

ANALYSIS OF CRIME NEWS IN THE JAKARTA GLOBE USING GRADUATION SYSTEMS

Dien Novita

Politeknik LP3I Bandung

dienovita988@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyelidiki *Graduation Systems* pada berita kejahatan di media *The Jakarta Globe*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan membahas enam karya. Teori *Appraisal Systems* (Martin & White, 2005) dengan pendekatan Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik digunakan untuk menguji data. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menentukan *Graduation systems* berita kejahatan di *The Jakarta Globe* dari tahun 2012-2014, serta untuk mengkarakterisasi sudut pandang penulis dalam mengukur kekuatan pesan dalam berita kriminal. Menurut data, *The Jakarta Globe* menyajikan *force* dan *focus* pada berita kejahatan. *Force* memiliki 55% dengan 66 kata, sedangkan *focus* memiliki 45% dengan 53 kata. Sehingga *The Jakarta Globe* didominasi oleh *force*. Selanjutnya, penulis *The Jakarta Globe* menggunakan kata-kata yang lebih intensif dan kata-kata pembilang dengan memakai 'kata keterangan', 'kata sifat', dan 'kata benda' saat melaporkan tentang kejahatan.

Kata kunci: *Appraisal Systems; Force; Focus; Graduation Systems*

Abstract

This research looked into the Graduation systems in The Jakarta Globe's crime coverage. The study used qualitative method research and discussed six works. The Appraisal Systems Theory (Martin & White, 2005) with a Systemic Functional Linguistic Study was used to examine the data. The study sought to determine the graduation systems of crime news in The Jakarta Globe, as well as to characterize the writer's viewpoints on measuring the force of the message in crime news. According to the data, The Jakarta Globe presents Force and Focus on crime news. Force has 55% with 66 words, while Focus has 45% with 53 words. So, The Jakarta Globe is dominated by Force. Furthermore, while reporting on crime news, the authors of The Jakarta Globe utilize intensifier terms and quantifier terms by employing 'adverbs,' 'adjectives,' and 'nouns'.

Keywords: *Appraisal Systems; Force; Focus; Graduation Systems*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language and the media are inextricably linked. The importance of language in the media is reflected in its use. Language and media are frequently used as instruments to gain the power to affect society. These interests include a wide range of topics, including religion, politics, education, and the economy, among others. Language is required as a mode of communication to obtain access to information. According to Halliday, language has a systemic meaning. It may be stated that humans utilize language to demonstrate the meaning in its language (Halliday, 2004). Speech is used to express and affect one's thoughts and feelings. Influence can also be used to gain power. These effects are communicated through language and are carried on through the media.

A variety of media with a high level of persuasion has evolved. This is because, behind the media's tremendous persuasion, the interesting aspect is dominant.

Currently, the most successful communication instrument is mass media. The media has a wealth of information. Publishing media, radio, television with different intermediary technologies (antenna, cable, satellite dish), and internet media (websites/blogs) are all forms of communication media. Various sorts of media are utilized based on interests, such as promotion, intimidation, provocation, persuasion, romance, and so on. Online media is one of the most extensively utilized forms of mass media. The Jakarta Globe is an example of English-language online mass media where people search for news and information. The Jakarta Globe is a popular digital mass media outlet that covers a wide range of topics such as the economy, politics, crime, and so on. This study specifically looks at crime-related news stories.

The appraisal theory was used in this investigation. This assessment is a language evaluation that investigates the speakers' relationships with their listeners and the authors' relationships with their readers. Martin and White (2005: 1) stated that appraisal is concerned with interpersonal language, with the subjective presence of writers/speakers in texts as they take positions on both the information they express and the people with whom they engage. It is about how authors and speakers embrace and reject, excite and loathe, applaud and condemn, and how they encourage their readers and listeners to do the same. It is concerned with the development of communities of shared sentiments through literature and ideas, as well as linguistic systems for the interchange of emotions, tastes, and formative judgments. It is also concerned with how writers/speakers develop authorial identities or personae for themselves, how they align or misalign themselves with current or potential reactions, and how they construct an intended or ideal audience for their works. The appraisal is the process of navigating social encounters by educating listeners or readers. It also describes about one's feelings, objects and people.

