

Attitude on Kompas' Editorial on Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People's: An Appraisal Analysis

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Abstract

This study is entitled "Attitude on Kompas' Editorial on Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People": An Appraisal Analysis. The aim of this research is to look at the Appraisal of Attitude utilized in the Kompas Editorial "Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People." The descriptive qualitative methodologies are used in this study. The theoretical framework used by the researcher was Martin and White (2005) and Martin and Rose (2007) theories. To begin, editorials about the Oxygen Crisis on July 5, 2021 were gathered from Kompas' website. The data was evaluated by determining whether clauses had appraising items. The clauses containing appraising items were then categorized according to the type of appraisal item they included. In this research, the author found 16 clauses that contain appraising items. Most of them are affects. It happens since the writer of the news shows his or her feeling to the situation at that time. Thus, the affect is shown more.

Keywords: *appraisal, attitude, Kompas editorials*

Introduction

Human communication is impossible without the use of language. Language is the means by which people communicate with one another. Language is also used to express thoughts, convey opinions, and answer questions in everyday life. Language is also used by humans to communicate with one another in social situations. Given this, communication is a fluid process that includes both thoughts and feelings (Mulyana, 2005).

Language is utilized in a variety of situations, not just in everyday life. Nonetheless, language is utilized to interact with one another in all human activities around the world. Aside from spoken communication, language is also utilized in written communication such as letters and even news.

There are a variety of media organisations that publish daily news nowadays. News became one of the most essential sources of information as a result. The news' content was also diverse. Politics, social issues, governance, the economy, business, fashion,

sport, and even war are all possibilities. These kinds of events happen daily all over the world including Indonesia.

Health is one of the hottest issues this year. It occurs as a result of a global pandemic that has affected every country in the world, including Indonesia. Thousands of health news stories are written every day in Indonesia as a result of this. As a consequence, the media is kept informed about the latest developments in Indonesia. Because health is the most essential item for humans, news about health is also read. There are two types of news, however: positive and negative. It is true that people are more likely to be joyful when they hear good news. In fact, society is being flooded with bad news. As a result, bad news spreads quickly throughout society, causing panic.

Kompas, a well-known Indonesian mass media firm, publishes editorial in their publications. "Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People" is one of the negative stories written by Kompas. Despite the fact that all news is controlled by opinion, Systemic Functional Linguistics, a branch of linguistics, can be used to study it. Editorials can be found in magazines, newspapers, or any written document, as previously stated. Based on the aforementioned, the researcher intends to conduct research on the Appraisal of Attitude on the news story by Kompas titled "Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People."

Literature Review

Helmi and a friend's research (2020) is an example of earlier research. The goal of this study is to investigate and evaluate one of the Appraisal subsystems, specifically the Attitude system, on a discursive, linguistic, and stylistic level. Using a documentation strategy, the researchers gathered data from the students' recount writing. Meanwhile, the researchers use Martin and White's evaluation subsystem of attitude (2005), which consists of affect, judgment, and appreciation, to analyze the data. In their works, the students developed three subsystems of attitude, namely affect, judgment, and appreciation, according to the findings of this study. Affect is the most common type of attitude expressed by students in their works. There are 56 (57,14 percent) occurrences of Affect in the data. Students frequently utilize it to express their feelings, thoughts, and perceptions about their experiences. In addition, the number of judgments found in the data is 23 (23,47 percent) and appreciation is 19 (19,39 percent).

Then, another previous research that discusses this topic is the research that has been conducted by Daniarsa and Mulatsih (2020). The research is entitled Appraisal Analysis of Tempo's and Kompas' Editorials on Papua Cases. This study intends to determine the kind of appraisal items used in Tempo's editorial "Misunderstanding Papua" and Kompas' editorial "Exodus and Urgent Action," as well as to describe the variations in appraisal between the two. The research approach was a descriptive qualitative method. The theoretical foundation is based on the assessment theories of Martin and White (2005) and Martin and Rose (2007). To begin, editorials from Tempo and Kompas were gathered that discussed the Papuan demonstration on September 23, 2019. The information gathered was examined by determining which clauses had appraised components. The clauses containing appraisal items were then categorized according to the type of appraisal item they contained. Following that, each assessment item discovered was

described and its significance deduced. Finally, the decision was reached. Tempo's editorial utilizes more negative judgment in terms of attitude, and the assessed item is mostly the government, according to the findings. Tempo is not hesitant to criticize the government, as this article demonstrates. Meanwhile, Kompas employs a more critical tone, and the appraised items are primarily Papuans and the state of Papua. It demonstrates that Kompas prefers to offer sympathy to those who have been affected by the riots.

The difference between those previous studies and this study lies on the type of the data and the framework used. The previous studies used more than one type of data and two frameworks, but this study only used one type of data that is Kompas editorial, and one framework proposed by Martin and Rose (2007).

