

**APPRAISAL SYSTEM IN THE JAKARTA POST'S
EDITORIAL “START WORKING, JOKOWI”**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Language**



By

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinion or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, September 20th, 2013

Dewi Metasari

MOTTO

“There are only two ways to live your life. One is as though nothing is a miracle.

The other is as though everything is a miracle.”

(Albert Einstein)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis especially to :

1. ALLAH SWT
2. Myself
3. My beloved parents
4. My dear brother
5. My lovely boyfriend
6. All of my beloved family
7. All of my lovely friends

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, September 2013

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes *Appraisal System in The Jakarta Post's editorial*. It aims at explaining the appraisal devices recognized in the editorial and explaining the author's attitude (positive or negative) toward the subject of the editorial. By this research, the researcher wants to know how people express and negotiate attitudes, feelings, judgments, appreciation (according to Appraisal System by Martin and White, 2005), and the author's attitude toward Jokowi in the editorial.

The object of this research is an editorial taken from The Jakarta Post newspaper entitled "Start working, Jokowi". It is selected as the data because The Jakarta Post is the largest English language Newspaper in Indonesia that contains personal views of the newspaper's editor about Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, who is a phenomenal governor. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method and used clause as the unit of analysis.

From the analysis, the researcher found 26 systems of attitude which consist of eleven (42.3%) Affect Systems, one system of Judgment (3.9%), and fourteen systems of Appreciation (53.8%). In term of Engagement system, the researcher found two (7.1%) of Monoglossic systems in the editorial. The author used Heteroglossic system rather than monoglossic system in almost all part of the text in the editorial. The Heteroglossic system found in the text consists of eleven (39.2%) systems of Dialogic contraction and fifteen (57.7%) systems of Dialogic Expansion. The researcher found 25 systems of Graduation which consist of 15 (60%) intensification devices and 10 (40%) quantification devices. The author's attitude toward Jokowi in the editorial is positive. In this editorial, the author describes Jokowi as a true leader or the right leader for the citizens of Jakarta and the author wants the readers to think so.

Keywords: *Appraisal System, Editorial*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

People tried to create new things to make their life easier than before. Their efforts include the elaboration on science, economics, politics, mathematics, and linguistics. Linguistics is a scientific study of language or science about language (Ramelan, 1985: 4). Linguistics discusses language as the tool for human being to convey their ideas or intention and also as a tool to interact each other. Linguistics teaches us to recognize and comprehend the language as detail.

One form of language use can be seen in newspaper. Newspaper is a printed publication and usually distributed daily or weekly. It contains news, opinions, advertisements, public notices, pictures etc. One side of the newspaper which contains opinion is editorial.

The editorial page of a newspaper is not about news. It is about personal views of the newspaper's editor and/or its editorial board. In an editorial, readers sometimes find difficulties in grasping the meaning to be conveyed by the author, and the appraisal system is one way to overcome the difficulties of the reader. Martin and Rose (2003: 22) state that Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feeling involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisal is focused on the attitude of the feelings and values that are negotiated with readers. Attitude is expressing the speaker's emotion, judging for something or evaluating

the worth of things. Appraisal tells us the negative and positive side of the person through their statements in form of oral or written product.

In this research, the researcher wants to know how people express and negotiate attitudes, feelings, judgments, appreciation, and the author's attitude in a certain editorial. The object of this research is an editorial taken from The Jakarta Post newspaper entitled "Start working, Jokowi". It is selected as the data because The Jakarta Post is the largest English language Newspaper in Indonesia that contains personal views of the newspaper's editor about Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi.

Ir. H. Joko Widodo (born in Surakarta, June 21, 1961, age 52 years) is the former Mayor of Surakarta who has become Governor of DKI Jakarta since October 15, 2012. He is the 17th governor who led as the Indonesian capital. Joko Widodo's name starts in the spotlight when he became a Mayor of Surakarta, his figure is phenomenal and became a subject of national and international monitoring because his program and policies in leading the people of Surakarta are good.

The City Mayors Foundation put Joko Widodo (Jokowi), former Mayor of Surakarta as the third best mayor in the world in 2012 because he was successful in changing the image of Surakarta City Outlaws into the City of Arts and Culture which managed to attract tourists.

Being successful in becoming a mayor in Surakarta led him to become the Governor of Jakarta. He tries to realize his ideas and work programs, such as Jakarta Healthy and Jakarta Smart Programs. His other programe includes mitigation of flooding and traffic congestion like what he promised during his

campaign before. However, of course, all was not separated from the pro-contra among people. His way of working, distinctively known as “*blusukan*” (field trips), often becomes a topic of conversation. His supporters consider it a wise action because he can understand what is really happening on the field, but the people who does not like it consider “*blusukan*” as a form of building image and wasting money of state. His performance after one hundred days in office is an interesting topic to be discussed.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose “Appraisal System in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial: Start working, Jokowi” as the title of the research.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher wants to explain the Appraisal System in Jakarta Post’s editorial. The problems can be stated as follows:

1. What appraisal devices are recognized in The Jakarta Post’s editorial: Start Working, Jokowi?
2. What does the author’s attitude (positive or negative) toward Jokowi in the editorial?

1.3. Scope of the Study

This research discussed the text from Jakarta Post’s editorial on January, 22th, 2013 as a subject. This research is limited to appraisal devices in the editorial and deciding the author’s attitude (positive or negative) toward Jokowi in the

editorial. The analysis is based on the theory of Appraisal proposed by Martin and White (2005).

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The purpose of the thesis is to provide new insight for the students of English department in appraising certain text and in this case the thesis is purposed:

1. To explain the appraisal devices recognized in the text.
2. To explain the author's attitude (positive or negative) toward Jokowi in the editorial.

1.5. Significances of the Study

The findings of this research will be useful theoretically and practically, for the researcher, English learners, and teachers. Theoretically, researchers may use them as consideration for further research. English learners and teachers, especially in higher education, may use them as reference to discourse study. Practically, researchers may re-study the findings for further understanding. It is hoped that the result of the research in this thesis can be a valuable contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University particularly for English Department Students and anybody who reads this thesis. It is hoped that by reading this thesis, the students will know deeply theory about appraisal.

1.6. Thesis Organization

The thesis is organized as follows:

Chapter I Introduction. This chapter consist of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the study, Scope of the Study, Significance of The Study, and Organization of the Thesis.

Chapter II Review of Related Literature. This chapter explains some theories supporting this thesis: they are Systemic Functional Linguistics, Appraisal Theory, Appraisal System, and The Jakarta Post.

Chapter III Research Method. This chapter consists of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV Findings and Discussion. This chapter presents and discusses the analysis of the data.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter consists of the conclusion of the research and suggestion for the further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter several points related to the topic of the thesis will be addressed. The first point is about Systemic Functional Linguistics.

The second and third point are about Appraisal Theory and Appraisal System. Appraisal System is the realization of interpersonal meaning in a text which is made up of several devices.

The last point is about The Jakarta Post and The Editorial. It is related with the source of data to be analyzed. The discussion in detail about these issues is presented in the last.

2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is a study of functions and semantics which is claimed to be the basis of human language and communicative activity. Systemic Functional Linguistic or Systemic Functional Grammar is a model of grammar developed by MAK Halliday (1985). He developed a theory of the fundamental of language, in which he analyzed lexicogrammar into three broad of metafunction: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Ideational metafunction uses language to represent experience. This indicates the ideational or experiential meaning. Interpersonal metafunction uses language to encode interaction and thus express interpersonal meaning. Textual metafunction uses

language to organize our experiential and interpersonal meaning into a coherent spoken or written language.

In this research, the researcher would focus on investigating the interpersonal metafunction areas. Basically, interpersonal metafunction is a meaning about the social roles and relationships between or among participant. Besides, it is also about the status and roles of the participants and who are taking part in the text. Interpersonal metafunction has been developed by White (1998) into appraisal system to know how the authorial positions and to know how the readers are positioned in the text.

2.2. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory is development of linguistic theory in interpersonal meaning of functional grammar. White (1998) is the person who proposed appraisal system for the first time in his thesis entitled “Telling Media Tales: the new story as rhetoric”.

According to Martin & Rose (2003: 22), appraisal is concerned with evaluation – the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and reader aligned. It means that appraisal is used to explain how the writers or speakers approve and disapprove, applaud and criticise, and how the readers are positioned and how the position of the writer as an informer of the news.

