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Appraisal System Analysis in News Text "Prabowo-Gibran's Free Nutritious Meal Program Can Create New Jobs" (Functional Linguistic Systemic Study)

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the appraisal system in the news text entitled "Prabowo-Gibran's Free Nutritious Meal Program Can Create New Jobs" published by the digital news portal Liputan 6. The study is grounded in Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly the appraisal framework, which examines how language constructs evaluative meanings, ideological positions, and interpersonal relations between writers and readers. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this research focuses on linguistic units in the form of words, phrases, and clauses that contain evaluative meanings related to affect, judgment, and appreciation. The data were collected through document analysis by carefully reading the news text, identifying clauses containing appraisal elements, coding them based on appraisal categories, and interpreting their evaluative tendencies. The findings show that the news text is dominated by positive appraisal resources. Affect is realized through expressions of hope, optimism, confidence, and expectation toward the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal Program. Judgment appears mainly in the form of capacity, portraying the program as capable of generating economic benefits, creating employment opportunities, and strengthening rural communities. Appreciation is expressed through positive evaluation and institutional support, especially by emphasizing the usefulness, feasibility, and legitimacy of the program. These findings indicate that the news writer does not merely present information neutrally but also constructs a supportive and persuasive discourse. The text positions the MBG program as a beneficial public policy and implicitly functions as a soft campaign discourse that shapes readers' positive perception and strengthens policy legitimacy. This study confirms that appraisal analysis is useful for revealing ideological tendencies in news discourse.

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INTRODUCTION

The MBG program or Free Nutritious Eating Prabowo-Gibran has received a lot of attention from various circles of society today. The reason is that this program was launched as part of efforts to ensure adequate nutrition for the Indonesian people, especially children. This aligns with Prabowo's opinion (in Priyasmoro, 2024): "Childhood is a golden period and the best time for growth and development. However, these periods are also more susceptible to diseases, such as malnutrition." This is reinforced by (Rahmah *et al.*, 2025) which revealed that the MBG program is one of the efforts to ensure the nutritional needs of the Indonesian people, especially children in a crucial growth phase. Various responses related to differences have emerged from both parties: those who support the program and those who oppose it. Those who oppose the Prabowo-Gibran program are mostly supporters of other Indonesian presidential candidates and educators (teachers). They objected because the funds should be drawn from other posts rather than charged in full to the education budget. Liputan 6, one of the national media outlets, published an online article on August 6, 2024, with the headline discussing the Prabowo-Gibran MBG program.

The author of the article aims to examine the controversy surrounding the MBG program. The researcher will analyze news about the MBG program published by Liputan 6 using an appraisal system. Appraisal systems have an important role in uncovering the ideology of their creators (Sukma, 2018). Furthermore, Alsunah in (Taofiq, M.R & Nurjamin, 2026) revealed that the application of appraisal system analysis allows the mapping of the author's ideological attitude. Risdianto in (Mubarok, 2026) also argues that appraisal is effective in revealing ideological positions through language evaluation. (Hanafiah, 2026) shows that an appraisal system can explain how values and emotions can be built gradually in a text. (Fairclough *et al.*, 2025) Linguistic evaluation is key in understanding how texts can influence readers and shape ideological orientation.

Research on the appraisal system has been conducted previously, including by Wijayanti (2020), who discusses appraisal in Pangudarasa's editorial text in Panjabar Sigaga Magazine. Based on the analysis, the appraisal tools in Pangudarasa's editorial text in Panjabar Semangat magazine were dominated by appreciation (42.55%), judgment (36.17%), and an affective element (21.28%). Then, the author's perceptual tendency pattern supports Minister Erick Tohir's decision in handling the Garuda Airlines case.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Septiana and Indah Yulianti (2021) discusses appraisal in the news text "Gaduh Zoning System". Based on the results of data analysis, the appraisal tool contained in the news text indicates that there is a form of negative attitude toward using appreciation in the text. This shows that the author considers the zoning system a negative. Then, in the text, there is an appraisal in the form of affectation and judgment that uses more positive affectation and positive judgment. This shows that the news writer is interested in informing the reader about the implementation of the zoning system.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Akhiroh (2022) discusses the appraisal in the editorial text regarding Uighurs, the Middle East, and China. The results of this study show that news writers predominantly use negative expressions to influence judgment and positive expressions to express *appreciation*. Furthermore, research conducted by Sukma (2018) regarding political campaign slogans for prospective regional head candidates in Bogor Regency and City. The results of this study show that *judgment* is the most widely used *subcategory of attitude* in the use of slogans. This shows that fish makers are more focused on assessing human behavior, both towards themselves and others.