Systemic Functional theory, a branch of linguistics that focuses on the relationship between language and its functions in social environments, can be used to assess an editorial column's position on an issue. Within SFL, there is a theory called Appraisal that deals with evaluation (Martin and Rose, 2007: 25). Evaluation, according to Merriam-Webster, is the process of determining the worth, nature, character, or quality of something or someone. As a result, because evaluation reflects one's attitude and judgment, it can be considered part of the interpersonal metafunction of language.

Evaluation is important and has been a worthy area of study, according to Thompson and Hunston (2000:6), since it has three main purposes in language:

1. To represent the speaker's or writer's perspective and, in doing so, to reflect that person's and their community's value system;
2. To build and maintain relationships between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader; and
3. To organize the discourse.

The appraisal framework, according to Purwoko and Cahyono (2020:2), aims to provide a comprehensive theoretical and descriptive systematisation of the linguistic resources that can be used to construe the value of social experience, and thus to achieve a richer understanding of interpersonal meaning patterns beyond the manifestation of only emotionality across discourse.

This system, according to Martin and White (2005: 42), has three semantic areas: emotions (affect), which is concerned with the expression of positive and negative feelings; ethics (judgment), which is concerned with attitudes toward behavior (to admire or to criticize, to praise or to condemn); and aesthetics (appreciation), which is concerned with evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena according to the wand.

Affect is an attitude type which describes about feeling expression towards something. Feelings can be expressed directly and implied and it can be categorized into positive affect and negative affect. Affect concerns about the expression and feeling that people may bring because of something. In an example, when there is a person who just lost one of his families, he must feel really sad because something which is really precious is

taken from him forever. A deep condolence that he suffers is really painful because of his lost.

Here is the list of some examples from positive affect:

1. I was so happy from the inside out!
2. I couldn't believe, I did wonderful things to him!
3. I just celebrated it.
4. I have a glorious joy visiting this island!

In another hand, these are some examples on negative affect:

1. I'm really sorry.
2. I was torn to pieces
3. I envy her life.

With all of those examples, we can just draw conclusions according to the clauses provided, It always depends on the context how the speech is brought up. As it is cleared that knowing which the positive and negative affect, the researcher needs to know the context first.

The second type of the attitude is judgment which focuses on evaluating people's character. According to the provided data, Bradley Colburn expresses his feeling within his review about the game itself and the developer company of the game. Judgment type will be used to see the Bradley's review toward the developer of the game. In determining the reviews so it can be detail, Judgment type contains two subdivisions which are personal judgment and moral judgment. Personal judgment is about admiring and criticizing, Moral judgment is about praising and condemning.

Judgment aspect from attitude deals with people's character. It represents the expression and feeling that people have towards other people's character. As it works the same way with affect, judgment can be also delivered explicitly and implicitly. The way the judgment is delivered is always depended on the context of situation. So it's really needed to understand the context on how the judgment occurs. For examples about explicit and implicit judgment, the explanation below will explain further:

Explicit Judgment:

1. He is really handsome guy!
2. Your friend is really bad person.
3. My sister is super caring to me.

The examples above show that the speaker judges people explicitly because the speaker does not imply something that the meaning can be extracted more that the speaker can say. Basically, the explicit judgment is the judgment that is directly delivered.

Implicit Judgment:

1. He works in a top security structure.
2. You can join in that company and getting the best salary.

The examples above show that the speakers judge people implicitly because on those judgments, there are other meanings that are implied inside. In the first example from “he works in a top security structure” means that the speaker wants to say and praise someone that is really an important person. In the second example of “you can join in that company and getting the best salary”, it implies a praise of saying that the person that is being told by the speaker is really good at his work that he deserves the greater salary.

Judgment aspect from attitude is also divided into two items which are personal judgment and moral judgment. Personal judgment deals with admiration and criticism that the speaker evaluates towards people. Those two personal judgment of admiration and criticism equal with two ways of their delivering ways which are positive (admire) and negative (criticize). Another item of judgment aspect is moral judgment which deals with the condemnation and praise that the speaker gives to people. As it works the same way with personal judgment, condemnation is the realization for positive way (condemn) and praise is the realization of negative way (praise) of moral judgment.

Method

Research Design

A qualitative research method was applied in this study. Since this research examines Appraisal of Attitude that occurred in the editorial, the writer chose a descriptive qualitative approach. Furthermore, the information cannot be represented by numbers. The information is gathered in the form of clauses from the website. As a result, the writer makes notes in every clause in the text that contains an attitude evaluation.

Data and Subject

The data source is the news in the Kompas’ editorial website which is titled *Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People*. This news was released on July 5, 2021.

