# Language Evaluation of Covid-19 Vaccination News: Corpus of Indonesian Newspaper and Appraisal Insights

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## Abstract

The current study is intended to explore the language evaluation of vaccination of covid-19 news of post-pandemic era in the corpus of the Jakarta post as Indonesian newspapers through the study of Systemic Functional Linguistics, hereafter SFL, by considering interpersonal meaning. To view and evaluate a comprehensive purpose, the corpus and appraisal analysis are deployed. The study revealed that the journalist, as media representation, tended to reflect a positive value corroborating with desirable attitude and preferred to show a good judgment through the news to society but the functional meaning should be depended with the whole context. The result also emphasized that media which realized by journalist engaged the society in persuading vaccination of Covid-19 to normalize all of human's life aspect either healthy, economic, or other factor after the disruption era although as functionally it convey with a negative attitude. The study has implication for journalist that attitude rules are required to reach an effective interpersonal discourse of target community perspective in reporting and persuading a vaccination of covid-19 for the new normal era.

## Keywords

vaccination
news discourse
corpora
appraisal
interpersonal meaning

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## Introduction

Vaccination in the post-pandemic era that instructed by the government is mainly aimed to overcome the human healthy and economic aspects since decreasing the spread of coronavirus disease, hereafter covid-19 due to first found in Wuhan, China in 2019. The government has officially informed to society to inject their body with one of suggested vaccine namely Sinovac, Novavax, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and COVAX/GAVI produced by many reputable international factories and world health organization (WHO). The origin of vaccination is preceded by the term of new normal instruction by avoiding the spreading of its virus and adapted with another suggestions from the government. New normal concept is defined as a changing of social life's style and behavioral aspect in their activity as usual normally but with new concept by always keeping their health such as washing their hand, using face masker, and avoiding the crowded area. The origin of new normal comes from business that referred to economic or financial crisis in 2007-2008 and many countries have been using this terminology previously. In Indonesia, new normal is gradually employed in several area or city that depended to the number of Covid-19 spread.

Accordingly, vaccination of covid-19 is one of efforts to support the new normal era. It is officially announced by president as government representation where the Indonesian president was the first person who vaccinated the covid-19 vaccine to ensure the secured injection, but nevertheless it produces many controversies within the society's mindset due to the media shares a lot of information regarding the vaccination that conducted by many foreign countries over the world. Further, the government has been instructing Indonesian people to vaccinate and has been being done gradually depended on the area and level of profession in pedagogical area, such as teacher and lecturer, as the priority in normalizing the disruption of many aspects around the world. Therefore, the vaccination of covid-19 suggested by the government must be served by a good interpersonal communication and positive attitude through the media due to media seems to be central information for influencing the society's mindset especially in transforming the negative perspective of vaccination to the positive one. On the other words, the government gives many hopes to the media due to the successful vaccination will be depended on the media whether it is reported by a good interpersonal communication or not.

In the context of the media, the vaccination of covid-19 has been being sporadically informed to prevent the human body from the viruses and its variants since January in 2021. The indication of covid-19 vaccination is a little limp, fever, headache, and so on within a week after injecting and it is highly not recommended for people who has a heart disease and other diseases. However, WHO has been declared that vaccination is a must for people to prevent from another numerous viruses as a first prevention so that it must be deployed by all countries including Indonesia country. Therefore, to implement the vaccination, the government need help to media in persuading society positively to do the vaccination and have a new normal style of life. Most of media share, inform, persuade, and influence people with a good positive information of covid-19 vaccination but nevertheless several other media tend to inform that vaccination is not good for people and seemingly like a dangerous immunization due to do not employ many tests to the variant cases of people diseases for the experiment and many other information indicate a negative interpersonal communication unworthy attitude and bad judgment to the discourse of covid-19 vaccination among people mindset until now. This social issue can broke the government intention surrounding vaccination and possibly avoid the vaccination due to a disruption of linguistic report or probably make another negative political issue to government through media discourses such as newspapers, television, social media, internet, or any kinds of online media. Thus, in the present study, it will reveal the media through the analysis of words, phrases, or any discourses related to the news of vaccination and kinds of it that reported by Indonesian newspapers. Contextually, the media or journalist represents the discourse with inserting the ideology and somehow intends to act something that can be received positively or negatively by reader or society. Moreover, it is widely delineated in the Fairclough's

(1995) theory of critical discourse analysis, henceforth CDA, that the representation of media text is depended on the economic, political, and cultural factors. It means that media text production involves a social economic, cultural, and ideological factors unconsciously to some purposes.

