



## Analysis of Appraisal System in News Text “Berebut Vaksin”: A Study of Systemic Functional of Linguistic (Analisis Sistem Apraisal dalam Berita “Berebut Vaksin”: Kajian Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional)

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to describe the type, form, influence, and reasons for the attitude used in the news text. This qualitative descriptive research data comes from the news text on medcom.id entitled "Scrambling for Vaccines." The analysis results show that there are three types of attitudes: affection, judgment, and appreciation. Appraisal items in news texts are classified into several forms of attitude: epithets, attributes, circumstances, modal adjuncts, words, and phrases. This attitude affects the subjectivity of the writer. Furthermore, the analysis results explain that the news writers try to give a fair opinion based on their views, perspectives of informants, and other news regarding the distribution of vaccines. It identifies many forms of negative appreciation and judgment. News writers tend to negatively view vaccine manufacturers, countries globally, the global population, and Indonesian citizens.*

#### Keywords:

appraisal system

Systemic Functional of

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis, bentuk, pengaruh, dan alasan *attitude* yang digunakan dalam teks berita. Data penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini berasal dari teks berita di medcom.id yang berjudul “Berebut Vaksin”. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis *attitude*: afeksi, penilaian, dan apresiasi. Item apraisal dalam teks berita diklasifikasikan ke dalam beberapa bentuk sikap: epitet, atribut, keadaan, modal adjunct, kata, dan frase. *Attitude* ini memengaruhi subjektivitas penulis. Selanjutnya, hasil analisis menjelaskan bahwa penulis berita berusaha untuk memberikan pendapat yang adil, berdasarkan pandangan diri, perspektif informan, dan berita lainnya mengenai pendistribusian vaksin. Hal ini mengidentifikasi banyak bentuk apresiasi negatif dan penilaian. Penulis berita cenderung memiliki pandangan negatif terhadap produsen vaksin, negara di dunia, populasi global, dan warga negara Indonesia.

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## INTRODUCTION

The tension is getting higher concerning the recent explosion of COVID-19 cases in several parts of the world. Vaccines for COVID-19 have been available for the public. The government has started many vaccination programs to stop the spread of the Coronavirus infection, thus diminishing the number of COVID-19



cases that are still soaring to date. Vaccine supplies arriving in Indonesia these days have given fresh impetus to the country as many countries scramble for the limited vaccine stocks. As a result, many countries are scrambling for vaccine supplies. The Economist has even noticed such an issue reported in the 30th January 2021 edition of the magazine that highlights the gloomy situation in the EU due to the fight over the vaccine. Only 2% of the population in the EU has been vaccinated; the number is smaller compared to the US and the UK, with 7% and 11% vaccinated population, respectively.

An online news media, Medcom, in its Pillar column on the 3rd of February 2021, discusses the COVID-19 vaccine procurement in several countries (Kohar, 2021). The column writer tried to examine the controversy from two sides: the government as the vaccine providers and the two different public views regarding vaccines (pro and contra). On that ground, the present work is devoted to exploring the news text by Medcom highlighting the Corona vaccines controversy; the analysis relied on the system of appraisal framework.

The system of appraisal is a multi-dimensional tools to express the expressions of attitude, graduation, and engagement (Hood, 2010). In analyzing discourse for appraisal, the focus is on inter-personal meaning, understanding that other metafunctions will also need to be addressed as patterns of interpersonal meaning is explored. The three appraisal domains; attitude, graduation, and engagement, are semantic systems that describes the semantic choices domains. As Eggins (2004) explains, “each system in a system network represents a point at which a choice has to be made.”

Appraisal system research has been extensively conducted, among which is a research by Wijayanti (2020) studies the editorial texts of Pangudarasa in *Penjebar Semangat* magazine. Based on the research data, appraisal systems in the magazine were mostly appreciation, and the writer tends to support the decision of the State-owned Enterprises Minister, Erick Thohir, in dealing with the case of Garuda Airlines. Such a finding is reinforced by using language that persuades people to give their judgment against a particular matter. In this case, the writer of Pangudarasa tended to bring sensitive issues or problems in society that aroused significant concerns.

Research on appraisal systems has also been carried out by Suryaningtyas et al. (2019); they applied the appraisal framework in examining a translation of a tourism promotional material. Their research suggests that improvement translation outputs can be maximized using a process and product-oriented translation approach. In this process, the appraisal framework plays a central role in providing evaluations of the translated texts in a systemic functional linguistic-based translation.

The appraisal framework can also be applied in examining the aspect of attitude in comments of *Lambe Turah*, an Instagram account (Nur & Hadi, 2016). The research revealed that the aspect of attitude tended to be represented by the affect forms. In the present work, the object of the research is different from the previous studies mentioned above. The research focused on examining a news text from an online media, Medcom.id. It is aimed at identifying the appraisal devices within the news text. Also examined in this study are the types of the appraisal system and the reasons underpinning the use of such a system.



## METHOD

This study was library research. The linguistics data were analysed from March to July 2021. The present study employed a descriptive method, where the data were retrieved from a news text from Medcom.id published on 3rd of February 2021. Furthermore, SFL theory was applied in the present work. The analysis of news text relied on the appraisal system.

In this research, the analysis focused on news about vaccine procurement in Indonesia. Methods in collecting the data containing the appraisal systems, including affect, judgment, appreciation, and evaluative resources, were collected using the content analysis method by Sudaryanto (2015). Excerpts from the news containing the appraisal systems mentioned previously were noted and coded based on the clause, appraisal domain, and the sub-types of appraisals.

Clauses were the analysis unit in the present study. According to Martin and Rose (2007), from the grammatical perspective, the clause is a structure of words and word groups, but from semantic perspective, the clause constructs an activity involving people and things. Another scholar, Suherman, (2008), opines that clause are the central part of grammatical meaning with a pattern similar to the lower unit, i.e., phrases or words. These data were further analyzed using a referential identity method. The analysis began by matching the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences with the appraisal resources. The data obtained were analyzed by identifying the appraisal items in each clause. Initially, each text was divided into its clauses. Then, the clauses containing appraisal items were classified into the appropriate kind of appraisal items. After that, each appraisal item found was described and the meaning behind was interpreted. The last, concluding. Following this step was the description of the assessment of the news writer regarding the scrambling of the vaccine.

