

Appraisal Attitude Analysis of Aljazeera's and BBC's News Entitle: Israeli Attacks on Gaza Schools Issues

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Appraisal Attitude Analysis of Aljazeera's and BBC's News Entitle: Israeli Attacks on Gaza Schools Issues

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Abstract This study focuses on the attitude framework to explore differences between two media sources, aiming to determine if they have different perspectives on the same recent issue or share similar opinions. The article was analyzed based on an attitude framework consisting of appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification based on Egings & Slade's theory and Martin & Slade's theory. The data were analyzed in a qualitative approach. The findings found that that 60 lexical items in Aljazeera and 26 lexical items found in BBC that can be categorized in attitude. As it can be seen from the total of both Aljazeera and BBC, Appreciation has the higher number in attitude with 43% and 50%. The findings show that how news media strategically employ language to shape perceptions and engage audiences, adapting their linguistic strategies to effectively convey attitudes and viewpoints on current affairs.

Keywords: Appraisal, Attitude, Aljazeera, BBC, Lexical item

1. INTRODUCTION

According to (Halliday, 1999), language utilizes grammatical and lexical elements that are related to its context. Language serves to express ideas, share opinions, argue points, and more. In essence, its purpose and function are to understand others and to convey information about oneself (Zhang, 2013). Language is crucial in many activities, including delivering news about current events. News typically covers topics like war, politics, government, health, economy, business, fashion, sports, and other notable events. In politics, communication, and media are closely interconnected.

In today's world, how newspapers cover political news usually reflects the ideologies of the news institutions, with different newspapers presenting various viewpoints on the same news (Asad et al., 2021). This coverage influences public perception and triggers diverse responses and opinions from society. These opinions are not only expressed by the public but also by online media platforms through articles in online newspapers, magazines, or other written articles. The news media plays a crucial role in society by delivering information and influencing public awareness (Lestari et al., 2023). Through its discourse, the media portrays various social actors, shaping readers' perceptions in both positive and negative ways. It holds

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the authority to shape information. Despite news articles often being considered neutral, individual writers may present varying attitudes when covering events.

The media's role in shaping public perception and opinion cannot be overstated, particularly in the context of international conflicts (Khalif, 2023). Media coverage provides a primary source of information for the public and can influence the framing and understanding of complex issues. One of the most persistent and contentious conflicts in modern history is the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which has garnered extensive media attention globally. This conflict is marked by numerous tragic events, including attacks on civilian infrastructure such as schools. The reporting on these incidents is not merely informative; it also carries significant implications for public perception and international opinion.

Within this broad context, the specific focus of this study is on the media coverage of Israeli attacks on Gaza schools. Schools are symbolic of civilian life and their targeting is often viewed as particularly egregious. The way media outlets report on such events can evoke strong emotional responses and influence readers' attitudes towards the conflict. Evaluating the language used in these reports is crucial because it reveals the underlying attitudes and potential biases that shape public understanding.

For the analyses of news articles that cover the Israeli attacks on Gaza schools using the Appraisal framework. Appraisal theory, rooted in the Systemic Functional Linguistic framework's interpersonal meta-function, helps writers express their attitudes in various contexts by considering emotions, shared feelings, judgments, and how authors construct their identities (Martin & White, 2005). By examining these elements, we can gain insights into the implicit messages and biases that may be present in media coverage of such sensitive topics.

Attitude involves three main areas: emotions, ethics, and aesthetics (Martin & White, 2005). They also describe three ways of expressing positive and negative evaluations. The first is appreciation, used to assess signs and natural phenomena. The second is affect, which deals with feelings and their positive or negative aspects. The third is judgment, which evaluates behavior as either commendable or deserving criticism. In addition to the attitude categories described by Martin & White (2005), there is another category known as amplification, which was examined by Eggins & Slade (1977).

