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## Appraisal System Used by Man and Woman Writer in The Article Published by Mojok.co; Gender Perspective

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**ABSTRACT:** This research focuses on the analysis of appraisal system employed by the man and woman writer through their article published in Mojok.co. The researchers examine all of the aspects of appraisal system and find out how the man and woman writer manifest those aspects. Besides, the researchers elaborate the use of the appraisal system through gender perspective. This research is included into qualitative which the data are based on the words, phrase, and clause that contains of appraisal system. These data are investigated using Spradley's model which are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and discovering cultural themes. The result shows that the use of appraisal system of man and woman writer is different and gender variable has significant impacts in the use of appraisal system.

**KEYWORDS-***appraisal, gender, Mojok.co, writer*

### I. INTRODUCTION

It is stigmatized that men and women are distinct. According to Tannen (1990), men and women have distinct worldviews. Men, for example, perceive the world as a place of competition, but women see it as a place of connection. These differences are largely influenced by the social construction created throughout the society. Even in language, research conducted by Lakoff (1973) shows that women and men are treated differently by language.

Holmes (in Kuntjara, 2003) provides an illustration by citing a career such as law enforcement. Despite the fact that the term "police" should be used for all genders, in reality it only refers to men; instead, it is pronounced "polwan" for women (women police). The disparity in treatment undoubtedly results in a different mindset, which influences how men and women express themselves verbally and in writing. Discourse, in the opinion of Martin & Rose (2007), is more than just a collection of sentences; it is a creation of writers' ideas that are influenced by a social context.

However, a framework is required to investigate them because the mindset, attitude, and ideology included in a discourse cannot be seen clearly. This framework has been used and trusted as a unique approach to investigate, characterize, and explicate the author's language. The framework is referred as appraisal system. Several studies have used the appraisal system to analyze data for a variety of texts, including news (Thahara et al., 2019); editorial texts (Wijayanti, 2020); Instagram comments (Nur & Hadi, 2016); advertisements (Tiani, 2017); and novels (Ataei, 2019). Despite looking at various books, such studies merely highlight what appraisal system appears in the text without going into greater detail about their purposes.

In contrast, studies by Li (2016), Yunus (2018), Gong (2020), and Septiana & Yulianti (2021) have provided more in-depth descriptions of the purpose of using the appraisal system for writers and readers. The findings of this study lead Li (2016), Yunus (2018), Gong (2020), and Septiana & Yulianti (2021) to believe that the tendency of the appraisal system presented in a text may serve as a description of the author's attitude or ideology. Conversely, studies by Solihah (2017), Apsari (2017), and Khadafi (2020) have linked the appraisal system with gender factors. These studies only outline the propensity of the appraisal system used by men or women in writing a text. All of the previous published studies leave some open questions for future research, which can both be innovative and serve as a prelude to defining the goals of the current study. In this research, researchers will examine how male and female authors use the assessment system and how gender factors may affect how they compose the text.

## II. METHOD

Basically, this research focuses on examining the pattern of the appraisal system used by male and female writers in women's themed article texts. The approach employed in this study is appraisal system, which Martin and Rose (2005) claim is capable of analyzing the author's interpersonal meaning in the written text. The researchers utilized all facets of the appraisal system, namely attitude, graduation, and engagement, in revealing the interpersonal meaning. This study adopts the naturalist paradigm as its theoretical framework and conducts qualitative research. Apart from being a qualitative research, this research is a case study which according to Santosa (2021) is a study to describe the multiple realities of a contemporary or contemporary phenomenon so that the focus of this research leads to certain cases.

The data analyzed were obtained from two articles published by Mojok.co on the topic of female leaders, each of which was written by Galuh Pangestri as a female writer and Yosef Kelik as a male writer. Data in the form of clauses containing appraisal in the form of attitude (affect, judgment, appreciation), graduation (focus & sharpen), and engagement (monogloss & heterogloss) are then analyzed using appraisal theory in order to determine interpersonal relationships that focus on the social relations of the participants in a text.

Data was collected by observing which according to Santosa (2021), the method was carried out by researchers observing the settings, the participants involved, and the events contained in the data source. Next, the researcher records and distinguishes the parts that are in the form of data and those that are not. The data collection technique is done by reviewing the document. All lexis, phrases, and clauses containing appraisal items are recorded and then grouped by author's gender, clause number, and appraisal domain. The investigation of the data was carried out using the technique proposed by Spradeley (in Santosa, 2021) which consisted of several major stages, namely domain, taxonomy, and componential analysis that were used to elaborate the cultural themes.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are disparities between male and female authors in how they utilize the three domains of the appraisal system, according to the findings of the use of the appraisal system undertaken by both groups of writers. These variations arise from the gender variances that each author possesses. According to Lakoff (1973), men and women have different viewpoints when it comes to language. According to Tannen (1990), these distinctions are caused by both how language handles the two sexes and how the environment shapes their perceptions.