All of the analysis steps above were performed in a qualitative descriptive manner. The categorization of the data based on the appraisal resources employed a technique proposed by Martin and Rose (2007). This technique comprises three evaluative domains: (1) attitude--related to the assessment on objects (appreciation), persons' characters (judgment), and persons' feelings (affect); (2) graduation--related to the degree of assessment with which the feeling of oneself to other people or objects is scaled, and; (3) engagement--related to the resources of assessment, either single source (monoglossia) or more than one sources (heteroglossia). Macken-Horarik and Isaac (2014) emphasize that appraisal has several vantages as well as challenges for linguists. It allows us to apprehend emotional, ethical, and aesthetic aspects of evaluation (attitude); it makes space for adjustment of amplitude and precision of attitudes (graduation); and it also enables us to explore not just one source of evaluation but the meaning within and across texts (engagement).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of appraisal is correlated with the exploration of attitude negotiated in the texts. Appraisal theory comprises three evaluative domains: (1) attitude--related to the assessment on objects (appreciation), persons' characters (judgment), and persons' feelings (affect); (2) graduation--related to the degree of assessment with which the feeling of oneself to other people or objects is scaled, and; (3) engagement--related to the resources of assessment, either single source (monoglossia) or more than one sources (heteroglossia) (Martin & Rose, 2007).



Provided in each sub-section below is the discussion of each sub-types of appraisal system found in the news text.

#### Attitude

The focus of the attitude analysis encompassed appreciation, judgment, and affect. Below is the table displaying the number of data indicating the attitude resource.

Table 1. Number of Data Containing Attitude

Attitude		Occurrence Frequency	Percentage
Affect	Positive	9	9.2%
	Negative	26	24.7%
Judgment	Positive	8	8.2%
	Negative	14	14.4%
Appreciation	Positive	9	9.2%
	Negative	31	31.9%

The above Table 1 reveals that the news text contains all sub-types of attitude, viz. affect, judgment, and appreciation, in both positive and negative forms. Objects (in this case, the vaccine, vaccine production, countries in the world, coronavirus, people around the world, and Indonesia) have the highest percentage compared to other assessed aspects. The assessment is negative, as seen from the negative appreciation (31 data) occurrence, placing it in the top list of the overall data. A high percentage of occurrences are also seen in negative judgment with 14 data. The author has negative views regarding the objects and characters involved in the news. Such also applies to the feeling of the involved stakeholders. The frequency of negative affect occurrence comprised 26 data; it is the second-highest after the assessment or evaluation of objects.

Despite negative assessments, the writer gave a balanced view, as seen in positive affect, judgment, and appreciation. Based on Table 1, the positive affect occurred nine times in the text. The author intends to proclaim the good intention of people involved in the scrambling of vaccine supplies. Further elaboration on three sub-types of the evaluation of attitude is provided in the following sections.

#### a. Affect

Affect deals with the way an individual expresses their feelings. Masumi (1995) said that affect is an intensive vibration arising from the body's ability to respond to external stimuli. Parallel with Masumi, Tomkins (in Dong, 2009) said that affect is an innate, biological response to external stimuli. The feeling is the awareness and knowledge of affect and emotion is part of affect layered with background experiences. In other words, affect can be positive or negative.

Provided in Table 2 below are the data regarding the evaluation of positive affect in the news text. The English translation accompanies each excerpt or data (from Table 2 onwards).



**Tabel 2. Analysis of Positive Affect**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of Positive Affect
1	Indonesia <b>sebenarnya hanya membutuhkan</b> 426 juta dosis [Indonesia, in fact, only requires 426 millions of doses]	Indonesia	Adjunct	Desire
2	sebanyak 181 juta orang yang <b>ditargetkan</b> untuk divaksinasi [181 million people are targeted to be vaccinated population].	Government	Mental Behavioral Process	Security: confidence
3	sehingga <b>diperlukan</b> 363 juta dosis vaksin [thus, it needs 363 million of vaccine doses]	Government	Mental Behavioral Process	Desire
4	Dunia <b>butuh</b> 11 miliar dosis vaksin covid-19 [The world is in need of 11 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine]	World	Mental Behavioral Process	Desire
5	40% dari dosis yang <b>diharapkan</b> Uni Eropa pada kuartal pertama [40% of the doses of vaccine expected by EU in the first quarter]	EU	Mental Behavioral Process	Desire
6	Di saat seperti itu, muncullah <b>harapan</b> : [In that time, there is a hope:] Vaccine	World	Existence	Desire
7	<b>Dibutuhkan</b> 3,5 tahun untuk negara yang telat tahu [It takes three and a half years for countries that just realize]	Negara yang telat tahu [countries that just realize]	Ellipsis	Desire
8	Kondisi seperti itu mestinya patut <b>disyukuri</b> , apalagi setelah ada ... [One should be grateful for that condition, given...]	Indonesia	Mental Behavioral Process	Satisfaction: admiration
9	apalagi setelah ada <b>garansi</b> Indonesia bisa mengamankan 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19 [especially after there is a claim that Indonesia has secured 600 millions of COVID-19 vaccines].	Indonesia	Existence	Security: confidence

From Table 2, the writer did not express his positivity to Indonesia, the Indonesian government, and other countries in the text using appraising terms. Of the total 35 data of affect, only nine indicate positive affect. There are only six data indicating appraising terms that is listed as the category of desire: '*sebenarnya hanya membutuhkan*', '*diperlukan*', '*butuh*', '*diharapkan*', '*harapan*', '*dibutuhkan*'. These items express the desire or good intention of parties involved in the vaccine scrambling. Among these six data, three fall into the category of satisfaction admiration ('*disyukuri*') and security confidence ('*ditargetkan*' and '*garansi*') to express the self-confidence of the Indonesian government regarding the release of vaccine to deal with the pandemic.

The Indonesian government's lack of responsiveness in managing the pandemic is indeed one of the reasons why positive cases and deaths from Covid-19 have increased in a relatively short time. Salsabila & Dhamanti (2021) stated that Indonesia, as a country with a weak health service system, requires the implementation of preventive and anticipatory policies in managing the pandemic, including socialization steps for the performance of vaccines for the community.

In his research, Pambudi, et al., (2021) emphasized that the concept of building public perceptions of the government's performance in dealing with





pandemics is an attempt to convey positive information related to vaccination to the public. However, this is somewhat contrary to the opinion of the authors in this study. Everyone agrees that vaccination is something crucial to do. The government is also intensively socializing the importance of this vaccination to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. However, the public response has not yet reached the high number.

Akbar (2021) thinks that the Indonesian government has received a lot of criticism over the handling of Covid-19, which continues to purchase vaccines because the policy taken seems rushed without being accompanied by empirical evidence of the continued efficacy of the vaccine. It is also impressive that there is an intention to seek economic benefits by forcing the use of this product using the hands of power and the state's interests.

This opinion is in line with Caporaso and Levine (2015), which state that the state's interests are a form of "conditioned power." Because in this case, the state builds power relations with private entities (companies, capitalists, and workers' and consumers' organizations) to produce and distribute wealth jointly.