Further research by (Nadiyah, 2026) This research focuses on attitudes and judgments in the poem "The Mortal Is Time" by Sapardi Djoko Damono, using the Appraisal Framework. The results of the study show that the affective aspect is dominant, while the judgment and appreciation aspects implicitly strengthen the existential meaning of poetry.

Subsequent research by (Taha, 2024) focused on appraisal analysis in describing student reports of the Teaching Campus program. The results of the study showed that a total of twenty-two (22) forms of affective feelings were found, consisting of seventeen (17) positive effects and five (5) negative aspects.

Based on several previous studies, this study has a different study object. The difference in this study lies in the research object, namely the news text from Coverage 6 regarding the Free Nutritious Eating (MBG) program launched by Prabowo-Giibran. This research aims to identify *the appraisal tools in the news text of Coverage 6 to describe the author's perception*. The researcher will look at *what appraisal* systems appear in the text, especially those related to the attitude of 'attitude', and see how the author positions himself in his writing.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach to deepen understanding and reveal the meaning contained in news texts. The approach used in this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SLF), specifically through an *appraisal system* that analyzes interpersonal relationships in the text, including assessments, attitudes, and evaluations that the author builds towards the reader. The *appraisal system* in this study includes three main aspects, namely *affect*, *judgment*, and *appreciation*, which are used in identifying the tendency of the author's attitude in news texts.

The source of data in this study is the news text "Prabowo-Gibran's Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG) which was published in the online media Liputan 6 dated January 2, 2024. The data in this study are in the form of linguistic units, such as words, phrases, and clauses, that use appraisal elements, such as *affect*, *judgment*, *appreciation*, and *assessment*, as sources contained in the text.

The data collection technique is carried out through document analysis (*content analysis*). The researcher first listened to the news text thoroughly, then recorded the parts that contained *appraisal* elements. The data collected is systematically compiled to facilitate the analysis process.

The stages of data analysis are carried out sequentially and systematically. *First*, the researcher carefully and repeatedly reads the news text to understand the overall context. *Second*, the text is divided into a collection of clauses to make it easier for researchers in the identification process. *Third*, each clause is analyzed to determine the type of *appraisal* that appears: *judgment*, *affect*, or *appreciation*. *Fourth*, the identified data is then coded by clause number, appraisal type, and assessment dominance. *Fifth*, the data are classified by appraisal category to examine dominant trend patterns. Finally, the researcher interprets the data to reveal the author's meaning and position in the news text. To clarify the analysis stages described, the research flow is presented in the following flowchart.

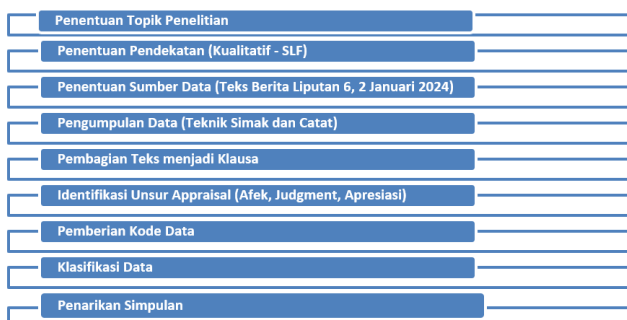


Figure 1. Research Flow

The validity of the data in this study is maintained through diligent observation and consistent analysis, namely by repeatedly reading the data and ensuring that the data findings are consistent with the appraisal theory within the framework of SLF. In addition, the researcher rechecked the classification results to avoid errors in categorization.