There are several previous studies that discuss about appraisal. The first research regarding appraisal has been done in the research conducted by Asad et al., (2021) investigated two Pakistani online newspapers to understand their attitudes. The newspapers' perspectives

were identified through their language usage. The analysis focused on two reports covering Prime Minister Imran Khan's speech at the 74th UN session, totaling 5,013 words. The findings revealed that both newspapers indirectly conveyed attitudes by embedding evaluative elements within the quoted text.

While Daniarsa & Mulatsih (2020) examined the use of appraisal items in the editorials of two newspapers, *Tempo* and *Kompas*. The study found that *Tempo's* editorials often used negative judgments, primarily directed towards the government. In contrast, *Kompas* tended to convey negative emotions, focusing mainly on the people of Papua and the situation in Papua. This suggests that *Kompas* showed more empathy towards those affected by the unrest. In terms of graduation, both editorials leaned towards stronger expressions rather than subtlety, especially through intensification. This indicates that the opinions expressed in these editorials predominantly reflect the authors' viewpoints.

The last previous research conducted by Sujarwati et al., (2022) investigated the types of appraisals used in the article entitled woman make Kebayaa fashion mission posted in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. This study focus on an attitude framework consisting of appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification based on Eggins & Slade's theory and Martin & Slade's theory. The finding shows that opinion on the kebaya, a traditional Indonesian women's dress, using nine lexical items of amplification to emphasize its judgment. It discusses the traditional fashion positively, focusing less on affective aspects such as emotions.

In contrast to previous researches are that two research use only one news article as the data and another research using two different media with the same topic are talked about. While this research also using two different media with the same topic are talked about in different theory. The researcher analysis the attitudes divided into appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification aspect from each text and the results obtained are compared.

This study focuses on the attitude framework to explore differences between two media sources, aiming to determine if they have different perspectives on the same recent issue or share similar opinions. The research examines whether the media outlets take the same side, remain neutral, or either criticize or support the subject. It uses the Attitude component of Appraisal theory, which includes appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification, based on the theories of Eggins & Slade (1977) and Martin & Slade (2005). This approach clarifies the lexical items and the author's stance.

Investigating attitude is particularly intriguing when analyzing two different news media covering the same topic. This study examines articles from Aljazeera, titled "Israel bombs Gaza school housing displaced Palestinians, kills at least 40," and BBC, titled "Israeli strike on UN school in Gaza reportedly kills at least 35." These media outlets are prominent international news sources, and both discuss the same recent issue in Palestine. As previously mentioned, news articles contain opinions from their authors, which can be analyzed through the lens of appraisal theory, focusing on appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification. By analyzing these aspects, the researcher can discern the significance of word choice in expressing attitudes. The lexical items can reveal positive or negative judgments, highlighting the importance of selecting the right terms to convey the intended attitude.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Appraisal

According to Martin and White (2005), describes appraisal as one of the three main discourse semantics that convey interpersonal meaning, alongside involvement and negotiation. Appraisal is divided into three interacting domains: attitude, engagement, and graduation. This framework helps us communicate how we feel about things and people, essentially revealing our attitudes and negotiating social relationships.

Attitude

Attitude relates to our emotions, including how we react, judge behavior, and evaluate things. It is divided into three areas: affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect involves people's feelings, which can be positive or negative and can be expressed directly or indirectly (Martin & Rose, 2007). Judgment focuses on assessing people's character. Like affect, judgment can also be positive or negative and can be conveyed explicitly or implicitly. However, unlike affect, judgments can be distinguished between personal judgments of admiration (positive) or criticism (negative) and moral judgments of praise (positive) or condemnation (negative).

According to Martin and White (2005), attitude can be categorized into three regions: affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect deals with emotional reactions, judgment assesses behavior based on normative principles, and appreciation evaluates the value of things, including natural phenomena and semiotic processes. While, according to Eggins and Slade (1997), there are four main categories in appraisal attitude are affect judgment, appreciation, and amplification.