Accordingly, there are studies of CDA that have been concerned with media bias in this newspapers, interfaced with appraisal theory (Bangga & Iwa, 2019; Khoo, et.al., 2012; Swain, 2010; Oteiza, 2017; Nayernia,et.al., 2019), incorporated with text writing (Liu, 2013), and academic writing (Hyland, 2005; Taki,et.al., 2012; Lee, 2006; Hunston, 1989; Hood, 2004; Azar, et.al., 2019). Further, the studies of evaluative language can be merged with corpus based approach as it had been done by (white, 2004; Hunston, 2010; Duenas, 2010; Swales, 2002; Adel & Reppen, 2008; Biber, 1988; 2006). Those aforementioned studies were relevant with a present research but nevertheless, they were mostly general and rarely found the integrated focus case between appraisal theory and corpus approach in a specialized news. In the case of Indonesia media news context, this study will reveal the language bias that reported by media through appraisal system and corpus analysis as a surface identification.

However, this study is a need to make explicit how the language can be evaluated through appraisal theory and corpus tool representatively. Thus, to fill the gap among a previous research, this paper will attempt to explore the language evaluation in the media text through the lens of SFL by focusing on the realization of interpersonal meaning development such as appraisal analysis (Martin & Rose, 2007; Martin & White, 2005). But nevertheless, it should be noted that this study will specialize into ATTITUDE system to evaluate language bias and unpack the ideology bias of journalist in media discourse and its interpersonal meaning regarding the vaccination of covid-19 news. Supported by AntCont software, the searching of words, phrase, or any linguistic form will be rapidly obtained within a whole context and it will help the researcher to analyze the interpersonal meaning realization regarding the attitude system by searching words that indicated it through frequencies, collocations, and concordance lines as deployed in this study.

**Literature reviews**

Appraisal system that couched by Martin & White (2005) is currently developed analytical model of systemic functional linguistics/SFL which specialized interpersonal meaning as grounded by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). Basically, it was found in 1980s and 1990s by named 'Write it right' by Martin and significantly contributed to the development of this theory are Peter White and Rick (Wei, et.al, 2015). Functionally, it is aimed to explore the linguistically interpersonal realization in the use which is classified mainly by *Attitude, Engagement*, and *Graduation*. Those classified systems are essentially used for construing a speaker's feeling, assessment of their behavior, and evaluations toward things or phenomena (Martin & White, 2005). This theory is required a very high subjectivity in the analysis to unpack the interpersonal meaning realized by speakers whether the evaluation indicates negative or positive value within the discourses. On the other hands, they claimed that appraisal is seemingly like a design of analytical framework for text evaluation. Thus, appraisal theory can express the realization of interpersonal meaning that closely related to the system of speech function and negotiation within the text. According to Martin (2014), he mentions that the appraisal system can be analyzed in the interactive turn-taking communication focused on mood elements and he adds also that it can recognize the development of a social intersubjective perception through language evaluation as interpersonal meaning beyond grammar.

However, this theory will encourage to concern not only a literal meaning but also a discourse meaning in depth view due to the evaluation, negotiations of attitude, intensity of emotion and alliance with readers are required to raise the subjectivity. In general, language evaluation can be delineated the interpersonal meaning system which expresses a feeling and views to others and things to reader/audience. It also seemingly likes an evaluative resource for negotiating social relationships with others. Hence, appraisal system is aimed to know how speakers express feelings, how they amplify them, and how they may incorporate additional voices in their discourses. The domains of appraisal theory, attitude system, especially for this research concern will be highlighted in the description below.

**A description of Attitude system**

Attitude system is recognized as a kind of appraisal system that is referred to the emotional reaction and cultural restrictions as interpersonal with its processes. It also involves language resource by using lexical resources to connect behavior and value of something such as delineating behavior, text and phenomena. As explained by Martin & Rose (2003:22) that attitude system as evaluating something are related things,

person's characteristic, and our feeling through identify on clause. The research must regard what has been said by speaker, usually to deliver their experience that combine with evaluate attitude in the text.