However, the writer expressed many negative appraisal terms to represent the perspective regarding people in Indonesia, many countries in the world, vaccines, and corona virus. These can be seen in the following data.

**Table 3. Analysis of Negative Affect**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of negative affect
1	Tiap orang <b>perlu</b> disuntik sebanyak dua dosis sehingga diperlukan 363 juta dosis vaksin [Each person need two shots of vaccine, thus, it needs 363 million of vaccine doses]	Each person	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
2	Negara-negara di berbagai belahan dunia sudah <b>berebut</b> membeli vaksin [Many countries of the world have been scrambling for vaccine supplies]	Countries in the world	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
3	Negara-negara di berbagai belahan dunia sudah berebut membeli vaksin, walau <b>tanpa ada kepastian</b> bakal mendapatkan pasokan memadai [Many countries of the world have been scrambling for vaccine supplies, although there is no guarantee that they will receive ample time of supplies]	Countries in the world	Cir: Accompaniment	Fear
4	Negara-negara maju, bahkan telah <b>memborong</b> vaksin meski belum diproduksi alias dengan cara mengijon [Developed countries have even bought up the vaccine even before the vaccine being produced through illegalized attempts].	Developed countries	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
5	Antarnegara pun <b>saling sikut</b> demi mengamankan pasokan vaksin [As a result, many countries are scrambling for vaccine supplies].	Between countries	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
6	suasana di Uni Eropa yang suram akibat <b>berebut</b> vaksin korona [the gloomy situation in EU due to the fight over the vaccine].	EU	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
7	Uni Eropa pada kuartal pertama, telah memicu <b>kemarahan</b> [expected by EU in the first quarter has triggered anger].	EU	Range	Unhappiness: antipathy



8	Politisi Uni Eropa pun <b>mengultimatum</b> , jika Astrazeneca menolak menutupi kekurangan [EU Politicians gave an ultimatum if Astrazeneca...]	EU Politicians	MBP	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
9	Politisi Uni Eropa pun <b>mengultimatum</b> , jika Astrazeneca menolak menutupi kekurangan [EU Politicians gave an ultimatum if Astrazeneca...]	Astrazeneca	MBP	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
10	Uni Eropa harus membalas dengan menghentikan ekspor ke Inggris dari pabrik di benua Eropa [should respond by halting the export from European manufacturers to the UK].	EU	MBP	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
11	Wajar belaka bila <b>kemarahan</b> meruap di Eropa [It is normal if anger floods in Europe].	Europe	Attribute	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
12	Selain masih ada <b>siswa sentimen</b> pasca-Brexit, [In addition to the remaining sentiment after Brexit,...]	They	Existence	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
13	Selain masih ada <b>siswa sentimen</b> pasca-Brexit, mereka <b>berlomba</b> menjadi negara yang tercepat [In addition to the remaining of sentiment after Brexit, they are in a race to be the ones that is faster...]	They	MBP	Insecurity: disquiet
14	Korona telah <b>merontokkan</b> sendi-sendi ekonomi dunia, [Corona has demolished the economics of the world,]	Corona	MBP	Unhappiness: antipathy
15	Korona telah <b>merontokkan</b> sendi-sendi ekonomi dunia, [Corona has demolished the economics of the world, especially Europe]	Europe	Adjunct	Unhappiness: antipathy
16	Telat start, <b>derita lebih panjang</b> ada di depan mata [Late response in dealing with the pandemic is a surefire of looming crisis ahead].	All countries	Existence	Unhappiness: misery
17	<b>Sayangnya</b> , tidak semua kita pandai bersyukur nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	We	Adjunct	Dissatisfaction: displeasure
18	Bentuknya ialah selalu <b>mencurigai</b> apa pun yang datangnya dari negara [The example is relentless mistrust of any aids from other countries...]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Insecurity: distrust
19	Sebagian malah <b>bersikap lebih jauh lagi</b> , yakni menolak dan memprovokasi... [Others even going extreme, they reject and provoke...]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Insecurity: distrust
20	yakni <b>menolak</b> dan memprovokasi dengan argumen yang terkesan dicari-cari [...reject and provoke with their illogical arguments].	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Insecurity: distrust
21	yakni <b>menolak</b> dan memprovokasi dengan argumen yang terkesan dicari-cari [...reject and provoke with their illogical arguments].	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Unhappiness: antipathy
22	<b>Menolak</b> vaksinasi, dalam kondisi normal, memang hak asasi setiap orang [Deciding not to get vaccinated, under normal situations, is the right of all people].	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Insecurity: distrust
23	Namun, <b>menolak</b> vaksinasi di saat situasi darurat, apalagi memprovokasi ... [However, vaccination rejection during emergency states, especially provoke...]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Insecurity: distrust



24	Namun, <b>menolak</b> vaksinasi di saat situasi darurat, apalagi memprovokasi ... [However, vaccination rejection during emergency states, especially provoking...]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Unhappiness: antipathy
25	memprovokasi orang lain, bahkan <b>menghalang-halangnya</b> ialah tindakan melawan [...provoke others, and even impeding others to get vaccinated, is a form of...]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Unhappiness: antipathy
26	tindakan melawan hukum dan <b>mengganggu</b> hak sehat dan hak hidup orang lain [...is a form of disobedience and detrimental to people's rights of being healthy].	Tindakan menghalang-halangi vaksinasi [Vaccine hesitancy...]	MBP	Unhappiness: antipathy

As based on Table 3, the writer gives a negative evaluation to represent the feeling of the majority of Indonesian citizens and other citizens in the world using appraisal terms categorized in the negative affect. A high frequency of negative affect occurrences indicates anxiety, fear, resistance, and distrust of the parties involved in the scrambling for vaccines in the world.

There are seven appraising terms indicating unhappiness antipathy: '*kemarahan*', '*merontokan*', '*memprovokasi*', '*menghalang-halangi*', and '*mengganggu*'. Negative assessment correlated with the rebellious responses is employed to examine two different aspects: the first is a feeling of dislike and the struggle of EU countries to combat the coronavirus that takes its toll on the world economy. The second refers to the assessment of vaccine hesitancy among people in Indonesia. As said by (Cummings, Gopi, & Rosenthal, 2021), that vaccine hesitancy is a decision-making outcome stemming from numerous motives and often related to a loss of vaccine confidence and perceived risks.

Some terms associated with insecurity disquiet represent the response of people in Indonesia and the world to the vaccine problem (such as '*perlu disuntik*', '*berebut vaksin*', '*memborong vaksin*', and '*saling sikut*') are also assessed by the writer. The writer argues that the people are concerned about the availability of global vaccine supply.