Appraisal is concerned with the interpersonal in language, with the subjective presence of writers or speakers in text as they adopt stances towards

both the material they present and those with who they shared feelings and values, with the linguistic mechanisms for the sharing of emotions, tastes and normative assessments. Theory of appraisal is divided into three broad semantic domains. Those are : Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. These resources are set out in the diagram below:

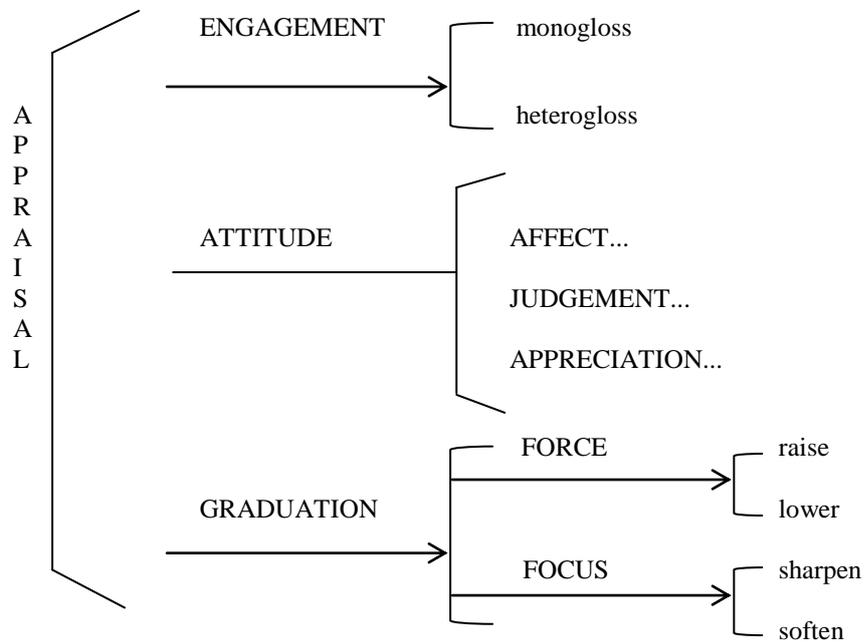


Figure 2.1. Model of Appraisal Sub-system in Martin & White (2005: 38)

2.3. Appraisal System

In this research the researcher wants to explain the appraisal system which is used in The Jakarta Post's editorial, a particular approach to exploring, describing and explaining the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt stances,

to construct textual personas and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationship. It explores how speakers and their utterances, material object, happening and states of affairs and thereby forms alliances with those who share these views and distance themselves from those do not. It also explores how attitudes, judgments and emotive responses are explicitly presented in text and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed. As well, it explores how the expression of such attitudes and judgments is, in many instances, carefully managed to take into account the ever- present possibility of challenge or contradiction from those who hold differing views. Appraisal system is interpersonal meaning. Appraisal has purpose for negotiating our social relationship by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people (in a word what our attitudes are).

According to Martin & White (2005: 16), appraisal is divided into three sub-appraisal system, those are: attitude, engagement, and graduation. Those appraisal systems are explained as follows:

2.3.1. Attitudinal Positioning (Attitude)

In his homepage (<http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal>), White states that attitude in appraisal value can be considered as “praising” or “blaming”, which means that writers or speakers indicate either positive or negative assessment of people, places, things, happening and states of affairs. Attitude is the ways of feeling.

There are so many words that can be used to praise or blame someone which make other people easier or less easy to analyze what we said. The examples below shows that speakers pass judgments and associate emotional/affectual responses with participant and processes.

“Well, I’ve been listening to the two guys who are heroes [value judgment] and I admire [affect] them both.”

There are three sub-types of attitude: affect, judgment and appreciation.

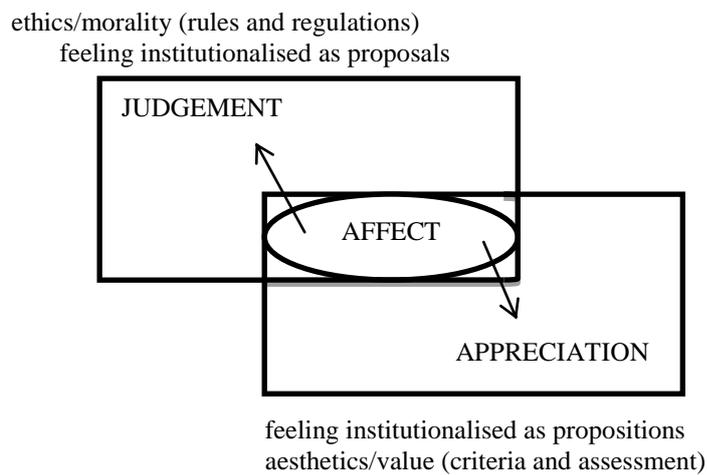


Figure 2.2. Diagram of Sub-system of Attitude in Martin & White (2005: 45)

2.3.1.1. Affect (emotion)

Affect is an evaluation of human emotional reaction to something. It is how people as human beings react emotionally to thing, condition, states of affairs be positive or negative. They can express either good or bad feelings. It also can be expressed directly or indirectly to certain situation.

In White's homepage, he says that affectual positioning may be indicated,

- a. Through verbs of emotion (mental processes) such as *to love/to hate, to frighten/to reassure, to interest/to bore, to enrage/to placate* – (Your offer *please* me, I *hate* chocolate.)
- b. Through adverbs (typically circumstances of manner) such as *happily/sadly* – (*Sadly* the government has decided to abandon its commitment to the comprehensive school system.)
- c. Through adjectives of emotion *happy/sad, worried/confident, angry/pleased, keen/uninterested* – (I'm *sad* you've decided to do that, I'm *happy* she's joining the group, She's *proud* of her achievements, he's *frightened* of spiders, etc.)
- d. Through nominalization (the turning of verbs and adjectives into nouns) *joy/despair, confidence/insecurity* – (His *fear* was obvious to all, I was overcome with *joy*.)

2.3.1.2. Judgment (ethics)

Judgment is a norm that concerned with the parameter of how people should/shouldn't behave. It deals with human's behavior. One may assess the behavior as moral or immoral, as legal or illegal, as socially acceptable or unacceptable, as laudable or deplorable, as normal or abnormal and so on. For example, *Our new neighbor seems rather **eccentric**.*

Values of judgment also have either positive or negative status like values of affect. For example: honest >< deceitful, brave >< cowardly, smart >< stupid, normal >< weird, and so on.

Some of the judgment's proposal has already becomes rules and regulations by state and religion. Judgment can be divided into two sub-types; those are social esteem and social sanction. Judgment of esteem deals with "normality" (how unusual someone is), "capacity" (how capable they are) and "tenacity" (how resolute they are). While judgment of sanction deals with "veracity" (how truthful someone is) and "propriety" (how ethical someone is).

Below are the examples of social esteem and social sanction:

Table 2.1. Social Esteem

SOCIAL ESTEEM	Positive [admire]	Negative [criticize]
Normality "how special?"	lucky, fortunate, charmed...; normal, natural, familiar ...; cool, stable, predictable ...; in, fashionable, avant garde ...; celebrated, unsung ...	unlucky, hapless, starcrossed ...; odd, peculiar, eccentric ...; erratic, unpredictable ...; dated, daggy, retrograde ...; obscure, also-ran ...
Capacity "how capable?"	powerful, vigorous, robust ...; sound, healthy, fit ...; adult, mature, experienced ...; witty, humorous, droll ...; insightful, clever, gifted ...; balanced, together, sane ...; sensible, expert, shrewd ...; literate, educated, learned ...; competent, accomplished ...; successful, productive ...	mild, weak, whimpy ...; unsound, sick, crippled ...; immature, childish, helpless ...; dull, dreary, grave ...; slow, stupid, thick ...; flaky, neurotic, insane ...; naive, inexpert, foolish ...; illiterate, uneducated, ignorant ...; incompetent; unaccomplished ...; unsuccessful, unproductive ...

Tenacity “how dependable?”	plucky, brave, heroic ...; cautious, wary, patient ...; careful, thorough, meticulous ...; tireless, persevering, resolute ...; reliable, dependable ...; faithful, loyal, constant ...; flexible, adaptable, accommodating ...	timid, cowardly, gutless ...; rash, impatient, impetuous ...; hasty, capricious, reckless ...; weak, distracted, despondent ...; unreliable, undependable ...; unfaithful, disloyal, inconstant ...; tubborn, obstinate, wilful ...
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Source: (Martin and White 2005: 53)

Table 2.2. Social Sanction

SOCIAL SANCTION	Positive [praise]	Negative [condemn]
Veracity (truth) “how honest?”	truthful, honest, credible ...; frank, candid, direct ...; discrete, tactful ...	dishonest, deceitful, lying ...; deceptive, manipulative, devious ...; blunt, blabbermouth ...
Propriety (ethics) “how far beyond reproach?”	good, moral, ethical ...; law abiding, fair, just ...; sensitive, kind, caring ...; unassuming, modest, humble ...; polite, respectful, reverent ...; altruistic, generous, charitable ...	bad, immoral, evil ...; corrupt, unfair, unjust ...; insensitive, mean, cruel ...; vain, snobby, arrogant ...; rude, discourteous, irreverent ;selfish, greedy, avaricious

Source: (Martin and White 2005:53)

2.3.1.3. Appreciation (aesthetics)

Appreciation according to White in Appraisal home page (<http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal>) is assessments of the form, appearance, composition, impact, significance etc. of human artifacts, natural objects as well as human individuals (but not of human behavior) by reference to aesthetics and other system of social value. It may focus on the compositional qualities of the evaluated entity – how well formed it is concerned with “things”. For the example, harmonious, symmetrical, balanced and convoluted. They also can be

located on the cline of low to high force/ intensity, example: pretty, beautiful and exquisite. Appreciation can be divided into three devices, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.3. Appreciation

	Positive	Negative
<u>Reaction:</u> impact 'did it grab me?'	arresting, captivating, engaging ...; fascinating, exciting, moving ...; lively, dramatic, intense ...; remarkable, notable, sensational ...	dull, boring, tedious ...; dry, ascetic, uninviting ...; flat, predictable, monotonous ...; unremarkable, pedestrian ...
<u>Reaction:</u> quality 'did I like it?'	okay, fine, good ... lovely, beautiful, splendid ...; appealing, enchanting, welcome ...	bad, yuk, nasty ...; plain, ugly, grotesque ...; repulsive, revolting, off-putting ...
<u>Composition:</u> balance 'did it hang together?'	balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportioned ...; consistent, considered, logical ...; shapely, curvaceous, willowly ...	unbalanced, discordant, irregular, uneven, flawed ...; contradictory, disorganised ...; shapeless, amorphous, distorted ...
<u>Composition:</u> Complexity 'was it hard to follow?'	simple, pure, elegant ...; lucid, clear, precise ...; intricate, rich, detailed, precise ...	ornate, extravagant, byzantine ...; arcane, unclear, woolly ...; plain, monolithic, simplistic ...
<u>Valuation</u> 'was it worthwhile?'	penetrating, profound, deep ...; innovative, original, creative ...; timely, long awaited, landmark ...; inimitable, exceptional, unique ...; authentic, real, genuine ...; valuable, priceless, worthwhile ...; appropriate, helpful, effective ...	shallow, reductive, insignificant ...; derivative, conventional, prosaic ...; dated, overdue, untimely ...; dime-a-dozen, everyday, common; fake, bogus, glitzy ...; worthless, shoddy, pricey ...; ineffective, useless, write-off ...