Many past pieces of research have been discovered to focus on the assessment systems to support this study. The first preceding study, "Evaluating Attitude in New Text: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Study," was conducted by Chalimah, Djatmika, R. Santoso, and Tri Wiratno (2018). Vivi Putriyantina and Iskhak Said investigated the second preceding study, "Realization of Attitude Analysis on Male and Female Second-Year Students' Narrative Texts" (2018). Suryaningtyas et al., (2019) conducted the third prior study, "Appraisal in Bilingual Tourism Information Media: Developing an SFL-Based Translation Model" (2019). The first prior study examines the attitude in news text. The first researchers carry out this study to establish the classification of feelings employed in the text to interpret cultural elements. The second preceding study examines the attitudes of Male and Female Second-Year Students. The second researchers look into this research to find out what gender perspectives various students have when producing narrative texts. The third prior study looks at the evaluation of multilingual tourism information medium. The third researcher devises this study to create an SFL-based translation model by combining appraisal theory, translation procedures, and translation quality evaluation.

The Appraisal Theory was used to assess The Jakarta Globe's graduating system. The research analyzed the Graduation systems concerning the crime news in The Jakarta Globe by applying the evaluation system theory, particularly on the Graduation system. This study's research topics were: (1) What are the Graduation systems of criminal news in The Jakarta Globe?; and (2) How do authors measure the

potency of the message in crime news in The Jakarta Globe? The goals of this research are as follows: (1) to discover the Graduation systems of criminal news in The Jakarta Globe; and (2) to characterize the authors' viewpoints on measuring the potential of the message in crime news in The Jakarta Globe.

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Appraisal Systems

The appraisal is concerned with evaluation, the sorts of attitudes negotiated in a text, the degree of feelings engaged, and the procedures used to source values and aligns readers (Martin and Rose, 2007: 22). The appraisal system, according to Martin and Rose (2007: 24), comprises three basic possibilities for appraisal analysis. That system included attitudes, engagement, and graduation. This is in response to Martin and White's (2005: 35) study on which is concerned with human emotions, including emotional reactions, behavioral judgments, and object appraisal. In discourse, engagement is concerned with sourcing attitude and the play of voices around the opinion. Graduation studies the grading of occurrences in which emotions get more intense and distinctions become blurred.

Graduation Systems

Graduation systems are engaged with values that operate to offer grading or scaling, either in terms of the precision or clarity of focus that an item exhibits a value connection. These two aspects were often referred to as "Force" (variable intensity scaling) and "Focus" (sharpening or blurring of category boundaries). Graduation used by authors or speakers to increase or decrease the text. Besides, it is also used to sharpen or blur the language. Graduation is both a time to scale up and scale down.

Martin and White (2005: 135) stated that grading acts on two scaling axes: grading by quantity intensity (force) and grading by prototypicality and precision (focus) with which category borders are stated.

Force

The concept "force" applies to intensity and quantity assessments. According to Martin and White (2005: 140), "in practice, it has two types: intensification and quantification". Intensity can be measured using qualities, processes, or verbal modalities of probability, habit, tendency, and duty. This scaling of aspects and processes is referred to as 'intensification.' Intensification refers to characteristics, processes, and modalities. It is broken down into two major lexicogrammatical clauses: isolating and infusing. Isolating implies the existence of a distinct lexical term conveying the notion of graduating. There is no unique vocabulary term conveying the meaning of progression due to infusion."

