

# MOOD TYPE AND APPRAISAL REALIZED IN THE ONLINE JAKARTA POST EDITORIAL ISSUED ON MARCH 12<sup>TH</sup>, 2018 “VOTERS NEED MORE CANDIDATES”

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## ABSTRACT

This research attempt to investigate an editorial text of the online Jakarta Post entitled “*Voters Need More Candidates*” Issued on March 12th, 2018 with two research questions, i.e. (1) What kinds of mood system are realized in the text of “*Voters need more candidates*”? (2) What kinds of author’s attitude, engagement and graduation are reflected in the text? This research used qualitative research tradition Method. This research found out that the type of mood mostly used in editorial text entitled *Voter Need More Candidates* is declarative. The lexical of appraisal system are Judgment-Attitude (9%) and Appreciation Attitude (91); Mono-glossic-Engagement (36.84%), Dialogic Contraction-Engagement (15.79%) and Dialogic Expansion-Engagement (47.37%); Force-Graduation (100%).

**Key words:** *Mood Type, Appraisal System, Attitude, Engagement, Graduation*

## 1 BACKGROUND

Associated to Indonesia presidential vote of 2019, the Newspaper has the major function to address the information. Getting nearer to the election we got extensive news or articles of opinion. The journalist investigated, critiqued, and advised the candidate or wrote about the Indonesia government system. As a result, it triggered the reader to the attitude of the journalist of the newspapers which influenced public opinion. In short, the paper is a resource of information.

In this case journalist is important writer to positioning the reader in certain position. One of newspaper columns that facilitated journalist to giving opinion about certain issue is editorial. Reah (2002) states that the editorial column is a significant article in a newspaper, that declares the editor’s opinion about an item of news or an issue. Schaffer et al, (2009) add that three of the most common purposes of editorials are explaining, evaluating, and persuading the readers.

The writer decided to analyze an editorial text of the online Jakarta Post because the paper is representative of English writing of Indonesians in an international community about politics, culture, economic, etc. Moreover, Indonesia held presidential election in 2019. Consequently, Indonesians will focus on political dynamics in this country.

Previous studied on interpersonal meaning and appraisal system have been done by some researchers who are interested in functional grammar framework. Soepriatmadji & Vidhiasi (2011) conducted a research on “*Appraisal System Recognized in The Jakarta Post's Editorial “The Asian Cage” On July 20th, 2011*”. They found out that the editorial text displays appraisal devices in different percentages *Affect-Attitude* (3.03%), *Judgment-Attitude* (45.45%) and *Appreciation-Attitude* (51.52%); *Mono-glossic-Engagement* (0%), *Dialogic Contraction-Engagement* (58.3%) and *Dialogic Expansion-Engagement* (41.7%); *Force-Graduation* (97.8%) and *Focus-Graduation* (2.2%).

Sutomo (2014) did a study on “*Interpersonal Meaning Realized in Online News Text of The Bali Times*”. There are four components found in the data, they are mood system, modal Auxiliary, personal pronoun, and tense shift. All the subjects are non-interactants (100%) and positive polarity (96.9%). Modal Auxiliaries used are *will* (used five time), *can* and *could* (used five time). Some of the events occurred in past tense and the present tense

This research is different from the previous researches. First, this research uses different data. Second this research combines interpersonal meaning and Interpersonal Meaning (Halliday, 2014; Eggins, 2004; Martin, 2001) and appraisal theory proposed by Martin & White (2005). This article conducted to find out mood type of the text and the author’s attitude, engagement and graduation which are reflected in the text.

## 2 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Newspaper loads many kinds of news article, for instance news, feature, opinion, etc. Ishwara (2016) divides news in two types as follow: Event-centered news (waiting event, incident, happening, affair, and phenomenon), and Process-centered news (Opinion Columns: Editorial, Articles, and News Letters). Event-centered news is kind of news that reported by

journalist based on event. Whereas, Process-centered news is kind of news that written by journalist based on opinion or critical about interesting issue.

The improvement of technology is impact to newspaper corporate. It is stand out at the news media presentation (printed, broadcast, and online). This situation appearing various argument or debate of academic society/scholar that interested in media improvement. Generally, the newspaper corporate publishes their paper through printed newspaper and online newspaper. The newspaper corporate also take a part making opinion in certain issue. For instance, talking about point of view of the media to conflict, war, national politics, human right, independent media etc. According to Reah (2002:46), editorial is as the place where the reader expects to find an overt comment on the news of the day.