Moreover, by expressing the speaker with other resources such as people's feelings, people's character, or respect for things. The selected resources can produce an impact to them due they use their own words or refer to another words. Hence, the attitude system can express the language attitudes and perspectives users, included three kinds of attitude systems, such as affect, judgment and appreciation whereas the below here will explicate them as follows.

a. Affect

Affect involve expressing our feeling (emotional reaction) that focuses on positive and negative feeling of people, like un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction. According to Martin and Rose (2003:25) state people feel good feelings or bad feelings which are contained positive or negative values by expressing their feelings can be directly or indirectly usually seen from their attitudes and also from their voices that have an impact on the discourse of text.

Furthermore, Affect is manifested in clauses in various grammar niches (Martin and Rose, 2003). Each clause usually contains one or more realizations of influence in any grammatical position. To classify Affect, Martin and Rose (2003: 59-60) mention that people can examine six questions. Namely: (1) Is the feeling positive or negative? (2) Is that feeling a wave of emotion or a continuing mental state? (3) Does the feeling react to a certain external agency or ongoing mood? (4) Are his feelings more or less intense? (5) Does feeling involve intention rather than reaction? (6) Does feeling have something to do with happiness, happiness or disability / satisfaction? So, by using these questions, they can identify the Affect in the text more easily.

b. Judgement

Judgment relates people's attitudes towards behavior, such as admire/criticize, praise/condemn this is an opinion of language users based on social norms (Martin & White, 2005). This classification of judgement involves social esteem and social sanction. First, social esteem is the perspective toward people's character and behavior, it has the kinds of perspective, such as normality (how unusual someone is), capacity (how capable they are), and tenacity (how resolute they are). Second, Social Sanction judges based on the perspective veracity (how truthfully someone is), and propriety (how ethical someone is), that is to say, whether a person is honest or his/her behavior is appropriate.

c. Appreciation

Appreciation focuses on the language view of people, objects and behavior in accordance with aesthetic standards which is a sympathetic and natural evaluation of phenomena according to how they are valued or not in a particular field (Martin & White, 2005). It consists of three the kinds: reaction (whether they catch our attention or please us), composition (balance and complexity), and valuation (how innovative, authentic, timely). In addition, reaction simply corresponds to affection, composition to perception, and valuation to cognition, which is equivalent to the interpersonal meaning, textual meaning, and ideational meaning.

**The analysis of Corpus Linguistics**

Since 1990s, corpus linguistics has been being trend issue in recent branch of linguistics due to the advent of personal computers. It simply studies about language based on authentic data of real life language use (McEnery and Wilson, 1996). Most of linguists tell various perspectives surrounding either method, approach, technic, or any else. It mostly argued that corpora, its plural of corpus, has a good methodological role and has become an independent branch in the same way as phonetic, syntax, semantics, or pragmatics. Functionally, corpus that consists of a large text is supposed to act as a representative sample of a particular language variety by extrapolating linguistic frequencies, patterns, and telling something about linguistic norms. Practically, some corpora come with their own need, however, it can be *corpus-based* and *corpus-driven* research as stated by Tognini-Bonelli (2001).

Briefly, I outline some techniques or corpus processes that can be carried out on corpus data as Baker (2010). *First*, **frequency**, it is the bedrock of corpus linguistics. At its simplest level, frequency refers to the numbers of times something occurs in a corpus (or text). Frequency counts need not to be limited to single words. It is possible to calculate frequency of grammatical, semantic, or other categories. *Second,* **concordance**, it is a table of all of the occurrences of a linguistic item in a corpus, presented within their linguistic contexts (usually

a few words to a few lines either side of the linguistic item). It is an important aspect of corpus linguistics in that they allow qualitative analysis to be carried out on corpus data, letting the researcher explore individual cases in detail. Sorting concordance data alphabetically is an often-used way to identify patterns quickly and also on a different word position is likely to produce different patterns. In addition, it also allows the researcher to identify linguistic patterns, which is based on grammar, meaning, pragmatics, and discourse. *Third,* **collocation**, identified by Firth in 1957, is a way of demonstrating (relatively) exclusive of frequent relationships between words (or other linguistic phenomena). If two words collocate, then they have a tendency to occur near or next to each other in naturally occurring language use. For example, *tell* and *story* are collocates because they occur in a range of different grammatical contexts such as *tell me a story, story to tell, let the story tell itself, tell a story,* and *that story does not tell us anything*.