Source: (Martin & White 2005: 56)

2.3.2. Engagement

Engagement can be called source of attitude. Engagement is the speaker's/ author's voice with respect to the various propositions and proposals conveyed by a text: meaning by which speakers either acknowledge or ignore the diversity of view-points put at risk by their utterances and negotiate an interpersonal space for their own positions within that diversity. Engagement refers to clause types which

is mirrored the boundary between the writer/speaker with what he/she write/speaks that appropriate with the hearer/reader interpersonal value.

There are two sub-types of engagement: mono-gloss and hetero-gloss. Sometimes other people said the Mono-gloss type is “bare-declarative”. The mono-gloss type is the simple declaration without any variation, while hetero-gloss types uses variation for the declaration. It can be said that the writer or speaker tend to use monoglossic system because he/she considers the proposition to be factual or unproblematic. Martin and White (2005: 99) say that classifying utterances as “ monoglossic” when they make no reference to other voices and viewpoints and as “heteroglossic” when they do invoke or allow for dialogistic alternatives. For example:

1. The girl was killed.
2. **They say** the girl was killed.
3. **Maybe**, the girl was killed.
4. **It seems** that the girl was killed.

The first sentence is classified as monoglossic while the other three are heteroglossic. There are some variations in each sentence of heteroglossic type. The meaning also changes. For example in the sentence number two, “**they say**” gives “attribution” meaning. In the third sentence, there is a modal “**maybe**” that provides “probability” meaning. In the last sentence, there is a clause “**It seems**” which provides an “appearance” meaning.

In other words, it can be said that the differences meaning in those types will impact the interpersonal meaning between the writer/speaker with the

(<http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal/>) says that:

“...under a heteroglossic approach, we see utterances as necessarily invoking, acknowledging, responding to, anticipating, revising, or challenging a range of more or less convergence and divergence alternative utterances and hence social position. This perspective, thus, provides a potent counter to the common-sense notion that certain utterances are interpersonally neutral and hence ‘factual’ or ‘objective’ while others are interpersonally charged and hence ‘opinionated’ or ‘attitudinal’.

By looking from his statement, it can be concluded that interpersonally, hetero-gloss type may be distinct from the statement those are objective/neutral statement and subjective/opinionated statement.

Hetero-gloss type is divided into two types; those are dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. **Dialogic contraction** alternatively acts to challenge, fend off or restrict of the scope of such while **Dialogic expansion** is the degree of utterance which actively makes allowances for dialogically alternative positions and voices. In other words, dialogic contractions close down the space for dialogic alternatives (holds the proposal to be true) while dialogic expansion opens up the space for alternative positions (open to be questioned). But the difference here is dialogic contraction using reporting verbs that are non- evaluative while dialogic expansion using evaluative reporting verbs. For example:

Dialogic contraction

- a. He *shows* that
- b. He *demonstrated* that
- c. He *reveals* that

Dialogic expansion

- a. He *claims* that
- b. He *argues* that

Furthermore , dialogic contraction is divided into two sub-types, they are **disclaim** and **proclaim**. Disclaim is concerned with rejection, replacement and dismissal. Two types of disclaim are **denial** and **counter-expect**. Denial is a resource for introducing the alternative positive position into the dialog, and hence acknowledging it and engaging with it, and then rejecting it; or it can be said that denial is a negative response to a proposition. The counter- expect type is concerned with replacing and supplanting a proposition which would have been expected in its place. Usually, it showed with a certain adjunct such as “surprisingly” and “amazingly”.

Proclaim is concerned with formulations which can be interpreted as heading off contradiction or challenge from potential dialogic respondents. In other words, it increases the interpersonal cost by adding additional support or motivation for the current proposal. The proposal that represents in the text or speech is highly warrantable. It has three types, **expectation (concur)**, **pronouncement**, and **endorsement**. Expectation values are concerned with agreement with the current proposition/proposal. Endorsement refers to the proposals construed by the authorial voice are considered as correct, valid, undeniable, or otherwise maximally warrantable. Pronouncement is concerned with the interpolation of writers/speakers directly into the text as the explicitly responsible source of the utterance.

Below are the examples of “Disclaim” and Proclaim”, taken from Appraisal homepage (<http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal>).

1. Disclaim : includes Denial and Counter- Expectation
 - a. **Disclaim: Denial** e.g. The action **won’t** damage the trust between the President and his bodyguard.
 - b. **Disclaim: Counter-expectation** e.g. **Amazingly**, this damaged the trust between the President and his body guards.
2. Proclaim: includes Expectation, Endorsement, and Pronouncement
 - a. **Proclaim: Expectation** e.g. The action will, **of course**, damage the trust between President and his body guards.
 - b. **Proclaim: Endorsement** e.g. He **shows that** the product is eco-friendly.
 - c. **Proclaim: pronouncement** e.g. **I contend** that the action will damage trust.

Pronouncement can be divided into two types, those are subjective versus objective and explicit versus implicit. The distinction of subjective- objective can be seen from the speaker/writer role in making the assessment. Is it overtly announced (e.g. **I believe that** *she is cute* = subjective) or is in some way obscured, backgrounded or impersonalized (e.g. *Probably she is cute* = objective). The explicit- implicit distinction turns on whether the modal assessment is given

prominence through being encoded by means of complex clause (e.g. **I believe that ...**, **I contend that ...** = explicit) or whether it is but one element of the clause (e.g. *She is **probably** lying*; *She **may** be lying* = implicit)

Other type of engagement system is dialogic expansion. Dialogic expansion has two sub-types, they are **entertains** and **attributes**. Entertain here means that utterance articulates an opinion with regard to the truth- value of proposition. It is usually expressed through modal auxiliaries (*may, might, could must, etc.*), modal adjunct (*probably, perhaps, certainly, etc*), modal attributes (it is *possible* that..., it is *likely* that..., etc.), through circumstances of the *in my view* type, and through mental verb/attribute projections (*I doubt, I think, I believe, etc*).

Other type of dialogic expansion is attribution. Martin and White (2005: 111) in their book “ *The Language of Evaluation : Appraisal in English*” say that attribution deals with those formulations which disassociate the proposition from the text internal authorial voice by attributing it so some external source. They also said attribution types concerned with the framing of propositions by means of communicative process verbs (e.g. *He said she is sick*), verbs which reference mental processes such as *believe* and *suspect*, formulation which involve nominalization of these processes (e.g. *Indonesia rejects United Nation assertion that bird flu is spreading*) and various adverbial adjuncts such as *according to* and *in X's view*. The distinguish between entertain and attribution types is **Entertain** values shows the internal voice of speaker/writer as the source (e.g. *I believe, in*

my view) while attributing values present some external voice (e.g. *They believe, in his view*).

Attribution type has two sub-types those are **acknowledge** and **distance**. Martin and White (2005: 112) says the **acknowledge** type shows that the locution has no overt indication as to where the authorial voice stands with respect to the proposition. Reporting verbs such as *say, report, state, declare, announce, believe, and think* can be used as the indicator of this type. The other type is **distance**. There is an explicit distancing of the authorial voice from the attributed material. Martin and White also say that distance type is most typically realized by means of the reporting verb, *to claim* and by certain uses of “scare” quotes.

Acknowledge type has no specification as to where the authorial voice stands with respect to the proposition, means that the locutions still open to be questioned. It makes **acknowledge** type different from **distance** type. Caldas Coulthard (1994) in Martin and White (2005: 113) say that by using distance type, the author detaches him/herself from responsibility for what is being reported.

Table 2.4. Dialogic Expansion & Examples

	Categories	Characteristics	Examples
EXPANSION	Entertaining	entertaining readers with possibilities with lexicogrammatical features such as modal verbs or adverbials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. So we see that in the Hong Kong situation ESL speakers may not “pick up” meaningful cultural markers. 2. They would probably argue that if students were ever likely to encounter such an interpersonal dialogue in their lives outside the classroom. 3. While no doubt more manageable, the point is well made...
	Acknowledging	authorial voice standing with respect to propositions – with the use of “reporting” verbs such as <i>say, report, state, believe and think</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and culture are highly appropriate concepts in the teaching of conversational English and are repeatedly cited by Carter himself (2001) and with McCarthy (2004) and Fung (2007). 2. Teachers applying a functional linguistic approach would argue that emotional insight or an authentic sounding conversation is of minor consequence to ESL learners.
	Distancing	distancing away from author’s position employing “scare quotes” or lexical items like <i>claim</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indeed withholding exposure to culturally authentic dialogue is “disempowering and patronising” (Carter in Burns 2001). 2. Chomsky claimed to have shown that... (Martin & White, 2005, p.112)

Source: (Martin & White, 2005:117)

