

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

B.1 Theoretical Background

B.1.1 Appraisal

The appraisal is a theoretical framework that primarily focuses on English's evaluated meanings; at this point, the categories suggested for English's evaluation also apply to other languages. According to Martin & White (2005) they developed the Appraisal model based on the fundamental theoretical foundation of Halliday's pioneering research on the grammar of modalities and moods in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). White (2005) states Ideational indicating is the way language creates the world of knowledge; interpersonal meaning is the way authors and speakers act out social roles, personas, and relationships; and textual meaning is the way these meanings are combined to create consistent texts appropriate for a certain communicative context.

Moreover, Martin and White (2005) classify interpersonal meaning into attitude, engagement, and graduation, which are intricately interconnected, and emphasize the fact that appraisal serves an important purpose in the process of constructing interpersonal meaning. To begin with, while graduation is about classifying degrees of intensity of phenomena or feelings and embellishing feelings, engagement is about stance and throwing other converse perspectives into a debate. There are also two more forms of graduation as defined by Martin and White (2005): force, which encompasses increasing or decreasing volume, and focus,

which relates to the narrowing or widening of experience classifications. While, engagement is divided into two subcategories, monogloss, and heterogloss. According to Martin and White (2005), heterogloss divides into two, Expansion and dialogic contraction. Moreover, according to Martin and White (2005), there is a Taxonomy of options in engagement, extensions are separated into "entertain" and "attribute," and contracts are split into "disclaim" and "proclaim".

According to Hope and Read (2006) quoted by Lutfi (2024) , Appraisal is not just limited to the interpersonal viewpoint but also takes into consideration the view of the texts, especially the linguistic expressions that contain thoughts and feelings of the writers, and it encompasses appraisal within attitudes which can be cast either positively or negatively; affect, judgment and appreciation across dynamically through the text and limitations of grammatical. According to Martin and White (2005), These three categories of attitudes that make up attitude consist of affect which concerning emotional reaction, judgment which is concerned with behavior assessed against some standards, and appreciation which is concerned with the value of things.