According to Eggins and Slade (1997), appreciation is the speaker reaction to and evaluation of reality. While affect refers to speaker's expression of emotional state, both positive and negative. Judgment refers to speakers' judgment about the ethics, morality, or social values of other people. The last is amplification, which refers to the way speakers magnify or minimize the intensity and degree of reality they are negotiating.

¹ Appreciation refers to how speakers evaluate a text or a process. (Eggins & Slade, 1997: 126). They divided appreciation into three subcategories; reaction, composition and valuation. Reaction expresses whether someone likes something/someone or finds something/someone appealing. Composition is concerned with the texture of the text or process. Valuation concerns with evaluation of the content or the message being put across.

¹ Eggins and Slade (1997) divided affect into three subtypes; first is happiness/unhappiness. Speakers encode feelings to do with happiness, sadness, anger or love. Second is in/security which means Speakers encode with anxiety and confidence. The last satisfaction and dissatisfaction speakers encode with interest and exasperation

⁶ 'Judgment' has two types i.e. 'social sanction' and 'social esteem'. 'Social Sanctions' is responsible for evaluating the behavior by imposing a law or rule. Social 'esteem' concerns with 'normality' of judging how the unusual person is.

Eggins and Slade (1997 : 133-137) identify three sub-categories of Amplification: enrichment, which 'involves a speaker adding an additional colouring to a meaning when a core, neutral word could be used.; Augmenting, which 'involves amplifying attitudinal meaning'; and Mitigation, which attempts, as it suggests, to mitigate attitudinal meaning.

3. METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative approach was used to achieve the study's objective. This method allows researchers to collect and analyze data in real-world conditions (Creswell, 2014). The article was analyzed based on an attitude framework that consists of appreciation, affect, judgment, and amplification based on Eggins and Slade's theory (1997) and Martin and Slade (2005). The lexical items found in the article are analyzed using attitudinal appraisal theory. Firstly, it explored the linguistic elements. The frequency of the occurrence of lexical items in each category was presented. Then, it was analyzed to show the categorization.

The data of this research are taken the news from Aljazeera entitled "Israel bombs Gaza school housing displaced Palestinians, kills at least 40", which was published on 6 June 2024 and in BBC entitled "Israeli strike on UN school in Gaza reportedly kills at least 35", which was published on 6 June 2024.

In collecting the data, the researcher used some steps as follows: Aljazeera website reading the news then choosing one specific topic, visiting BBC website, reading and matched the topic with the one from Aljazeera, copying the data from both media, and finally printing the data that has been collected.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The data collected was analyzed by looking at the lexical items which show attitudinal analysis: Affect, Judgment, Appreciation, and Amplification. The detailed findings can be seen below.

Table 4.1 The Complete data found in Aljazeera and BBC

No	Appraisal	Aljazeera		BBC	
		Frequency I	Presentage I	Frequency II	Presentage II
1.	Appreciation	26	43%	13	50%
2.	Affect	12	20%	5	19%
3.	Judgment	12	20%	6	23%
4.	Amplification	10	17%	2	8%
	Total	60	100%	26	100%

After researching, the writer found 60 lexical items in Aljazeera and 26 lexical items found in BBC that can be categorized in attitude. As it can be seen on the table above, from the total of both Aljazeera and BBC, Appreciation has the higher number in attitude with 43% and 50%, then followed by Affect found 20% in Aljazeera and Judgement found 23% in BBC. The last is amplification with 17% found in Aljazeera and 8% found in BBC. There are 60 attitudes found in Aljazeera which come mostly from judgement and 22 attitudes found in BBC that mainly from affect.

To examine the detailed data regarding the lexical items utilized within each category, the following presentation provides a thorough analysis below.

Appreciation in Aljazeera and BBC's Article

Appreciation represents another type of attitude focused on assessing the value of things.

