

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF CRIME NEWS IN THE JAKARTA POST AND THE JAKARTA GLOBE: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the application of Appraisal Theory, more specifically, its sub-system Engagement. There were six texts of the Crime News taken from The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe and they were classified into the same topics. The present research aims at comparing the engagement of crime news in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe employed by appraisal theory. Through this research, the researcher wants to know whether The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe describe the Crime News in Subjective or Objective. It applies quantitative and qualitative methods. The technique used in this research was the total sampling technique since all the data that contains appraising items become the data of this research.

Keywords: *Appraisal theory, engagement, crime news*

INTRODUCTION

Appraisal theory is part of the interpersonal metafunction of language in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Appraisal is a language evaluation that concerns with the expression and reaction to a personal point of view. It also involves attitude and feelings. The resources of appraisal are to negotiate the social relationship by telling the listeners or readers how we feel about things and people.

The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe are the popular daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. They provide different kinds of news such as Business, Sports, Crime, Economy, Politics, etc. The researcher will analyze the crime news in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe using the appraisal system theory, which is developed by J. R Martin (2005). The researcher chose the crime news in her research because it happens in our daily life and it becomes something that people are afraid of.

Referring to The Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2012), "Crime is an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by public law and makes the offender liable to punishment by that law." News is the information which reports about something recently. Its information is usually reported in newspapers, magazines, television, news program, etc. So, crime news is the news that relates to the act of doing against the law such as murder, rape, and theft. In crime, the government has the power to severely restrict someone's liberty for committing the crime. There is a criminal investigation in investigating the case. The research questions of this study are: (1) What are the engagement of The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe?; (2) How is the crime news described by the writers of The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe?. The objectives of this study: (1) To figure out the engagement of The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe; (2) To know the writers' description on the crime news.

Appraisal Theory is an extension and a development of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics). SFL is a language theory focused on the language function concept. The

roles of language in the conveyance of meaning are concerned. The functions are called as metafunctions. According to (Halliday, 2004), there are three metafunctions, which are Ideational, Textual and Interpersonal meaning. Ideational is the meaning of interpreting the meaning of reality or expressing the experience of the speakers. Interpersonal is the meaning of social and personal relationships, evaluation and appraisal. Textual is the composite of both ideational and interpersonal realization. In the interpersonal metafunction, it expresses a speaker/ writers attitude and judgment. Thus, this metafunction serves to be the basis of the appraisal theory.

Appraisal is the evaluative use of language which has the main purpose is to analyze deeper the relationship between the speaker and the listener or the writer and the reader. The focus in the appraisal is the attitude and values which is related to the readers. The key sources for appraisal are evaluating the things, people's character or behavior and their feelings. It involves the negotiation of social relationships by telling the listeners or readers how they feel about things and people. Appraisal has three kinds of domains: Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. The following is the diagram of the Appraisal System:

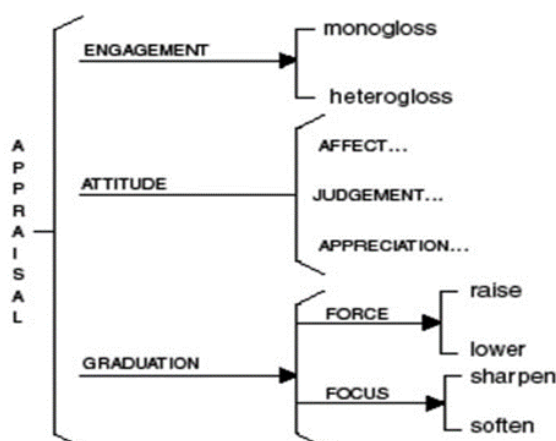


Figure 1. An overview of appraisal resources (J.R. Martin & White, 2005)

Engagement

According to (J.R. Martin & White, 2005), "Engagement is concerned with the linguistic resources by which the speakers or the writers adopt the stance towards the value positions referenced by the text and with the respect to those they address. It is the sources of intersubjective positioning." It consists of two resource types: Monogloss and Heterogloss. Monogloss is intersubjective of neutral, objective or factual. Heterogloss is the part of the engagement that has got the sources from other writers.