Table 2.5. Dialogic Contraction & Examples

	Categories	Characteristics	Examples
DISCLAIM	Deny	introduction of the alternative positive position into the dialogue to reject it, and disalignment with some third party through negation with lexical items such as <i>no, never, do not</i> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The point is well made that it does not provide students the opportunity to extend their spoken repertoire... 2. In many parts of Hong Kong the L2 environment in the wider society simply does not exist.
	Counter	invoking of the contrary position that the expected proposition does not exist through adverbial/adjuncts like <i>although, but, however, etc.</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although the term “feel” is given only quasi-linguistic status it underlines a range of cultural sensitivities such as tone... 2. However, when the dialogue was recreated by the students... 3. But is it reasonable to suggest that by inserting appropriate DMs into the passage...
PROCLAIM	Concur	alignment with the dialogic partner to show the agreement or sharing of the same knowledge with the use of locutions like <i>naturally, of course, definitely</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their usefulness in spoken exchanges is certainly advantageous to the ESL speaker. 2. However, when the dialogue was recreated by the students unfortunately much of the humour was negated by the unnatural chunking of the text.
	Pronounce	authorial emphases or explicit authorial intervention or interpolation with the use of <i>I contend..., as a matter of fact</i> , intensifiers such as <i>really, indeed</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indeed withholding exposure to culturally authentic dialogue is “disempowering and patronising” (Carter in Burns 2001). 2. I must assert that an awareness of the basic nature and types of discourse

			markers... 3. My own observations are that students struggle not to achieve meaningful conversation
	Endorsement	sourcing, with authorial subjectivity, of external sources as correct, valid, undeniable or maximally warrantable (cf. expand: acknowledging), construing the proposition with locutions such as <i>prove</i> , <i>show</i> , <i>demonstrate</i> , etc.	1. Burns (2001) points out that students sense of security “evaporates” when confronted by authentic discourse exchanges. 2. Eggins (2000) makes the point that we do ourselves and the discourse community a great service

Source: (Martin & White, 2005: 134)

2.3.3. Graduation

The graduation value concerns with the scaling system of meaning. Martin and White (2005: 137) say that the graduation system operates in two ways of scalability : grading system according to the intensity or amount (force) and grading system according to prototypicality and the preciseness by which category boundaries are drawn (focus).

Force system of graduation concerned with assessing to degree of intensity and amount. According to Martin and White (2005: 138), assessment of degree of intensity can operate over qualities (e.g. *slightly foolish*, *extremely foolish*), over processes (e.g. *This slightly hindered us*, *This greatly hindered us*), or over the verbal modalities of *likelihood*, *usuality*, *inclination*, and *obligation* (e.g. *it's just possible that*, *it's very possible that*). There are two categories of force system,

they are **intensification** and **quantification**. Intensification concerned with the scaling of qualities and process while quantifications deals with the amount apply to the entities.

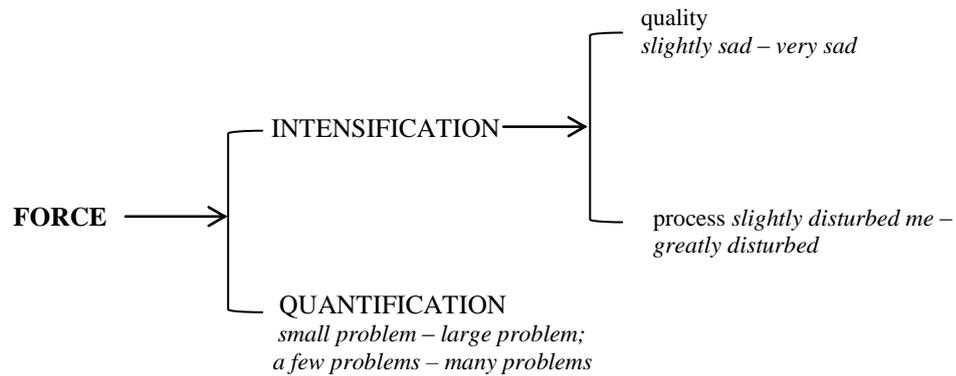


Figure 2.3. Model of Force System in Martin & White (2005: 14)

The last sub-type of graduation system is focus. White (1998: 109) says that focus is concerned with sharpening (e.g. *a real mother, a true friend*) and softening (e.g. *they sort of play jazz, they are kind of crazy, it was an apology sorts*) the focus of relationship.

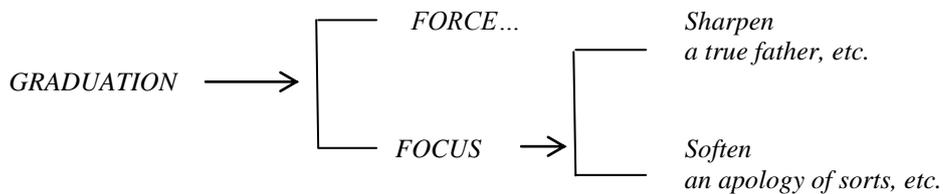


Figure 2.4. Diagram of Sub-system of Graduation in Martin and White (2005: 138)

2.4. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. With an average circulation of around 50,000 copies, it is the largest English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The newspaper was launched on 25 April 1983.

The Jakarta Post is a small but influential newspaper oriented towards local English-speaking expatriates and the diplomatic community. In many ways, it acts as an unofficial mouthpiece of the Indonesian government into the international community.

As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post has anticipated this trend and has dedicated a considerable amount of time and resources to preparing its website. We are proud to announce that the online version of our newspaper is now available on the Web.

2.4.1. Editorial

An opinion can be delivered through spoken or written language. A written opinion can be found easily in newspaper or magazine called editorial. An editorial is a presentation of fact and opinion in concise, logical, pleasing order for sake of entertaining, of influencing opinion, or of interpreting significant news such a way that its importance to the average reader will be clear. Editorial is an institution voice and considered as a kind of work therefore it does not include the writer's name. There are several characteristics of editorial:

1. Crucial and written periodically, depending on the type of media. It could be daily, weekly, bi-weekly, or maybe be monthly.
2. It contains an opinion of current issue. Could be politic, economy, or maybe entertainment.
3. Have a regular character related to the attitude of mass media toward the reader.
4. Related to the media policy of each mass media, because every single mass media has different importance.

The grammatical system in our writing product especially editorial should be watched and it is written in well-formed sentences.

2.4.1. Previous Research

The Appraisal System is an important thing to be known. Appraisal is used to negotiate emotions, judgment and valuation. The research related to Appraisal System has been conducted by Nerry Hermawati (2009), analysis based on the theory of Martin and Rose (2003).

The researcher of this research wants to explain deeply about Appraisal system using the theory proposed by Martin and White (2005) which is different from Martin and Rose's theory especially in Engagement system. The difference of this research with previous research is source of the data. In the previous research analyzed the appraisal of written data taken from Readers Forum rubric in Hello magazine

from October until December, 2008 edition whereas this research uses an editorial in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method that is used to collect and analyze the data of the thesis, thus to conduct the research systematically. The research method consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher does not necessarily explain relationship, test hypothesis, and make prediction and implication. It is called the qualitative one since the collected data are in the form of sentence, phrases, clauses, words, and they were classified into their categories for getting conclusion. In this thesis, the researcher used the descriptive method as guidance for conducting the research. It was based on the reason that the following steps, like gathering, composing, analyzing and interpreting the data were included in descriptive method. It was also descriptive in nature in the sense that this study was intended to describe the articles based on the appraisal system offered by Martin and White (2005). This qualitative-descriptive method of research was accomplished through two stages. Firstly, the text was closely read to get the comprehensive understanding. Secondly, the text was analyzed for appraisal devices using the framework of appraisal system offered by Martin and White (2005). The text was firstly approached from general point of view in that the text was treated as a whole, and then it was approached from more specific

one-clause by clause, and finally to smallest units-words of appraisal devices in the written text.

3.2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is important to be decided in order to make the researcher easier in conducting further analysis. The researcher uses clauses as the unit of analysis in this research paper. Here, the writer analyzed it one by one through the theory of Appraisal.

3.3. Source of Data

The source of data of this research is written data. This research tries to give explanation about the phenomenon of the written data with respect to Appraisal System used in the editorial of The Jakarta Post online newspaper entitled “Start working, Jokowi” on January 22th, 2013, accessed on Saturday, 23 March 2013, 10:43 PM.

3.4. Techniques of Data Collection

The data were collected through the following steps:

1. Accessing

The researcher browsing into internet and looking for The Jakarta Post online newspaper.

2. Finding

The researcher find the editorial of The Jakarta Post online Newspaper entitled “Start working, Jokowi”.

3. Downloading

The researcher download the editorial of The Jakarta Post online newspaper entitled “Start working, Jokowi” on Saturday, 23 March 2013, 10:43 PM.

3.5. Techniques of Data Analysis

Analyzing the data was a very important way in this research. Data analysis is a process in organizing the data into a categorical pattern and unit of basic analysis. To analyze the data the researcher used the following steps:

1. Reading

The researcher read the editorial of The Jakarta Post online newspaper dated January 22th , 2013.

2. Segmenting the text into clauses.

The resercher segment the text into clauses.

3. Identifying

The Resercher identified the elements/ lexical attitude of the clause display the phenomena of appraisal System.

4. Classifying

The resercher is classifying the elements/ lexical attitude of clause according to the appraisal system as proposed by Martin and White (2005).

5. Tabulating

The resercher is making table based on the Appraisal categories .

Based on table 3.1 there are two Affect systems and one appreciation, for the explanation can seen as follows:

- (4) “Such excessive media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10 million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody **happy** and fails to take the unpopular measures the city needs to address its day-to-day challenges and problems.”

“Happy” is an adjective of emotion, there is no sadness, worried, or affraid.