Below are examples of appreciation found in Aljazeera and BBC

Table 4.2 Appreciation in Aljazeera's Article

No	Aljazeera's Article		Appreciation					
	Sentence	Lexical items	Reaction		Composition		Valuation	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
1	Israeli forces have bombed	- linked		V				
	a United Nations- <u>linked</u>	- school		V				
	<u>school</u> in central Gaza	- linked			V			
	where forcibly displaced	- school			V			
	Palestinians are sheltering,						V	
<u>killing</u> at least 40 and						V		
<u>wounding</u> more than 70								
2.	...and the Health Ministry	- death toll		V				
	confirmed the <u>death toll</u> ,	- School					V	
	which included 14	- homes					V	
	children and 9 women,							
	following Thursday's							
predawn strikes which hit								
al-Sardi <u>school</u> and <u>homes</u>								
in Nuseirat camp.								
3.	...the attack on Thursday	- Horrible		V				
	as a " <u>horrible massacre</u> "	- Massacre		V				
	and said many women...							
4.	...of displaced	- Attack		V				
	Palestinians were	- Linked			V			
	sheltering at al-Sardi	- School					V	
	<u>school</u> , which is <u>linked</u> to	- Linked					V	
	the <u>UN agency</u> for						V	

	Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), when it came under <u>attack</u> .	- UN agency		
5.	Ismail al-Thawabta, a spokesman for Gaza's government media office, said " <u>huge</u> numbers of <u>dead</u> and <u>wounded</u> " were arriving at the Al-Aqsa Hospital in central Gaza, which had <u>reached three times its clinical capacity</u> .	- Huge - Dead - Wounded - reached three times its clinical capacity	V V V V	
6.	"This <u>horrible</u> massacre committed by the Israeli occupation is <u>clear</u> evidence of genocide,...	- Horrible - Massacre - Clear - Evidence	V V V V	
7. "This portends a <u>real</u> <u>disaster</u> that will lead...	- Real - Disaster	V V	
			1 3	7 2
	Total		4	
			26 (15 negative + 11 positive)	

The data on the table 1. points out that the Aljazeera's article used words that have more negative meanings than positive ones. It can be seen that there are 15 words with negative meaning with the details of 14 words on the reaction and 2 words on the valuation. Then, there are 11 words with positive meaning with the details of 3 words composition and 7 words valuation. From the data above, found that reaction with negative meaning is higher than composition and valuation. The lexical items like *Horrible*, *Massacre*, and *Dead* show the author's dislike for and criticism of the issue, which gives a strong negative emotional response in readers, leading to a reaction that is largely unfavorable.

Table 4.3 Appreciation in BBC's Article

No	BBC's Article	Lexical items	Reaction		Composition		Valuation	
			n		n		n	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
8.	An Israeli air strike on a UN school <u>packed</u> with <u>displaced Palestinians</u> in central Gaza...	- Packed - displaced Palestinians	V	V				
9.	...a warplane fired two missiles at <u>classrooms</u> on the top floor of the school in the <u>urban Nuseirat refugee camp</u> .	- urban Nuseirat refugee camp - classrooms			V		V	
10.	Videos showed the <u>destruction</u> and a number of bodies.	- Destruction	V					
11.	... "conducted a <u>precise</u> strike on a Hamas compound"....	- Precise	V					
12.	...accused Israel of carrying out a " <u>horrific</u> massacre"..	- Horrific - Massacre	V	V				
13.	The US has called on Israel to be " <u>fully transparent</u> " in making information...	- Fully - Transparent					V	V
14.	...which runs the school, described the incident as " <u>horrific</u> " and said the claim that armed groups might have been inside a shelter was " <u>shocking</u> "	- Horrific - Shocking	V	V				

but could not be confirmed.							
15., which has been overwhelmed since the Israeli military began...	- overwhelm ed		V			
Total			1	8	1	2	1
				13 (3 positive + 10 negative)			

The data on table 2. found that the BBC's Article used words that have more negative meanings than positive. It can be seen that there are 10 words with negative meaning with the details in 8 words with negative reaction, 1 word with negative on composition, and 1 word with negative on valuation. Meanwhile, there are 3 words have positive meaning with the details 1 word on the reaction and 2 words on valuation. From the data above found that reaction with negative meaning is higher than another category with positive meaning. It can be seen from the lexical word like *Destruction, Horrific, and Shocking* show the author dislikes and criticizes the issue, which gives a strong negative emotional response in readers.