Furthermore, regarding data presentation techniques, the data are presented qualitatively, namely as analyzed text excerpts, then explained within the appropriate appraisal category. This presentation aims to provide a more detailed picture of the author's attitude tendencies and how meaning is constructed in the news text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this discussion, the researcher will analyze the forms of attitudes related to *affect*, *judgment*, and *appreciation* that dominate news texts about the MBG program to see how news writers position themselves in relation to the news they convey.

Afek

Marin & Rose (2007). Wiratno (2018 in Septiana and Indah Yulianti, 2021) revealed that affective is related to the assessment of emotional reactions to something, as well as to the way a person conveys or expresses feelings in text. In line with (Suriyadi, Erwinsyah, 2022) *Afek* is related to resorts that express both positive and negative feelings. This is in agreement with (Arianti *et al.*, 2022) that affective is related to the response of the expression of feelings in the text. Powered by (Martin, 2024) Affective refers to the expression of emotions, feelings, or moods. This includes emotional reactions or responses to certain situations, both positive and negative. These feelings can be expressed either positively or negatively. Here are the affectations found in the text.

- 1) Observer Wayan Supando said that the MBG Program will provide many benefits.
- 2) In addition to providing the nutrition needed by children, it also has an impact on the creation of new jobs, especially in the food sector.
- 3) And of course, it is expected to bring influence to small and medium-sized business actors.

The affective effects contained in data (1), (2), and (3) show the pseudo-affective effect, which falls into the category of tendencies: *desire*. From the perspective of Functional Systemic Linguistics, these *affectations* are not expressed directly through emotional words. However, they are implied through prospective lexical choices such as

"will", "to be present", and "expected". The phrase "will provide a lot of benefits" in data number (1) conveys optimism about the desired outcome, reinforced by the rich use of "many" as an intensifier.

Furthermore, in data point (2), the use of the phrase "has an impact on the creation of new jobs" indicates expectations of causal positive effects, although they have not been fully realized. Data number (3), the use of the word "expected to have an impact" explicitly shows a desire for better change

Overall, the three data presented above not only reflect feelings of desire and hope but also serve as a discourse strategy that builds a positive image of government programs. Through language that is optimistic and future-oriented, the news text implicitly directs the reader to assess that the Free Nutritious Meal program is a useful policy, especially in supporting the fulfillment of child nutrition needs and improving community welfare.

Realist: Confident-Confident

- 1) **"It will create jobs and increase rural per capita income because ..."**
- 2) **Agriculture Minister Andi Arman Sulaiman said the MBG program "will benefit many aspects..."**
- 3) **Sarwo emphasized that Bapanas strongly supports the program made by the new government.**

The effects of data (4), (5), and (6) indicate the categories of use of the effects of rallies related to feelings of security and confidence, as they are based on concrete and rational outcome projections. In data number (4), the use of the phrases "will be created" and "improve" conveys optimism about the real economy. This reflects the government's belief that the programs launched can benefit the community.

Furthermore, in data point (5), the phrase "will benefit many aspects" expands the scope of optimism by emphasizing that the benefits of the program launched are not limited to one field but extend to all people, thereby strengthening the image of very high confidence.

Furthermore, data point (6) shows that the use of the words "affirm" and "very supportive" indicates strong affirmation and support from official institutions, which convey a sense of stability and strengthen security for the implementation of government programs.

Looking at the overall details of the data above, the three data form a pattern of positive affectation that is not only emotional, but also strategic and persuasive, because the author implicitly tries to build an image of a government

that is confident, competent, and ready to run the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program while directing readers to believe that the program launched is safe and has a high potential for success.

Judgement

Judgment is an assessment of the character of a person involved in the text. This is supported by opinion (Fazza, 2023) That judgment is a meaning that interprets attitudes or attitudes and ways of behaving. Powered by (Akhiroh, 2022) *Judgment* is a positive or negative assessment of human behavior and character by referring to morality, ethics, or other norm systems. Learn More (Rozak. A. & Susiolo, 2025) adding that *judgment* is the ability to conclude information that has been received. Characters can be assessed positively or negatively. This is also in line with the opinion (Arkida and Santosa, 2024) *judgment* is related to Susila's assessment of human behavior in general. The assessment of character in the news text can be seen from *social esteem*, "*social reward*", and *social sanction*, "*social sanction*". Social reward can be seen in normality, capacity, and tenacity ("persistence"). Social sanctions can be seen from the veracity of "honesty" and the propriety of "ethics or decency". Here is the data showing the use of the judgment in the text.