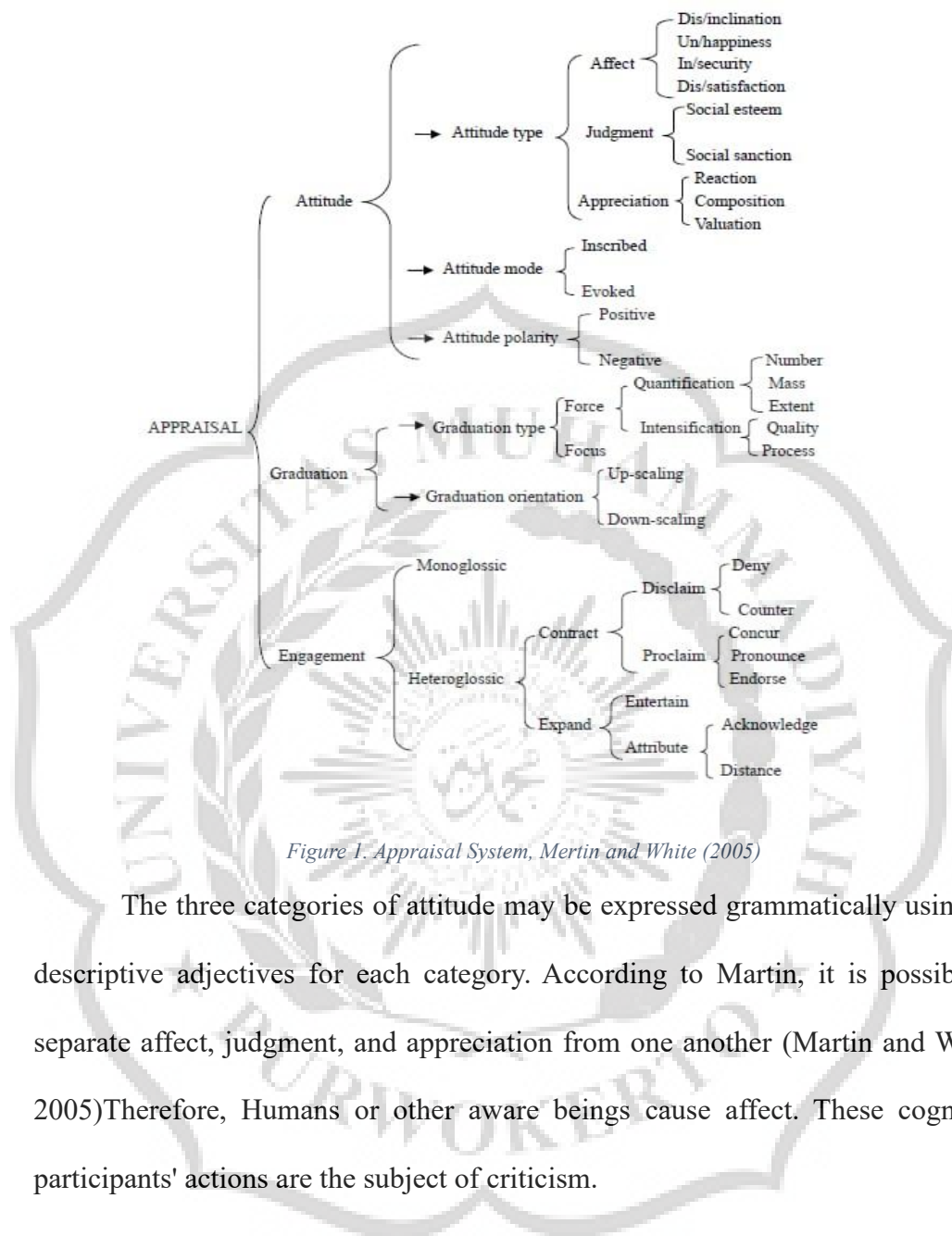


Figure 1. Appraisal System, Martin and White (2005)

The three categories of attitude may be expressed grammatically using the descriptive adjectives for each category. According to Martin, it is possible to separate affect, judgment, and appreciation from one another (Martin and White, 2005) Therefore, Humans or other aware beings cause affect. These cognizant participants' actions are the subject of criticism.

B.1.2 Attitude

This study conducts an analysis in which readers and observers are asked to evaluate news media whether from newspapers, television, or social media based on their observations of viewpoints and assessments that convey a certain viewpoint from commenters or viewers. According to White (2005) the term "attitude" refers

to the compartment of evaluating meanings that targets are positioned to embrace, whether positively or negatively, regarding statements concerning experienced realities. An attitude is a way of looking at things that conveys a more thorough feeling. Three semantics are included in this approach emotions, ethics, and aesthetics. It has been demonstrated that the public expresses these ideas by evaluating these areas (Martin and White, 2005). Using this method to discover the sentiments expressed in writing or remarks by netizens, viewers, and the general public.

Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation are the three subcategories that compose the Attitude approach. Which is often dependent on the adjective form. Each kind are designated differently from the grammatical frames by Martin and White (2005). Regarding written or spoken texts, readers should understand that appreciation is a cognitive clause, whereas affect and judgment are relational.

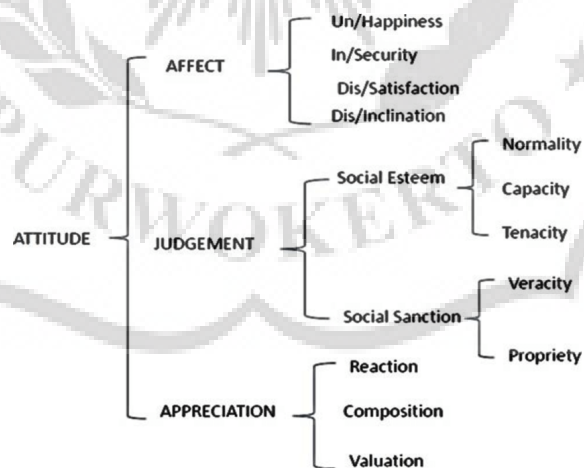


Figure 2. Attitude System. By Martin and White (2005)

B.1.3 Affect

The appraisal framework perceives affect as one of the three subsystems of attitudes. This refers to the characterization of phenomena in terms of emotion and thus affects the way differences arise in the emotional responses a person or personal respond, takes towards various objects, events, or situations. At this point one's way to verbalize his or her emotional experiences, such as Affect, dread, horror, rage, etc. Four subcategories in appraisal theory are Un/happiness, In/Security, Dis/Inclination, and Dis/Satisfaction. Moreover, Martin and White (2005) use their theory to influence Halliday's theory, which consists of six components, some of which are derived from the grammar of the English language.