Focus

According to Martin and Rose (2007: 46), the emphasis is on resources for grading something that is intrinsically non-gradable. Sharpening and softening grading can be things, such as qualities like deep blue or bluish, categorical conceptions like figures (e.g. roughly three years or precisely three years, and so on). Sharpening and softening are the two sorts of focus. Sharpening is a term used to

describe intensifiers, boosters, and amplifiers. There is a propensity to explain attitudes using archetypal clines. There is an inclination to explain attitudes using archetypal clines. The standard can be expanded or adjusted. Martin and White (2005, p. 139) claim that sharpening has the effect of implying the author's voice's maximum investment in the forward value position (either negative or positive) and therefore closely matching the reader to the forward value stance. According to Martin and White (2005), the effect of a positive softening term is not so straightforward, and a negative softening term indicates a lessening of the speaker/investment writer's in the value stance, and thus a conciliatory act aimed at retaining unity with others who hold opposing viewpoints.

II. METHOD

2.1 Subject Research

The data were taken from the archives of *The Jakarta Globe* www.thejakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/archive on Sunday, September 15th, 2014, at 19.45 p.m. As the units of analysis, the criminal news content was split into sentences, words, or phrases. Following that, the writer identified the sentences, words, or phrases that demonstrate the Graduation System phenomenon. Finally, the present writer categorized the sentences, words, or phrases using the Appraisal System offered by Martin and White (2005), before tabulating and interpreting the categorized Appraisal. The researcher categorizes the data from *The Jakarta Globe* into the same themes. Six items on crime have featured in *The Jakarta Globe*. Six crime-related texts from *The Jakarta Globe* are shown below:

Text	Publication Date	Crime News Titles	Types of Crime News
1	December 27, 2012	John Kei sentenced to 12 years for Sanex Steel murder.	Murder
2	July 20, 2012	Boy, 14, arrested for Double Murder.	
3	June 21, 2013	Female Journalist Sexually Assaulted in East Jakarta.	Violation
4	August 27, 2013	West Jakarta Junior-High Student Gang-Raped: Police.	
5	March 26, 2014	Newborn Baby Kidnapped from Bandung's Largest Hospital.	Abduction
6	March 27, 2014	Abducted Newborn, Alleged Kidnapper Found in Bandung.	

Table 1. Crime News titles

2.2 Instruments

The results were examined utilizing the Appraisal system framework. As a result, the discrepancies in the usage of Graduation in each criminal news item may be discovered.

2.3 Data Collecting Technique

In this study, the researcher used descriptive approaches. In descriptive techniques, she conducted library research to apply the theory, and she utilized references to back up her analysis. The researcher took several steps to carry out the research. The following are the stages that the researcher takes: First, the researcher looked for the clause in six different articles on crime in The Jakarta Globe. She then highlighted each clause that came after the Graduation. She then took notes and compared them. Finally, she provided explanations for Graduation in the texts.

The investigation was qualitative and interpretive, with data processed utilizing the appraisal system framework (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2007). The facts and information were found through searching the internet. Because the data comprised the appraised items, the sampling approach used was total sampling, which formed the data study. The researcher employed non-participant observation.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 FINDINGS

1. The Graduation Systems of Crime News in The Jakarta Globe

The following figure illustrates the graduation systems on criminal news in The Jakarta Globe:

