritarian governance, news texts may use judgment to reinforce the values and norms of the authoritarian regime.

The evaluations are dominated by monogloss data, indicating that journalists are the dominant source of evaluations in the texts. It reflects the significant influence of the journalists' perspectives, subjectivities and biases on the evaluations conveyed in the news (Cahyono, et. al., 2021; Novita, 2019; Xu & Liang, 2023). This monogloss dominance is not just about the presence of a single voice but also about the way this voice shapes the appraisal systems used in news texts. The implications of monogloss in news text can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, a monoglossic style can help to reinforce certain values and beliefs in society, as seen in the example of news texts using judgment to criticize certain behaviors or actions of law enforcers. On the other hand, high usage of the subjectivity engagement monogloss in news sources can lead to the spread of propaganda or misinformation, as the news source's perspective may be presented as the only valid, as 'given', as 'natural', as 'commonsense' or at least as uncontested (Liu, 2018; White, 1998).

The use of intensifiers for graduation is a strong form of evaluation that the reader can clearly feel. It contributes to the subjectivity of news texts about Sambo case by expressing the author's or speaker's attitude toward the subject matter, highlighting the importance of an issue, and influencing the reader's perception of the event or Issue being reported (Burgers & de Graaf, 2013). Intensifiers help the author express their subjective attitude to objects and phenomena and contribute to the formation of desired emotions and assessments in the reader (Labedeva, 2021). Therefore, the use of intensifiers can also contribute to the persuasive nature of news texts, as they can bolster arguments or emphasize certain points. However, overusing intensifiers can also weaken prose and may be perceived as signaling overcompensation for a weak argument.

6. CONCLUSION

The results of the Appraisal analysis on the editorial text of *Kasus Sambo Isih Dawa and Ganjaran Murwat Tumrap Kejujuran* produced findings in the first text: 69 attitudes data from 68 clauses. A sum of 69 perspectives information were found, comprising of 33 uplifting outlooks (48%) and 36 negative mentalities (52%). Moreover, these perspectives are

overwhelmed by monogloss information with 44 information (64%) contrasted with heterogloss information with just 25 information (36%). Regarding assessment intensification, writers utilized the intensifier degree type multiple times. Even though they are not used a lot in the text, intensifier gradations are strong compared to other types, so the reader can clearly understand and feel them. The second text, on the other hand, contained 55 attitudes data from 48 clauses. The completion of 55 information was essentially overwhelmed by sure assessments of 43 pieces of information (78%), while there were just 12 negative assessments (22%). This editorial could be interpreted as expressing the public's reaction to Richard's light sentence decision and having a very positive nuance. The assessment in the text is overwhelmed by monogloss information, precisely 47 information (85%).

This article's literary substance makes writers the prevailing evaluators. Journalists also frequently employ intensifiers in terms of gradation to amplify or bolster the editorial attitude toward reporting on this case. The strength of monogloss in the article's literary substance is etymological evidence that the columnist purposely made the publication message utilizing the element of perspective on one voice that addresses the voice of the Article Leading body of *Panjebar Semangat* Magazine. From a relational metafunction point of view, a peculiarity like this is a type of discussion with the guide of columnists endeavoring to get their perusers to concur and feel in agreement with the qualities conveyed in the text. Amidst the rapid float along with spread of data and records from a scope of sources in present-day computerized time, publications can be utilized as a kind of perspective for perusers in acquiring information on current issues. Editorial readings can provide readers with examples of opinions and feedback that can inspire them to respond appropriately to a variety of issues.

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