## 2.1 Systemic Functional Grammar

In this theory, there are two important ideas that state. first, make accepted the unit of analysis of the text. The second, it is explaining the three fundamental concepts of the meaning of the clause. Halliday (2014) claim that the clause has metafunction meaning. They are ideational meaning. Interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is construing a model of experience and the correspondent in the clause is the clause as representation. Interpersonal meaning is enacting of social relationship and the clause states are as an exchange, and the last one is textual meaning. It specified how creating relevance to context.

## 2.2 Interpersonal meaning (Halliday, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Martin, 2001)

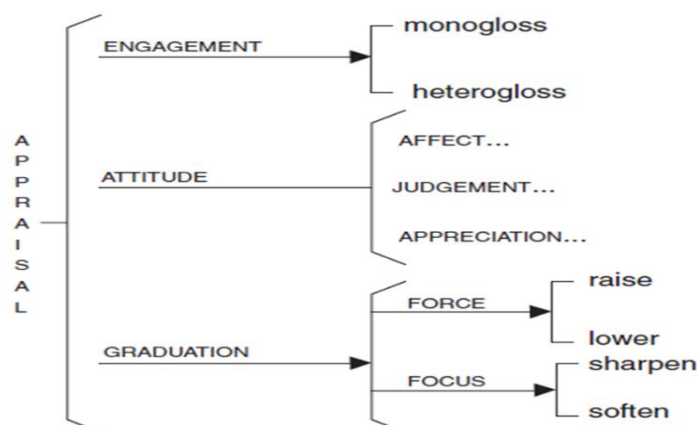
Interpersonal meaning simple can divine as interaction or communication or exchange. We tell other people things for a purpose: we may want to influence their attitudes or behavior, or to provide information that we know they do not have, or to explain our own attitudes or behavior, or to get them to provide us with information, and so on. According to Thompson (2014) Three of these basic functions are closely associated with particular grammatical tructures: statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clauses; questions by interrogative clauses; and commands by imperative clauses

### 2.3 Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory is part of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). This theory focus evaluation feeling, character and values of the writer. According to Thompson (2014) appraisal is model set out in Martin and White (2005), moreover it is aims to systematize a varied set of linguistic resources that speakers and writers. Martin and Rose (2003:22) state that appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning and appraisal as a tool to negotiate our social relationship. In short, appraisal is evolution of interpersonal metafunction of systemic functional grammar.

Xinghua and Thompson (2009) state that ATTITUDE is the main subsystem in appraisal. Attitude is there are three part of sub-categories system: Affect (analysis about peoples feeling), Judgement (refer to evaluate people characters), and Appreciation (evaluate value of thing). Graduation and engagement are the last sub-system of appraisal system. Graduation regarding to gradable meaning of the word. It divides to two kind of recourse i.e. Force and Focus. Engagement concerning monogloss and hetero-gloss (projection, modality, and concession).

Alvin (2019) stated that “Appraisal analysis, there is no need to first divide up the text into ranking clauses. The unit of analysis here is not the ranking clause, but the entire text. Any word, word group, or part of a word group can be singled out as an example of appraisal. Analysis of appraisal is essentially interpretive, and the same text can be analyzed very differently by different people”.



### 3 METHOD

The research tradition employed in this article is qualitative research. Qualitative research is to exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups to describe a social or human problem (Creswell, 2007). The editorial text took from the online Jakarta Post issued in March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018. To gathering the data the writer browsing, visiting, downloading and breaks down the text into clause for the sake of analysis. After segmented the data. The writer reading the segmented units of analysis, identifying the sentences Classifying/Categorizing the sentences, tabulating the categorized sentences which and interpreting of the findings based on interpersonal theory and appraisal system.

### 4 FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION

#### 4.1 Mood Type

The mood type found in the text are presented below:

Table 1: Mood Type

Mood type	Speech Function	Modal Element	F	%
Declarative	Statement	S + F	35	100%
Imperative	Commands	S + F	0	0%
Interrogative	Question	F + S / WH + F	0	0%
Modulated Interrogative	Offer		0	0%
Total			35	100%

In editorial article entitled *Voters Need More Candidates*, all clauses are declarative clauses. In systemic functional grammar theory, declarative clause is part of speech that functions to give information. As stated by Halliday (2004), that statement is part of the sub-system of proposition. It is means declarative clause enables writer or speaker to exchange information.