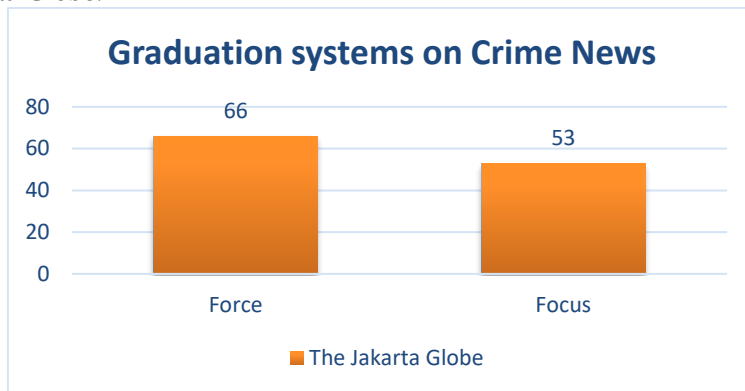


Figure 1. Graduation systems on Crime News in The Jakarta Globe

To summarize the entire study of the Graduation systems based on criminal reports, figure 1 above depicts The Jakarta Globe presents the various numbers of Graduation. The Jakarta Globe has a force rate of 66 items (55 percent) and a focused rate of roughly 53 items (45 percent). As a result, we know that The Jakarta Globe's crime coverage tops the Force.

2. The Graduation Systems of Crime News in The Jakarta Globe

The authors' viewpoints on measuring the potency of the message in the crime news can be found in the tables below:

Graduation		1	2	3	4	5	6	T	T	%	
Force	Intensification	Up	3	4	7	2	4	12	32	66	55%
		Down	0	0	2	2	0	2	6		
	Quantification	Up	9	5	3	6	2	4	29		
		Down	1	4	0	0	0	0	5		
Focus	Sharpening words	Up	13	6	6	6	6	9	46	53	45%
		Down	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Softening words	Up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Down	0	4	0	2	0	1	7		

Table 2. The Viewpoints of The Jakarta Globe’s authors on measuring the potency of the message in the crime news

The Force dominates the Jakarta Globe, as shown in Table 2. It has around 66 pieces (55 percent). The force demonstrates that the intensification has a greater number than the quantification number. There are 38 things in the intensification numbers. In addition, the intensification terms characterize the force as being ramped up. For the intensification words or intensifier words, the total amount is around 38 pieces of an up-scaled number and a down-scaled number.

3.2 DISCUSSIONS

During the discussion, the following topics will be addressed: (1) What are the Graduation systems of criminal news in The Jakarta Globe?; and (2) How do authors measure the potency of the message in crime news in The Jakarta Globe?. The discussions that follow are examples of Graduation systems in The Jakarta Globe. They may be found in each of the six manuscripts. Here are the numbers:

- (1) The *two men* met at the Swiss-Belhotel in Central Jakarta. (Text 1)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
The <i>two men</i> met at the Swiss-Belhotel in Central Jakarta.	Two men	men	Epithet	Force: Number (inf-up-scaled-intensifier)

The highlighted term "two men" from the preceding datum (1) describes the progression of force. The datum entails scaling in relation to quantity. The phrase specifies the type of force of intensity scale number since the word "two" is followed by a number. The expression "two" alludes to the number of men who met at the Swiss-Belhotel. The intensifier is represented by the datum (1) in the quantification. The word "two" is used with a heightened tone because it alludes to the persons at the Swiss-Belhotel who were involved in John Kei's murder as more than one person. As a result, the writer uses the intensifier of the number to assess the attitude.

(2) *Some 900 police officers* stood outside the Central Jakarta District Court on Thursday as notorious gang leaders (Text 1)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
<u>Some 900 police officers</u> stood outside the Central Jakarta District Court on Thursday as notorious gang leader	some	-	-	Force: Mass (iso-up-scaled-intensifier)
	900 police officer	-	-	Force: Number (inf-up-scaled-intensifier)

The data (2) shows that there are various phrases that identify the sentence's force kind. They are "some" and "900" police officers, respectively. They entail scaling in relation to the amount. The two intensifiers denote a more positive outlook. Because it is included in the modes of number quantification, the term "some" denotes the type force of intensity scale number. The term "some" is followed by a number, which reflects the number of police officers who stood outside the Central Jakarta District Court. Meanwhile, the term "900 police officers" indicates the sort of force intensity scale number because it symbolizes various quantities referring to the number of police officers who stood outside the Central Jakarta District Court. As a result, it is possible to deduce that the writer assesses the attitude using number intensifiers.

