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GRADUATION RESOURCES ON NEWS EDITORIAL : CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS ON APPRAISAL SYSTEM OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN TEXTS

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et: This paper aims to analyze the graduation resources in English and Indonesian editorials
the framework of appraisal system proposed by Martin,J. And Rose,D.(2003). These views are
to discover kinds of Graduation resources, the goals and also the most dominant use of the
es on news editorials. Here, my paper will focus on the graduation resources used in English
Indonesian editorials. In order to make the subject matter more manageable and reliable, the 2
als I have chosen are from two online source— Jakarta Post and Media Indonesia. These
als are downloaded from the Internet in January of 2015. In this paper both qualitative and
ative analytical techniques are adopted. The analysis lead to the conclusion that the graduation
es have been broadly used in all the editorials. The findings also include the following: 1.
2 editorials show a similar willingness to use graduation resources in constricting the text. 2.
als of both the editorials are to express the writer strong feeling about the issues.3. Analysis of
tion resources indicates that Indonesian tends to use more metaphors while English editorial is
th an attitudinal lexis on the writing. But in general, both editorials use more force resources
ocus on their graduation options.

ords : Contrastive Analysis, Appraisal System, Graduation Resources, News editorial

ction

the globalization and media industry
p, news editorial become an important
for the readers in order to guide them to
ecisions on the issues being discussed.
t, the writers will expose his critical
g through an arguments to show the
reasoning with the purpose of
ding the readers to oppose or support an
policy or an action based on facts
ble (Duyile:1990). A critical evaluation,
etation and presentation of significant
emporary events with an intention to
a, educate, entertain, and influence the
s can also be found on this column.
it is important for the languages used in
column to be able to cope several
es, that are enact relationship, represent
ence and also organize discourse as
ngful text. Halliday (2000) proposed it
three metafunctions of language:
ersonal, Ideational and textual
unctions.

any years, interpersonal metafunctions
been investigated by many researchers.

Martin and Rose (2003) define it as an
Appraisal, a language system that is used to
take a position in interpersonal communication
such as to evaluate, to argue, to present point
of view, to react and to express attitudes. This
basic options of Appraisal then divided into
three options, an
attitude, amplification/graduation and also
source. Attitudes have to do with evaluating
things, people's character and their feelings.
Graduation uses for showing how strongly
people feel about it and sources which tells
about who are the evaluations coming from.
Martin and White (2005) stated that " The
semantics of graduation, should be the core of
the appraisal systems. It is the level of the
writers feeling; to grade phenomena whereby
feelings are amplified and categories. We
usually can find a large amounts of it in the
editorial column. They use it to express how
strong feeling is involved on something thus
the reader can catch and involve on this ideas.
Focussing on the graduation resources, the
writer address the above issues through the

following objectives :1. To show the presence of graduation resources in English and Indonesian news editorial text, 2. To establish contrastive analysis of these patterning across languages.

Research Method

This paper explores an English and Indonesian news editorial. The data were selected randomly, downloaded, printed out and separated. The first text is an English editorial published in Jakarta post on December 30 2014 entitled "Questions over aircraft safety". The second text is Indonesian editorial entitled "Harga Mahal Keselamatan Penerbangan" taken from Media Indonesia that published on 03 Januari 2015. Both texts are talking about aircraft safety in Indonesia after the incident of Airasia QZ 8501. For analyzing the data, the writer will combine quantitative

and qualitative analysis. The first step is identifying the presence of graduation resources on both texts. Then the writer will establish comparison of this pattern between these two languages.

Result and discussion

In this chapter, the analytical framework appraisal systems from Martin (1997) and R. David (2003) is employed to investigate graduation resources of English and Indonesian news editorial texts.

1.1. Graduation resources in English and Indonesian news editorial

1.1.1. Graduation found in English text Entitled "Questions over aircraft safety"

Table 1. The Graduation Resources in English news editorial	
GRADUATION (Amplifying Attitudes)	APPRAISING ITEMS
1. FORCE	
1.1. Intensifiers	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All our hopes are pinned on the ocean and the areas being scoured for any sign of the aircraft and its passengers. b. much smaller compared with the year's aviation tragedy c. all efforts are now focused on locating the Airbus and its passengers. d. The aircraft, AirAsia said, was last reported between Belitung island and Pontianak in West Kalimantan e. passengers was last reported in April to be somewhere above remote waters west of Perth, Australia. f. lost contact following the last communication g. climb higher to avoid thick clouds h. the long list of Indonesia's aviation accidents i. In the face of no option but to book an airline seat
1.2. Attitudinal Lexis	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. all our hopes b. must be on helping distressed families c. We can blame the weather d. Indonesia needs to work hard on its safety record. e. The lifting of the ban five years ago must make us complacent. f. traveler should be able to depart in the