Negative assessment is also evident from the use of dissatisfaction displeasure terms, e.g., '*mengultimatum*', '*menolak*', '*membalas*', '*sisa sentimen*', and '*sayangnya*'. These terms indicate disconsolate feelings of many EU countries due to the scrambling of the vaccine.

Also revealed in the data are some expressions indicating irrealism affect, i.e., '*tanpa ada kepastian*,' to explain to the readers the feeling of many countries in the world. Further, the writer incorporated an expression of insecurity distrust, such as '*mencurigai*,' '*bersikap lebih jauh*,' and '*menolak vaksinasi*.' The use of these terms illustrates Indonesian people's distrust of the vaccine as a solution to the pandemic. Similar with what Lowe and Barber (2021) have observed, that the spread of Covid-19 vaccine news about effectiveness and safeties is very confusing. Even if an effective vaccine were made, many Americans might not choose not to be vaccinated, because they tend to believe the rhetoric that the vaccine will harm their health and, thus, the health of the nation as a whole.

Infectious diseases have caused the most significant death tolls in human history. For instance, the bubonic plague destroyed more than 25% of the





European population (Scott & Duncan, 2001). Vaccines stimulate the human immune system to produce the antibodies to the target disease and provide first-line disease prevention, and are celebrated as both highly efficacious and cost-effective among public health experts (Cummings, Rosenthal, & Kong, 2021). Vaccination was a painful process, and people were anxious about the technology and the possible spread of other conditions like syphilis, mental illness, or animal diseases (Durbach, 2000). Durbach's opinion is in line with public arguments in general against vaccination. A vaccine was developed, but it was still eyed with suspicion in this context of disease mismanagement, and its use came with the occasional death, adverse effects, and mistaken doses.

In examining people's motivation to engage in recommended protective behavior, such as getting vaccinated against a disease, government efforts are needed to convince the public that vaccination provides an ideal context for studying risks because vaccines prevent disease and secondary risks.

#### b. Judgment

The concept of the judgment deals with assessing the characters and behavior of individuals or parties involved in the news text (Hood, 2010). Similar to the previous sub-types, judgment can be positive or negative by nature. As displayed in Table 1, the text contains 22 assessment items of the characters or behavior of involved parties. Eight items are positive assessments, as seen in the table below.

**Table 4. Analysis of Positive Judgment**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of Positive Judgment
1	Isinya, Indonesia telah <b>mengamankan</b> 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19 [It is revealed that Indonesia has secured 600 million of COVID-19 vaccines]	Indonesia	MBP	Social esteem: capacity (+)
2	Saya sebut ini berita baik sebab <b>mengamankan</b> vaksin covid-19 bukan perkara mudah [I call this good news since securing vaccine supplies is not an easy task].	Indonesia	MBP	Social esteem: capacity (+)
3	Antarmegara pun saling sikut demi <b>mengamankan</b> pasokan vaksin yang serba terbatas tersebut [As a result, many countries are scrambling for vaccine supplies].	Between countries	MBP	Social esteem: capacity (+)
4	Maka, bergegaslah semua negara menjadi <b>yang terdepan</b> mendapatkan vaksin [Thus, all countries are in a hurry to be the first in getting vaccines].	All countries	Attribute	Social esteem: capacity (+)
5	Sebagai negara yang 'hampir' maju, Indonesia tergolong <b>cepat</b> merespons soal vaksin korona ini [As an almost-developed country, Indonesia is quite fast in responding to the issue of vaccine supply].	Indonesia	Attribute	Social esteem: capacity (+)
6	Kita termasuk <b>40 negara (dari lebih dari 200 negara di dunia)</b> yang memulai vaksinasi paling dini [We are among 40 countries (out of total 200 countries in the world) starting vaccination programs earlier].	We	Attribute	Social esteem: normality (+)
7	Kita termasuk <b>40 negara (dari lebih dari 200 negara di dunia)</b> yang memulai vaksinasi paling dini [We are among 40 countries (out of total 200 countries in the world) starting vaccination programs earlier].	That has started vaccination	Cir: manner: quality	Social esteem: capacity (+)
8	apalagi setelah ada <b>garansi</b> Indonesia bisa mengamankan 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19 [especially after there is a claim that Indonesia has secured 600 million of COVID-19 vaccines].	Indonesia	MBP	Social esteem: capacity (+)



From the above Table 4, it is evident that the writer gave a positive evaluation to five parties involved in the text, namely Indonesia, countries (between countries), all countries, the ones that started vaccination, and we. This is seen from the appraising terms '*mengamankan*', '*yang terdepan*', '*cepat*', '*paling dini*'. All of these are categorized as social esteem: capacity in the positive judgment sub-type. Further, these appraising terms indicate the positive view of the writer regarding the capacity of the parties in responding to the issue of vaccines worldwide.

In this research, the uses of positive judgments are addressed to the Indonesian government. The positive judgment is delivered to show the author's support to the Indonesian government to meet the stock of vaccines for the Indonesian people. So far, the largest portion of the Covid-19 vaccine that the Indonesian government will use is imported (BBCNews, 2020). Although there is the inclusion of domestic companies (BUMN) in it, especially in technology and knowledge transfer (transfer of technology and knowledge), massive production is still limited and requires consistent effort. Despite the above results, the negative assessment frequency outnumbers the one indicating positive occurrence, as displayed in the table below.

**Table 5. Analysis of Negative Judgment**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of negative judgment
1	Telat start, <b>derita lebih panjang</b> ada di depan mata [Late response in dealing with the pandemic is a surefire of looming crisis ahead].	All countries	Ellipsis	Social esteem: tenacity (-)
2	Dibutuhkan 3,5 tahun untuk negara <b>yang telat tahu</b> [It takes three and a half years for countries that just realize or import the supply of vaccine]	Country	Qualifier	Social esteem: capacity (+)
3	Dibutuhkan 3,5 tahun untuk negara <b>yang telat tahu</b> atau <b>telat booking vaksin</b> [It takes three and a half years for countries that just realize or import the supply of vaccine]	Country	Qualifier	Social esteem: capacity (+)
4	<b>Sebagai negara yang 'hampir' maju</b> , Indonesia tergolong cepat merespons soal vaksin korona ini [As an almost-developed country, Indonesia is quite fast in responding to the issue of vaccine supply].	Indonesia	Cir: role	Social esteem: capacity (+)
5	Sebagai negara yang <b>'hampir' maju</b> , Indonesia...[As an almost-developed country, Indonesia is...].	Country	Qualifier	Social esteem: capacity (+)
6	Sayangnya, <b>tidak semua</b> kita pandai mensyukuri nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	We	Numeric	Social esteem: capacity (+)
7	Sayangnya, tidak semua kita <b>pandai</b> mensyukuri nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	We (in the translation is represented by the word "all people")	Attribute	Social esteem: normality (-)
8	Sayangnya, tidak semua kita pandai <b>mensyukuri</b> nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	We (in the translation is represented by the word "all people")	MBP	Social sanction: propriety (-)
9	Ada sebagian <b>yang justru bersikap sebaliknya</b> , yakni kufur nikmat [Some even do the opposite, they are ungrateful for everything they have]	Some citizens of Indonesia	Qualifier	Social sanction: propriety (-)
10	<b>bersikap sebaliknya</b> , yakni <b>kufur nikmat</b> [do the opposite, they are ungrateful for everything they have]	Some citizens of Indonesia	Attribute	Social sanction: propriety (-)
11	yakni kufur nikmat atau <b>mengingkari</b> nikmat [they are ungrateful for everything they have]	Some citizens of Indonesia	MBP	Social sanction: propriety (-)
12	memprovokasi orang lain, bahkan menghalang-halangnya ialah <b>tindakan melawan hukum</b> dan mengganggu hak sehat	Tindakan menghalang-halangi vaksinasi [Vaccine hesitancy...]	Attribute	Social sanction: propriety (-)