*Fourth,* **keywords** are a way of taking into account relative frequencies between corpora, which is a useful way of highlighting lexical *saliency*. For example, the word *the* is generally very frequent in most corpora, so knowing that it is frequent in a corpus that we are examining may not be particularly exciting – is simply tell us that our corpus is typical of most language use (as far as *the* goes). It also can be useful 'signposts' in that they identify the lexical focus or preoccupations of a corpus (or a specific text). Therefore, keywords can be useful in helping corpus linguistics to spot important sites of linguistic variation or change. Lastly, *fifth*, it is **dispersion**. Dispersion looks like a consistency that a linguistic item may occur often in a corpus (frequency), it may occur more often in a corpus that normally expect it to occur, especially when we carry out comparisons with other corpora (saliency) such as cases may still be worth investigating, but we should not make any claims about their being representative of consistent across the whole corpus.

## Method

A qualitative descriptive approach couched by SFL framework was used to investigate and evaluate the language reported by journalist in media. Specifically, an appraisal and corpus analysis of vaccination of covid-19 news and news related to the post-pandemic as additional data were employed to unpack the intention of journalist in media that realized the interpersonal meaning throughout the texts. In this study, the corpus were compiled by the news articles surroundings the vaccination of covid-19 discourse in the post-pandemic within Indonesian newspapers, the Jakarta post news, with a specific set of time spans: 1st – 16th of March 2020. The newspapers were searched from the online official web and downloaded eight articles news of the Jakarta post which contained 6563 words. AntConc software was utilized to obtain a specific news by exploring attitude words through the search term in keyword in context/ KWIC such as word of affect clues (sad, cheerful, anxious, comfortable, bored, angry, impressed, fearful, and a similar word/intention of mentioned word), judgment clues (lucky, tragic, powerful, weak, brave, despondent, honest, fake, fair, evil, etc.), and appreciation one (engaging, dull, lovely, balance, elegant, plain, unique, etc.). In addition, it can be derived by the asterisk at the end of the words in order to appear the word refers to a closer of searched words in a whole context.

To achieve the goal of the study as procedural analysis, it requires the identification of searched keywords, result of collocations, frequencies, and concordance lines through AntConc software (Anthony, 2018). The searched keyword is used to derive the keyword within corpora. Further, the top 10 of searched keyword occurrences are further investigated through collocations and concordance lines which the consistency is considered in this analytical framework of the study. In addition after getting the top 10 data with collocation and concordances line, the further investigation was categorizing those words to the kinds of attitude such as affect level, judgment level, and appreciation one. The interpretation was required to discuss the result of attitude categories. Thus, the study eventually summarized the result of findings, collated with another studies, and attempted to reveal the interpersonal meaning of vaccination of covid-19 report. In addition, the findings were evaluated by the linguistic resources and incorporated with the implication of study surrounding the discourse of Covid-19 vaccination news that based on the corpora of Indonesian newspapers.

## Results

This part will answer the research questions after conducting the analysis of covid-19 vaccination news through attitude system in the appraisal theory. The corpora that contained from 6563 words/ lexemes within 8 articles were applied based on Martin and White (2005)'s framework and analyzed them for unpacking the

categories of affect, judgment, and appreciation. The findings are presented only the samples of each category although the corpus shows more occurrences. Thus, effectively, it will be served as a sample for the analysis. Accordingly, some findings are manifested in the following tables below.

**Affect category surrounding vaccination in the Jakarta post news**

In analyzing the affect category of appraisal through corpus tool, it needs the keyword of affect clues or indicated as affect that has being mentioned in pervious section. Those clues can be words or phrases that possibly attached by the asterisk at the end of the clues. Further, it can be identified the concordance line and its collocate before going to the further discussion. The table below is recognized as the result of affect category regarding to the vaccination through the corpus.