	<p>expectation of flying and landing safely</p> <p>g. they seem to forget</p> <p>h. passengers are more interested in their own safety</p> <p>i. than in admiring those awards.</p> <p>j. travelers everywhere expect that</p> <p>k. do everything they can to ensure their safety.</p>
1.3. Methaphor	<p>a. flying beyond a pilot's skills</p> <p>b. In the face of no option</p> <p>c. Air traffic was reportedly heavy</p>
1.4. Swearing	
2. FOCUS	
2.1. Sharpen	<p>a. After permission was granted, but only to turn left,</p> <p>b. the details become unclear,</p> <p>c. Pending investigations</p> <p>d. travelers everywhere expect that airlines and national authorities do everything they can to ensure their safety</p> <p>e. It was only in 2009 that Garuda Indonesia was allowed to fly to Europe</p> <p>f. Air traffic was reportedly heavy as the pilot, formerly with the Air Force.</p>
2.2. Soften	<p>a. any sign of the aircraft and its passengers</p> <p>b. without having to consider the implications of that remaining 20-percent shortfall.</p> <p>c. Such incidents are rare</p>

Based on the analysis, we found that the text employs all kinds of graduation resources in it. 28.12% of data belongs to intensifiers, 34.37% attitudinal lexis, 9.37% metaphors, 18.75% sharpen focus and 9.37% softening focus. We can see that

force attitudinal lexis is the most dominant graduation resource found in English news editorial. It plays an important role because it is the main way the writer shows his/her attitudes toward the issues.

11.2 Graduation found in Indonesian news editorial Entitled "Harga Mahal Keselamatan Penerbangan"

Table 2. Graduation resources found in Indonesian text.

GRADUATION (Amplifying Attitudes)	APPRAISING ITEMS
1. FORCE	
1.1. Intensifiers	<p>a. Kita mengapresiasi tim SAR gabungan yang dalam waktu relatif singkat menemukan pesawat yang hilang</p> <p>b. Kita juga memahami, amat memahami, kepastian yang diberikan tim SAR memicu duka luar biasa</p> <p>c. Normal, amat normal, mereka amat terpukul</p> <p>d. Perlu ketabahan tingkat tinggi bagi siapa pun</p> <p>e. Pendampingan sangat penting diberikan karena keluarga para penumpang</p>

	<p>f. Mereka tengah diimpit situasi yang amat sulit</p> <p>g. Dengan pendampingan, dengan konseling, beban superberat untuk melewati masa duka yang mereka sandang akan terasa lebih ringan.</p>
1.2. Attitudinal Lexis	<p>a. Kita mengapresiasi tim SAR gabungan</p> <p>b. Kita lega kerja keras tim SAR membuahkan kepastian</p> <p>c. kepastian yang diberikan tim SAR memicu duka luar biasa.</p> <p>d. mereka terguncang tatkala penantian berujung pada duka</p> <p>e. mereka amat terpukul</p> <p>f. Kita ikut prihatin dan merasakan duka mereka.</p> <p>g. Perlu ketabahan tingkat tinggi bagi siapa pun dalam menyikapi musibah seperti ini.</p> <p>h. kita mengapresiasi para psikolog</p> <p>i. keluarga para penumpang secara psikologis sedang rapuh-rapuhnya</p> <p>j. kita semestinya menghadapi dengan tabah</p>
1.3. Methapor	<p>a. pencarian sejak Minggu mencapai titik terang</p> <p>b. Itulah realitas tak terperi yang mesti kita terima.</p> <p>c. tim SAR membuahkan kepastian</p> <p>d. kepastian itu amatlah pahit.</p> <p>e. Hujan tangis langsung mengguyur</p> <p>f. menunggu nasib sanak saudara mereka.</p> <p>g. kita pun wajib berperan menguatkan hati mereka yang tercabik-cabik</p> <p>h. ketika orang-orang terkasih diterpa musibah sedemikian pahit.</p> <p>i. untuk melewati masa duka yang mereka sandang akan terasa lebih ringan.</p> <p>j. karena keluarga para penumpang secara psikologis sedang rapuh-rapuhnya</p>
1.4. Swearing	
2. FOCUS	
2.1. Sharpen	<p>a. Tak cuma itu, tim SAR juga menemukan jasad penumpang AirAsia QZ8501.</p> <p>b. Hercules TNI-AU pun mendeteksi adanya objek yang menggambarkan bayangan pesawat</p> <p>c. Yang terpenting, kita harus menunjukkan bahwa duka keluarga korban kecelakaan pesawat Air Asia ialah duka kita semua</p>
2.2. Soften	<p>a. Kita lega kerja keras tim SAR membuahkan kepastian, sekali pun kepastian itu amatlah pahit.</p> <p>b. Wajar, sangat wajar, mereka terguncang tatkala penantian berujung pada duka mendalam</p> <p>c. Normal, amat normal, mereka amat terpukul ketika harapan akan adanya keajaiban ternyata sirna.</p>

On this text we also found that the text employs all kinds of graduation resources in it. 27.7% of data belongs to intensifiers, 27.7%

attitudinal lexis, 27.7% metaphore, 8.3% sharpen focus and 8.3% softening focus. We can see that almost all elements of graduation

resources have the equal amount in this kind of text. But the most dominant one is on the

aspect of force where the writer intends to show his/her strong feeling about something.