Capacity-Capable

- 1) **Including rural communities in the turnover of funds created.**
- 2) **Regarding these farmers, it means that many residents in the village receive the benefits.**
- 3) **If this is fulfilled in the country, it will drive the rural economy.**
- 4) **"Imagine how many trillions move in the village ..."**

Data analysis numbers (7), (8), (9), and (10) indicate that capacity judgments focus on assessing a program's ability to make a real impact, especially in rural areas. Viewed in this framework, capacity is not just a technical ability, but also the impetus, reach, and transformation power of the MBG program in people's lives.

In data number (7), "rural communities from the turnover of funds created" indicates the MBG program's capacity to distribute funds to all village communities. This shows a positive assessment, because the MBG program is positioned to present a more inclusive economy.

Furthermore, data point (8) with the phrase "many residents in the village receive the benefits" confirms the program's coverage capacity, namely its ability to reach a large number of people. The use of the word "many" serves as an *intensifier*, *enlarging the perception of success, so that the*

judgment that emerges is that the program launched is not limited to a small group but is widespread.

Furthermore, data number (9) using the phrase "will drive the rural economy" shows dynamic capacity, namely the ability of the program as a *driver of* economic activity. The use of the word "moving" does not simply mean passive benefit but indicates active, sustainable change, thereby reinforcing the assessment that the program has structural power to drive village development.

The next data, data number (10), the expression "imagine how many trillions move in the village" presents capacity in the form of large-scale projections. The word "imagine" invites readers to build a collective imagination around the economic potential produced, while the use of "trillions" emphasizes the massive scale. This is a rhetorical strategy that strengthens capacity judgment by expanding perceptions of program capabilities to the macro level. Thus, capacity is not only factually demonstrated but also magnified through economic imagination.

Based on the description above, the four data points form a gradual construction of capacity judgment, starting with the ability to distribute benefits (7), reach many recipients (8), drive the economic system (9), and show large-scale potential (10). The use of this pattern suggests that news writers are strategically building the image of the MBG program as a policy that is not only beneficial but also structurally and systemically capable of improving the welfare of rural communities. *The resulting judgment* is positive because the program is positioned as an effective, broad, and impactful force in promoting the village's economic development.

Appreciation

Appreciation is related to the assessment of objects. This is in line with the response (Sutiasih, A. & Nurjain, 2026) An assessment of objects, phenomena, or events. Backed by opinion (Simamora, 2024) which reveals that *appreciation* is an action to provide an assessment or evaluation of a semiotic condition, so that it is closely related to the usefulness of an object or a phenomenon. Learn More (Ilmiah and No, 2023) also argues that *appreciation* refers to the assessment made in responding to an object or process. Emphasized by (Bakar, 2022) *Appreciation* always involves the evaluation of physical appearance or properties, the value of a thing, and the value of an entity. In this regard, the assessment focused on the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program implemented by Prabowo-Gibran. The assessment is not based solely on the carving party, but also on other related parties.

- 1) **"So, the point is that we support the government, in relation to the free lunch program ... "**
- 2) **Bapenas strongly supports the program made by the new government.**

Data numbers (11) and (12) represent positive appreciation. They are included in the quality assessment category of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) program, which, at the discourse level, strengthens the program's image as a feasible, good-value, and useful policy. In data number (11), the statement "so the point is that we support the government..." shows an attitude of explicit acceptance, with the word "support" as the main indicator of appreciation. Linguistically, the use of the opening phrase "so, the essence" serves as an affirmation of the final position (*summative stance*), which indicates that the support is not a skeptic response, but the result of deliberate considerations. With *mikan*, the appreciation that emerges is not only emotional but also clouds perceptions of legitimacy and rationality. In addition, the use of the word "we" indicates that the support is collective or institutional, thereby reinforcing the weight of program quality evaluation, as it comes from the representation of certain parties rather than individuals.

