

JUDGEMENT SYSTEM OF INDONESIAN HEALTH MINISTRY STATEMENTS TO THE INITIAL COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS STUDY

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Abstract

Indonesia indicated to have an infodemic threat related into Covid-19 information, such as the warning given by the WHO. Covid-19 pandemic information which conveyed by Indonesian Health Ministry became controversial were very interesting to observe based on the appraisal. This research aimed to identify the judgement system and the meanings which appeared in Health Minister statements regarding Covid-19 in Indonesia. The controversial statements of Indonesian Health Ministry in the initial phase of Covid-19 that have been collected by Kompas TV used as data source. The researchers found that the message conveyed the meaning to admire positively in the three indicators of Social Esteem and Judgement System. Meanwhile, the researchers also found that the message conveyed the meaning to praise positively in the two indicators of Social Sanction and Judgement System. Based on the result, the conclusion were Ministry of Health's ability to control information regarding the use of masks is still considered in accordance with the initial conditions of Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and prevent the society from being trapped in panic buying situations.

Keywords: Appraisal, Covid-19, Judgement System, Social Esteem, Social Sanction

I. Introduction

The use of language in conveying information through public officials statements such as Health Ministry in the media is a reference for public trust in the various events included the phenomenon of the Covid-19 pandemic (Corona Virus Disease-19). Meanwhile, the World Health Organization reminded people around the world about the dangers of an infodemic during the Covid-19 pandemic. Infodemic is a type of

communication disorder in the discourse system that contained dysinfodemic and misinfodemic (WHO, 2020). In addition, the infodemic can trigger controversial information through statements which are widely circulated so that people did not believe in the existence of Covid-19 and the vigilance level became looser and easier to contract this disease (WHO, 2020). Based on this, Edward Gu & Lantian Li (2020) reported that the main factor of the crisis during the Covid-19 pandemic in China caused by the

information related to Covid-19 did not convey quickly to the public. Meanwhile, the results of a survey into the public trust level to the policy related Covid-19 prevention in Indonesia which announced by CNN Indonesia on 22nd July 2020 showed that public trust in the Minister of Health is at a low level of around 20%-35%.

Statements from Indonesian Health Ministry regarding the Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon became controversial due to the emergence of an infodemic which was very interesting to observe based on the appraisal. The appraisal is a linguistic feature in Systemic Functional Linguistics that related to the way the writer/speaker conveyed emotions or feelings, builds bonds with the listener/reader, positions himself on what is said or written, and regulated or played the scale of these feelings in speech or writing (Martin & White, 2005). Based on this, the appraisal can be used to evaluate emotions, determine the suitability between roles and what is conveyed, and measure the scale of feelings in the form of verbal statements. This research aimed to identify the judgment system and the meanings which appeared in Health Minister statements in Indonesia regarding Covid-19.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Previous Research

The author made the position and novelty of the research diagram in order to find out the differences in the problems and objectives presented in each publication reference. Identification of the problems presented in the five previous research include the meaning of the appraisal system, the use of the lexis in the appraisal pattern, the use of the attitude system towards public trust, the discussion evaluation

system on the meaning of attitude, and the appraisal system in political tactics. In addition, the diagram also mentioned the various research objectives from each previous research, namely:

- a. revealed the linguistic elements that realize the meaning of the assessment, especially the attitude value in the target discourse, Wu (2013);
- b. described the pattern of the language evaluation system of attitude, positioning and graduation as well as the causes of the language evaluation system being patterned in newspaper editorial texts, Suriyadi (2015);
- c. explored the distribution of attitude systems towards public trust and national solidarity, Ailan (2017);
- d. identified and investigate the elements of attitude used by eulogists, Mohammed and Khudher (2018);
- e. showed political tactics that are realized linguistically by applying an appraisal framework, Ross and Caldwell (2019).

The problems in this research have differences such as discuss about the judgement system and interpersonal meanings towards controversial statements by Health Minister related to COVID-19. Meanwhile, the objective of this research is to analyze the judgement systems of controversial statements by public officials in the appraisal system as a realization of interpersonal metafunction studies. The controversial statements that have become increasingly massive during the COVID-19 period required evaluative solutions from the use of language, especially information conveyed by Ministry.