(3) According to the police, the *two suspects* knew the victims. (Text 2)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
According to the police, the <i>two suspects</i> knew the victims.	Two suspects	Suspects	Epithet	Force: Number (Inf-up-scaled-intensifier)

The phrase "two suspects" describes the gradient of force in the data (3). The data is scaled in relation to the amount. Because the word "two" is followed by a number, it specifies the sort of force of intensity scale number. The term "two" denotes a number that refers to the number of suspects who knew the victims. Because the term "two" symbolizes the intensifier in the quantification, the writer elevates the attitude by utilizing intensifiers in the mode of number.

(4) "I let myself in and saw the house in *complete disarray*. I went to the bathroom and saw the bodies in a pool of blood." (Text 2)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
"I let myself in and saw the house in <i>complete disarray</i> . I went to the bathroom and saw the bodies in a pool of blood."	Complete disarray	disarray	Epithet	Force: Quality (inf-up-scaled-intensifier)

It is clear from datum (4) that there is a phrase indicating the sentence's force kind. It is the term "complete disarray." The information is included in the intensification, which scales the quality. Because it symbolizes the adjective that relates to the victim's family's feelings when they view the condition in the victim's residence, the term "complete disarray" shows the type force of intensity scale quality. As a result, the writer assesses the attitude using the intensifier of adjective.

(5) the perpetrator *could be charged* under Article 285 of the Criminal Code. (Text 3)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
the perpetrator <i>could be charged</i> under Article 285 of the Criminal Code	Could be charged	The perpetrator	Modulation of ability	Force: process (iso-down-scaled-intensifier)

It is discovered in the data (5) that there is a phrase that reflects the sentence's force type. It refers to the phrase "could be charged." The term depicts the process's intensity. The low modality identifies the phrase "could be charged." Because it symbolizes the modality that relates to the penalty imposed on the criminal in court, the phrase "could be charged" implies the kind of force of intensity scale process. As a result, the writer rates the attitude using the modality intensifier.

(6) the couple *immediately* filed a report with the East Jakarta Police. (Text 3)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
the couple <i>immediately</i> filed a report with the East Jakarta Police.	Immediately	The report	Word: Grammatical item - circumstances	Force: process (inf-up-scaled-intensifier)

The term "immediately" in the data (6) shows the sentence's force kind. The term reflects the process's intensity, which scales it. The adverb identifies the phrase "immediately." Because it is the adverb that relates to how the couple makes a report to the police, the term "immediately" denotes the kind of force of intensity scale process. As a result, the writer evaluates the attitude with an adverb intensifier.

(7) was introduced to *the other three that afternoon*. (Text 4)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
was introduced to <i>the other three that afternoon</i> .	The other three	The assailants	Epithet	Force: number (inf-up-scaled-intensifier)
	That afternoon	Afternoon	Epithet	Force: extent (iso-up-scaled-intensifier)

The force was also detected in a comparable datum above by the researcher. There are two phrases that identify the sentence's force kind. They are "the other three" and "that afternoon," respectively. They entail scaling with regard to quantity in the data (7). Because it is included in the modes of number quantification, the term "the other three" denotes the type force of intensity scale number. The phrase "the other three" is followed by a number, which denotes various quantities referring to the number of assailants involved in the violent occurrence. Furthermore, the term "that afternoon" denotes the sort of force of intensity scale extend since it symbolizes some quantities referring to the period when the occurrence occurs. In conclusion, it is possible to deduce that the writer expresses the attitude using the intensifiers of number and scope.

(8) She already knew *one of the assailants* (Text 4)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
She already knew <i>one of the assailants</i>	One of the assailants	The assailants	-	Focus: soften (down-scaled)

The underlined term "one of the assailants" in the data (8) indicates the progression of attention. Because of the degree and magnitude of the phenomena, the term "one of" is included in the focal type of the sentence. Because the phrase "one of" is the emphasis of the word that is not too harsh, the phrase "one of" contains the focus of the softening. By obscuring the message, it softens the focus. This example, it clarifies the point that the victim only knows one of the perpetrators. As a result, the writer softens the tone of the attitude by utilizing the phrase "one of."

