

**AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN
JOKOWI'S SPEECH AT KREMLIN PALACE IN RUSSIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on investigating interpersonal meanings and linguistic features from the perspective of appraisal theory. Furthermore, this study only concern on the interpersonal meaning from attitude categories, such as affect, judgment, and appreciation. This research used descriptive which collected from Jokowi's speech at Kremlin Palace on June, 29th 2022. The process of data analysis was supported by Appraisal Framework which a development of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Martin and White (2005). The result of the study show that the speech of Jokowi has high Affect sub-categories which reached 35%. Whereas the judgment and appreciation reached the same amount, 32.5%. From all affect types, the speech showed positive affect which are security and satisfaction, this represents that Jokowi has a positive assessment towards Russia, especially to President Putin. Jokowi also showed his neutral attitude and confident for dealing with this issue in order to ending the war. In short, Appraisal Framework work can be used to investigate the speech in order to appeal the attitude of the speaker or someone through the utterance that speaker conveyed. Appraisal Framework is also developed to make the analysis more specific and organized as it was developed from Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Keywords : Appraisal Theory, Attitude, Functional Grammar, Speech, Text Analysis

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is explaining about introduction of this research. It is divided into five sections: a) Background of the study, b) Scope of the study, c) Purpose of the research, d) Research question, e) Significance of the study.

A. Background of The Study

In this era, technological developments are very rapid. It has a large impact and influence on human life. One of the impacts of technological developments is the distribution of information that is quite broad and accessible in a relatively short time. In contrast to the past, when the process of disseminating information was not as fast and as extensive as it is now, print media such as newspapers, magazines, posters, and others were needed, and the process is quite long for spreading the information. Social media is one proof of technological developments as well as a place to disseminate information (Carr and Hayes 2015:8), the functionality of social media includes relationships with other users via News feeds, linkages, and the dissemination of user-generated material (eg., photos, ratings, tags) Pages can update dynamically and contain embedded material embedded (e.g., embedding a video). Example of social media includes social networks (e.g., facebook); wikis (e.g., Wikipedia); media sharing (youtube, TikTok), and micro-blogging services (e.g., Twitter) (Greenhow and Lewin 2016, p. 2).

Based on the above, the one function of social media is media sharing, the media sharing can include video or audio that convey the information, on example of this is about speech video. Speech is a process of verbal communication to convey information, exchange ideas, and the perception and understanding of the person's process (Mukhtoralievna & G'aniyevna, 2022, p. 187).

The speech also has an essential role in shaping public perception, influencing the audience's feelings about something or ideas that can be criticized or known, and having the power to justify something, both to be done and to be blamed, and also to reflect the point of view of the speaker himself (Erika, 2019, p. 1). As we know, various groups can access social media, and the audience is certainly not limited; it can come from all walks of life and worldwide. Besides, the views and messages of the audience will not always be the same. There will be many different assumptions and opinions from each person, and sometimes the current news will always be considered accurate and easily shared and used as a basis for opinions, both positive and negative. Unfortunately, this can occasionally foster division and animosity among people.

On June, 29th 2022, President Jokowi gave his speech to the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin in front of public and mass media in Russia, during his visit to the Kremlin Palace. The purpose of holding this meeting is to show Indonesia's action against the war between Russia and Ukraine, serving as the

bridge between the two countries (Kementrian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia: 2022).

The meeting raised the issue of war, where President Jokowi conveyed a message to stop the war because it would have many impacts immediately. The war between Russia and Ukraine has become prevalent in recent years. The war between Russia and Ukraine will become world war three (Sorongan, 20th March 2022), impacting various sectors and affecting all countries worldwide. It happens because these two countries play a crucial role in the global food supply.

Because of this war, the price of grains, energy, and metals increased dramatically, disrupting the global supply of commodities and threatening the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. It also causes economic shock (OECD, 20th March 2022). Other sectors affected by this war are the impact of economic sectors and international trade (Arriola et al., 2023, p. 17).

Riza Noer, an Observer on International Relations from Gadjah Mada University, also confirmed this info. According to Riza, Indonesia would indirectly receive the effects of war. Especially in the economic sector, such as the disruption of specific trade stability and world oil prices will soar, she must watch out for the increase in fuel prices and the impact on the global economic order (Detik news, 20th March 2022).

Following up on this, President Joko Widodo visited the Russian Kremlin Palace to convey that the war between Russia and Ukraine must be stopped

because it has a sizable impact on the world, especially Indonesia (Detik news, 20th March 2022).