As a result, the article was used by author of editorial to spread their opinion on a special issue, in the presidential election in the society. The writer expressed their position

regarding the presidential candidates of Indonesia and democracy system which have been implemented in to previous periods. And also, the author compared the Indonesian government system with other country to decide their president (i.e. China and Egypt). The author believes that if there were more president candidates, the tension will be reduced.

#### 4.2 Appraisal system

Appraisal is one of the ways a speaker positions his/her audience. The choice of lexicogrammatical pattern influences the audience’s personal respond to text message. However, the colour or flavour of the text is a very strong, the audience may interpret the text as being very emotional or critical, so lexicogrammar resource for creating and interpreting appraisal and attitude are important tools in our exploration of text (Butt *et all*, 2001. P. 120)

Effective speakers and writers are able to spread appraisal meaning across a whole text so that the audience is drawn to a particular point of view or interpretation of the content which seems natural (Butt *et all*, 2001. P. 121).

In the following, the writer presents the appraisal system found in the text.

##### 4.2.1 Engagement

Engagement deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinion in discourse (Martin & White, 2004, p. 35). The two types of engagement are heteroglossia (other voice) and Monoglossia (single voice) where the source is simply the author. The results of the analysis in terms of engagement, are set out below:

Table 4. 1 Engagement

Appraisal System		Sub- System	F	%
Engagement	Hetero-glossic	Dialogic Contraction	3	15.79%
		Dialogic Expansion	9	47.37%
	Mono-glossic		7	36.84%
Total			19	100%

Engagement discusses about how the sound source originates. Based on this study, it was found that heteroglossic had the highest percentage of monoglossic, which was 65%.

Thus, it can be understood that the authors make this article use only the second source of sound both dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. This means that the editorial writer used monoglossia.

#### Examples

No	Mono-glossic
1	Free competition among candidates is the cornerstone of democracy.
2	<u>Many</u> , especially in an authoritarian regime or quasidemocracy, find this basic principle of democracy problematic.

No	Hetero-glossic Expansion
1	The widelyshared assumption is that democracy works like a market system in which more options for voters means they get the best <u>possible</u> candidate to run the government.
2	China decided to do away with competition among members of the elite and abolished the presidential term limit, handing over power to President Xi Jinping, probably for the next three decades.

No	Hetero-glossic Contraction
1	In Egypt, with no credible opponents working to challenge him in the election, a victory for current President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi is all <u>but</u> assured.
2	In fact, in the inaugural direct presidential election in 2004, voters cast their ballots twice as no presidential ticket won the majority of the vote in the first round.

#### 4.2.2 Attitude

Appraisal resources include lexical items for judging people's behaviour in terms of *social esteem* and *social sanction*. The results of the analysis in terms of attitude are set out below:

Table 4. 2 Attitude

Appraisal System	Sub-system	F	%
Attitude	Affect	0	0%
	Judgment	1	9%
	Appreciation	10	91%
TOTAL		11	100%

Table 4.9 states that appreciation shows the highest percentage of the other two subsystems. This states that the author gives more assessment of democracy and presidential elections when expressing feelings and evaluating the character of the presidential candidate.

#### 4.2.2.1 Judgement

The results of the analysis in terms of judgement are set out below:

Table 4. 3 Judgement

Judgement	F	%
Positive	0	0%
Negative	1	100%
Total	1	100%

The table above explains how much judgement was submitted in the editorial text. There are two kinds of Judgement, namely positive and negative. The table states there is only one type of judgement given by the author, it is a negative judgement.

Example:

No	Negative Judgement
1	In Egypt, with no credible opponents working to challenge him in the election, a victory for current President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi is all <u>but</u> assured.

The type of sentence above expresses the judgment given by editorial writer. Lexical items that refer to negative judgment are *no credible opponents*. Actually, it is difficult to say that the lexical item is judgment or application.

#### 4.2.2.2 Appreciation

The results of the analysis in terms of appreciation are set out in below:

Table 4. 4 Appreciation

Appreciation	F	%
Positive	4	40%
Negative	6	60%
Total	10	100%



The table above explain two types of appreciation, there are two kinds of appreciation (i.e. positive and negative). Founded eleven items that expressed by appreciation, there were six negative appreciations so that the percentage reaching 60% and the rest were positive appreciation which were 4 items with a percentage of 40%. From the findings above it can be concluded that the editorial writer is more likely to use a negative appreciation to deliver the idea. This means that something is not good from the writer's point of view. The negative appreciation gives the reader understanding the problem have been done.