	dan hak hidup orang lain [...provoke others, and even impeding others to get vaccinated, is a form of disobedience and detrimental to people's rights of being healthy].			
13	Itu bukan saja <b>sikap kufur nikmat</b> , melainkan sudah <b>ghairu kufur nikmat</b> alias biangnya kufur nikmat [Such is not only an example of being ungrateful, it is rather the core of ungrateful heart].	That	Attribute	Social sanction: propriety (-)
14	Itu bukan saja sikap kufur nikmat, melainkan sudah <b>ghairu kufur nikmat</b> alias biangnya kufur nikmat [Such is not only an example of being ungrateful; it is rather the core of ungrateful heart].	That	Attribute	Social sanction: propriety (-)

Table 5 signifies a negative evaluation of five parties involved in the text, namely Indonesia, all countries, some Indonesian citizens, we, and the spread of vaccine hesitancy. Such a finding is based on 14 data indicating negative judgment.

Five appraising terms are categorized in social esteem: capacity with negative tones, '*telat tahu*', '*telat booking vaksin*', '*hampir maju*', and '*tidak semua pandai*.' Those terms aim to criticize the parties' inability to respond to the vaccine scrambling. As Tedros said (in Wong, 2021), a developing country on average received a mere 25 vaccine doses while over 39 million doses have been distributed in nearly fifty richer nations. The vaccine supply will not be equally accessible because of its cost, transportation in chill factors, and medical facilities requirements.

There are also another sub-type of negative judgment, i.e., social sanction: propriety, as seen in the terms: '*tidak mensyukuri*', '*bersikap sebaliknya*', '*kufur nikmat*', '*mengingkari*', '*melawan hukum*', and '*ghairu kufur nikmat*'. Those expressions represent the writer's assessment regarding the attitude of some Indonesian citizens that addresses the availability of vaccines inappropriately. This situation is expected because of the trust issue to the government. However, how is the public's response to the government's efforts to buy vaccines even though they are still in the clinical trial stage? At the end of October 2020, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia released the results of a survey, together with the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI), regarding the public's response to the plan to carry out the Covid-19 vaccinations. As a result, 64.8% of the people were willing to be vaccinated, 7.6% refused, and 26% still doubt (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

#### c. Appreciation

Appreciation correlates with the evaluation of items of debate inside the text. White (2015) said it assesses artifacts, entities, happenings, and states of affairs by connection with aesthetics and different structures of social valuation. From Table 1, the evaluation of objects is the one with a high frequency of occurrence. In the text, the writer used three types of appreciation: reaction, composition, and valuation. As Alhabib (2020) stated, the appreciation machine is realized via three variables: reaction elaborates the attention, i.e., effect, and the emotional impact on people, i.e., pleasant; composition elaborates our mind of proportionality, i.e., stability and recognizing details, i.e., complexity; valuation offers our estimation of the textual content. Provided below is the discussion of each appreciation sub-type.



### 1) Reaction

Reaction is regarded as a device used to evaluate a problem using appraising terms that give positive or negative impacts. Further, reaction can be seen from its quality. Provided in Table 6 is the analysis of appreciation reaction in the news text.

**Table 6. Analysis of Appreciation Reaction**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of Appreciation
1	Kabar <b>baik</b> itu datang dari Menteri Kesehatan (Menkes) [The good news came from Minister of Health].	News	Epithet	Reaction: Impact (+)
2	penduduk Indonesia akan divaksinasi dalam waktu <b>sekitar</b> setahun [people in Indonesia will get vaccinated within one year]	One year	Numeric	Reaction: Impact (+)
3	Negara-negara <b>maju</b> , bahkan telah memborong vaksin [Developed countries have even buying up the vaccine].	Countries	Epithet	Reaction: impact (+)
4	Di saat seperti itu, muncullah harapan: [In that time, there is a hope:] Vaksin, <b>sejauh ini</b> merupakan jalan keluar [Vaccine, thus far, is the solution...]	Vaccine	Adjunct	Reaction: impact (+)
5	Dalam terminologi agama, sikap <b>seperti itu</b> namanya syukur nikmat [In religious terminology, such attitudes are regarded as the act of grateful].	Attitude	Epithet	Reaction: impact (+)
6	Dalam terminologi agama, sikap seperti itu namanya <b>syukur nikmat</b> [In religious terminology, such attitudes are regarded as the act of grateful].	Such attitude	Attribute	Reaction: impact (+)
7	Situasinya sudah <b>mirip</b> palagan pertempuran [The situation is similar to a scene of war]	The situation	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
8	Di saat yang sama, kapasitas produksi vaksin dunia <b>terbatas</b> [At the same time, the global vaccine capacity is limited].	Global vaccine capacity	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
9	Padahal, kapasitas produksi seluruh jenis vaksin <b>hanya</b> 6,2 miliar dosis [In fact, the production capacity of all vaccine types is only 6.2 million of doses].	Production capacity of all types of vaccine	Adjunct	Reaction: impact (-)
10	Antarnegara pun saling sikut demi mengamankan pasokan vaksin <b>yang serba terbatas tersebut</b> [As a result, many countries are scrambling for limited vaccine supplies].	Vaccine supplies	Qualifier	Reaction: impact (-)
11	Bahkan, majalah <i>The Economist</i> edisi 30 Januari 2021 menggambarkan suasana di Uni Eropa yang suram akibat <b>berebut</b> vaksin korona [Even the 30th January edition of the Economist has depicted the gloomy situation in the EU due to the fight over the vaccine].	Situation in the EU	Qualifier	Reaction: impact (-)
12	<b>Hanya</b> 2% penduduk Uni Eropa yang telah divaksinasi [Only 2% of the population in the EU has been vaccinated]	Only 2% of the population in the EU has been vaccinated	Adjunct	Reaction: impact (-)
13	<b>lebih rendah</b> jika dibandingkan dengan 7% di Amerika Serikat dan 11% di Inggris [the number is smaller compared to the US and the UK with 7% and 11% vaccinated population, respectively]	Penduduk Uni Eropa yang divaksinasi [The population in the EU has been vaccinated]	Ellipsis	Reaction: impact (-)