The author uses word “happy” to show a psychological impact of Jakarta residents who feel they have the right leaders. Through Jokowi’s policies, Jakarta residents feel that the governor care about them.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the clauses found in the editorial at Jakarta Post dated 22 January 2013. She gives the explanation of the result in order to answer the statements of the problem as explained in the chapter one through Appraisal System that is divided into three classes, i.e. Engagement, Attitude, and Graduation. These three systems also have subclasses. They are monoglossic and heteroglossic for Engagement; affect, judgment, and appreciation for Attitude; focus and force for Graduation. The findings and explanation of the result are explained as follows:

4.1. Findings

The researcher found three Appraisal Systems in The Jakarta Post's editorial entitled "Start working, Jokowi", they are attitude, engagement, and graduation. Those sub- systems are explained as follows:

Table 4.1. Appraisal System

No.	Appraisal System	Sub System					Σ	% (part)	% (all)
1.	Attitude	Affect	(+)			7	11	42.3 %	32.91 %
			(-)			4			
		Judgment	(+)			1	1	3.9 %	
		Appreciation	(+)			12	14	53.8 %	
			(-)			2			
2.	Engagement	Mono- glossic					2	7.1 %	35.44 %
		Hetero- glossic	Dia. Contra	Disclaim- counter	3	11	26	92.9 %	
				Disclaim- denial	6				
				Proclaim- concur	1				
				Proclaim- endorsement	1				
		Dia. Exp	Entertaining	10	15				
			Acknowledging	5					
3.	Graduation	Force	Intensification			15	60 %	31.65 %	
			Quantification			10	40 %		
Total						79		100 %	

From Table 4.1 we can see that the appraisal device used to deliver the feeling of the author consists of 26 attitude systems (32.91%) comprising of 11 Affect, 1 Judgment, and 14 Appreciation systems. Then, there are 25 (31.65 %) systems of Graduation, especially force system, because the author wants to express his/her feeling by scaling the system of meaning. The graduation consists of 25 Force and there is no Focus system.

The most dominant system in the editorial is Engagement system. The table displays that there are 28 systems of Engagement. The author uses two monoglossic system and he/ she uses heteroglossic system almost in all sentences in editorial which means that the author used compound, complex and compound complex sentences in writing the editorial so that the editorial is written in a good way by using a lot of variations in the text. It means that the author does not like to create argument in a simple way in order to avoid monotonous text.

4.2. Appraisal System Recognized in The Jakarta Post's Editorial

4.2.1. Attitude

The first sub-system in the editorial is attitude. Attitude in appraisal value can be considered as “praising” or “blaming” toward people, places, things, happening and states of affairs. The result of the analysis in term of attitude is displayed in the table below:

Table 4.2 Attitude

No.	Sub- system			Σ	%
1.	Affect	Positive	7	11	42.3 %
		Negative	4		
2.	Judgment	Positive	1	1	3.9 %
3.	Appreciation	Positive	12	14	53.8 %
		Negative	2		
Total				26	100 %

In term of Attitude, the researcher found that the editorial of The Jakarta post used of Affect (42.3%), Judgment (3.9%), and Appreciation (53.8%). Table 4.2 shows that positive Appreciation is mostly used. For more explanation, it can be seen as follows:

4.2.1.1. Affect

Affect (emotion) is an evaluation of human emotional reaction to things, conditions, states of affairs. According to Table 4.2, the researcher found 4 negative affect and 7 positive affects. The author uses positive Affect to describe the results or impact of the performance Jokowi while negative Affect describes the feelings of Jakartans citizen. It can be seen from the following sentences:

a. Positive Affect

The sentences containing positive affect can be seen as follows:

- (2) “His attractive persona, popular policies, outreach to the people, including those in slum areas, as well as frequent appearances on television, print and online media **have reassured** many Jakartans that they have made the right choice as leader of the city.”

The phrase “have reassured” shows positive affect. “Have reassured” means that there is a sense of trust inside. There is believability, recognized the truth toward something, and there is no rejection both emotionally and attitude. In this case that phrase reflects a situation where Jakartans must accept the existence of Jokowi as their leader, “they” here is assumed as the reader. Because Jokowi is considered pro-people and a lot of media often cover him, it makes the readers believe his performance and there is no doubt here.

- (5) “Such excessive media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10 million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody **happy** and fails to take the unpopular measures the city needs to address its day-to-day challenges and problems.”

“Happy” is an adjective of emotion, there is no sadness, worried, or afraid. It is a feeling or showing pleasure or contentment . The author uses word “happy” to show a psychological impact of Jakarta residents who feel they have the right leaders. Through Jokowi’s policies, Jakarta residents feel that the governor care about them.

- (9) In an about-turn, Jokowi **endorsed** the plan to build six inner-city toll roads he had previously resisted, after a meeting with Public Works Minister Djoko Kirmanto.

The word “endorsed” means that agreement of statement or attitude. It can be said a support toward something. Here “endorsed” is used by the author to express attitudes toward approval of a development program.

- (10) “The project remains in the **balance** even after the governor held an unprecedented public hearing to scrutinize the plan and Jokowi has asked for more time to decide.”

The use of word “balance” in the tenth sentence indicates positive Affect which the authors chose to describe the state of the stuck in place/ do not go forward and not backward, not moving and there is no injured party. “Balance” describes the situation here as not biased in any direction, the problem is still hanging, but the author uses the word “balance” in order to give a positive assessment because there is no one who is harmed because of the problem.

b. Negative Affect

The example of negative affect can be seen as follows:

- (14) “Motorists have also expressed **resistance** to Jokowi’s traffic-restriction initiatives like Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) and the odd-even license plate policy, while operators and drivers of public transportation **have rejected** his plan to stop the operation of aging vehicles as part of his bid to improve services.”

The sentence above describes a refusal/ negative affect that not want follow a rule which occur. Implicitly the author invites the reader to imagine what will happen if even-odd license plate policy is realized. The Jakarta Citizens feel that Jokowi initiated policies as a form of handling congestion in Jakarta is not pro-Jakarta Citizen, particularly the city transport drivers and motorists. The rejection

was likely due to perceived policy restricted the movement of motorists and limit the provision of public transport drivers. It can be said limiting the space, if previously the motorists are free to move by using their personal vehicles, after the implementation of the policy resulted in odd and even plate inhibition of their activity. On the other hand, probably it is not a solution to congestion but it can open up other issues such as riot because many drivers were laid off when the vehicles stop operating.

4.2.1.2. Judgment

Judgment (ethics) is a norm concerned with the parameter of how people should/shouldn't behave.

This editorial contains only one Judgment which is positive Judgment. It can be seen by the following sentence:

- (5) “There is **nothing wrong** with Jokowi’s popular policies like free healthcare through the *Kartu Jakarta Sehat* (Jakarta Health Card) or free education through *Kartu Jakarta Pintar* (Jakarta Smart Card) in the early days of his administration, although the sustainability of these programs will depend on the approval of the City Council.”

The phrase “nothing wrong” in the fifth sentence indicates a positive judgment on Jokowi’s policies. “nothing wrong” means there is no mistake, it is to be true and does break the law. Here the author wants to show that Jokowi’s policies and programs is considered. For example, *Kartu Jakarta Sehat* (Jakarta Health Card) and *Kartu Jakarta Pintar* (Jakarta Smart Card) are a form of a brilliant idea that was initiated by Jokowi. Through the phrase “nothing wrong”, the author wanted to emphasize that the two policies give benefit to the people of

Jakarta and reasonable. The policy deserves to be accepted by society to make Jakarta on track appropriately. While the existence of the program is not based on the decision of Jokowi.

4.2.1.3.Appreciation

Appreciation is the system by which evaluations of human artifacts, natural objects as well as human individuals (but not of human behaviour) by reference to aesthetics and other systems of social value.

This editorial used positive and negative appreciation but positive appreciation dominates. It can be seen from the following table:

Table 4.3. Appreciation

Positive	Negative
(1, 19) best (2, 5) popular (2) right, attractive, outreach (6) challenging (11) complicated (12) modern (18) deserves (20) international recognition	(4) unpopular (22) media circuse

a. Positive Appreciation

The author shows positive appreciation through words such as best, modern, popular. It can be seen as follow:

- (1) “The **best** achievement of Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo after 100 days in office is undoubtedly his ability to build public confidence in his leadership.”

In the first sentence there is a positive appreciation through the word “best”. Best means the top that which is the most excellent, outstanding, or desirable. Here, “best” is a form of praise for Jokowi, who can build public confidence successfully in his leadership. It means that the achievement of Jokowi makes his citizens satisfied so that it becomes a good value for Jokowi.

- (5) “There is nothing wrong with Jokowi’s **popular** policies like free healthcare through the Kartu Jakarta Sehat (Jakarta Health Card) or free education through Kartu Jakarta Pintar (Jakarta Smart Card) in the early days of his administration, although the sustainability of these programs will depend on the approval of the City Council.”

The fifth sentence use the word “popular”, it show there is something that famous in environment around it. It liked or admired by many people or by a particular person or group. That word used by the author to show positive appreciation of the policies undertaken by Jokowi. The policy has been recognized by the public through the media, so it should be familiar to residents of Jakarta.

- (6) “But the governor cannot escape the more **challenging** tasks that whoever leads Jakarta may never be able to completely address, such as traffic congestion and flood mitigation.”

The word “challenging” means something that we find difficult but interesting to reach it. That word in sentence above indicates a positive assessment of a thing. Here the author uses the word “challenging” to give a positive appreciation for the type of task performed by a Governor in Jakarta. The authors provide an overview of the form of the Governor's task challenging, challenging in the sense of challenge to be addressed or solved, certainly the sense of challenging for each individual is different.

- (12) “He will reach a certain point where he has to choose between popularity and the continuation of Jakarta’s efforts to narrow its gap with other **modern** metropolises.”

The twelfth sentence “modern” means that a condition of a period or phase, denoting a current or recent style or trend in art, architecture, or other cultural activity marked by a significant departure from traditional styles and values. That word indicates a positive appreciation of big cities in Indonesia. Through the word “modern”, the author would like to state that big cities in Indonesia have progressed with the flow of time. Modern is labeled to a city if the development of infrastructure, facilities, and infrastructure have been able to facilitate the activities of its citizens or the needs of its citizens. For example, it has developed shopping centers like supermarkets instead of traditional markets.

- (2) “His **attractive** persona, popular policies, outreach to the people, including those in slum areas, as well as frequent appearances on television, print and online media have reassured many Jakartans that they have made the **right** choice as leader of the city.”