No	Author / Journal / Year	Research Title	Purposes & Research Types	Data Sources	Research Result
1.	Hai-bin Wu / English Language and Literature Studies; Vol. 3, No. 1 / 2013	Appraisal Perspective on Attitudinal Analysis of Public Advertising	Reveal how linguistic elements realize the assessment meaning, especially whether attitudinal values often occurred in	Public Service Announcements	In the attitude system, affect was the least presentation; implicit judgement showed less distribution than explicit judgement; and more judgement occurred than affect and appreciation

		Discourse	the target discourse. / Qualitative & Quantitative		
2.	Suriyadi / Dissertation Cultural Sciences Faculty Universitas Sumatera Utara / 2015	Appraisal in Editorial Text of Newspapers in Medan	(1) describe the pattern of the appraisal system regarding attitude, engagement and graduation in the editorial text of a newspaper in Medan, (2) describe the cause of the language evaluation system patterned based on appraisal in the editorial text of a newspaper in Medan / Qualitative	Newspaper Editorial Text	(1) The tendency of using lexis pattern in the appraisal system as negative attitude showed in affect, judgement, and appreciation elements by the researchers of editorial texts for newspapers in Medan; (2) the tendency of using the lexis pattern in the appraisal system as negative engagement by the researchers of newspaper editorial texts with reporting stories about negative events or denying the events that were proclaimed to the public or loyal readers of the newspaper; (3) the tendency of using the lexis pattern in the appraisal system as negative graduation by the researchers of newspaper editorial texts with proclaiming the dominance of the use of metaphorical lexis in events that occur in society; and (4) The tendency of using the appraisal system pattern in the editorial texts of newspapers in Medan is graduation^engagement^attitude.
3.	DING Ailan/ Higher Education and Social Science; Vol. 12, No. 1 / 2017	The Analysis of Attitudinal Resources in Obama's Victory Speech from Perspective of Appraisal	explores the distribution of attitudes and how Obama uses these attitudes to build public trust, promote national solidarity, and rally the country to meet future challenges / Qualitative	President's Victory Speech Text	(1) the positive affect subsystem accounts for 65.2% of the total which coincides with the hopeful and optimistic tone of this victory speech. (2) Social esteems and social sanctions show a 50% result in the judgement subsystem. Social sanctions in the form of politeness show 61.1% positively while the

		Theory			other 38.9% are negative. (3) the appreciation subsystem shows a positive assessment with a percentage of 51.5% of the total amount.
4.	Asst. prof. Mahdi Mohsin Mohammed dan Shahad Hesham Khudher / Journal of Basra Research for Human Sciences, Vol 43, No. 1 / 2018	Appraisal Perspective on Attitudinal Meaning in Eulogies for Ronald Reagan and Betty Ford	Identify and investigate the attitude elements used by eulogists to express feelings, judgements, and appreciations with an audience / Qualitative	Funeral Speech (Eulogy)	In the attitude system, more meaning of judgement occurs than affect and appreciation; and implicit attitudes reveal less distribution than explicit attitudes. In addition, negative attitudes are quite small compared to the meaning of positive attitudes. This shows that eulogists pay more attention to the character of the deceased who tend to use a more explicit and positive attitude.
5.	Andrew S. Ross dan David Caldwell / Language and Communication Journal, Vol 70 / 2019	'Going negative': An Appraisal analysis of the rhetoric of Donald Trump on Twitter	Shows how the political tactic of 'being negative' is evident in Trump's unprofessional, 'amateur yet authentic' style of tweets, and more specifically, how it has been realized linguistically by applying the APPRAISAL framework to Trump's corpus of tweets from 2016 to 2017 / Quantitative	Tweets	By taking a 'negative' approach, Trump uses a system of language evaluation systems in various ways that aim to attack and damage the character of his political opponents.

Diagram 2.1 Previous Research

2.2 COVID-19 in Indonesia

A research published by Djalante et al (2020:3) discusses Indonesia's response to the Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon. The research stated that

at the end of March 2020, the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 issued Rapid Medical Response and Public Health Aspects of COVID-19 Guidelines in Indonesia. The guide provided medical person and the

general public with ways to reduce impact and mortality rates. Information included the protocols for rapid testing using RDT, laboratory testing, patient management, and communication tools. Protocols for rapid testing and lab testing recognize three levels of risk: asymptomatic, Person Under Monitoring (ODP), and Patient Under Surveillance (PDP). In addition, Indonesia has implemented border closures and entry restrictions, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and a prohibition on returning to one's home area (Caraka, 2020).