14	"Semakin lambat peluncurannya, semakin banyak yang mati ["The slower the release, the more people succumb to death]	The release of vaccine	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
15	"Semakin lambat peluncurannya, <b>semakin banyak</b> yang mati ["The slower the release, the more people succumb to death]	Dead toll	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
16	<b>semakin besar</b> kerugian ekonominya [the greater the economic loss]	Economic loss	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
17	memasok <b>kurang dari</b> 40% dari dosis yang diharapkan Uni Eropa pada kuartal pertama [supplied less than 40% of the doses of vaccine expected by the EU in the first quarter]	40% of the doses of vaccine expected by the EU in the first quarter	Numeric	Reaction: impact (-)
18	<b>Wajar belaka</b> bila kemarahan meruap di Eropa [It is normal if anger floods in Europe].	Anger in Europe	Ellipsis	Reaction: impact (-)
19	Di saat <b>seperti itu</b> , muncullah harapan: [At that time, there is a hope:] Vaccine,	At that time	Epithet	Reaction: impact (-)
20	Telat start, derita <b>lebih panjang</b> ada di depan mata [Late response in dealing with the pandemic is a surefire of looming crisis].	Crisis	Epithet	Reaction: impact (-)
21	Kondisi <b>seperti itu</b> mestinya patut disyukuri,... [One should be grateful for that condition,...]	Condition	Epithet	Reaction: impact (-)
22	Menolak vaksinasi, dalam kondisi normal, <b>memang</b> hak asasi setiap orang [Deciding not to get vaccinated, under normal situations, is undoubtedly the rights of all people].	Vaccine hesitancy	Adjunct	Reaction: impact (-)
23	Namun, menolak vaksinasi di saat situasi <b>darurat</b> , apalagi... [However, vaccination rejection during emergency states, ...]	Situation	Epithet	Reaction: impact (-)
24	melainkan sudah ghairu kufur nikmat alias <b>biangnya kufur nikmat</b> [it is rather the core of ungrateful heart].	That	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
25	Bahkan, tindakan <b>seperti itu</b> serupa penyulut malapetaka [To worsen, such action triggers catastrophe].	Action	Epithet	Reaction: impact (-)
26	Bahkan, tindakan seperti itu <b>serupa penyulut malapetaka</b> [To worsen, such action triggers catastrophe].	Such attitude	Attribute	Reaction: impact (-)
27	Saya sebut ini <b>berita baik</b> sebab mengamankan vaksin [I call this good news since securing vaccine supplies].	News	Epithet	Reaction: Quality (+)
28	<b>jalan keluar paling cespleng</b> dari kemelut pandemi [the only effective solution to escape from the pandemic].	Solution	Epithet	Reaction: quality (+)
29	yakni menolak dan memprovokasi dengan <b>argumen yang terkesan dicari-cari</b> [...reject and provoke with their illogical arguments].	Argument	Qualifier	Reaction: quality (-)

Based on Table 6, appraising terms indicating negative impact, with a total of 26 data, are mostly seen in the text. Some of the examples include '*Situasinya sudah mirip palagan pertempuran*', '*di saat yang sama, kapasitas produksi vaksin dunia terbatas*', '*Semakin lambat peluncurannya*', '*semakin banyak yang mati semakin besar kerugian ekonominya*'. This negative evaluation indicates that the problems of vaccine scramble is detrimental to all parties involved.

The writer, however, had attempted to balance the evaluation by incorporating six appraising terms categorized in the reaction impact positive. The terms are: '*penduduk Indonesia akan divaksinasi dalam waktu sekitar setahun*',





'vaksin, *sejauh ini merupakan jalan keluar*', 'dalam terminologi agama, sikap seperti itu namanya syukur nikmat'. Such evaluation functions to point out positive information regarding the vaccine supplies. Another positive reaction term, specifically the quality positive item, is seen in the excerpt '*berita baik*', '*jalan keluar yang paling cespleng*', which evaluates the availability of vaccine as a solution to the pandemic.

## 2) Composition

Composition encompasses two types: balance and complexity. Below is the analysis of appreciation that falls under the category of composition.

**Table 7. Analysis of Appreciation Composition**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of Appreciation
1	mengamankan vaksin covid-19 <b>bukan perkara mudah</b> [securing vaccine supplies is not an easy task].	Securing vaccine supplies	Attribute	Composition: complexity (-)
2	keluar dari <b>kemelut</b> ekonomi akibat pandemi [escape from economic crisis due to the pandemic].	Economic	Epithet	Composition: complexity (-)
3	Ada <b>sebagian</b> yang justru bersikap sebaliknya, yakni kufur nikmat [Some even do the opposite, they are ungrateful for everything they have]	Indonesian citizen	Existence	Composition: balance (-)
4	<b>Sebagian</b> malah bersikap lebih jauh lagi, [Others even going extreme]	Indonesian citizen	Behaver	Composition: balance (-)

Table 7 clarifies that the writer only incorporated appraising terms indicating negative composition, both in the type of complexity and balance. The writer represented the evaluation of vaccine supplies and economic problems using the expressions: '*bukan perkara mudah*' and '*kemelut*'. Both are in the category of negative appreciation: composition complexity. The word '*sebagian*', a term categorized as composition balance: negative, is in the text to clarify that not all people in Indonesia are against vaccination programs.

The Indonesian government has received a lot of criticism over the handling of covid 19. It lasted until the purchase stage of covid 19 because the policy taken seemed rushed without being accompanied by empirical evidence of the continued efficacy of the vaccine. That is why, so far, the government has continued to carry out socialization so that the COVID-19 vaccine can be widely distributed to the public and absorbed for broader use as well.

## 3) Valuation

Appreciation valuation is a measure to evaluate social issues underpinning the problem discussed in the news text; this sub-type of evaluation can be positive or negative by nature. Table 8 below displays the analysis of appreciation valuation in the news text.