Examples:

No	Positive appreciation
1	Free competition among candidates is the cornerstone of democracy.
2	The widely shared assumption is that democracy works like a market system in which more options for voters means they get the best <u>possible</u> candidate to run the government.
3	In the past two decades, Indonesia has seen competitive presidential elections with multiple candidates being nominated by coalitions of political parties.

In the clause above is containing positive appreciation can be understood through the selection of lexical items. In the first clause there is the word “*cornerstone*”. The word explains the positive appreciation of the writer. The word *cornerstone* symbolizes something strong and fundamental. On the other hand, the editorial article writer would say that free competition among candidates is recognized as the foundation of democracy. If there is fraud among candidates who are competing, the elected leader is likely to raise problems in government and disturb the stability of a country.

In the second clause the word that refers to positive appreciation is *best*. This word means that the best leaders will be produced if there are many candidates who will be chosen by the voters.

In the third clause, writer expressed positive appreciation for the presidential election at two decades earlier. The author uses lexical “*competitive*” to describe the presidential election which is followed by more than two candidates.

No	Negative Appreciation
1	Politics after the 2014 election have been polarizing because we have only had two candidates, while the presence of a third candidate could <u>certainly</u> defuse the tension.
2	<u>Many</u> , especially in an authoritarian regime or quasidemocracy, find this basic principle of democracy problematic.
3	China decided to do away with competition among members of the elite and abolished the presidential term limit, handing over power to President Xi Jinping, probably for the next three decades.

The sentences above expresses the negative appreciation of the editorial writer. Lexical items that express negative appreciation are polarizing, authoritarian, quasi democratic, problematic and elite. In the first clause the use of the word polarizing means that in the community there have been disputes and conflicts in which supporters of the two presidential candidates in 2014.

#### 4.2.3 Graduation

Graduation attend to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred (Martin & White, 2004). The finding of graduation as follow:

Table 4. 5 Graduation

Graduation	Sub -System	F	%
Force	Low	6	43%
	High	8	57%
Focus	Sharpen	0	0%
	Soften	0	%
Total		14	100%

The table above is the graduation item that found in the text. Graduation is divided into two namely force and focus. The number of Lexical items found in the editorial text is 14 lexical items. The distribution of lexical items is in force only. There are 6 lexical items that refer to low force and 8 lexical items that refer to high force. The lexical findings above can be concluded that the editorial writer uses only sub-system force rather than sub-system focus.

Examples:

No	Force
1	In recent months, there have been talks about the <u>possibility</u> of having a sole ticket for the 2019 presidential election.
2	Cynics may say this axis, which the Dems plan to set up with the National Awakening Party (PKB) and the National Mandate Party (PAN), will only serve as a bargaining chip in the event of post-election coalition talks, <u>however</u> , any effort to prevent the incumbent from scoring a guaranteed victory is worth supporting.

The examples of sentences above is refer to graduation. The lexical item that refer to graduation is modality. Lexical items that refer to modality are possibility, may, possible, and will. It has been said before that modality is a system which leaves the writer position between yes or no. lexical modality selection states the author's intensity of the message delivered to the readers.

## 5 CONCLUSION

The type of mood found in the editorial text is declarative. There were 35 clauses (100%). It means that the editorial writer used commodity exchange of information. The editorial writer used declarative clauses to give information and evaluation to the readers.

The appraisal systems realized in the editorial text entitled *Voters Need More Candidates* are engagement, attitude, and graduation. There were 19 lexical of engagement, consisting of hetero-glossic and mono-glossic. There were 12 lexical of hetero-glossic: 3 Hetero-glossic Contraction (15.79%) and 9 hetero-glossic expansion (47.37%) And there were 7 lexical of mono-glossic (36.84%). The graduation consisted of 14 lexical of Force (100). The system of attitude consisted of 11 lexical of affect, judgement, and appreciation. The attitude system of affect was not found in the text (0%), the attitude system of judgement appearance once (9%), and the attitude system of appreciation consisted of ten lexical (91%). That statistic shows us that the writer of editorial mostly used engagement are hetero-glossic, attitude mostly use is appreciation, and graduation mostly used is force.

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