Meanwhile, the Institute for Economic, Social Research, Education and Information (LP3ES) assessed that the government gave blunders in the statements related to Covid-19 since the initial phase of the pandemic crisis. Wijayanto as Director of the Center for Media LP3ES said that the government seemed to reject the warnings delivered by world institutions and research results from various world universities in the early phase of the Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia. Based on these statement blunders, Indonesia indicated to have an infodemic threat, such as the warning given by the WHO. Infodemic is a type of communication disorder in the discourse system that contained dysinfodemic and misinfodemic (WHO, 2020). In addition, the term infodemic has been coined to describe the dangers of misinformation phenomena during the management of disease outbreaks by influencing and disrupting social responses (Cinelli et al, 2020:1). Disinfodemic is the term adopted to describe the lies that trigger the pandemic and its impact in the form of a large viral load from disinformation (Posetti, 2020). Meanwhile, misinfodemic is related to the spread of misinformation, causing excessive panic and fear among the public (Sahoo et al, 2020). Based on this, government agencies globally carry out infodemic management efforts such as infodemic campaigns supported by WHO in partnership with internet networks around the world; a 'disinfodemic' campaign supported by a UNESCO; 'misinfodemic' campaigns supported by other practitioners. The 'infodemic' campaign dominated the problem but most people today are interested in what is happening in the real world and are curious about the infodemic (Hu, 2020).

2.3 Appraisal System / Framework

The emergence of the appraisal system theory is due to the lack of sharp interpersonal meaning analysis conducted in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The analysis of interpersonal meaning is limited to descriptive only in the division of mode and residue where the mode consists of a subject and a finite verb, while residues are other elements in the clause outside the mode (White, 1998). Martin & White (2005:9) asserted that the presence of an appraisal system can describe how evaluation is established, strengthened, targeted, and sourced. The appraisal system articulated interpersonal meaning with two other systems, namely negotiation and involvement. Negotiation complemented the appraisal system by focusing on the interactive aspects of discourse, the function of speech and the structure of exchange. Involvement complemented the appraisal system by focusing on non-staged resources for negotiating tenor relationships, particularly solidarity. In addition, the appraisal system is divided into three domains, namely positioning, attitude, and graduation (Martin & White, 2005:33). The author only focused this research on the attitude especially judgement system.

The attitude subsystem referred to the phrases types which used including adjectives and adverbs that show the writer's/speaker's evaluative attitude towards what is written or spoken in order to lead the reader/listener. The attitude subsystem is divided into three, namely affect, judgement, and appreciation. In this research, the author only focused on the judgement indicated by the data. Judgement carried meaning that interprets our attitudes towards people and the way they behave through character measurements. Based on this, Martin & White (2005:35) stated that judgement is related to resources for assessing behavior according to various normative principles. In addition, judgement intersects with attitudes toward behavior that we admire or criticize, praise or condemn. Halliday (1994) classified judgements based on modality, while Martin & White (2005:52) classified judgements based on two things, namely social esteem and social sanctions.

Judgement of esteem must be done with 'normality' (how unusual a person is to face reality or destiny) indicated by modalities such as normal, average, fashionable, typical, odd; 'capacity' (how capable they are in each authority) is indicated by modalities such as healthy enough, mature enough, smart enough; 'tenacity' (how firmly they solve problems) is indicated by modalities such as firm, steadfast, hard-hearted, and persistent. Social esteem tend to be respected in oral culture, through chatter, gossip, jokes, and stories of various kinds with humor often having an important role to play.

Judgement of sanctions must be carried out with 'honesty' (how honest a person is in revealing the truth) indicated by modalities such as true, honest, credible, genuine, false) and 'politeness' (how ethical a person shows politeness) is indicated by this modality such as corrupt, insensitive, arrogant, selfish, rude. Social sanctions are more often codified in writing, such as fatwas, decrees, rules, regulations, and laws on how to behave as leverage against those who did not comply with the code.

3. Methodology

The data source of this research is a controversial statement by Indonesian Health Ministry regarding Covid-19 which broadcasted in Kompas TV. The reason the authors choose this data source is Kompas TV has collected controversial statements from Indonesian Health Ministry regarding Covid-19 in YouTube platforms so that the information presented is very interesting to observe using one of the indicators of the appraisal system, namely the judgement system. The controversial statements of Indonesian Indonesian Health Ministry that have been collected by Kompas TV from 10 February 2020 to 05 April 2020 are then used as interesting data source to identify and analyze comprehensively. This period is the initial phase of Covid-19 in Indonesia.