**Table 8. Valuation Analysis**

No.	Appraising term	Appraised	Type of appraising item	Type of Appreciation
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1	Perekonomian di kawasan tersebut <b>merosot</b> lebih dari 42%, [The economic situation in the EU has declined by more than 42%]	The economic situation in the EU	MP	Valuation (-)
2	Perekonomian di kawasan tersebut merosot <b>lebih dari</b> 42%, [The economic situation in the EU has declined by more than 42%]	40% of the economic situation	Numeric	Valuation (-)
3	defisit <b>menggelembung</b> hingga 40% dari produk domestik bruto (PDB), [deficit balloons to 40% of the GDP]	Deficit	MP	Valuation (-)
4	utang pun <b>membengkak</b> hingga lebih dari 100% PDB [thus swelling the debt by more than 100% of GDP].	Debt	MP	Valuation (-)
5	<b>Telat</b> start, derita lebih panjang ada di depan mata [Late response in dealing with the pandemic is a surefire of looming crisis ahead].	Start [response in the translated version]	Epithet	Valuation (-)
6	Kondisi seperti itu mestinya <b>patut</b> disyukuri,... [One should be grateful for that condition,...]	That condition	Attribute	Valuation (+)

Table 8 reveals how the writer evaluates economic issues using expressions representing negative valuation, such as '**merosot**', '**lebih dari**', '**defisit**', and '**utang**'. Positive valuation, however, is also presented as seen in the use of the term '**patut disyukuri**' in the text to indicate the silver lining amid the crisis.

#### Graduation

Graduation correlates with the values with which the feeling of the writer to other people or objects in the news text is scaled; this sub-types deal with the raise and lower the force of utterances and sharpen or soften of the focus of utterances. Table 9 below displays the results of the graduation analysis.

As seen in Table 9, it is shown that the writer incorporated two forms of force, i.e., attitudinal lexis (61 occurrences) and intensifier. These forms are incorporated to emphasize the lexis containing attitude as seen in data 6 '*Indonesia telah **mengamankan** 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19*'. The data elaborates that Indonesia can cope with the global vaccine crisis by securing 600 million vaccines for all people in the state.

In the text, an intensifier is applied to compare issues discussed by the writer. The excerpt seen in data 2 "*Semakin lambat peluncurannya, semakin banyak yang mati dan semakin besar kerugian ekonominya,*" indicates that the writer makes a comparison between the condition and the speed of vaccination that is central to saving many people's lives and economic situation.

Graduation focus is also identified in the text, as seen in Table 9. As Oteíza (2017) said that focus deals with non-gradable resources to indicate graduation, and focus can adjust the strength of boundary between categories, constructing core and peripheral types of things, for example, to sharp the experiential meaning or soften the experiential meaning. Data 11 ('*Vaksin **sejauh ini** merupakan jalan keluar paling **cespleng***') bolded phrase is categorized as the means of sharpening the focus. While the focus softening is evident from data 11 and 12 '*tidak semua kita pandai mensyukuri nikmat*', '*Ada **sebagian** yang justru bersikap sebaliknya*'. The bolded words indicate the writer's evaluation toward 'we' or all parties that benefit from the vaccine, which are narrowed down to 'not all' and 'there are some.'



**Table 9. Graduation Analysis**

No.	Appraising Terms	Form	Graduation	
			Force	Focus
1	Indonesia <b>sebenarnya hanya</b> membutuhkan 426 juta dosis untuk vaksinasi massal [Indonesia, in fact, only requires 426 millions of doses for mass vaccination programs]	Intensifier	raise	
2	" <b>Semakin lambat</b> peluncurannya, semakin banyak yang mati ["The slower the release, the more people succumb to death]	Intensifier	raise	
3	" <b>Semakin lambat</b> peluncurannya, semakin banyak yang mati dan semakin besar kerugian ekonominya," ["The slower the release, the more people succumb to death, and the greater the economic loss"]	Intensifier	raise	
4	Sebagai negara yang ' <b>hampir</b> ' maju, Indonesia tergolong cepat merespons soal vaksin korona ini [As an almost-developed country, Indonesia is quite fast in responding to the issue of vaccine supply].	Intensifier	lower	
5	mungkin memasok <b>kurang dari</b> 40% dari dosis yang diharapkan Uni Eropa pada kuartal pertama, telah memicu kemarahan. [supplied less than 40% of the doses of vaccine expected by the EU in the first quarter, has triggered anger]	Intensifier	lower	
6	Isinya, Indonesia telah <b>mengamankan</b> 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19 [It is revealed that Indonesia has secured 600 millions of COVID-19 vaccines]	attitudinal lexis	raise	
7	Saya sebut ini berita baik sebab mengamankan vaksin covid-19 <b>bukan perkara mudah</b> [I call this good news since securing vaccine supplies is not an easy task].	attitudinal lexis	raise	
8	<b>Telat</b> start, derita lebih panjang ada di depan mata [Late response in dealing with the pandemic is a surefire of looming crisis].	attitudinal lexis	lower	
9	<b>Sayangnya</b> , tidak semua kita pandai mensyukuri nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	attitudinal lexis	lower	
10	Korona telah <b>merontokkan</b> sendi-sendi ekonomi dunia, [Corona has demolished the economics of the world, especially Europe]			sharpen
11	Vaksin, <b>sejauh ini</b> merupakan jalan keluar paling cespleng dari kemelut pandemi [Vaccine, thus far, is the only solution to escape from the pandemic]			Sharpen
12	Sayangnya, <b>tidak semua</b> kita pandai mensyukuri nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].			Soften
13	Ada <b>sebagian</b> yang justru bersikap sebaliknya [Some even do the opposite]			Soften

Of all data, the present work identifies eight graduations with focus sharpen and three with focus soften. Graduation force still dominates other sub-types with 86 occurrences followed by raise amplification (69 occurrences) and lower amplification (17 occurrences). This graduation force clarifies that the writer emphasizes the attitude of the crucial parts of the issues in the text.

## Engagement



Determining the authorial voice in evaluating attitude is the last part of the analysis in the present work. Thereby, analyzing whether the voice is monoglossia (self or single voice) or heteroglossia (other people's voice) is of important paramount. Table 10 below displays the analysis of the two voices.