According to Martin and White (2005), when wish to show positive feelings while also being crazy, nervous, bored, etc., negative effects might result. When wishing to express delight, joy, self-confidence, etc., the impact is evident. As stated otherwise, affect is associated with confidence, sorrow, happiness, and worry. Depending on the circumstance and the goals of the speaker or writer, these positive and negative impacts may also be represented implicitly or openly. Individuals can directly impact others by expressing their emotions such as joy, terror, or physically by withdrawing from others or shaking excessively. Therefore, Implied Affect is conveyed through exceptional behavior and metaphors.

Sources of emotion may show how a writer or speaker feels about a particular topic, thing, event, or situation. According to Geoff Thompson (2014) in the appraisal framework for affect appraisals, human emotional expression as well as interpersonal communication is probably something of interest. The significance

of affect concerns how writers or speakers use language well to voice emotion, connect with other subjective entities more easily, and enrich their communication. This is important because the writer's impact reflects on a first-person writing style or the individualized assessment setting. In contrast, the non-author impact is expressed in a third-person narrative style in which the writer evaluates or characterizes someone else.

Table 2.1 Types of Affect. By Martin and White (2005)

Affect	Positive	Negative
dis/inclination	miss, long for, yearn for	wary, fearful, terrorised
un/happiness	cheerful buoyant, jubilant; like, love, adore	sad, melancholy, heartbroken... broken-hearted, heavyhearted, sick at heart; sorrowful ..., joyless, dreary, cheerless, unhappy, sad; gloomy, ... downcast, low, down, down in the mouth, depressed ...; weepy, wet-eyed, tearful, in tears ...
in/security	together, confident, assured; comfortable, confident, trusting	uneasy, anxious, freaked out; startled, surprised, astonished
dis/satisfaction	involved, absorbed, engrossed; satisfied, pleased, chuffed/ impressed, charmed, thrilled	flat, stale, jaded; cross, angry, furious; bored with, sick of, fed up with

B.1.4 Judgement

Judgment is an evaluation of a person's character and/or behaviour in perspective of various societal standards and ethics or is an Appraisal judgment behaviour such as melancholy, bad, interest, etc., (Martin and White, 2005) Like

affect, judgment can be positive and negative. The judgment description, as a component of the appraisal framework, can comprehend how authors create and communicate assessments, which likely improves comprehension of the individual in question. According to Martin and White (2003), there are two primary categories of judgment: moral judgment and personal judgment.

According to Martin & White (2005) Judgment is divided into two categories: social sanction and social esteem. Social esteem is the level to which someone is considered normal in evaluating others. Social Esteem consists of three categories: Normality, Capacity, and Tenacity. Normality is the level of how special, capacity is the ability, and tenacity is dependability. On the other hand, social sanction is more often codified in writing, as ethics, decrees, rules, regulations, and laws (Martin & White, 2005). Moreover, the Judgement of sanction has to do with veracity and propriety.

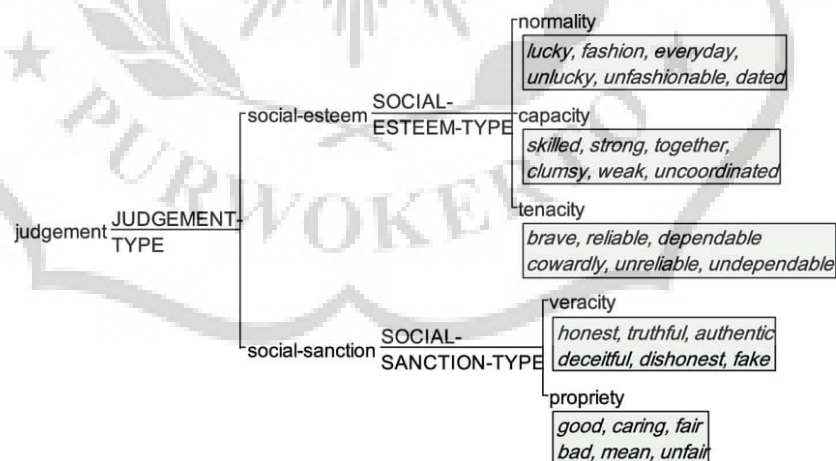


Figure 3. Judgement. By Martin and White (2005)

B.1.5 Appreciation

Appreciation is the last attitude type. Martin and White (2005) state that appreciation is concerned with the interpretations that guide the evaluations of "things," particularly the things that create and the performances that deliver, but also with the value of events of nature and how important they are (how to value). This process of evaluation is the forming of opinions, judgments, and values on other different things and experiences. Hence, appreciation is how feel about the natural world.