Galuh employs affect lexis in the form of *ngemong*, *welasasih*, and praises, for instance, while speaking about attitude. It is believed by Martin and Rose (2005) that female writer are more likely to utilize the kind of affect they regard to be an appraisal of emotional creation. It becomes prevalent because, according to Fakhri (2004), women are stereotyped as being kind, sensitive people who put their feelings first.

Furthermore, the realm of judgment has a high intensity of use when compared to other types in the realm of attitude. When viewed, the highest type of judgment used is capacity. This type is utilized to determine the object's capability. This kind of ability is used by both male and female authors to describe global leaders whom they all highly regard. Their evaluation of women creates the impression of strong, capable women who were previously weak in leading since they were thought to be incapable of doing many things and felt lacking in numerous areas (Baghawi in Agesna, 2018)

Galuh, a female writer, also favors intensity over quantification when discussing graduation. This is driven by women's initiative to demonstrate their quality, which is closely tied to their competence, as much as feasible. This initiation is designed to improve her status as what is frequently referred to as a second-class person (Beauvoir, 2016). According to Coulmas (2005), women frequently employ formal language when seeking to elevate their degrees. The fact that women are perceived as holding a lesser status in society is another argument given by Eckert & Sally (2003) for the tendency of standard language to be employed when speaking about women in order to ensure their respect and status in society.

Yosef, on the other hand, utilizes more quantification than intensification. The study assumes that because male writers tend to be more mathematically literate, they utilize quantification more frequently. This idea was put up by Krutetski, Maccoby, and Jacklyn (in Mz, 2013), who claimed that men are more proficient in mathematics and mechanics than women.

Regarding the usage of engagement, Galuh, a female author, makes no use of any kind of contract in the text. Contrary to texts authored by men, there are a number of clauses that use contracts in evaluating women they write. Contract is a substitute for opposing, fighting, or forbidding something. Rushton asserts in Clerkin and Macrae (2006) that men and women exhibit varying degrees of intelligence. They claimed that because men are more active than women, they are more challenging to control. Men may behave differently as a result of their resistance to regulation. They are adept at fighting against what they oppose.

However, female writers frequently employ acknowledge when leveraging the field of interaction. This type is employed to indicate the relationship between internal voices—voices she uses as references—and the writer's assessment of women and herself. This attachment constructs a solidarity that can form a strength. In a

gender perspective, as stated by Tannen (1990), women see the world as a connection. Tannen (1990) adds that, in her vision of the world, women see dialogue as a negotiation to become near to one another so that each of them can not only offer or receive information, but also provide support and establish a consensus.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

It is known from the findings of the analysis that Yosef Kelik and GaluhPangestri examine several aspects of appraisal system in their articles for Mojok.co. One of the variables that affects the emergence of these inequalities is the gender variable. In exploring the three major domains in the appraisal system, the most obvious difference is the use of the attitude domain in the aspect of affect. Galuh as a female writer explores affect to reveal the feminine side of women even though the text she writes has the theme of leadership, which in fact is closely related to the diction of masculinity.

Meanwhile, Yosef as a male writer does not at all use the attitude and affect in the text he writes. These two phenomena are assumed by the researcher to occur due to the result of social construction that stigmatizes women as feminine and men tend to be masculine, which still attaches to both points of view. The intensity of the sort of quantification utilized by male writers is higher than that of female writers in the field of graduating, as well. From a gender perspective, this occurs because men are more intelligent than women in the fields of mathematics and mechanics. Women are more prone than males to employ the intensification domain, which is directly tied to evaluating something's quality. This is thought to occur as a result of female writers' attempts to elevate their standing as people—who are frequently regarded as second class—by showcasing their abilities.

Even in the area of engagement, male and female authors exhibit various forms of exploitation. Male authors do not even hold back when using a contract which acts as an alternative to disagreement, resistance, or prohibition. This occurs as a result of men's high levels of activity and courage, which enable them to readily oppose ideas with which they do not agree.

Contrarily, there are numerous forms of acknowledge in the text written by women with the intention of demonstrating the connection between the outside voices they have cited and themselves. This occurs because when communicating, women are more likely to not only offer or receive information but also to encourage one another in coming to an agreement and creating a sense of solidarity.

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