Table 1. The occurrences of affect category sample of journalist as an appraiser

| Clause | Affect Category | | | | | | | | Appraised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Un/happiness | | In/security | | Dis/satisfaction | | Dis/inclination | | |
| | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | |
| People have started to adapt to the pandemic and be less **anxious** about dealing with it. | - | - | - | - | - | V | - | - | One-year mark of pandemic |
| …since it makes them feel more **comfortable** | - | - | V | - | - | - | - | - | Comfortable maker |
| I do this out of respect for those who are in **fear** | - | V | - | - | - | - | - | - | Respectability |
| It is also a matter of self-**interest** for those countries who can provide vaccines for their own citizens | - | - | - | - | V | - | - | - | Self-interest on vaccine provider |
| The people **need** to know their risks. We're forced to continue as the pandemic drags on | - | - | - | - | - | - | V | - | Literacy of pandemic |
| I **hope** to have the choice to go back to Europe to be vaccinated in my home country with the vaccine of my choice | - | - | - | - | - | - | V | - | A foreign wishing of home and vaccine choice |

From the tables above, the findings are clearly known that all subtypes of the appraisal category appear in the article. In terms of affect, the writer conveys that most of categories have a positive polar rather than negative one. Based on the corpus, the result shows the word 'need' occurs 6 frequencies, 'hope' is 5 and 'fear' has 2 occurrences within the articles. It can be meant that people are tended to feel frightened in injecting a Sinovac vaccine and mostly ask a need to overcome this case while hoping very much to the government. On the other words, most of occurrences come with the category of positive inclination with the word 'need' and 'hope' and negative happiness with the word 'fear' where they have their own object of appraisal (appraised) based on the vaccination context.

**Judgment category surrounding vaccination in the Jakarta post news**

Furthermore, the same step as delineated aforementioned in affect category is applied in this part too. The keywords of judgment category are searched in the feature of keyword in context or KWIC. Those clues will be observed through its concordance line ,collocation, and its frequencies in a whole text. Those steps are being considered in this study. The result of judgment category occurrences will be highlighted in the following table below.

Table 2. The occurrences of judgment category sample of journalist as an appraiser

| Clause | Judgment category | | | | | | | | | | Appraised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Social Esteem | | | | | | Social Sanction | | | | |
| | Normality | | Capacity | | Tenacity | | Veracity | | Propriety | | |
| | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | |
| With the **power** of the currency that they have, they can live a life | V | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | A positive self-motivation of life |
| Policy was **fair**. | V | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | A fair of pandemic policy |
| Gojek is believed to be **able** to multiply the efficiency and effectiveness of the drive-thru centers | - | - | V | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Gojek's belief on GoMed service |

Further, in regard to judgment, the writer only finds two subcategories. They are normality and capacity which belongs to social esteem. The two subtypes are indicated as a positive polar of attitude. Further, the table also shows that the judgment category is rarely found in the article of The Jakarta post within two weeks of March in 2021 rather than other subtypes which are mostly found all of categories. The corpus delineates that the word 'power' and 'fair' have once occurrence whereas the word 'able' occurs twice in the context. It can be meant that this category seldom realizes in this case and the word 'able' indicates some abilities to do something or has a capacity to claim as a part of social life in this context. In the other words, those words in the term of social have a capacity and power to claim or to judge the object of appraisal such as a judgment or speaker's appraising to what is appraised.

**Appreciation category surrounding vaccination in the Jakarta post news**

In the last part, the frequencies, concordance line, and collocation are investigated that referred to the theory of appraisal as Martin & White (2005)'s framework. The analysis will be much depended on how the occurrences of appreciation category realizes in the articles. Futher parahgraph will be discussed all of appraisal categories regarding the relation of the finding and previous studies after the table of appreciation result as follows.