Within heteroglossic, it is divided into two types: Dialogic Contraction and Dialogic Expansion. Dialogic Contraction is the acts that challenge, fend off or limit their scope. Dialogic Expansion is the level of utterance that actively permits alternative positions and voices in dialogue.

Dialogic contraction is divided into two sub-types: Disclaim and Proclaim. Disclaim is about termination, substitution, and rejection. Proclaim is about language that can be perceived as heading off the dispute or questioning the possible dialogic respondents. Dialogic expansion is divided into two sub-types: Entertain and Attribute. Entertain is the utterance that articulates a conviction about the proposition's true-value. It is usually presented by modal auxiliaries, modal adjunct, modal attributes, form 'in my opinion' situations, and projections of mental verbs or attributes. Attribute deals with the

formulation that detaches the idea from the internal author's voice of the text by assigning it to some external source. Attribution has two sub-types: acknowledge and distance. Acknowledge indicates that the locution has no clear hint as to where the voice of the speaker is about the idea. Distance is an explicit distance from the author's voice.

Table 1. Engagement system

Dialogic Contraction					Dialogic Expansion		
Disclaim		Proclaim			Attribute		
Deny	Counter	Concur	Pronounce	Endorse	Entertain	Acknowledge	Distance
No, not, never, didn't, etc	Yet, although, but, etc	Affirm: Naturally, of course, obviously, as you know, etc	Concede: Admittedly.. [but]; sure... [however] etc	I contend, Indeed, The facts of the matter are...	The report demonstrates/shows/proves that...	It seems that, in my view, perhaps, it's possible, i think, ..	X said, it's said that, the report states...
							X claims that, it's rumored that, ...

METHOD

The researcher uses a qualitative method which it uses linguistic information as data especially in appraisal system theory to find out the differences of engagement in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe on the crime news. She also applies the descriptive method in this research. In descriptive research, she does the library research to gain the theory and she also uses the references to support the analysis.

Data Collecting Technique

The technique of data collecting is done by browsing the data and information on the internet. The technique of taking a sample is total sampling because the data consists of the appraising items which become the data research. The researcher finds the archives of crime news in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe, copies some data in the site and paste them on a Microsoft Word document. After that, the researcher sorts the data following the topic analyzed.

The research is qualitative and interpretative in nature which the data are analyzed using the appraisal system framework ((J.R. Martin & White, 2005); (James Robert Martin & Rose, 2007)) to know the differences of engagement in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found the differences in crime news' engagement in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe in the table below:

Table 2. The differences in crime news' engagement in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe

The Jakarta Post			The Jakarta Globe		
Text	Monogloss	Heterogloss	Text	Monogloss	Heterogloss
1	19	6	1	21	12
2	11	16	2	15	20
3	9	8	3	11	15
4	17	11	4	7	14
5	37	25	5	7	10
6	32	35	6	17	25
Total	125	101	Total	78	96

As figured in the table above, we can see the differences of engagement in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* from the six texts. Overall, both media show the different numbers of *Monogloss* and *Heterogloss*. The engagement of the crime news in *The Jakarta Post* is 125 monogloss and 101 heterogloss. Monogloss is dominant in *The Jakarta Post*. Meanwhile, the engagement of the crime news in *The Jakarta Globe* is 78 monogloss and 96 heterogloss. Heterogloss is dominant in *The Jakarta Globe*.

The Jakarta Post

The following discussions are the examples of monogloss and heterogloss in *The Jakarta Post*.

(1) *Lasmaria and her husband, Toni Manurung, 26, expressed their gratitude.*
(Text 6)

From the quotation above, the data (1) is include in the engagement and it describes the *monogloss* because the researcher does not find the other voices in the data. The writer shows his own opinion in the data.