Appreciation is conditional upon an individual's achievements. It takes on the form that best suits them (the terms impact, including interesting, boring, vibrant, etc., and quality, and include kind, welcome, innocent, mean, etc., define the terms). The three primary categories are further subdivided into Reaction, Composition, and valuation (Martin and White, 2005). Reaction refers to the emotions or cognitions that an entity experience draws from the individual, and composition is the balance and complexity of that entity or experience. Valuation is a matter of giving worth to these experiences. According to Wijayanto (2016), appreciation is an essential part of appraisal and allows an individual to judge and give value in aesthetic contexts. Citizens make assessments of human expressions and even those that encompass objects and cultural artifacts like television programs, films, and artwork, thereby emphasizing the importance of aesthetic appraisal in gaining a sense of place.

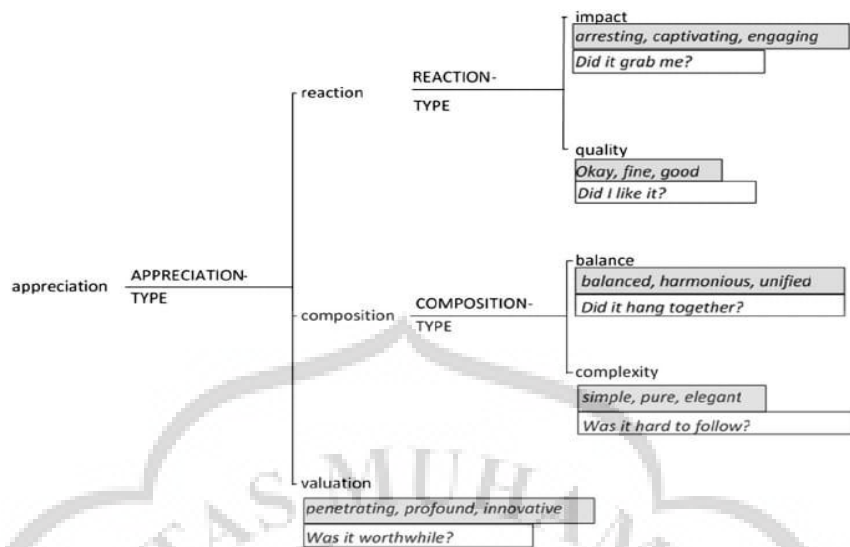


Figure 4. Appreciation. By Martin and White (2005)

Appreciation, like affect and judgment, can be both positive and negative. These three categories of attitude can be expressed through descriptive adjectives. While affect arises from the emotional responses of conscious beings, judgment critiques the actions of these beings. In contrast, appreciation focuses on evaluating tangible or conceptual entities. Understanding these distinctions enhances our comprehension of how we assess and value our experiences and surroundings.

B.1.6 Column Comments

Comments sections serve as a venue for the public to express their opinions or even inspire others based on their knowledge or merely to convey an emotion toward a particular issue. According to Humprecht et al. (2020), In short, social media allows everyone around the world to come online and express their opinions on many topics. The comments sections or column comments for many such social media sites show that the public can now voice their opinions and attitudes about both public and personal issues, as a result of the nature of online social spaces.

Therefore, comment sections enable individuals to share their perspectives based on personal knowledge or experience. This provides an opportunity for users or the public to engage in broader discussions regarding relevant issues. Several researchers have conducted studies on public opinion within the comments sections related to various topics such as politics (Ayu et al., 2022; Khristianto, 2020), news (Kalogeropoulos et al., 2017), news platform (Ben-David and Soffer, 2018), depression (Gaus et al., 2021; Tao & Jacobs, 2019). Certainly, this indicates that research on public comments in the comments section attracts attention from broad audiences. As a result, this is a study that considers public comments concerning aspects of emotion, judgment, and appreciation within the comment sections of social media.