The collected data will be analyzed descriptively using an appraisal system developed by Martin et al (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2003) based on Halliday's SFL theory regarding one of the language metafunctions, namely

interpersonal. It fitted into an appraisal system concerned with expressing (and reacting to) personal views. In the appraisal system, the text did not need to be first divided into ranking clauses. The unit of analysis here was not the ranking clause, but the whole text. Each word, word group, or part of a word group can be selected as an example of the evaluation system.

Therefore, data analysis in this research will generally be carried out based on Cresswell (2002), as followed (1) At this stage, the researchers obtained data from the controversial statements by Indonesian Health Ministry regarding the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) the author classified controversial statements by Indonesian Health Ministry related to the Covid-19 pandemic in the judgement system; (3) The information and responses that have been classified then coded to data analysis; (4) The authors described and evaluated the meaning of judgement system as one of the indicators of appraisal for mapping interpersonal metafunctions related to public information about the Covid-19 pandemic which has become controversial in society; and (5) The authors interpreted the analysis results, formulation, and evaluation of the meaning of judgement system as one of the indicators of appraisal in SFL for mapping interpersonal metafunctions related to public information about the Covid-19 pandemic.

4. Findings

Judgement related to resources for judging behavior according to various normative principles and attitudes towards behavior that we admire or criticize, praise or curse, including 2 things, namely social esteem and social sanctions. This part will show the meaning of judgement system as one of the appraisal indicators for mapping interpersonal metafunctions related to public information about the Covid-19 pandemic.

Social Esteem of Judgement System

Data Classification

Clauses	Judgement - Social Esteem		
	Normality	Capacity	Tenacity
The mask is your own fault, why did you buy it?	-	-	X
The statement is not correct because all the PCR results so far are all negative	+	+	X
What does negative mean? Yes, there is no Covid-19 virus	+	+	X
The person under surveillance also doesn't exist because it's clearly negative	+	+	X
I declare that until this moment all the results of the examination of the materials examined for all the patients was negative	+	+	+
Not all contacts will be positive depending on our body condition	+	+	X
If our body condition is good, the immunity is good, it won't work, it won't work	+	+	X
Those who wear masks are sick, those who are healthy don't need to wear masks	-	-	X
Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick so they don't transmit	-	-	X
The healthy one has clear protection, hygiene and immunity	+	+	X
This does not mean that everyone is sick, not sick, but they come from countries that have been mentioned as being exposed to Covid-19	-	-	-
That the theory is correct, indeed Covid-19 is a self-limiting disease that will heal itself	-	-	-

Notes:

- : Negative (criticise)

+ : **Positive (admire)**

X : **Not Included**

Data Analysis

Data 1

The mask is your own fault, why did you buy it?

The data showed normality through the clause '**the mask is your own fault**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the negative meaning as the Minister of Health criticism for people who bought masks without considering the urgency of using masks. In addition, the clause '**why did you buy it?**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the negative meaning to the Minister of Health criticism for the haste of the society in dealing with the prevention of Covid-19 transmission in Indonesia.

Data 2

The statement is not correct because all the PCR results so far are all negative

The data showed normality through the clause '**all the PCR results so far are all negative**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for information on the existence of Covid-19 through PCR results. In addition, the clause '**the statement is not correct**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the positive meaning of an admiration from the Minister of Health for the information which widely circulated in Indonesia regarding Covid-19.

Data 3

What does negative mean? Yes, there is no Covid-19 virus

The data showed normality through the clause '**there is no Covid-19 virus**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for information on the existence of Covid-19 through

lab test results. In addition, the sentence '**What does negative mean?**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the positive meaning of an admiration from the Minister of Health regarding the status of the Covid-19 lab test results.

Data 4

The person under surveillance also doesn't exist because it's clearly negative

The data showed normality through the clause '**it's clearly negative**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for information on the existence of Covid-19 through lab test results. In addition, the clause '**The person under surveillance also doesn't exist**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the positive meaning of an admiration from the Minister of Health for information on the existence of Covid-19.

Data 5

I declare that until this moment all the results of the examination of the materials which examined for all the patients was negative

The data showed normality and capacity as social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for information on the existence of Covid-19 through lab test results. In addition, the clause showed tenacity as a social esteem in the positive meaning of the Minister of Health's firmness on information about the existence of Covid-19.