Affect in Aljazeera and BBC's Article

Affect is a type of attitude that concerns with people's feeling. The following are examples of affect found in Aljazeera and BBC's article below

Table 4.4 Affect in Aljazeera's Article

No	Aljazeera's Article		Affect					
	Sentence	Lexical Item	Un/happine ss		In/securit y		Dis/satisfacti on	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
1.	...in central Gaza where <u>forcibly displaced</u> Palestinians are sheltering,...	- forcibly displaced			V			
2.	...the Health Ministry confirmed the <u>death toll</u> , which included 14	- death toll			V			

	children and 9 women,...		
3.	...and said many women and children were among those <u>killed</u> and <u>wounded</u> .	- Killed - Wounded	V V
4.	The Palestinian Wafa news agency said that thousands of <u>displaced</u> Palestinians were <u>sheltering</u> at al-Sardi school,...	- Displaced - Sheltering	V V
5.	...said "huge numbers of <u>dead</u> and <u>wounded</u> " were arriving at the Al- Aqsa Hospital in central Gaza,...	- Dead - Wounded	V V
6.	...including women and children and <u>displaced</u> people in the Gaza Strip," he told reporters.	- Displaced	V V
7.	The dead and wounded were <u>overwhelming</u> the hospital,...	- Overwhelming	V
	- Total		12 12 (12 negative)

The table 3. found out there is only one lexical item that is categorize in affect. It can be seen 12 words on In/security with negative meaning. The lexical items like *Forcibly*, *Killed*, *Wounded*, *Displaced*, and *Death* indicates that are words with negative meanings that convey a sense of insecurity.

The data reveals that the author uses negatively charged words to convey anxiety and insecurity in the narrative. By choosing words with strong negative connotations, the author

effectively highlights a theme of insecurity, emphasizing the dangerous and unstable nature of the situations described. This strategy not only communicates the seriousness of the circumstances but also evokes an emotional response from readers, aligning them with the intended message of insecurity and concern.

Table 4.5 Affect in BBC's Article

No.	BBC's Article	Lexical Item	Un/happiness		In/security		Dis/satisfaction	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
8.	An Israeli air strike on a UN school packed with <u>displaced Palestinians</u> in central Gaza has reportedly killed at least 35 people.	- displaced				V		
9.	Local journalists told the BBC that a warplane <u>fired</u> two <u>missiles</u> at classrooms on the top floor of the school in the urban Nuseirat refugee camp.	- Fired - Missiles				V V		
10.	Videos showed the destruction and a number of <u>bodies</u> .	- Bodies						V

15.	Dead and wounded people were <u>rushed</u> to the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Hospital,...	- Rushed	V
	Total		4 1
			5 (5 negative)

The table 4. shows that there are two categorize found in affect that is In/security and Dis/satisfaction. It can be seen there are 5 words with negative meaning with the detail in 4 words In/security with negative meaning and one word dis/satisfaction with negative meaning. The lexical item that show in In/security like *Fired, Displaced, and Missiles* indicates negative meanings that convey a sense of insecurity. While the lexical item found in dis/satisfaction is *Body* that indicates dynamic by conveying specific emotional responses.