B.2 Review of Relevant Study

There have been many studies that focus on topics that discuss sources from news media coverage or public comments on social media the column comments that broadcast conflict events between countries or discuss news that conveys conflict events in other parts of the world. Conflicts often occur in several parts of the world and often occur in neighboring countries because of certain interests, for example, the Middle East where conflicts often occur between countries in the Middle East and the problems never end, for example, the Israeli-Palestine conflict where the conflict never ends. never ended, therefore the Israeli-Palestine conflict is the topic of this research. In the next section, several relevant studies will be reviewed.

In the first study, the research used critical discourse analysis (CDA) and specifically attitude analysis in online newspaper articles. Alyahya (2023) The declaration of war in Ukraine, and an examination of the internet news sources where the writer focused on the conflict on the European continent, are conducted as part of Alyahya's research. Diverse advantages and disadvantages of the war in Ukraine have been identified in this research, which included data from The Washington Post and The Moscow Times. In the end, it concludes that from an ideological standpoint, it is crucial to utilize online news outlets to persuade readers to embrace the version of what happened in Ukraine.

In the next study, there is a discussion on the topic of the Israel-Gaza conflict, one of which is from research Aqeel and Hussain (2024) It addresses Islamophobia in this study and is reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) media outlets. This study uses narrative structure, theme analysis, and comparative analysis to provide critical discourse analysis. The present study employed Fairclough's three-dimensional technique of analysis, which involves the integration of description, interpretation, and explanation. Following the conclusion of the study, it is determined that Islamophobia could the ability to shape attitudes toward global relations and public policy, as well as contribute to conflicts or obstruct efforts towards promoting mutual respect and understanding.

Moreover, in the next study, namely Amaireh (2024) the study provides a critical discourse analysis of Al Jazeera English's 2021 reportage on the Israel-Palestine conflict. The present investigation used Van Dijk's theoretical framework to assess 50 news items via a perspective of ideological interactions. It is discovered

in this study that Al Jazeera journalists' vocabulary choices, which demonstrated both positive and negative sentiments, represented their distinct ideologies. The reporter also expressed their opinion by portraying Israel as a challenge and positioning the Palestinian people as oppressed victims, as seen by the reporters' attitudes and thoughts.

Fikri (2024) In the following research, Van Dijk's theory—which developed analysis from the microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure levels—used through the critical discourse analysis approach. The condition that the media reports when political tensions between Israel and Palestine erupt is the main subject of this study. The study's findings indicate that the media's coverage of an incident significantly impacts its outcome. On the other hand, it is also brought on by trauma suffered by conflict victims, severe conflict reporting, and insecure international security situations.

This research has similarities with several previous studies which carried out analysis using an appraisal framework, of course, this research focuses on attitude. Moreover, some of the research that is considered most relevant will be reviewed.

Risdianto et al., (2022) In his research study, he examined the mobility of the Indonesian capital through an analysis conducted by two Indonesian news outlets, Kompas News and Republika. The analysis is grounded in appraisal theory and concentrates on the attitude dimension. For this study, two news items with the advantages and disadvantages of shifting the capital city were chosen from each of

the four media news data sources. The Miles & Huberman and Martin & Rose theory were used in the data analysis. However, affect, judgment, and appreciation. The three components of attitude were the main subjects of this study. Using descriptive qualitative techniques, this research discovered that the public, civic leaders, and governments had a greater effect on news media coverage of the proposal to transfer the capital of Indonesia, resulting in both good and negative distinctions.

Meanwhile, Ayu et al. (2022) study, which carried out an analysis using appraisal, focused on the attitude aspect of an analysis of public emotions in the social media comments column regarding the 2019 Indonesian general election. In this research, are found that Prabowo's followers expressed their dissatisfaction and lack of trust by blaspheming the general election commission and also, his competitors regarding the election results which are available on social media, in these comments made comments appraised with negative statements directed at their opponents, whether they win or lose.

In the research conducted by Manggala (2023), the study focused on Indonesian folktales from the Central Sulawesi area called Kolombio bo Ngana Pailu and Topendae. The attitude element that the folklore figures displayed is used for the study's analysis. This study discovered that negative attitudes dominated the human and gigantic characters through the use of emotion, judgment, and appreciation. It is also discovered that human figures were primarily depicted as having superior intellectual powers and capabilities through using folklore and the theories of Martin and White in this study as data sources. As a result, giants were

more powerful and physically dominating over humans before they were found. Additionally, this study demonstrates how language analysis may enhance storytelling activities by offering thorough and impartial conversations regarding the narrative.