Furthermore, in data number (12), "Bapenas strongly supports programs made by the new government in the future" shows a more intense form of appreciation through the presence of the word "very," which reinforces the degree of evaluation (9 intensifier). This word raises the rating from purely positive to very positive, positioning the MBG program not only as good but also highly feasible to implement or run. Furthermore, the mention of the official institution "Bapenas" adds a dimension of authority and institutional legitimacy, making the appreciation more credible and influential in shaping public perception. In this context, the quality of the program is not only judged by its benefits, but also by the extent to which it has received recognition from national development planning agencies, which are synonymous with data-based strategic studies.

In general, the two data above form a mutually reinforcing pattern of quality appreciation, namely affirmation of support (11) and institutional inference and legitimacy (12). This appreciation implicitly leads readers to understand that the MBG program has positive policies, both in its objectives and in its implementation. Furthermore, the appreciation emphasizes that the program launched is believed to improve the community's welfare, especially in fulfilling nutritional needs, especially for children

who are sick during the growth period. Therefore, news writers not only convey support information, but can strategically build the perception that this MBG program has high quality and is supported by the authorities and worthy of trust, which is a solution to people's nutritional problems.

News Writer Position

Looking at the above review thoroughly, the news text about the MBG program shows that the author is very consistent in positioning himself as a positive evaluator rather than just a neutral informer. This is very clear in the selection of the title "Prabowo-Gibran's Free Energetic Meal Program Can Create New Jobs" which shows the keyword "can create", the use of the word "can" in the news text is not really neutral, but functions as a soft *persuasion* strategy in building readers' confidence that the impact of the program is so realistic and has great potential to occur. In addition, the phrase "creating new jobs" is an implicit evaluation (*inscribed appreciation*) that directly associates the program with concrete economic benefits, so that the author not only reports but also assesses the program as profitable and valuable.

Furthermore, the author's position as a positive assessor is strengthened by the consistency of diction, which leads to positive affectation and judgment, such as optimism, support, and program capacity in driving the economic field. This shows that the writer plays a dual role: as a presenter of facts and as a voice of public opinion. From a discourse analysis perspective, this indicates an evaluative and ideological tendency, where the text is not completely neutral but seeks to build a certain image of MBG as a policy worthy of support.

When viewed in the genre of the text, the news text is categorized as a disguised political campaign text (soft campaign discourse). Although it is packaged as news text, its main function is not only informative but also persuasive, aiming to influence readers to adopt a positive attitude and support the government's programs. These characteristics are evident in the dominance of a narrative that highlights benefits, the lack of criticism, and the presence of statements from program supporters. Thus, this news text serves as a means of policy legitimacy and of shaping public opinion.

Then, in the construction of the discourse, there are main actors involved, such as news writers, the government (as the program's initiator), and Bappenas (as a supporting institution). The author serves as a mediator and evaluator, compiling narratives and selecting

quotes to build and strengthen a positive image of the MBG program. The government is positioned as a visionary and competent main actor, while Bappenas serves as a provider of institutional legitimacy, strengthening trust. The relationship among the three parties shapes the discourse, which supports each other, so that the text as a whole leads the reader to a dominant conclusion: that the MBG program is a positive, useful, and worthy of support by the entire community.

CONCLUSION

Based on an analysis of news texts regarding the MBG program, the texts exhibit a positive evaluative attitude across several aspects: affect, *judgment*, and appreciation. Afek is conveyed through prospective expressions that can build optimism and confidence in the program launched. *The judgment* was dominated by a capacity assessment that described the program as a policy with broad impact, especially on rural economies. Meanwhile, appreciation strengthens the program's image through explicit support and institutional legitimacy. In general, the author is not completely neutral but tends to take a positive stance, building a persuasive discourse that shapes public opinion and policy legitimacy (a *soft campaign discourse*). These findings show that language in news texts plays a highly strategic role in shaping readers' perceptions and attitudes toward public policy.

The suggestion for the next researcher is to compare various media to make the differences in news ideologies and evaluative tendencies in the text more evident. Furthermore, researchers can combine the Functional Systemic Linguistics approach with critical discourse analysis to gain a deeper understanding of the power relations underlying the text. Researchers also need to examine the balance in news texts by presenting the perspectives of critics or opposing parties. In addition, the study can be extended to other media, such as audiovisual and social media, to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the construction of discourse across various platforms.

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