Judgment in Aljazeera and BBC's Article

Judgement is the next type of attitude and it concerns with people's character. The following are the examples of judgement found in Aljazeera's and BBC's Article:

Table 4.6 Judgment in Aljazeera's Article

No	Aljazeera's Article Sentence	Lexical Item	Judgment			
			Social esteem		Social sanction	
			+	-	+	-
1.	Israeli forces have bombed a United Nations-linked school in central Gaza where <u>forcibly</u> <u>displaced</u> Palestinians are sheltering,...	- Forcibly - displaced			V	V
2.	Officials from Gaza's government media office and	- Children - women			V	V

	the Health Ministry confirmed the death toll, which included 14 children and 9 women,...		
3.	Hamas, which governs the Gaza Strip, condemned the attack on Thursday as a "horrible massacre" and...	- Horrible - massacre	V V
4.	The Palestinian Wafa news agency said that thousands of displaced Palestinians were sheltering at al-Sardi school,...	- Displaced	V
5.	Ismail al-Thawabta, a spokesman for Gaza's government media office, said "huge numbers of dead and wounded"...	- Dead - wounded	V V
6.	"This horrible massacre committed by the Israeli occupation is clear evidence of genocide, ethnic cleansing against civilians,..."	- Genocide - ethnic cleansing	V V
7.	... "This portends a real disaster that will lead to an even greater increase in the number of martyrs."	- Martyrs	V
	Total		12 12 (12 negative)

The table 5. found there is only one lexical item that is categorize in judgment. It can be seen 12 words on social sanction with negative meaning. The lexical items like *Forcibly*, *displaced*, *Genocide*, *Ethnic cleansing*, and *Martyrs* indicates negative meaning that instances where severe actions are taken against individuals or groups.

This show negative meaning because it denotes coercive measures, mass displacement, systematic destruction, and sacrifice, highlighting situations where societal norms or laws are violated. Therefore, these lexical choices underscore the role of social sanctions in addressing and penalizing behaviors that contravene established rules or laws within a community or society.

Table 4.7 Judgment in BBC's Article

No.	BBC's Article	Lexical Item	Social esteem		Social sanction	
			+	-	+	-
8.	An Israeli <u>air strike</u> on a UN school packed with displaced Palestinians in central Gaza has reportedly killed at least 35 people.	- air strike				V
9.	Local journalists told the BBC that a warplane <u>fired two missiles</u> at classrooms on the top floor of the school in the urban Nuseirat refugee camp.	- Fired				V
		- Missiles				V
11.	Israel's military said it had "conducted a precise strike on a Hamas compound" in the school and <u>killed many of the 20 to 30</u> fighters it believed were inside.	- killed				V
12.	Gaza's Hamas-run Government Media Office denied the claim and <u>accused</u> Israel of carrying out a "horrific <u>massacre</u> ".	- Accused				V
		- Massacre				V
Total						6
						6 (6 negative)

The table 6. found out there is only one lexical item that is categorize in judgment. It can be seen 6 words on social sanction with negative meaning. The lexical items like *Air strike*, *Fired*,

Missiles, Accused, Massacre, and Killed indicates negative meaning that instances where severe actions are taken to address behavior. These terms often signify actions or consequences stemming from societal judgments or legal measures. For example, "air strike" and "missiles" imply military actions, "fired" suggests employment termination due to rule violations, "accused" denotes legal proceedings, and "massacre" and "killed" refer to extreme and often tragic outcomes resulting from societal norms or legal mandates. Thus, these lexical choices illustrate how social sanctions are applied to enforce compliance with established laws or rules within a community or society.

Amplification

Amplification refers the way speakers magnify or minimize the intensity and degree of reality they are negotiating. The following data are on the lexical items classified as Amplification.