The research conducted by Nur Aenida et al. (2022) the research into the attitudes of students and teachers when carrying out online classroom learning through an appraisal framework. The research subject in this study used the interaction between fifth-semester students and Majalengka University lecturers. Moreover, in the end, the result found that students were more dominant on the judgment aspect while the teacher are dominant on the appreciation aspect. In this study, it was claimed that at the end of the research, it is also seen how teachers and students showed emotions and relationships in their chosen language.

Meanwhile, the research conducted by Krishnan et al. (2024), researched fresh graduate worker applicants. In this research, interviews were conducted with applicants for fresh graduate workers using English and how they were successful or unsuccessful using an attitude systemic functional linguistics (SFL) perspective. The data in this study is in the form of transcripts from interviews, of course how the fresh graduates faced this challenge. This study found that the fresh graduates who applied for jobs had a sub-system of attitude appreciation shown by candidates, especially those who succeeded in passing the challenge.

There is also research that employs the perspective of the appraisal theory. The study of Ignatieva et al. (2024) demonstrates a systemic functional analysis of

the process of writing an academic text in the Spanish language through the Appraisal theory in the context of different experiential and interpersonal meta functions, Transitivity, and Attitude systems and their interrelation. In this study cross-discipline and cross-genre analysis were conducted and upon revealing similarities in the explored patterns, as well as differences, it turned out that certain combinations of process types with attitude manifestations were found indicating that the patterns could serve as valuable resources for teaching composition in Spanish.

In addition, Zhang and Cheng (2024) conducted a media analysis consisting of an assessment of its inflection and attitude system concerning the coverage of the adventures of Chinese wandering elephants in the China Daily. This is to ascertain whether that coverage was part of an ambivalent discourse or served any purposes in ecological discourse analysis instead. It was determined that the articles in general tended to endorse an optimistic notion of the coexistence of humans and animals with reports emphasizing the protective measures for humans. However, negative framing is also noted in some instances, especially concerning the safety of humans. The research indicates that in the case of future coverage in the media concerning animal protection, it would be more effective to tell stories of actual people rather than keep focusing on the issues; positive of animal behavior would also be beneficial alongside emotional content in a bid to portray where China stands regarding the people's commitment to ecological civilization.

In addition to this, the study by Valerdi Zárata (2023) employs attitude appraisal in language, utilizing it as a means to improve undergraduate students'

writing in English Language as a Foreign Language (ELF). The outcome of this study established relevant connections between the use of Attitude resources and the effectiveness or otherwise of the investigated texts, as well as variables that can help explain this relationship and its potential repercussions on the instruction of academic English writing within the environment of the textual data examined.

Moreover, there is research that uses appraisal theory and impoliteness theory Del Saz-Rubio (2024) This research focuses on aggressive tweets directed at Meghan Markle, from the perspective of Appraisal Theory and the theory of impoliteness. The analysis Of the Selected Sample of Tweets Found High Levels of Emotions of Negativity Conflict and Moral Evaluation. In the tweets employed, negative judgment was prominent in seeking to undermine Markle's history, her truthfulness and ability were put into perspective. These results imply that discourse aggression in cyberspace is capable of sustaining damaging gender biases and internalizing oppressive heterosexual cultures.

In common with previous studies that have been shown previously, there are four studies that both conducted research on the topic of conflict, three of which are the Middle East conflict, namely Israel and Palestine. However, this study is Critical Discourse Analysis and some use attitude aspects as support for the analysis. For the next study, nine studies use a theoretical framework appraisal with attitude aspects. These nine studies were obtained from different data sources and research subjects. There have been no studies that have researched public comments on column comments towards Al-Jazeera documentary videos on YouTube using an Appraisal theoretical framework, of course in the Attitude aspect.

Therefore, it can be concluded that previous research provides insight into appraisal analysis regarding how language is used to convey attitudes and opinions on certain objects. By highlighting the importance of this research for the analysis of these texts. These studies prove how important it is to carry out linguistic analysis of conflict issues and various objects. Moreover, the findings in this research can have an impact on the development of critical discourse studies and provide valuable teaching materials for students.