The war between Russia and Ukraine is also one of the many issues raised at the G20 Summit in Bali on 15-16 November 2022 and is one of the points many other countries respond to (Widakuswara, 20th March 2022). Indonesia took steps as a neutral country, did not side with anyone, and wanted the war to stop (Antara News, 20th March 2022).

However, the enormous influence of social media in society has always given rise to various polemics, such as the notion that Indonesia's stance was declared not entirely neutral, especially after the emergence of reports from Indonesian experts who were mostly pro-Russia, as well as criticism from many political experts regarding Indonesia's actions for taking the in the middle without any firmness in it (Dharmaputra, 20th March 2022).

Furthermore, this will affect the reaction of the Indonesian people towards the issue of Indonesia's attitude towards the war between Russia and Ukraine, especially in the scope of news on social media, so that all news will appear 'hot' and provoke various reactions from the Indonesian people.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested in exploring how Jokowi's attitude based on his speech by implementing Appraisal Framework to gain a better understanding of how Jokowi can construe the appraisal features by his speech. It also analyze how Indonesia's actual attitude towards the war between Russia and Ukraine is often said to be neutral and not taking sides with any country (Antara News, 20th March 2022).

Appraisal theory is a framework developed from a functional linguistic system to organize and examine individual interpretations of meaning in texts, such as speech, and investigate the construal of interpersonal meanings. The Appraisal Framework also describes how language taxonomies evaluate users' attitudes toward engagement and graduation (Yuningsih, 2018, p.175).

By examining the interpersonal meaning based on Appraisal Framework, the researcher will discover how the attitude of Jokowi's speech towards the war between Ukraine and Russia by using types of attitude (affect, judgement and appreciation) in appraisal theory. According to Martin (2001), Appraisal theory can explore, describe and explain the language used to evaluate, adopt and construct textual persona and manage interpersonal positioning.

Furthermore, another term related to appraisal analysis of interpersonal meaning has been applied in many ways. Binarkaheni (2019) titled "*A Language Appraisal Of Hotel Web Pages In Indonesia Five Starred Hotel: Interpersonal Meaning*". The study examines the interpersonal meaning of language (evaluation) in the introductory Bali and Yogya hotel homepage text.

Meanwhile, Chin et al. (2017) titled "*Constructing Interpersonal Meaning via Teacher Talk in Chinese as a Second Language Classrooms: An Appraisal Analysis*". The study aims to examine how interpersonal meaning is constructed through the use of attitudinal resources in teacher talk in Chinese as a second language (CSL) classrooms in selected schools in Malaysia. This study result shows that attitudinal resources realize rapport through teachers

encouraging positive feedback, facilitating face-saving, and promoting students' self-esteeming in classroom teaching.

The following study was conducted by Yuningsih (2018) titled "*An Appraisal Analysis: The Interpersonal Meanings In The Discourse Of A Lyric.*" This study analyzed interpersonal meaning and linguistic features based on appraisal theory. The data is from —The Lonely Nightl song lyrics by CNBLUE. This study result is the song —Lonely Nightl has a high effect on sub-categories, reaching 81.25%. Meanwhile, Judgement and Affection reached the same amount, 9.3%.

Another study was also conducted by Vebrina et al. (2019) titled "*An Analysis Of Attitude And Graduation Of Evaluative Language Produced By Mike Chen As Food Video Blogger On Youtube*" The findings of this study are in the element of attitude; the most frequent type found is the expression of appreciation, followed by the expression of effect and judgment. It means that Mike Chen tends to appreciate the foods he eats from the positive side, and the findings show that he rarely judges a person's character. In the element of graduation, between the force and focus, the most frequently appear is the element of graduation force. One of the elements is the use of metaphor. Mike Chen often uses metaphor in expressing his idea, which indicates that he is Eastern because Eastern people tend to express their idea veiledly.

In contrast to those cases, using a qualitative approach, this research aims to investigate Jokowi's attitude and attitudinal position in his speech at Kremlin Palace in Russia. The detailed explanation will be carried out with the

guidance of Systemic-functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), primarily focused on interpersonal meaning in this research based on the Appraisal Framework by Martin and White (2005).

B. Scope of The Study

Based on the Appraisal Framework, this research focuses on the attitude of Jokowi's speech using judgment and affect. The object of research is the speech of President Jokowi Dodo about the war between Ukraine- Russia in Kremlin Palace on June 29th, 2022.

C. Purpose of The Research

Based on the question above, the researcher has the purpose of the study as follows:

1. To analyze the language features found in Jokowi's speech at Kremlin Palace based on the attitude system of the Appraisal Framework.
2. To describe and analyze how Jokowi construes his interpersonal feeling toward his speech at Kremlin Palace.

D. Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates the research question as follows:

1. What are the language features found in Jokowi's speech at Kremlin Palace based on the attitude system of the Appraisal Framework?
2. How did Jokowi construe his attitude toward his speech at Kremlin Palace?

E. Significance of The Study

By analyzing Jokowi's speech on the war between Ukraine-Russia in Kremlin Palace, Russia, this research is expected to give some advantages theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it is expected to inspire others to understand systemic functional linguistics (SFL) more deeply, particularly regarding appraisal theory.

Practically, with the existence of this research, it is hoped that it can be a reflection that all the news that is spread cannot be swallowed and share without finding the news more further and clearly. In this case, Jokowi's attitude in responding to the war between Russia and Ukraine is not taking any sides between those countries and also wanting to end this war immediately. In fact, the news that spread mostly making a clickbait headlines, or cutting the video which make the viewer or the reader making a bad assumptions about it. Whereas, for the user that not wisely used the internet, they will share and spread the news which is not necessarily true. There are also many ways to clarifies the news which is true or not. One of the way to prove it is to process the news with analysis based on scientific evidence of language is using appraisal, this is the one frameworks that analyzes a person's attitude from what the speaker conveys.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter is explaining about methodology of the research. It is divided into four sections: research design, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, data validity.

A. Research Design

A well-defined research design is crucial for conducting a research study as it ensures the cohesive and coherent coordination of various research components. Punch (2011) states that research design is a basic plan of the research and includes four main ideas such as strategy, conceptual framework, and the question that explain what will be studied and the tools or steps for collecting and analyzing the material (cited in Wyk and Taole 2015).

The primary function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the research question as clearly as possible. The research design also has two essential things: identifying and developing the specific action, processes, and procedures of the research design. Besides, the specific design that enlightens the procedures ensures that the design is valid and accurate (Wyk and Taole 2015, p. 165). This research uses a qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis of the spoken material. The material includes the monologues, utterances, and words of Jokowi in his speech at the Kremlin Palace, in Russia. According to Aspers and Corte (2019), qualitative approach deals with data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

In this research, the researcher used a design of descriptive method by Creswell (2009) which is a method that attempts to define and interpret the object in agreement with reality. This method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The researcher choose the speech of Jokowi Dodo at Kremlin Palace on June 29th 2022 using the description of the analysis in the form of research words.

The unit analysis of this research is the speech of Jokowi at the Kremlin Palace, Russia, on June 29th 2022. The video of Jokowi's speech is from the *Sekretariat Negara official* account on youtube.

B. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the data were collected by using the documentation technique. In applying the documentation technique, the researcher looks for the data from public documentation, such as newspaper or office reports, and private documentation, such as a diary, memo, letter, or recording (Creswell, 2009, p. 163).

The researcher conducts the following steps in collecting the data:

- a) Seeking the video of Jokowi's speech
- b) Watching the video recording of Jokowi's speech in Kremlin Palace, Russia, on the Sekretariat Negara Official Youtube account
- c) Making a transcript from the video of Jokowi's speech
- d) Checking the suitability between the speech of video and the transcript.
- e) Compiling and making notes on the sentence which is assumed contain appraisal theory
- f) Categorizing the data found in the speech

- g) Segmenting the data into clause
- h) Tabulating the data and numbering the clause
- i) Processing the data by using simple random sampling techniques to limit the research.

C. Technique of Data Analysis

The collected data is analyzed using the appraisal theory from Martin & White (2005). The sampling technique used in this research is the purposive sample technique. According to (Neetij & Thapa), The sampling technique employed is purposive sampling. This technique involves a relatively small sample size and emphasizes the researcher's decision-making process. Furthermore, the researcher followed the data analysis model developed by Spradley (1980), which consists of domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, compositional analysis, and cultural theme analysis (Setyawati et al., 2019, p. 5). This model divided into four steps as follows

- a) The domain analysis is done to identify the transcript by determining the appraisal existing in the speech
- b) The taxonomy analysis is done by classifying the appraisal which exist in the speech
- c) The following analysis is a compositional analysis that assigns the categorizations of the member of appraisal in the speech
- d) Cultural theme analysis will be analyzed based on the situation and the speaker's cultural context. In the cultural theme, the researcher interpreted the use of appraisal types into paragraphs obtained in the compositional analysis.

D. Data Validity

The researcher must acquire valid data during the research. This section of the research focuses on how data can be trusted. In this study, the researcher employed credibility, and dependability to assess the trustworthiness of the data.

1. Credibility

Credibility is the degree to which the phenomenon under study is faithfully portrayed, as well as the degree to which defensible information, convincing arguments, and interpretations are offered, is referred to as credibility (Liao 2015:28).