“attractive” is an adjective, it means pleasing or appealing to the senses. It can be said always active in attitude or practice who that become an innovator in making a good idea or planing. The author uses the word “attractive” to praise Jokowi, his performance of active listening citizens’s complain regardless of social status, and his activeness in real action toward policies that he created. The author labels the word “attractive” on Jokowi because the author always follows the development of the performance of the new governor, so it makes the author accept that Jokowi does not want to stay silent sitting in his office with ease.

While the use of the word “right” by the author is describes the assessment of the governor of Jakarta. Governor is assumed here as someone who is chosen by people and Jokowi is considered to be the only one who deserves to be the leader of Jakarta, all the people who chose Jokowi was the right choice and true. “Right” here is interpreted as the precise thing, true or correct as a fact, and the best because there is no better candidate than Jokowi as a governor. Jokowi is the only figure that is considered able to make Jakarta better.

b. Negative Appreciation

The sentence which contains negative appreciation can be seen as follows:

- (4) “Such excessive media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10 million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody happy and fails to take the **unpopular** measures the city needs to address its day-to-day challenges and problems.”

The word “unpopular” is a label of something which not liked or popular. In the fourth sentence states that the policy was less well known in public. That means the unpopularity of the policy could be due to lack of education, both directly and through the media. Or it could be because the people are apathetic and they do not want to know the new policy made by the government as they are busy making a living.

- (22) “There should be no more *blusukan* (field trips) that only lead to **media circuses**, but rather concrete actions that prove Jokowi and his deputy Basuki Tjahaja Purnama are working for a better Jakarta.”

The phrase “media circuses” is a form of satire and parable toward two things. It used by the author to show concern about the reputation of the author someday when Jokowi is always targeted to the news media crew. “Media circuses” here is given as a negative assessment for Jokowi because it is an insult or ridicule for him and can be a joke for other people when the intensity of the news in media never subsided.

4.2.2. Engagement

Engagement value means by which speakers/ writers adjust and negotiate the arguability of their propositions and proposal. There are two subtypes of engagement: mono- gloss and hetero-gloss. The results of the analysis in term of Engagement system are shown in the table below:

Table 4.4. Engagement

No.	Sub- system			Σ	%	
1.	Monogloss			2	7.1 %	
2.	Heterogloss	Dialogic cont.	Disclaim - denial	6	11	39.3 %
			Disclaim - counter	3		
			Proclaim - concur	1		
			Proclaim - endorsement	1		
	Dialogic Exp.	Entertaining	10	15	53.6 %	
		Acknowledging	5			
Total				28	100 %	

Table 4.4 shows us that the heteroglossic clauses are more often used than the monoglossic. It means that the writer of editorial does not like to create argument in simple way. The author directs the readers to an opinion and gives a space for the readers to imagine and have the same assumption like what the author conveys. Moreover, he/she wanted to elaborate his/her ideas completely and provided detail explanation in the form of creativity in making word into a clause in order to take out the curiosity the readers to read it until finish and get the point that he/ she conveys.

4.2.2.1. Monoglossic

There are two monoglossic (7.1 %) that is conveyed by the author in two sentences. One of both it can be seen as follows:

- (18) “He deserves the support of the citizens, including politicians at the City Council.”

The eighteenth sentence are a form of bare-declarative/ simple declaration without using any variation, so the proposition approaching to be factual or unproblematic. Here the author also proposes the report and testimony without any variation in language that is easy to understand for the readers.

4.2.2.2. Heteroglossic

Then, hetero-gloss type is divided into two types; those are dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. The researcher found 11 (39.3 %) marker of dialogic contraction and 15 (53.6 %) marker of dialogic expansion. Even the level of editor's uncertainty is high, it can be seen that the writer of the editorial gives correct information and the information is warrantable. Further explanation is shown as follows:

4.2.2.2.1. Dialogic Contraction

The sentence that contains dialogic contraction can be seen as follows:

- (5) "There is nothing wrong with Jokowi's popular policies like free healthcare through the *Kartu Jakarta Sehat* (Jakarta Health Card) or free education through *Kartu Jakarta Pintar* (Jakarta Smart Card) in the early days of his administration, **although** the sustainability of these programs will depend on the approval of the City Council."

The fifth sentence is indicated as dialogic contraction, the author uses the word "although" as a sign of contradiction dialogic (counter) type, "although" implicitly means that there is a equalization between two things or statements . Here the author invites the reader to think that the policies of Jokowi are good and

beneficial for the citizens of Jakarta, but the authors also wanted to convey that the sustainability of the existing program does not depend on Jokowi alone, but is actually based on the decision of the City Council, and that even though Jokowi has the right to make policy in accordance with his idea, Jokowi has no right to determine the sustainability of the program.

- (3) “Jokowi has remained the media darling **even** while Jakarta recuperates from the impact of last week’s major flooding, which paralyzed the capital city of a country that promotes itself as a future economic powerhouse.”

The word “even” here indicates that the sentence contains dialogic contraction (counter) type, “even” shows there is a affair. Through that word the author wanted to show the comparison of the state, where the media attention is focused on the performance of the leader that it is still at the peak of popularity is inversely proportional to the areas leads. Its leaders are in the peak of popularity, but he leads the region which was paralyzed due to the severe floods previously. Here the author invites the reader to be critical in highlighting the two states.

- (14) “Motorists have also expressed resistance to Jokowi’s traffic-restriction initiatives like Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) and the odd-even license plate policy, while operators and drivers of public transportation have rejected his plan to stop the operation of aging vehicles as part of his bid to improve services.”

The fourteenth sentence indicated heterogloss with proclaim-type endorsement. It means that the sentence contains the opinion of outsiders, in the context here the opinion from motorbike drivers and the public about policies

Jokowi on odd and even license plate restriction and discontinuation of public transport which the engine is old. Here also seen how the expression of rejection by the motor vehicle drivers and the public where they do not want the policy is enforced.

- (17) “**Of course**, Jokowi still has plenty of time to live up to the expectations of his voters and everybody who lives in Jakarta.”

The word “of course” in the seventeenth sentence indicates that the sentence is classified in dialogic contradiction (proclaim-concur) type. “of course” means a agreement or approval toward something, maybe statement or attitude. In this case the author positioned himself and the reader to agree that Jokowi still have plenty of time and opportunity to live up to the expectation of his voters and everybody who wants a better Jakarta .

- (20) “This international recognition is an asset Jokowi can take advantage of, **but** it will mean nothing if he fails to deliver on the promises he made before his election as Jakarta governor.”

Then, sentence 20 is classified in dialogic contradiction (denial). The author shows his opposition toward Jokowi’s international recognition through conjunctions “but”, that word shows a rejection toward something. This sentence illustrates that international recognition was not taken into account if the performance does not match with his commitment when he was elected as governor of Jakarta.

4.2.2.2.2. Dialogic Expansion

The sentence that contains dialogic expansion can be seen as follows:

- (12) “He **will** reach a certain point where he has to choose between popularity and the continuation of Jakarta’s efforts to narrow its gap with other modern metropolises.”

A kind of modality, “will” shows that the sentence is dialogic expansion (entertain) type. It is because the author wants to tell that information is still uncertain, will probably happen or not. It can be said that “will” here is an indicator of modality / possibility.

- (15) “Sooner or later Jokowi will **have to** take bold measures that may appear unpopular but which the city badly needs to maintain orderliness.”

The word “have to” indicates the negotiation service by how obliged is someone to do something. It can be seen in sentence 15. Here, the author wants to show that decisiveness is very important. Firmness was not only the perceived policy pro-people, but just as detrimental to society looks policies. If indeed the decision was necessary to maintain the survival of his citizens and truly become the solution of common problems, a leader must have the courage to act decisively. Indirectly the author want to convey the message of how a good leader, there is a positive value of the author in this sentence.

- (21) “We **feel** that 100 days are enough for Jokowi to identify and understand the problems of the city.”

The twenty-first sentence indicates heterogloss with expansion-acknowledging type through phrase “feel.” In this sentence contains emotion from

the author conveyed through the word “feel”, it seemed that the author took part in directing the reader to feel the same way with the author who felt that 100 days was enough for Jokowi understand existing problems in Jakarta.

- (22) There **should be** no more *blusukan* (field trips) that only lead to media circuses, but rather concrete actions that prove Jokowi and his deputy Basuki Tjahaja Purnama are working for a better Jakarta.

The sentence above is indicated as a heteroglossic-acknowledging type as seen from the use of the word “should be” by the author. “Should be” here is a confession or words that imply the existence of suggestions " what action should be done by someone", a remark that a person doing a particular act in accordance with the intent of the speaker.

4.2.3. Graduation

Graduation is values by which (1) speakers graduate (raise or lower) the interpersonal impact, force or volume of their utterances, and (2) by which they graduate (blur or sharpen) the focus of their semantic categorizations.

There are two categories of force system, intensification and quantification. Intensification concerned with the scaling of qualities and processes while quantification deals with the amount apply to the entities. The result of the analysis in term of Graduation system is displayed as follows:

Table 4.5. Graduation

No.	Sub- system	Σ	%
1.	Intensification	15	60 %
2.	Quantification	10	40 %
Total		25	100 %

From table 4.5, the researcher found eighteen Force System, which consist of fifteen intensifications (60 %) and ten quantifications (40 %). It can be said that the editor uses intensification in editorial rather than quantification. It seems that the editor wants to make the editorial readable and the readers can understand the meaning clearly enough. Further explanation of Graduation system is explained as follows:

4.2.3.1. Force System

4.2.3.1.1. Intensification

The sentence which contains intensification are :

- (3) “Jokowi has remained the media darling even while Jakarta recuperates from the impact of last week’s **major** flooding, which paralyzed the capital city of a country that promotes itself as a future economic powerhouse.”