(9) *A Newborn baby* kidnapped from Bandung’s largest hospital. (Text 5)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
<i>A newborn baby</i> kidnapped from Bandung’s largest hospital.	Newborn baby	Baby	Epithet	Focus: sharpen (up-scaled)

The term "newborn baby" may be noticed in the data (9), indicating the graduation of attention. The term "newborn baby" incorporates the sentence's emphasis type since it is connected to the magnitude and scope of the occurrence. Because the term "newborn baby" is the emphasis of the word utilizing the epithet, it reveals the focus of the sharpening. It narrows the attention by emphasizing the message. In this situation, it is clear that it refers to a baby that has just been born and has been abducted by the kidnapper. As a consequence, the writer intensifies the attitude by utilizing the sharpened phrase "newborn baby" in the epithet.

(10) Police said they had CCTV footage of a person hiding the baby inside their coat and exiting Hasan Sadikin Hospital - the West Java capital’s principal *medical care center*. (Text 5)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
Police said they had CCTV footage of a person hiding the baby inside their coat and exiting Hasan Sadikin Hospital - the West Java capital’s principal <i>medical care center</i> .	Medical care center	Care center	Epithet	Focus: Sharpen (up-scaled)

The underlined term "medical care center" in the data (10) indicates the progression of focus. Because it covers the degree and magnitude of the phenomena, the word "medical care center" reveals the focal type of the sentence. Because the term "medical care center" is the emphasis of the word employing the epithet, the data (10) shows the focus of the sharpening. It narrows the attention by emphasizing the message. In this example, it is clear that it relates to the precise location where the infant was taken. As a consequence, it is discovered that the writer intensifies the attitude by employing the sharpening phrase "medical care center."

(11) she *supposedly* kidnapped the infant. (Text 6)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
she <i>supposedly</i> kidnapped the infant.	Supposedly	The kidnapper	Word: Grammatical item - circumstances	Force: process (inf-downscaled-intensifier)

The underlined term "supposedly" in the data (11) reveals the force graduation. The term "supposedly" symbolizes the process's intensification. The adverb identifies the sentence "supposedly." Because it reflects the adverb that relates to the alleged kidnapping by the kidnapper, the term "supposedly" shows the type of force of intensity scale procedure. As a result, the writer evaluates the attitude with an adverb intensifier.

(12) Their 4-year-old child was *safe*. (Text 6)

Clause	Appraising item	Appraised	Type of appraising an item	Graduation
Their 4-year-old child was <i>safe</i> .	Safe	Their child	Word: Attitudinal lexis - attribute	Force: process (inf-up-scaled-attitudinal lexis)

The term "safe" in the datum (12) shows the sentence's force kind. The term reflects the process's intensity, which scales it. The adjective is used to identify the word "safe." Because it symbolizes the adjective that relates to the situation of the infant after being stolen, the term "safe" denotes the kind of force of intensity scale procedure. As a consequence, the writer grades the attitude with an intensifier of adjective.

IV. CONCLUSION

To summarize the overall study, The Jakarta Globe displays the various figures of Force and Focus. The Force is dominated by the Jakarta Globe. The gradable attitudes are the most prominent in The Jakarta Globe. The Jakarta Globe's authors convey the six texts of crime news mostly with intensifiers and quantifiers to emphasize the importance of the content. Furthermore, The Jakarta Globe's authors amplify the message's impact by employing 'adverbs,' 'adjectives,' and 'nouns'.

Some ideas linked to this study are suggested to be supplied to broaden the scope of SFL investigations, particularly those related to Appraisal Systems that can be seen. It is advised that other researchers, particularly those who wish to undertake evaluation study, perform a more thorough analysis that includes the use of various types of Genre, Prosody, and Ideology.

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