(2) *The boy, identified only as AD was arrested at his parents' home in Depok, West java, at 2:30 a.m. on Thursday with the consent of his parents, Rikwanto said.* (Text 2)

In the data (2), the researcher discovered 1 item of monogloss and 2 items of heterogloss. The phrase 'the consent of his parents' presents the *monogloss*. The reason is because the voice comes from the writer. So, the clauses are the writer's opinion. In the data (2), there are 2 items of *heterogloss*. They are shown by the clause 'only' and the projecting clause. The word 'only' belongs to the *heterogloss of counter*. It is the *counter-expect* via adjuncts. The other heterogloss in the data (2) is the *heterogloss of acknowledge*. It is shown by the projecting clause The writer puts some facts by giving the other voices which is from Rikwanto.

(3) *The Central Jakarta District Court on Thursday sentenced gangland boss John Kei to 12 years in prison* (Text 1)

The data (3) shows the *monogloss* because there is not the other viewpoint and the other source in the data. So, the the source is simply from the writer.

(4) *"We have charged the suspect_with murder and felony theft under the KUHP [Criminal Code]."*

The example data (4) presents the *heterogloss* because the researcher discovered the other source in the data. It is shown by the projecting clause. The writer puts some facts by giving the other voices in the data.

The Jakarta Globe

The following discussions are the examples of monogloss and heterogloss in *The Jakarta Globe*.

(5) *Wiwi, another neighbor, said she heard Kesha begin screaming at about 11 a.m after entering her house.* (Text 2)

The data (5) shows the *heterogloss* because it is found the other voices and perspectives in the data. It is realized through the reporting clause. So, the data (5) presents the other sources than the writer's source.

(6) *Female journalist sexually assaulted in East Jakarta (Text 3)*

The data (6) presents the *monogloss* because the researcher does not find the other references or the other sources in the data. The writer uses his own opinion without adding any source in the data. So, the source comes from the writer.

(7) *According to the victim's statement, she already knew one of the assailants and was introduced to the other three that afternoon. (Text 4)*

The data (7) presents the *heterogloss* because it is found the other sources in the data. It is shown by the other reference 'according to the victim's statement'. So, the source is from the other source and the writer does not use his own opinion in the data.

(8) *Newborn baby kidnapped from Bandung's largest hospital. (Text 5)*

The data (8) presents the *monogloss* because it is not found the other references or the other sources in the data. So, the source is simply from the writer and the writer uses his personal opinion in the data.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post experiences a bigger number in monogloss, while heterogloss shows the smaller number. The Jakarta Post's monogloss rate is about 125 items and The Jakarta Post's heterogloss rate is about 101 items. So, we can say that The Jakarta Post dominates the monogloss which the writer's source of attitudes. The crime news articles of The Jakarta Post which are represented by six texts, employ the writer's own opinion and the writer shares his conclusions more than the opinions of other sources. Therefore, the crime news in The Jakarta Post is described as Subjective by the writers.

Meanwhile, The Jakarta Globe faces a smaller number in monogloss, but heterogloss shows the bigger number. The Jakarta Globe's monogloss rate is about 78 items and The Jakarta Globe's heterogloss rate is about 96 items. The Jakarta Globe dominates the heterogloss which the source of the attitudes is from the other sources. The crime news articles of The Jakarta Globe demonstrates other details to make them more unbiased. This indicates that some facts and evidence are being used to support the authors' claims. Therefore, the crime news in The Jakarta Globe is described as Objective by the writers.

In particular, it is advisable for other researchers who plan to research appraisal to make a more comprehensive study, such as the use of Genre, Prosody, and Ideology. It is also suggested to other researchers especially those who want to research appraisal to relate it to some other methods, for example, Pragmatics, Critical Discourse Analysis, Applied Linguistics, etc.

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