Data 6

Not all contacts will be positive depending on our body condition

The data showed normality through the clause '**depending on our body condition**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for body conditions that need to be considered during the Covid-19 period. In addition, the clause '**Not all contacts will be positive**' showed capacity as a

social esteem in the positive meaning of an admiration from the Minister of Health for the condition of individuals who interact with people exposed to Covid-19.

Data 7

If our body condition is good, the immunity is good, it won't work, it won't work

The data showed normality through the clause '**it won't work**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the positive meaning as an admiration for Covid-19 transmission. In addition, the clause '**If our body condition is good, the immunity is good**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the positive meaning of an admiration from the Minister of Health for good individual conditions and immunity.

Data 8

Those who wear masks are sick, those who are healthy don't need to wear masks

The data showed normality through the clause '**those who are healthy don't need to wear masks**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the negative meaning as a criticism of the use of masks that are not needed by people with healthy conditions. In addition, the clause '**those who wear masks are sick**' showed capacity as a social esteem in the negative meaning to criticise information from the Minister of Health regarding only sick people wearing masks.

Data 9

Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick so they don't transmit

The data showed normality through the clause '**Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick**'. Normality conveyed through this clause is a social esteem in the negative meaning as a criticism of the information that the use of masks is only for sick people. In addition, the clause '**they don't transmit**' showed capacity as a

social esteem in the negative meaning to criticise information about sick people who wear masks so they don't transmit Covid-19.

Data 10

The healthy one has clear protection, hygiene and immunity

These data showed normality and capacity as social esteems in the positive meaning as an admiration for information on protection for healthy people, including hygiene and immunity.

Data 11

This does not mean that everyone is sick, not sick, but they come from countries that have been mentioned as being exposed to Covid-19

The data showed normality and capacity as social esteems in the negative meaning as a criticism of information about people who come from areas exposed to Covid-19 are not indicated as sick people so that it reduces public awareness of the spread of the virus. In addition, the clause showed tenacity as a social esteem in the negative meaning of the Minister of Health's firmness on preventing the transmission of Covid-19 through people who come from pandemic areas.

Data 12

That the theory is correct, indeed Covid-19 is a self-limiting disease that will heal itself

The data showed normality and capacity as social esteem in the negative meaning as a criticism of information about Covid-19 as a type of disease that will heal itself so that it reduced public awareness of the spread of the virus. In addition, the clause showed tenacity as a social esteem in the negative meaning of the Minister of Health's firmness on preventing the transmission of Covid-19 through the delivery of information related to Covid-19 as a type of disease that will heal itself.

Social Sanction of Judgement System**Data Classification**

Clauses	Judgement - Social Sanction	
	Veracity	Propriety
The mask is your own fault, why did you buy it?	-	-
The statement is not correct because all the PCR results so far are all negative	+	+
What does negative mean? Yes, there is no Covid-19 virus	+	+
The person under surveillance also doesn't exist because it's clearly negative	-	+
I declare that until this moment all the results of the examination of the materials examined for all the patients was negative	+	+
Not all contacts will be positive depending on our body condition	+	+
If our body condition is good, the immunity is good, it won't work, it won't work	+	+
Those who wear masks are sick, those who are healthy don't need to wear masks	-	-
Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick so they don't transmit	-	-
The healthy one has clear protection, hygiene and immunity	+	+
This does not mean that everyone is sick, not sick, but they come from countries that have been mentioned as being exposed to Covid-19	-	-
That the theory is correct, indeed Covid-19 is a self-limiting disease that will heal itself	-	-

Notes:

- : **Negative (condemn)**
- + : **Positive (praise)**
- X : **Not Included**

Data AnalysisData 1

The mask is your own fault, why did you buy it?

The data showed veracity through the clause '**the mask is your own fault**'. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation from the Minister of Health for people who bought masks without considering the urgency of using masks. In addition, the clause '**why did you buy it?**' showed propriety as a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation from the Minister of Health for the haste of the society in dealing with the prevention of Covid-19 transmission in Indonesia.

Data 2

The statement is not correct because all the PCR results so far are all negative

The data showed veracity through the clause '**all the PCR results so far are all negative**'. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise for information on the existence of Covid-19 through PCR results. In addition, the clause '**the statement is not correct**' showed propriety as a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise from the Minister of Health for information circulating widely in Indonesia regarding Covid-19.