1.2 The Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Graduation Resources

1.2.1 Force Analysis

1.2.1.1 Intensifiers

Table 3. Intensifiers found in the text

ENGLISH EDITORIAL	INDONESIAN EDITORIAL
<p>a. all our hopes are pinned on the ocean and land areas</p> <p>b. much smaller compared with the year's earlier tragedy</p> <p>c. all efforts are now focused on locating the Airbus and its passengers.</p> <p>d. The aircraft, AirAsia said, was last recorded between Belitong island and Pontianak in West Kalimantan</p> <p>e. passengers was last reported in April to be somewhere above remote waters west of Perth, Australia.</p> <p>f. lost contact following the last communication</p> <p>g. climb higher to avoid thick clouds.</p> <p>h. the long list of Indonesia's aviation accidents</p> <p>i. In the face of no option but to book an airline seat, any traveler should be able to depart in the expectation of flying and landing safely</p>	<p>a. Kita mengapresiasi tim SAR gabungan yang dalam waktu relatif singkat menemukan pesawat yang hilang</p> <p>b. Kita juga memahami, amat memahami, kepastian yang diberikan tim SAR memicu duka luar biasa</p> <p>c. Normal, amat normal, mereka amat terpukul</p> <p>d. Perlu ketabahan tingkat tinggi bagi siapa pun</p> <p>e. Pendampingan sangat penting diberikan karena keluarga para penumpang</p> <p>f. Mereka tengah diimpit situasi yang amat sulit</p> <p>g. Dengan pendampingan, dengan konseling, beban superberat untuk melewati masa duka yang mereka sandang akan terasa lebih ringan</p>

In Indonesian editorial reports, the word "amat" is usually used to show the writers' level of feelings. He uses this word to show how strong is his feelings about the issues. He also wants the readers who read this editorial to have the same feelings with him. Let's observe this example,

"Kita juga memahami, **amat memahami**, kepastian yang diberikan tim SAR memicu duka luar biasa." The word "amat" makes the sentence moved to a higher level of meaning. It becomes deeper. With this word, the writer wants the reader also to feel the same sense with him. Besides to achieve this intention, the writer also uses the pronoun "kita" in order to involve the reader in this situation. By reading these words, the reader will feel that she or he is the part of the issues thus they will totally be involved in that situation. Now let's turn to the intensifiers used in English editorial. "All our hopes are pinned on the oceans and land area." And "Ocean and land areas being scoured for any sign of the aircraft and its passengers — areas **much smaller** compared with the year's earlier tragedy of the lost Malaysian Airways plane." Based on the example, we can see that English editorial also uses the same linguistic features with Indonesian on using the intensifiers. The writer also uses these words to show his deepest feelings about the issue. By using comparison "much smaller" and the pronoun "our" the writer intends to make the reader involved as a person on the issue.

1.2.1.2 Attitudinal Lexis

Table 4. Attitudinal Lexis found in the text

ENGLISH EDITORIAL	INDONESIAN EDITORIAL
a) all our hopes b) must be on helping distressed families c) We can blame the weather d) Indonesia needs to work hard on its safety record. e) The lifting of the ban five years ago cannot make us complacent . f) traveler should be able to depart in the expectation of flying and landing safely g) they seem to forget h) passengers are more interested in their own safety i) than in admiring those awards. j) travelers everywhere expect that k) do everything they can to ensure their safety.	a. Kita mengapresiasi tim SAR gabungan b. Kita lega kerja keras tim SAR membuahkan kepastian c. kepastian yang diberikan tim SAR memicu duka luar biasa. d. mereka terguncang takkala penantian berujung pada duka e. mereka amat terpuak f. Kita ikut prihatin dan merasakan duka mereka. g. Perlu ketabahan tingkat tinggi bagi siapa pun dalam menyikapi musibah seperti ini. h. kita mengapresiasi para psikolog i. keluarga para penumpang secara psikologis sedang rapuh-rapuhnya j. kita semestinya menghadapi dengan tabah

The function of attitudinal lexis is to show the attitude of the writer (Martin and Rose :2003). On Indonesian and english news editorial, positive and negative attitudes are used in responding the issue. The writer uses positive attitudes in order to show his/her positive feeling thus it can also felt by the reader. On the other hand, the negative one is also used to express negative attitudes on the issue. Lets see the examples

- a. "On the part of authorities and AirAsia's management, equal focus

must be on helping **distressed** families and keeping communication **channels** open amid agonizing uncertainty."