The author uses the word “major” to show level of size. In sentence above to explain about the quality of last week’s major flooding in Jakarta which paralyzed that city. Flooding that occurred last week is arguably the major flash floods causing large implications.

- (6) “Such **excessive** media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10 million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody happy and fails to take the unpopular measures the city needs to address its day-to-day challenges and problems.”

The word “excessive” is describe a unnatural condition, pass by standart of limitation. In this case condition about intensity of Jokowi’s news. The intensity of the media coverage of Jokowi is considered to be beyond the bounds of reasonableness because it is feared that it will turn out to be backfire for the citizens. It means that Jakarta residents are complacent with Jokowi’s policies and they assumed that his policies will give better life for them, and can solve problems. It began to be a problem when Jokowi suddenly adopted a policy that can be considered a burden to some citizens, especially the middle to low class citizens.

- (6) “But the governor cannot escape the **more** challenging tasks that whoever leads Jakarta may never be able to **completely** address, such as traffic congestion and flood mitigation.”

In sentence 6, the author uses “more” to show the degree of quantification. “More” describes about the level of difficulties of a problem for Jokowi which he will face in the future and about word “completely” in sentence 6, it is used by the author to indicate the level of a process of problem resolution, which is referred to here is the problems faced by Jakarta. “Completely” emphasis on completion of all solutions to the problems that exist in Jakarta perfectly.

- (7) “Jokowi has come up with the idea of building a **giant** tunnel under the city as a breakthrough to deal with floods and traffic gridlock all at once, but this needs further studies to assess its feasibility.”

The use of word “giant” in sentence 7, shows about the quantity of things. In this case the quantity of a tunnel. That author uses the word “giant” to describe the size of the tunnel that is beyond reasonable limit. Because its size is huge, the use of the word "giant" is considered representing the size of the tunnel.

- (8) “The governor, too, also looks indecisive when it comes to finding an immediate solution to the **chronic** traffic jams.”

In sentence 8, the degree of intensification can be seen through a word “chronic”, in here, “chronic” is a level of seriousness of something. The author describes the condition of the congestion that occurs in Jakarta is very severe and can not be tolerated anymore, so it takes handling as soon as possible to avoid the widespread impact.

- (15) “Sooner or later Jokowi will have to take **bold** measures that may appear unpopular but which the city badly needs to maintain orderliness.”

The author uses the word “bold” to indicate the size / level of qualification of actions to be performed Jokowi in sentence 15. The word “bold” here, emphasizes that Jokowi has to take the right decision, of course, to bear all the risk in the future. It must be sturdy and can not be influenced / by outside parties.

- (16) “Without courage, Jokowi will never be able to address the real problems facing Jakarta and build the city as a **better** place to live.”

The word “better” on the sixteenth sentence indicates intensification type where “better” is used by the author to describe the level of comfort of a place. Place in here is the city of Jakarta. “Bette”r is used to indicate an increased sense of comfort which increases comfort place to make sure people who live in that place became more comfortable. Comfort maybe in many aspects, could be health, education, transport, etc. Here the authors implicitly wants to increase the level of comfort in Jakarta can increase over programs of Jokowi as Jakarta's new governor.

4.2.3.1.2. Quantification

The sentences which contains of quantification can be seen as follows:

- (10) “The project remains in the balance even after the governor held an unprecedented public hearing to scrutinize the plan and Jokowi has asked for **more** time to decide.”

- (13) “He will meet opposition from **many** street vendors or riverbank squatters as soon as he tries to relocate them from sidewalks or public places not allocated for them.”

The use of the word “more” and “many” in sentence 10 and 13 indicate the degree of quantification with “more” and the amount of quantity with “many”. “More” means addition of something that we need and “many” means total of something. The author would like to suggest that Jokowi needs more times to make a decisions, in this case, the decision about toll road development plan and explained that the number of street vendors was more than one person.

(17) “Of course, Jokowi still has plenty of time to live up to the expectations of his voters and everybody who lives in Jakarta.”

The use of the word “plenty” in the seventeenth sentence indicates the amount of time required by Jokowi in reviving hopes of his supporters and the people who live in Jakarta.

(21) “We feel that 100 days are enough for Jokowi to identify and understand the problems of the city.”

And in sentence twenty-first, the author uses the word “enough”. “Enough” means that there is no increasing of thing, material, time, or something. In this case to show that Jokowi does not take up more than 100 days to understand the problems in Jakarta. The word “enough” here is a Force system of quantification which shows the limit of the amount of time required by Jokowi in identifying the problems in Jakarta and there is no additional time.

4.3. The Author’s Attitude toward Jokowi in The Editorial

Here the researcher wants to present the author’s attitude toward Jokowi in the editorial through each Appraisal System recognized in the editorial based on the analysis.

In term of Attitude especially affect system; there are eleven systems (seven positive and four negative) that belong to Affect System. It is because the editor wants to give an objective evaluation rather than subjective evaluation. Here, the author would like to express his/her support for Jokowi’s leadership which is deemed to be capable of resolving various problems in Jakarta by word

“ happy” or phrase “have reassured”, but in another side the author also displays some Jakarta’s citizens who refuse Jokowi policies deemed unfavorable to them through phrase “have rejected”.

In term judgment, there is only one judgment system. The author wants to show the readers about the positive assessment toward the behavior of the Governor Jokowi. It can be seen that there is no error or defect in the policies made by Jokowi and Jokowi deserves support from all walks of life, through the phrase "nothing wrong" .

In term appreciation system through some words, they are “attractive, popular, best”, the author shows praising for personality of Jokowi, his policies, and his performance as a leader, as a governor of Jakarta. It means that the author wants to influence the reader to give a positive assessment of the actions and performance of a Jokowi. It can be drawn that the author would support any policies or measures adopted Jokowi as a leader in Jakarta.

By Appreciation values, the author wants to deliver a message about the people of Jakarta who accept that Jokowi is the right leader for Jakarta citizens by phrase “right choice”.

In the analysis of Engagement system, almost all of sentences in editorial use heteroglossic type. It means that the author uses so many variations by employing complex sentences in negotiating the information of Jokowi’s performance as a Governor of Jakarta. Here the authors convey his/ her ideas in a manner that varied, through the expression of emotion he showed, his/her

assessment of action or judgment against an object or condition. The author gives the reader space to opine inline with his/ her ideas and expression.

The last is the analysis in term of graduation system. Graduation system concerns with the scaling system of meaning. All of the graduation systems found in the editorial are force system. It means that the editor uses the grading system of intensity and amount. It can be seen from the words, major, many, and enough.

Based on the explanation of Appraisal sub-system above, the domination of positive affect, positive judgment and positive appreciation which the author describes shows that Jokowi was a leader who has been long awaited by the citizens of Jakarta. Simple figure and pro able to steal the attention from all walks of life, both among the top, middle, and lower classes, so that media crews always cover his activities or policies that have been proposed by Jokowi. He is considered capable of being a leader who is ready to find solutions to all the problems that exist in Jakarta.

In the editorial, the author leads the readers to give a positive assessment toward Jokowi, the governor of Jakarta. It can be seen that the author support toward policies and programs of Jokowi. The authors provide a lot of nice compliments for the performance of Jokowi. The result the editorial builds a good public opinion against the former mayor of Surakarta, Jokowi. It can be said that the author's attitude toward Jokowi in the editorial is positive. In this editorial, the authors describe Jokowi as a true leader or the right leader for the citizens of Jakarta and the author want the readers to think so.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the discussion on Appraisal System of the data as written in chapter four which answer the statement of the problem of this thesis. It also provides the suggestion to anyone who reads this thesis and the researchers who are interested to conduct the analysis on Appraisal system.

5.1. Conclusion

This research analyzed the Appraisal System used in The Jakarta Post online newspaper editorial entitled “ Start Working, Jokowi”. From the analysis it can be concluded that Appraisal system recognized in the editorial is divided into three sub-systems, those are: Attitude, engagement and Graduation.

There are 22 sentences recognized in The Jakarta Post’s Editorial. In term of Attitude system, the researcher found 26 systems of attitude which consist of eleven (42. 3%) Affect Systems, only one system of Judgment (3.9 %), and fourteen systems of Appreciation (53. 8%).

In term of Engagement system, the researcher found two (7.1%) of Monoglossic systems in the editorial. The author used Heteroglossic system rather than monoglossic system in almost all of text in the editorial. The Heteroglossic

system found in the text consist of eleven (39.3 %) systems of Dialogic contraction and fifteen (53.6 %) system of Dialogic Expansion. The researcher found twenty five systems of Graduation which consist of 15 (60%) intensification devices and 10 (40%) quantification devices.

The researcher found that the most dominant appraisal system in the editorial is Engagement 28 (35.44 %) system. Even the Engagement system is the most dominant system found in the editorial , Table 4.1. shows that the number of Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement is not significantly different. Here the author wants to involve his/ her emotion in editorial and delivered the essence of the editorial to the readers with uses good way.

The author uses positive and negative values toward the system of Attitude. The number of positive Affect, Judgment, and positive Appreciation system are dominating. The author wants to give positive assessment toward the behaviour of Governor Jokowi.

Here, the author uses Hetero-glossic system in almost all of the text in editorial. The author employs so many variations by the use compound, complex, and compound complex sentences in his/her editorial. The author does not want the editorial to look like a monotonous editorial text. It maybe the author want to persuade people to increasing his/her English vocabulary by read the editorial. Thee authors convey his/ her ideas in a manner that varied, through the expression of emotion he showed, his/her assessment of action or judgment against an object

or condition. The author gives the reader space to opine inline with his/ her ideas and expression.