Unit of Analysis

The data that will be analyzed are in the editorial *Oxygen Crisis: Prioritizing Saving People*. Unit of analysis in this research are clauses that contain appraisal of attitude.

Technique of Data Collection and Data Analysis

In order to gather information, the writer reads the news and makes a list of clauses in the editorial that contain the attitude appraisal. Following the data collection, the writer examines the editorial clauses and determines which section of the clauses contains the attitude evaluation. After that, the writer identifies the attitude evaluations and divides them into three groups. Affect, judgement, and appreciation are the three. Finally, when assessing the data, the researcher used Martin and Rose's appraisal framework (2007).

Finding and Discussion

Findings

The data of this research are mostly the clauses in the editorial. Then, this is the result of the data analyzed that contain appraising items. The results are presented in table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of Appraising Items in Kompas' Editorial

Speaker	Appraisal of Attitude			Total
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	
Positive	3	1	-	4
Negative	9	-	3	12
Total	12	1	3	16

From this table, we can see that affect is the most appraisal of attitude that is shown to the editorial. It happens since the topic of the news is about health and the discussion is negative. Besides, the topic talked about oxygen shortage which is dangerous to human life. As the result, the author of the editorial wrote a negative affect in order to show the negative situation

Discussion

Affect

There are 12 clauses of affect that exist in the editorial. It dominates the whole text since there were only 16 appraising item in the text.

Excerpt 1

According to information obtained by Kompas, as many as 63 patients at Dr Sardjito Hospital died between Saturday and Sunday morning.

Excerpt 1 shows that negative affect because there is a clause “63 patients at Dr Sardjito Hospital died”. It shows that there are many people that died at the moment. Thus, it is a negative affect.

Excerpt 2

The surge in Covid-19 patients has caused an oxygen shortage at a number of hospitals, including Dr. Sardjito Central General Hospital in Sleman regency, Yogyakarta.

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Excerpt 2 shows negative affect as for there is a clause “has caused an oxygen shortage”. It reveals that there are many problem at that moment and causes some riots. Thus, it is a negative affect.

Excerpt 3

The shortage of oxygen supplies can be fatal for Covid-19 patients, especially those who require intensive care.

Excerpt 3 tells negative affect as for there is a clause “can be fatal for Covid-19 patients”. It proves that the clause gives the reader information about the shortage of oxygen that can bring Covid-19 patients into death. From that, we can conclude that the excerpt is a negative affect.

Excerpt 4

His letter also mentioned that the central oxygen supply system at Dr. Sardjito Hospital had run low on Saturday at 4 p.m. was expected to run out by 6 p.m.

Excerpt 4 tells negative affect as for there is a clause “had run low on Saturday at 4 p.m. was expected to run out by 6 p.m.”. It proves that the shortage of the oxygen will run out soon. From that, we can conclude that the excerpt is a negative affect.

Excerpt 5

The hospital also received oxygen cylinder assistance from several parties, namely the Gadjah Mada University Hospital and the Yogyakarta Regional Police.

Excerpt 5 shows positive affect as for there is a clause “the hospital received oxygen cylinder assistance from several parties.” It proves that the hospital receives some helps regarding the shortage of oxygen. From that, we can conclude that the excerpt is a positive affect.

Excerpt 6

Dr. Sardjito Hospital received a supply of liquid oxygen on Sunday at 3:40 a.m. and 4:45 a.m. from Kendal regency, Central Java.

Excerpt 6 shows positive affect as for there is a clause “received a supply of liquid oxygen” It proves that the hospital receives some helps regarding the shortage of oxygen. From that, we can conclude that the excerpt is a positive affect.

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Judgement

In this editorial, there is only one judgement. Here is the excerpt.

Excerpt 7

"This has happened because of the large number of patients and capacity-related problems with oxygen production and distribution," she said.

Excerpt 7 shows that positive judgement because there is a phrase "the large number of patients". It shows that there are numerous people. It show that it is a positive judgement.

Appreciation

In this editorial, there are three appreciation(s). Here is the excerpt.

Excerpt 8

" The oxygen supply at Dr. Sardjito Hospital is also still not secure, because it may only last temporarily," said the doctor, who asked not to be named.

Excerpt 8 shows positive appreciation because there is a phrase "also still not secure". It shows that there might be a problem with the oxygen supply. Thus, it show that it is a negative appreciation.

Conclusion

Appraisal of attitude is divided into three items. There are affect, judgement, and appreciation. In this research, the author found 16 clauses that contain appraising items. Most of them is affect. It happens since the writer of the news shows his or her feeling to the situation at that time. Thus, the affect is shown more. Then, appreciation appears only three times in the text while the judgement appears once. Negative attitude is used more than the positive one because it discusses about the oxygen crisis that is considered as the negative topic.

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