Table 4.8 Amplification in Aljazeera's Article

No	Aljazeera's Article Sentence	Lexical item	Amplification						
			Enrichment		Augmentation		Mitigation		
			+	-	+	-	+	-	
1.	Israeli forces have bombed a United Nations-linked school in central Gaza where forcibly displaced Palestinians are sheltering, killing at least 40 and wounding more than 70	-forcibly -more than -at least	V			V	V		
3	Hamas, which governs the Gaza Strip, condemned the attack on Thursday as a "horrible massacre" and said many women and children were among those killed and wounded.	- Many - horrible			V	V			
4.	The Palestinian Wafa news agency said that thousands of displaced Palestinians were	- Thousan ds			V				

	sheltering at al-Sardi school, which is linked to the UN agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), when it came under attack.	- when it came under attack.		
5.	...the Al-Aqsa Hospital in central Gaza, which had reached three times its clinical capacity.	- reached	V	
6.	...the Israeli occupation is clear evidence of genocide, ethnic cleansing against civilians, including women and children...	- Includin g	V	
7.	...“which is filled with wounded patients <u>three times</u> <u>beyond its clinical</u> capacity”, he added. “This portends a real disaster that will lead to an <u>even</u> <u>greater increase</u> in the number of martyrs.”	- three times beyond its clinical - even greater increase	V	V
	Total		3	7
			10 (10 negative)	

From the table 7. shows that there are two categories of amplification found: enrichment and augmenting. It can be seen that there are 3 lexical items of enrichment and 7 lexical items of augmenting, both of which have negative meaning. The lexical item of augmenting is shigher than enrichment that is that the author is emphasizing and intensifying the scale, quantity, or magnitude of something. The lexical item of augmenting that is show in augmenting like *more than, at least, Thousands, and many* indicates amplify or intensify the scale, quantity, or extent of something . It means the author used lexical item to emphasizing abundance or large numbers in a statement or context.

Table 4.9 Amplification in BBC's Article

No.	BBC's Article	Lexical Item	Enrichment		Augmenting		Mitigation	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
8.	...in central Gaza has reportedly killed at least 35 people.	- at least		V				
11.	Israel's military said it had "conducted a precise strike on a Hamas compound"...	- Precise	V					
12.	...and accused Israel of carrying out a "horrific massacre".	- Horrific		V				
13.	The US has called on Israel to be "fully transparent"...	- Fully	V					
14.	...described the incident as "horrific" and said the claim that armed groups might have been inside a shelter was "shocking" but could not be confirmed.	- Horrific - Shocking				V V		
15.	Dead and wounded people were rushed	- Rushed - Overwhelmed		V V				

to the al-Aqsa
Martyrs' Hospital,
in the nearby town
of Deir al-Balah,
which has been
overwhelmed since
the Israeli military
began a new
ground
operation...

Total	2	4	2
	8 (2 positive + 6 negative)		

From the table 8. shows that there are two categories of amplification found: enrichment and augmenting. It can be seen that there are 2 lexical items of enrichment with positive meaning, 4 lexical items of enrichment with negative meaning, and 2 lexical items of augmenting with negative meaning. The lexical item of enrichment in negative meaning is higher than augmenting in negative meaning. This is show that the author is primarily focused on adding depth and nuance to negative connotations, rather than simply intensifying the negativity. The lexical item of enrichment that is show in augmenting *Rushed, at least, Horrific, and Overwhelmed* indicates enrichment in language use.

Discussion

Based on the analysis comparing attitude categories in news articles from Aljazeera and BBC, we can see clear differences in how these media outlets use language to convey their perspectives. Aljazeera tends to focus more on Appreciation (43%) and Judgment (20%), indicating its role in providing critical analysis and ethical evaluations of global issues. This aligns with Appraisal Theory, which emphasizes assessing the value and societal norms in news reporting. On the other hand, BBC emphasizes Appreciation (50%) and Affect (22%), highlighting its focus on evoking emotional responses and emphasizing significance in storytelling. The lower occurrence of Judgment (23%) and Amplification (8%) in BBC's reporting suggests a more restrained approach to evaluating societal norms and intensifying

news portrayal. These findings show how media organizations strategically use language to engage audiences while reflecting their distinct editorial stances and audience orientations within the broader framework of Appraisal Theory.