Based on the explanation of Appraisal sub-system above, the domination of positive affect, positive judgment and positive appreciation which the author describes shows that Jokowi was a leader who has been long awaited by the citizens of Jakarta. Simple figure and pro able to steal the attention from all walks of life, both among the top, middle, and lower classes, so that media crews always cover his activities or policies that have been proposed by Jokowi. He is considered capable of being a leader who is ready to find solutions to all the problems that exist in Jakarta.

In the editorial, the author leads the readers to give a positive assessment toward Jokowi, the governor of Jakarta. It can be seen that the author support toward policies and programs of Jokowi. The authors provide a lot of nice compliment for the performance of Jokowi. And the result the editorial builds a good public opinion against the former mayor of Surakarta, Jokowi. It can be said that the author's attitude toward Jokowi in the editorial is positive. In this editorial, the authors describe Jokowi is a true leader or the right leader for the citizens of Jakarta and the author want the readers to think so.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher realized that this research is far from being perfect. After the analyzing and the explanation in the previous chapter, the researcher would

like to present some suggestion for the readers or other researcher who have interest in conduct a thesis about Appraisal System, they are:

1. It will be better for students of English Department to read the editorial for it can enrich the vocabularies about different subject such as politics, economics, social, and even medical science.
2. The researcher of this thesis used a written data taken from online newspaper. Other researchers who are interested in analyzing the similar topic may use different data such as those taken from speech or conversation.
3. Using Appraisal analysis can trigger the intuitiveness that is undercover. So, this subject should be learnt by student of English Department for it can open their mind and also combine literature and linguistics that have different character.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

The copy of Original Editorial

Saturday, March 23, 2013 10:43 PM
Editorial

Editorial: Start working, Jokowi

The Jakarta Post | Editorial | Tue, January 22 2013, 10:44 AM

The best achievement of Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo after 100 days in office is undoubtedly his ability to build public confidence in his leadership. His attractive persona, popular policies, outreach to the people, including those in slum areas, as well as frequent appearances on television, print and online media have reassured many Jakartans that they have made the right choice as leader of the city.

Jokowi has remained the media darling even while Jakarta recuperates from the impact of last week’s major flooding, which paralyzed the capital city of a country that promotes itself as a future economic powerhouse.

Such excessive media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10 million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody happy and fails to take the unpopular measures the city needs to address its day-to-day challenges and problems.

There is nothing wrong with Jokowi’s popular policies like free healthcare through the Kartu Jakarta Sehat (Jakarta Health Card) or free education through Kartu Jakarta Pintar (Jakarta Smart Card) in the early days of his administration, although the sustainability of these programs will depend on the approval of the City Council.

But the governor cannot escape the more challenging tasks that whoever leads Jakarta may never be able to completely address, such as traffic congestion and flood mitigation.

Jokowi has come up with the idea of building a giant tunnel under the city as a breakthrough to deal with floods and traffic gridlock all at once, but this needs further studies to assess its feasibility. The governor, too, also looks indecisive when it comes to finding an immediate solution to the chronic traffic jams

In an about-turn, Jokowi endorsed the plan to build six inner-city toll roads he had previously resisted, after a meeting with Public Works Minister Djoko Kirmanto. The project remains in the balance even after the governor held an unprecedented public hearing to scrutinize the plan and Jokowi has asked for more time to decide.

More complicated issues await Jokowi during his five-year term. He will reach a certain point where he has to choose between popularity and the continuation of Jakarta's efforts to narrow its gap with other modern metropolises. He will meet opposition from many street vendors or riverbank squatters as soon as he tries to relocate them from sidewalks or public places not allocated for them.

Motorists have also expressed resistance to Jokowi's traffic-restriction initiatives like Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) and the odd-even license plate policy, while operators and drivers of public transportation have rejected his plan to stop the operation of aging vehicles as part of his bid to improve services.

Sooner or later Jokowi will have to take bold measures that may appear unpopular but which the city badly needs to maintain orderliness. Without courage, Jokowi will never be able to address the real problems facing Jakarta and build the city as a better place to live.

Of course, Jokowi still has plenty of time to live up to the expectations of his voters and everybody who lives in Jakarta. He deserves the support of the citizens, including politicians at the City Council.

Jokowi was recently named the third best mayor in the world after leading the Central Java city of Surakarta for seven years. This international recognition is an asset Jokowi can take advantage of, but it will mean nothing if he fails to deliver on the promises he made before his election as Jakarta governor.

We feel that 100 days are enough for Jokowi to identify and understand the problems of the city. There should be no more blusukan (field trips) that only lead to media circuses, but rather concrete actions that prove Jokowi and his deputy Basuki Tjahaja Purnama are working for a better Jakarta.

Appendix II

Appraisal Devices in Editorial

Editorial: Start working, Jokowi

Information:

1. A : Attitude
Af : Affect
Jd : Judgment
Ap : Appreciation
 2. E : Engagement
Mn : Monoglossic
Ht : Heteroglossic
dia. con : Dialogic Contraction
dia. exp : Dialogic Expansion
 3. G : Graduation
Frc : Force
int. : Intensification
quan. : Quantification
Fcs : Focus
sh. : Sharpening
so. : Softening
 4. + : Positive
- : Negative
-
1. The best achievement of Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo after 100 days in
A:Ap/+

office is undoubtedly his ability to build public confidence in his leadership.
E:Ht.exp

2. His attractive persona, popular policies, outreach to the people, including
A:Ap/+ A:Ap/+ A:Ap/+
- those in slum areas, as well as frequent appearances on television, print and
G: Fr-I
- online media have reassured many Jakartans that they have made the right
A: Af/+ G:Fr-qu A:Ap/+
- choice as leader of the city. (E:Ht-exp)
A: Af/+
3. Jokowi has remained the media darling even while Jakarta recuperates from
A:Ap/+ E:Ht-cont
- the impact of last week's major flooding, which paralyzed the capital city of a
G:Fr-I
- country that promotes itself as a future economic powerhouse.
4. Such excessive media coverage will however backfire on the city and its 10
G:Fr-I E:Ht-exp
- million inhabitants if the governor is tempted to try to make everybody happy
A:Af/- A:Af/+
- and fails to take the unpopular measures the city needs to address its day-to-
A:Ap/-
- day challenges and problems.
5. There is nothing wrong with Jokowi's popular policies like free healthcare
A:Jd/+ A:Ap/+
- through the Kartu Jakarta Sehat (Jakarta Health Card) or free education
through Kartu Jakarta Pintar (Jakarta Smart Card) in the early days of his
administration, although the sustainability of these programs will depend on
E:Ht-cont

the approval of the City Council.

6. But the governor cannot escape the more challenging tasks that whoever leads
E:Ht-cont G:Fr-I A:Ap/+

Jakarta may never be able to completely address, such as traffic congestion
E:Ht-exp G:Fr-I

and flood mitigation.

7. Jokowi has come up with the idea of building a giant tunnel under the city as a
G:Fr-I

breakthrough to deal with floods and traffic gridlock all at once, but this needs
G:Fr-qu E:Ht-cont.

further studies to assess its feasibility.

8. The governor, too, also looks indecisive when it comes to finding an
A:Affect/-

immediate solution to the chronic traffic jams. (E:Ht-exp)
G:Fr-I G:Fr-I

9. In an about-turn, Jokowi endorsed the plan to build six inner-city toll roads he
A:Af/+

had previously resisted, after a meeting with Public Works Minister Djoko
Kirmanto.

10. The project remains in the balance even after the governor held an
A:Jd/+ E:Ht-dis-cou

unprecedented public hearing to scrutinize the plan and Jokowi has asked for
G:Fr-I

more time to decide.
G:Fr-qu

11. More complicated issues await Jokowi during his five-year term. (E:Mn)
G:Fr-qu A:Ap/+

12. He will reach a certain point where he has to choose between popularity and
E:Ht-exp. A:Af/+

the continuation of Jakarta's efforts to narrow its gap with other modern
A:Ap/+

metropolises.

13. He will meet opposition from many street vendors or riverbank squatters as
E:Ht-exp. G:Fr-qu G:Fr-qu

soon as he tries to relocate them from sidewalks or public places not allocated
E:Ht-cont.

for them.

14. Motorists have also expressed resistance to Jokowi's traffic-restriction
A:Af/-

initiatives like Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) and the odd-even license plate

policy, while operators and drivers of public transportation have rejected his
A:Af/-

plan to stop the operation of aging vehicles as part of his bid to improve
services. (E:Ht-cont.)

15. Sooner or later Jokowi will have to take bold measures that may appear
E:Ht-exp. G:Fr-I

unpopular but which the city badly needs to maintain orderliness.
E:Ht-dis-den G:Fr-I

16. Without courage, Jokowi will never be able to address the real problems
E:Ht-exp. E:Ht-dis-den

facing Jakarta and build the city as a better place to live.
G:Fr-I

17. Of course, Jokowi still has plenty of time to live up to the expectations of his
E:Ht-cont. G:Fr-qu
voters and everybody who lives in Jakarta.

18. He deserves the support of the citizens, including politicians at the City
A:Ap/+

Council. (E:Mn)

19. Jokowi was recently named the third best mayor in the world after leading the
A:Ap/+

Central Java city of Surakarta for seven years. (E:Ht-exp.)

20. This international recognition is an asset Jokowi can take advantage of, but it
E:Ht-cont.

will mean nothing if he fails to deliver on the promises he made before his

election as Jakarta governor.

21. We feel that 100 days are enough for Jokowi to identify and understand the
E:Ht-exp. G:Fr-qu A: Af/+

problems of the city.

22. There should be no more blusukan (field trips) that only lead to media
E:Ht-exp. G:Fr-qu G: Fr-qu

circuses, but rather concrete actions that prove Jokowi and his deputy Basuki
A:Ap/- E:Ht-con. A:Ap/+

Tjahaja Purnama are working for a better Jakarta.

G:Fr-I