Table 3. The occurrences of appreciation category sample of journalist as an appraiser

| Clause | Appreciation Category | | | | | | Appraised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reaction | | Composition | | Valuation | | |
| | + | - | + | - | + | - | |
| It isn't **like** people are being asked to do something | - | V | - | - | - | - | Feeling dislike on something |
| These efforts may be made more **difficult** by a fiscally constrained backdrop, | - | V | - | - | - | - | Difficulty of efforts |
| Including the world's poorest who suffer disproportionately from the pandemic, is **clear** | - | - | V | - | - | - | Clearness of pandemic information |
| Protecting public health was more **important** than any personal views | - | - | - | - | V | - | Importance of protection |

Moreover, in terms of appreciation, the table shows 4 clauses that categorized into three types. They are reaction, composition, and valuation with the negative polar of phrase 'not-like' and the word 'difficult' where further word 'clear' and 'important' are truly represented as a positive polar. Based on the corpus, it delineates that the word 'like' either derived as positive or negative polar has 4 occurrences, the word 'difficult' appears three times, the word 'clear' and 'important' have twice in their frequencies in the corpus. On the other hands, this findings have all types in this category that mostly tend to express a negative appreciation with the phrase 'not-like' by 4 occurrences in the articles which meant by the reaction from appraiser (people) to the case as object of appraisal as same as the word 'difficult' with three occurrences. Further, the word 'clear' indicates a good composition that is quiet enough clear surrounding the information of vaccination. Lastly, 'important' word seems like a professional or a wise claim that appraised to the government or any other participants. From the analysis, it can be summarized that people do not respect and appreciate to the efforts of government by corroborating the word 'important' that people emphasizes the importance of health protection from the virus in that context although it has a little bit of negative appreciation in the reaction. The below here also provide all of occurrences from each appraisal category. The appraisal category which is mostly used by the media is positive affect but nevertheless it must be depended by the context so that the real intention may not be from the frequencies as a counterpart meaning and none category is negative judgment which must also involves its context. Those frequencies can be distributed as the following graphics.

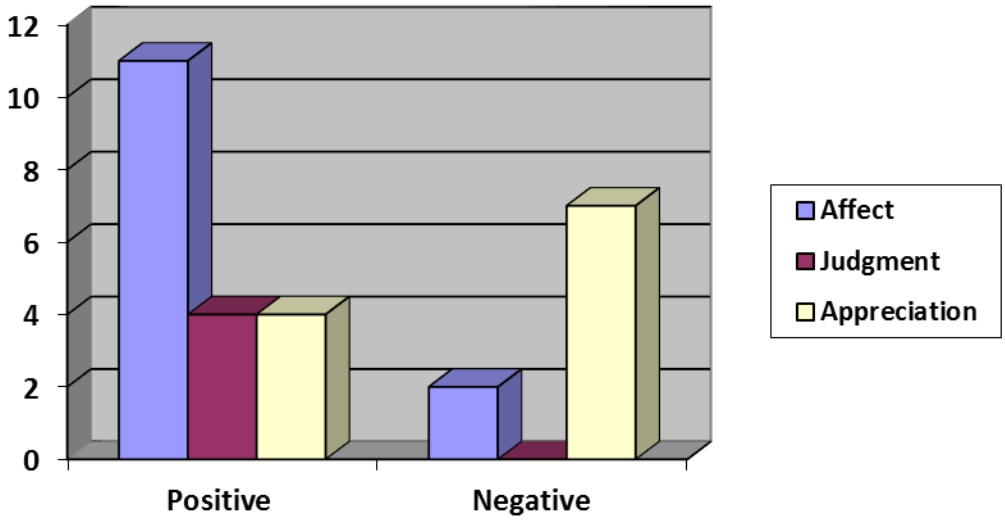


Chart 1. Distribution of the Appraisal Categories of covid-19 vaccination

Eventually, the interpretation has unpacked an implicit intention of media in reporting a covid-19 vaccination news with analyzing the appraisal system involved a whole context in the corpora. First, the frequency of affect category analysis is not the main point of the message in the interpersonal communication but probably can be meant in the least of category that must be integrated with a whole context. Media uses more occurrences of affect category in positive polar but the essential point is in contrast which is meant in negative polar sometimes. It is supported by the repetition of word in use to change reader's focus on the topic or main point of the articles. Form the analysis, this interpretation can be as reminder and evaluator for the media to change the structure, diction, and meaning in exchanging the message. It can be more effective point if the media uses consistently positive polar in the category of affect, judgment, and appreciation. It unconsciously triggers the reader to follow the journalist intention as expected by media and it can be as a counterparts so the meaning will be stronger to appraise the object of appraisal. Moreover, in the term of implications of the findings on appraisal system of media representation, they emphasizes that the results of this study contribute to an understanding of interpersonal position done by the journalist through the use of appraisal system in delivering the news due to the role of appraisal can be used as evaluative resources so that its framework of the appraisal cannot be underestimated.