Data 3

What does negative mean? Yes, there is no Covid-19 virus

The data showed veracity through the clause '**there is no Covid-19 virus**'. Veracity conveyed

through this sentence is a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise for information on the existence of Covid-19 through lab test results. In addition, the clause '**What does negative mean?**' showed propriety as a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise from the Minister of Health on the status of the Covid-19 lab test results.

Data 4

The person under surveillance also doesn't exist because it's clearly negative

The data showed veracity through the clause '**it's clearly negative**'. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation to the information on Covid-19 existence through the results of a lab test. Meanwhile, the clause '**The person under surveillance also doesn't exist**' showed propriety as a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise from the Minister of Health for information on the existence of Covid-19.

Data 5

I declare that until this moment all the results of the examination of the materials which examined for all the patients was negative

The data showed veracity and propriety as social sanctions in the positive meaning of praise for information on the existence of Covid-19 through lab test results.

Data 6

Not all contacts will be positive depending on our body condition

The data showed veracity through the clause '**depending on our body condition**'. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise to the condition of the body that needs to be considered during the Covid-19 period. In addition, the clause '**Not all contacts will be positive**' showed propriety as a social sanction in the positive meaning of

praise from the Minister of Health on the condition of individuals who interact with people exposed to Covid-19.

Data 7

If our body condition is good, the immunity is good, it won't work, it won't work

The data showed veracity through the clause **'it won't work'**. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise for Covid-19 transmission. In addition, the clause **'If our body condition is good, the immunity is good'** showed propriety as a social sanction in the positive meaning of praise from the Minister of Health for good conditions and individual immunity.

Data 8

Those who wear masks are sick, those who are healthy don't need to wear masks

The data showed veracity through the clause **'those who are healthy don't need to wear masks'**. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation to the use of masks that are not needed by people with healthy conditions. Meanwhile, the clause **'those who wear masks are sick'** showed propriety as a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation to the information from the Minister of Health regarding only sick people wearing masks.

Data 9

Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick so they don't transmit

The data showed veracity through the clause **'Those who wear masks are the ones who are sick'**. Veracity conveyed through this clause is a social sanction in the negative meaning of a condemnation to the information about the use of masks is only for sick people. In addition, the clause **'they don't transmit'** showed propriety as a social sanction in the negative meaning of a

condemnation to the information about sick people who wear masks so they don't transmit Covid-19.

Data 10

The healthy one has clear protection, hygiene and immunity

The data showed veracity and propriety as social sanctions in the positive meaning of praise for information on protection for healthy people including cleanliness and immunity.

Data 11

This does not mean that everyone is sick, not sick, but they come from countries that have been mentioned as being exposed to Covid-19

The data showed veracity and propriety as social sanctions in the negative meaning of a condemnation to the information about people from areas exposed to Covid-19 who are not indicated as sick people so that it reduced public awareness of the spread of the virus.

Data 12

That the theory is correct, indeed Covid-19 is a self-limiting disease that will heal itself

The data showed veracity and propriety as social sanctions in the negative meaning of condemnation to the information about Covid-19 as a type of disease that will heal itself so that it reduces public awareness of the spread of the virus.

5. Concluding Remarks

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the 12 clauses used as data source, the researchers found 7 clauses that mean positively admire in the normality indicator and 5 clauses that mean negatively criticise in the normality indicator. In addition, the writer finds 7 clauses that mean positively admire in the

capacity indicator and 5 clauses have a negative meaning of criticise in the capacity indicator. The researchers also found 1 clause which means positively admire in the tenacity indicator and 2 clauses which means negatively in the tenacity indicator. The results of the analysis of each clause contained in the controversial statement of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the researchers conclude that the message conveyed the meaning to admire positively in the three indicators of Social Esteem and Judgment System so that the Ministry of Health's ability to control information regarding the use of masks is still considered in accordance with the initial conditions of Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and prevent the society from being trapped in panic buying situations.

Meanwhile, the researchers found 6 clauses that mean praise positively in the veracity indicator and 6 clauses that mean condemnation negatively in the veracity indicator. In addition, the researchers found 7 clauses that mean praise positively in the propriety indicator and 5 clauses that mean condemnation negatively in the propriety indicator. The results of the analysis of each clause contained in the controversial statement of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the researchers conclude that the message conveyed means praise positively in the two indicators of Social Sanction and Judgment System so that the truth and feasibility of delivering information regarding the use of masks can be adjusted to conditions without being trapped in a panic buying situation.

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