- b. "Wajar, sangat wajar, **mereka** terguncang takkala penantian berujung pada **duka mendalam**."

Both positives and negatives attitudinal lexis are used to show the feelings of **people** involved through writer's opinion in order to attract sympathy of the readers.

1.2.1.3 Metaphore

Table 5. Metaphore found in the text

ENGLISH EDITORIAL	INDONESIAN EDITORIAL
a. flying beyond a pilot's skills b. In the face of no option c. Air traffic was reportedly heavy	a. pencarian sejak Minggu mencapai titik terang b. Itulah realitas tak terperi yang mesti kita terima. c. tim SAR membuahkan kepastian d. kepastian itu amatlah pahit. e. Hujan tangis langsung mengguyur f. menunggu nasib sanak saudara mereka. g. kita pun wajib berperan menguatkan hati mereka yang tercabik-cabik h. ketika orang-orang terkasih diterpa musibah sedemikian pahit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. untuk melewati masa duka yang mereka sandang akan terasa lebih ringan. j. karena keluarga para penumpang secara psikologis sedang rapuh-rapuhnya
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In Indonesian editorials there are more metaphors used than in English editorials. The writer prefers to use metaphors in expressing his/her feelings because it can deliver meanings deeper. Observe this example

- a. Sebagai saudara sebangsa, kita pun wajib berperan menguatkan **hati mereka yang tercabik-cabik** oleh musibah yang begitu memilukan.

By using this kind of words, the reader can easily feel another sensation on the writer's feelings. It also gives a bigger impact on readers' attitudes in facing the text. On English editorial, metaphor is also used even if it is not as many as in Indonesian.

Consider the example,

- b. We have unresolved factors that heighten the risk of **flying beyond a pilot's skills** — such as inadequate runways, crowded airports and airspace, flight delays and tight competition in the industry, amid high operation and maintenance costs. flying beyond a pilot's skills

This metaphor is used to exaggerate the meaning of the words. By using this, reader attention will be more attracted.

1.2.2 Focus

1.2.2.1 Sharpen and soften

Table 4. Sharpen and Soften resources found in the text

SHARPEN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) After permission was granted, but only to turn left, b) the details become unclear, c) Pending investigations d) travelers everywhere expect that airlines and national authorities do everything they can to ensure their safety e) It was only in 2009 that Garuda Indonesia was allowed to fly to Europe f) Air traffic was reportedly heavy as the pilot, formerly with the Air Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tak cuma itu, tim SAR juga menemukan jasad penumpang AirAsia QZ8501. b) Hercules TNI-AU pun mendeteksi adanya objek yang menggambarkan bayangan pesawat c) Yang terpenting, kita harus menunjukkan bahwa duka keluarga korban kecelakaan pesawat Air Asia ialah duka kita semua d) Kita lega kerja keras tim SAR membuahkan kepastian, sekali pun kepastian itu amatlah pahit.
SOFTEN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any sign of the aircraft and its passengers b. without having to consider the implications of that remaining 20-percent shortfall. c. Such incidents are rare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wajar, sangat wajar, mereka terguncang tatkala penantian berujung pada duka mendalam b. Normal, amat normal, mereka amat terpukul ketika harapan akan adanya keajaiban ternyata sirna.

In both languages sharpen and soften are also used as the graduation resources on the editorial discourse. Sharpen is mostly used than soften. We can infer from this findings that in editorial news, the writer focus on giving more power to his writing

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion toward graduation resources use above, we can conclude that both English and Indonesian news editorial use graduations to stimulate the communicative function of strengthening or weakening the semantic meaning. It is also used to accomplish the expression and mission of different intentions such as to show the deepest feelings about the issues and also getting the reader to be involved on the writing. The difference is that Indonesian editorial usually uses more metaphors on it writing while English editorial prefers to use more attitudinal lexis. The differences on customs and also cultural background could be the best reason that make this phenomena occurred. From the results of this paper it can be concluded as following: 1. These 2 editorials show a similar willingness to use graduation resources in constricting the text. 2. The goals of both the editorials are to express the writer's strong feeling about the issues and also getting the reader to be involved on the writing. 3. Analysis of graduation resources indicates that Indonesian tends to use more metaphors while English editorial is rich with an attitudinal lexis on the writing. But in general, both editorials use more force resources than focus on their graduation options.

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