**Table 10. Analysis of Heteroglossia Engagement**

No.	Appraising Terms	Source	Heteroglossia Engagement
1	Kabar <b>baik</b> itu datang dari Menteri Kesehatan (Menkes) Budi Gunadi Sadikin, pekan lalu [The good news came from Minister of Health, Budi Gunadi Sadikin, last week].	Writer, Minister of Health	Projecting Clause
2	Isinya, Indonesia telah <b>mengamankan</b> 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19 [It is revealed that Indonesia has secured 600 millions of COVID-19 vaccines]	Writer, Minister of Health	Projecting clause
3	Saya sebut ini berita <b>baik</b> sebab mengamankan vaksin covid-19 bukan perkara mudah [I call this good news since securing vaccine supplies is not an easy task].	Writer, Minister of Health	Projecting clause
4	Saya sebut ini berita baik sebab <b>mengamankan</b> vaksin covid-19 bukan perkara mudah [I call this good news since securing vaccine supplies is not an easy task].	Writer, Minister of Health	Projecting clause
5	Nantinya, sebanyak 70% dari 270 juta penduduk Indonesia akan divaksinasi dalam waktu sekitar setahun [In the coming days, 70% of the people in Indonesia will get vaccinated within one year]	Writer, Minister of Health	Modality
6	Tiap orang perlu disuntik sebanyak dua dosis sehingga diperlukan 363 juta dosis vaksin [Each person need two shots of vaccine, thus, it needs 363 million of vaccine doses]	Writer, Minister of Health	Modality
7	Politisi Uni Eropa pun mengultimatum, jika Astrazeneca menolak menutupi kekurangan pasokan dari pabriknya di Inggris, Uni Eropa harus membalas dengan menghentikan ekspor ke Inggris dari pabrik di benua Eropa [the EU politicians gave an ultimatum if Astrazeneca refuses to provide the vaccine to the UK. The EU should responded by halting the export from European manufacturers to the UK].	News	Modality
8	<b>Selain masih ada sisa sentimen pasca-Brexit</b> , mereka berlomba menjadi negara yang tercepat [In addition to the remaining sentiment after Brexit, they are in a race to be the ones that is faster to escape from economic crisis due to the pandemic].	Writer, News	Concession
9	Sayangnya, tidak semua kita pandai mensyukuri nikmat [Sadly, not all people are thankful for every blessing].	Writer	Concession
10	Oleh karena itu, berita bahwa Astrazeneca (pembuat vaksin Anglo-Swededia) mungkin memasok kurang dari 40% dari dosis yang diharapkan Uni Eropa pada kuartal pertama, telah memicu kemarahan [For this reason, the news telling that Astrazeneca (Anglo-Sweden vaccine producer) might supplied less than 40% of the doses of vaccine expected by the EU in the first quarter, has triggered anger]	News	Projecting clause, modality.

In Table 10, the news text does contain not only the voice of the writer but also other informants, e.g., the Minister of Health. The results reveal three types of heteroglossia engagement: projecting clause, modality, and concession.

The analysis shows 19 occurrences of the projecting clause. This type of clause refers to quoting or reporting what is said by other people regarding the



issues discussed in the text. According to Table 10, clause 1 to clause 4 contains the projecting clause. The excerpt '*Isinya, Indonesia telah **mengamankan** 600 juta dosis vaksin covid-19*' is among the clause as it contains a clause projecting another clause (from the evaluation of the vaccine supplies by the Minister of Health).

Nevertheless, the majority of the evaluation in the text came from the author, as seen in the table below.

**Table 11. Analysis of Monoglossia Engagement**

No.	Appraising Terms	Source	Monoglossia Engagement
1	Situasinya sudah <b>mirip</b> palagan pertempuran [The situation is similar to a scene of war]	Writer	v
2	Negara-negara di berbagai belahan dunia sudah <b>berebut</b> membeli vaksin, walau tanpa ada kepastian bakal mendapatkan pasokan memadai [Many countries of the world have been scrambling for vaccine supplies, although there is no guarantee that they will receive ample time of supplies]	Writer	v
3	<b>Wajar belaka</b> bila kemarahan meruap di Eropa [It is normal if anger floods in Europe].	Writer	v
4	Korona telah <b>merontokkan</b> sendi-sendi ekonomi dunia, [Corona has demolished the economics of the world, especially Europe]	Writer	v
5	Antarnegara pun <b>saling sikut</b> demi mengamankan pasokan vaksin yang serba terbatas tersebut [As a result, many countries are scrambling for limited vaccine supplies].	Writer	v

Table 11 provides some example of monoglossia engagement, e.g., 'mirip palagan pertempuran', 'dunia berebut membeli vaksin', 'wajar belaka', 'merontokkan sendi-sendi ekonomi', 'saling sikut demi mengamankan vaksin'. These represent a single voice from the author.

The present work identifies 48 data containing heteroglossia and 49 data signifying monoglossia. This indicates the writer's attempt to provide a just evaluation of the text's issues by providing not only his perspective but also other informants involved, thus emphasizing the neutrality of the writer and objectivity of the text.

#### Writer's Stance towards the News Text

In general, clauses in the news text are categorized as propositional-giving; this type of clause refers to information exchange statements. This notion indicates that the writer, in the news text, serves as a provider of information of vaccine scramble in the world. Further, the writer regarded the reader as the public that should get information on the vaccine supplies.

Based on genre classification, the news text is categorized as an analytical exposition text, **i.e.**, a text containing the stance of its author regarding the surrounding, including objects, phenomena, or places. In the present work context, the text encapsulates the writer's perspective of the vaccine as a solution to the current pandemic. The news is, by nature, an argumentative text, as the text shows the argument or opinion of the author. Such a text type serves to **convince the readers that the topic presented in the news is crucial**. During the pandemic, approaches to end the crisis, such as vaccine provision, are an intriguing topic and





worth discussing. Analytical exposition text does not alter the perspective of its reader. This text type only contains the argument or evaluation of the author or writer regarding the social phenomena of vaccines in Indonesia or worldwide. An analytical exposition text has a thesis, argument, and reiteration as its structures. The thesis informs the main topic of the text, and the argument lists the supporting ideas or opinions of the main topic. In reiteration, the author or writer re-states his or her stance on the issue.

The present work shows that the writer strives to provide a just view on vaccine scrambling by balancing the negative evaluation with the positive evaluation. Such a stance shows that the writer views the issue as a left protagonist. This notion is in line with Martin's claim (in Sudiyana, Widayati, & Sudiatmi, 2018) that the pro and contra stance against a growing issue can be categorized as a right antagonist and right protagonist (the pro side) and left antagonist and left protagonist (the contra-side). It proves the rise of news media has played a central role (Lukin, 2017).

## CONCLUSION

The analysis results conclude that the news writer strived to provide a just opinion, based on self-view, informants' perspective, and other news, regarding the vaccine scrambling. Furthermore, the present work identifies many forms of negative appreciation and judgment, which indicates that the news writer tends to have negative views on vaccine producers, countries in the world, global citizens, and Indonesian citizens. The feeling of stakeholders involved in the news also reflects negative assessment indicated by a high frequency of negative affect. Despite this, some appraisal devices, in the form of positive appreciation, judgment and affect, are also seen in the text. The finding suggests that the author of the news text has a positive interest regarding vaccine scrambling to be shown to readers; this is evident from the aspect of characters and feelings of the involved stakeholders stated in the text.

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