The researcher employed credibility in this study which involved expert judgment. The expert judgement which an English Literature lecturer in process of evaluating the data to uncover the attitude and language features found in Jokowi's speech at the Kremlin Palace. After getting the results of the data analysis, the researcher determined whether or not the data contained language features on Jokowi's speech.

2. Dependability

Dependability covers the system properties of dependability, availability, and security (Boucurredj and Debbache, 2018, p. 439). Qualitative research uses the term dependability instead of reliability. Reliability in quantitative research refers to consistency of behavior, or the degree to which data and findings would be comparable if the study were duplicated.

Variability is expected in qualitative investigations since the setting of the studies changes. As a result, consistency is defined as the degree to which variation can be traced or explained. This is known as reliability or trustworthiness.

Furthermore, the researcher employed the dependability of data analysis. In this research, the researcher watched many times and make the transcript of Jokowi's speech and then classified the data using Appraisal Framework.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter explains the conclusion and recommendation. It is divided into two sections, such as: conclusion and recommendation. Conclusion explain the summary of the analysis result. While recommendation explain contain the suggestion or recommendation for further researcher.

A. Conclusion

As the result of investigating Jokowi's speech attitude, the researcher used appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) for finding how Jokowi can construe the attitude through the speech. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of this study indicate that the proportion of positive and negative attitudes found in Jokowi's speech at the Kremlin Palace shows quite different frequency results.

Jokowi's speech contains more positive expressions than negative expressions. Based on the description of the data, affect has a high dominance compared to other subtypes. In his speech, affect mostly used to express Jokowi's feelings towards the issue of war that is currently taking place, especially Jokowi's feelings towards President Putin for welcoming him.

Moreover, there is only one negative affect which shows a feeling of insecurity about the current situation, even though in the following sentences Jokowi again shows a neutral attitude and supports the efforts of related parties to stop the war between Russia and Ukraine. Jokowi also shows an attitude of openness and availability as a third party that

bridges communication between Russia and Ukraine, this indirectly shows trust and confidence that is high enough to deal with this issue of war. Meanwhile, in judgment and appreciation, data were found with the same amount.

Interestingly, in the judgment section itself there was no negative assessment. Jokowi explained clearly regarding his impartial attitude to one of these countries based on the sentences spoken, not a single sentence was found that offended the Ukrainian state or gave a negative assessment to Ukraine. Jokowi clearly offended Ukraine with a positive assessment regarding the good news received from President Zelenskyy.

Then, in the appreciation section it can be seen how the negative attitude of the appreciation itself is shown. Some data shows that Jokowi strongly condemns this war and by repeatedly saying about the disrupted supply of food and fertilizer, indirectly shows the negative side and the risk of having the war itself repeatedly. There were also no hyperbolic sentences that looked like Russia was admired, the use of “happy” and “thank you” sentences showed a feeling of respect for the Russian president without exaggeration, it seemed that modality was not used in the delivery of the sentence.

In short, in his speech Jokowi conveyed a positive attitude towards the Russian state, but there was no negative expression towards the Ukrainian state. Jokowi showed his negative attitude through appreciation by criticizing the existence of this ongoing war by continuing to convey the risks that would be faced if the war continued, the rest Jokowi showed a positive attitude towards Russia as well as a good assessment of the country without exaggeration.

So, it is clearly seen that there is no partisanship of Jokowi in the two countries. One of the interesting points found is the repetition of the words food supply and fertilizer which are often repeated. Based on sources it was found that Russia has a high export value of wheat as well as oil in Indonesia, this shows that the reason behind his speech was not only about wanting to end the war, but having a personal interest in saving the Indonesian state from the possibility of rising wheat and oil prices and the worst part. is inflation.

B. Recommendation

The essential of this research is interpersonal meaning supported appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). In order to construe the attitude of the speaker which concerns in affect, judgment and appreciation in the speech.

The use of interpersonal meaning supported by appraisal theory in a text helps people to be more careful in digesting news circulating on social media, not always affected by news headlines that lead to opinions that are not true and cause division between one another. With this research, it is hoped that everything found on social media can be more wisely digested and explored more deeply for the truth of the news.

Apart from that, with interpersonal meaning which supported by appraisal theory, it can help maintain the role of relations of the audience so that the function of a speech will be fulfilled and important points of communication can be conveyed clearly.

In addition, the researcher recommends for another researcher which are curious about semantic discourse, particularly examination hypothesis to analyze another medium, such as interview, press conference, etc. Also, another researcher can add more

than one theories to counstrue the attitude of someone using CDA or another theory who supported the study. Another researcher can also using corpus linguistic in order to make the assessment of attitude strong enough.



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