The analysis of attitude-related lexical items in Aljazeera and BBC articles highlights significant differences in their usage patterns, aligning with theoretical frameworks such as Eggins and Slade's categorization of Appreciation, Affect, Judgement, and Amplification. Aljazeera demonstrates a higher frequency of attitudes categorized under Appreciation, suggesting a strong emphasis on evaluating and appraising content, often with critical viewpoints. Conversely, BBC's articles show a greater proportion of attitudes categorized under Affect, indicating a focus on evoking emotional responses from readers through lexical items. Judgement categories are more prevalent in BBC, reflecting a tendency to assess behaviors and societal norms. Moreover, while both outlets use Amplification to intensify attitudes, Aljazeera employs this technique more frequently, amplifying negative connotations to underscore the seriousness of reported events. These findings underscore how news media strategically use language to shape perceptions and engage audiences, tailoring their linguistic approaches to effectively convey attitudes and viewpoints on current affairs.

Moreover, the lexical items in articles from Aljazeera and BBC reveals distinct patterns in how attitudes are conveyed through word choice. In Aljazeera, negative terms like "Horrible," "Massacre," and "Dead" are prevalent, reflecting strong disapproval and critical viewpoints, consistent with Eggins and Slade's Appreciation framework. This categorization underscores the use of language to evoke emotional reactions and highlight negative aspects of the topics discussed. Similarly, BBC also employs negative language such as "Destruction," "Horrific," and "Shocking," emphasizing critical perspectives and aiming to provoke strong reader responses. Despite slight variations in the distribution of positive and negative terms, both news outlets effectively shape their narratives through strategic word selection, influencing how readers interpret and engage with the news content.

Furthermore, the analysis of affective language in Aljazeera and BBC articles aligns with Eggins and Slade's framework, which categorizes affect into emotional states and satisfaction levels. Aljazeera predominantly focuses on In/security with terms like "Forcibly," "Killed," and "Displaced," intensifying portrayals of insecurity and danger to resonate emotionally with readers. Meanwhile, BBC emphasizes both In/security and Dis/satisfaction with terms such as "Fired," "Missiles," and "Body," enhancing the depiction of insecurity and dissatisfaction. This

use of negative language effectively communicates the severity of the situations discussed, aligning with Eggins and Slade's description of affect as encoding specific emotional responses and emphasizing the impact of language on audience engagement and understanding.

1 Conclusion

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that 60 lexical items in Aljazeera and 26 lexical items found in BBC that can be categorized in attitude. As it can be seen from the total of both Aljazeera and BBC, Appreciation has the higher number in attitude with 43% and 50%, then followed by Affect found 20% in Aljazeera and Judgement found 23% in BBC. The last is amplification with 17% found in Aljazeera and 8% found in BBC. There are 60 attitudes found in Aljazeera which come mostly from judgement and 22 attitudes found in BBC that mainly from affect.

The analysis of attitude-related lexical items in Aljazeera and BBC articles highlights significant differences in their usage patterns, aligning with theoretical frameworks such as Eggins and Slade's categorization of Appreciation, Affect, Judgement, and Amplification. Aljazeera demonstrates a higher frequency of attitudes categorized under Appreciation, suggesting a strong emphasis on evaluating and appraising content, often with critical viewpoints. Conversely, BBC's articles show a greater proportion of attitudes categorized under Affect, indicating a focus on evoking emotional responses from readers through lexical items. Judgement categories are more prevalent in BBC, reflecting a tendency to assess behaviors and societal norms. Moreover, while both outlets use Amplification to intensify attitudes, Aljazeera employs this technique more frequently, amplifying negative connotations to underscore the seriousness of reported events. These findings underscore how news media strategically use language to shape perceptions and engage audiences, tailoring their linguistic approaches to effectively convey attitudes and viewpoints on current affairs.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12

PAGE 13

PAGE 14

PAGE 15

PAGE 16

PAGE 17

PAGE 18

PAGE 19

PAGE 20