Accordingly, the further important implications of the SFL terms, the interpersonal metafunctions in which arranging the relationship among people needs to be developed through appraisal theory. On the other hands, the speech function and Mood system can be incorporated with the system of appraisal theory on how the attitude constructed in the Mood system. In the development of theoretical framework to discuss a language evaluation of vaccination news based on Martin & White (2005), the findings proves useful in revealing various attitude of appraiser to the object of the appraisal which is the media represents their power in adjusting discourse arrangement, organizing their attitude including affection and social status as interpersonal meaning. The data shows that media constructs the inductive discourse in that the government has a right to manage and use their power to the implication of report policy. Thus, those discourse as social interaction among the participants, in this case is media and society, can be differed as social status. Proved by the appraisal analysis, the affect that mostly appears in the corpora shows that the media gives an affect positively of the news through verb of emotion and appraiser's emotional state. It is a dominant frequency that emphasized in the articles, so that media shows the attitude mostly uses the lexeme item indicating affection in the issue. The essential point in this discussion is seen from a functional lens that every cases either small or big case can be analyzed by the appraisal theory as stated by Connor (2004). Thus, in this small case, the analysis and interpretation are highly emphasized that media which realized by journalist engaged the society in persuading vaccination of Covid-19 to normalize all of human's life aspect either healthy, economic, or other factor after the disruption era but most important thing that they truly need some helps in overcoming their frightened to the context of vaccination and they ask for other alternative way to conduct the injection.

Finally, the all of findings have a similarity lens with previous studies that Connor (2004) claimed the appraisal value can reveal to investigate a small context or culture due to this case, media, has many contexts and cultures or polities that served through the news. From a previous statement, it can be concluded that the interpersonal communication will be not achieved between appraisal and appraised due to the divergent of their mindset or background since the media as the object of the appraisal involves a high order intention to the news. But nevertheless, in the other lens, it is seemed like a boon to linguistics, communication, and social science researchers as stated by Read, Hope, and Carroll (2007). In addition, due to this study shows that although a positive attitude is most frequent than negative one, but functionally it possibly can be meant as negative value in the attitude context due to all of investigations must be depended on a whole text. It is in line with Vian (2008), he argued that appraisals are used by subjects that are emerged in a social and cultural context to make the potentially evaluative meanings and all of the meanings are presented through a dialogic and ideological choices, it is caused as language users we create some choices instead of others depended on social relations, on the social roles performed in a given context and on the relationship with other interlocutors. Thus, the findings of the current study are highly supportef by the aforementioned theories.

## Conclusion

From the findings aforementioned, the study delineates the types of appraisals in the article of the Jakarta Post surrounding covid-19 vaccination through attitude system is affect category with the positive polar but as interpersonal meaning it can be meant as negative polar of affection in exchanging the message of covid-19 vaccination. In this case, people have a tendency of frightened in vaccinating and tend to ask the solution to the government in the alternative of virus prevention. In the article, people as reader also appreciate positively the efforts that done by government corroborating with positive judgment such as showing the capacity in the article. However, in showing people feelings and emotions, it still uses an inconsistent to express the effect of interpersonal appraising surrounding the vaccination. Those interpretations are normally occurred in the article news since the understanding of interpersonal meaning as resources used to construe stance in the discourse which the writer uses a wide of numerous of lexico-grammatical tool (Miller, 2004; Hood, 2004).

Theoretically, the study concludes the interface of corpus linguistics with appraisal analysis can be possible to unpack the intention of appraiser with an unlimited data. It is strongly contributed to Martin & White (2005)'s theory on language evaluation so that corpus linguistics can be functionally applied for any kinds of theory and approach and implemented by any kinds of professions such teachers, lecturers, students, journalist, lexicographer, etc. in specific concern. In this limited case, the study has practically implication especially for journalist that attitude rules are required to reach an effective interpersonal discourse of target community perspective in reporting and persuading something which is in this context is a vaccination of covid-19 for the new normal era. Eventually, this study recommends to a further researcher that must collate more articles to make bigger corpus to find out another variant of categories and to strengthen the identification the case from the bigger corpora.

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