

EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE FEATURES ON HOAX RELATED TO METH DRUGS IN DEALING WITH COVID 19 VIRUS

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Abstract

Hoax news related to Covid 19 pandemic was spread in the US. In some cases, it is rather difficult to differentiate between real and fake news. Therefore, this study has an aim to analyse the evaluative features of online news using appraisal theory on the attitude subsystem. The appraising items focused on attitude division in the Huzlers about Corona Virus published in 2020 as the fake news and NBC news in 2012 as the real news regarding to the use of Meth to deal with Flu virus. Both news are American Media and were published online. This main purpose of this research is to explain the realization of fake and real news with the similar topics. The data used in this study was taken from Huzlers and NBC news and was collected in three steps: comparing, intensive reading, and transcribing. Moreover, the data were analysed into three steps: classifying, categorizing and analysing using Attitude theory which is one of appraisal theory aspects in SFL discourse semantics (Martin, J. R., & Rose 2007, Martin & White 2005, Martin 2019). The results of this study found that both news, real and fake news are dominated by appreciation. However, in fake news there is a tendency that the positive polarity is used to favour meth drugs, meanwhile in real news, it shows the polarity in balance. In addition, in fake news, there is also a tendency to use judgment to appraise the people involved in the meth drugs research.

Keywords : attitude, hoax news, Covid-19 pandemic, meth drugs

1. INTRODUCTION

In the digital era, the development of information technology makes people easily to access many things through online media. Online media offers convenience and efficiency for exchanging information, so it cannot be denied that this makes online media the main means of disseminating various information or news (Juditha 2018). Accurate statements do not necessarily dominate the massive spread of news or information in online media. A lot of inaccurate information, such as one-sided opinions that cannot be justified, is spread through online media (Utami 2019). The spread of inaccurate

information can affect the emotions, feelings, thoughts, and even actions of the readers (Abner, et al, 2017). Information that cannot be accounted for is known as a "Hoax." Hoax cases that have emerged to the public surface have become a conversation in many countries, especially with the presence of COVID-19 pandemic that has hit almost all countries (Verma & Gustafsson 2020). One of the most highlighted hoaxes is finding an upcoming event for the U.S. election campaign. In 2016, a lot of information was widely distributed and became the centre of attention almost all over the country without an

accurate explanation of the news (Budak 2019).

The beginning of the term "hoax" in the United States after the 2016 election raised concerns about fake news and its potential impact on the political life and innocent individuals from President Obama to Pope Francis (Barthel, et al, 2016). The rise of the spread of hoaxes in the United States causes unrest in the community, so serious action is needed in suppressing the increasing number of hoax news. Hoax reporting covers many topics, such as politics, health, natural disasters, and others. Examples of hoaxes that can be found are related to Covid-19 pandemic which was shared through the status and stories in social media and these hoaxes made people uneasy and weariness (Lutfiyah, 2020). Social media platforms have proven to be fertile ground for inciting political misinformation, especially in the United States of America. It impacts people around the world who are concerned that fake news or false information is misleading voters (Utami 2019). This fear has inspired government action to address the problem in several countries.

Fake news can severely negatively impact individuals and society. First, it can disintegrate the equality of authenticity of the news ecosystem. For example, the most popular fake news is even more widespread across social media than authentic news, which is more accurate. Second, it deliberately persuades readers to accept false beliefs. Propagandists usually manipulated them to convey messages or influence other interests such as politics or other institutions. Third, it can change the way people interpret and respond to real news. For example, some fake news stories are created to incite public distrust and confusion, hindering their ability to

distinguish between accurate and inaccurate information (Posetti et al. 2018).

Various efforts to tackle the spread of hoaxes in The United States, both legally and technologically, have been carried out by multiple parties, especially the government. The actions taken in response to the case of the spread of hoaxes are fact-checking as a unit of meaning through the reflexivity of journalism that many journalists do. Websites also play an essential role in neutralizing inaccurate news because through this; new fact-checking refers to the old and real new media. They are using the original coverage of journalistic organizations as a source of truth (Luengo & García-Marín 2020). Apart from the effectiveness of the ongoing efforts related to hoax prevention, there is still very little attention paid to hoax studies based on a linguistic approach. It is important to remember that hoaxes are mostly or even entirely constructed and transferred through language (Suryaman et al. 2015). Recognizing hoaxes from a linguistic point of view also has the potential to increase public awareness and understanding of how hoax news is typically constructed, sharpening understanding and application of media literacy among the public (Musyaffa 2017).

Therefore, this scientific paper aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis related to hoax construction from a linguistic point of view. The analysis of hoax news presented in this paper is based on the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), especially the appraisal analysis framework. (Martin & White 2005) to uncover evaluative linguistic features in hoax news. SFL is a multi-perspective theory and has many dimensions in theory to be used according to the context and purpose

of the language (Young 2011). Meanwhile, through the appraisal theory, the hoax phenomenon will be analysed related to the system of language that explains how language speakers express themselves, their relationship with the interlocutor or listener in their own topic of conversation. Since the appraisal perspective in hoax news focuses on the relationship between textual choice and social context, it is a powerful tool to enable readers to detect fake news in today's social media through the theories raised in this study.

The topic of hoax news that is comprehensively analysed in this scientific paper is related to the COVID-19 pandemic conspiracy. One of the hoaxes related to COVID-19 is the news that the government is taking advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic. This example has a bad impact because it influences people to distrust the government and becomes an opportunity for irresponsible people to take advantage of the situation. Through this explanation, apart from being able to reveal evaluative linguistic features, the analysis of hoax news in scientific papers through SFL and appraisal approaches can also be used to see whether the news is accurate or not. This scientific paper is expected to be able to make a positive contribution regarding the identification of evaluative linguistic features in hoax news so as to increase public understanding regarding this matter.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several previous studies related to the use of appraisal analysis in the context of mass media have provided a comprehensive description of how evaluative language features construct meaning. The focus of these studies is diverse, ranging from detection of

covert evaluations (Coffin & O'Halloran 2006), mass media (Bangga & Lukmana 2019) and imagined community (Adendorff & Smith 2014), social media (Ross & Caldwell 2020), and fake news or hoaxes (Kirner-Ludwig 2020; Zhou 2020). In general, these studies reveal the role of evaluative linguistic features related to evaluation construction in discourses disseminated through the media.

2.1 Previous Research

Pascual, M, and Unger, L (2010) have also researched appraisal in the research genre, which analyzed the Argentine grant proposal researcher. They investigate how proposal writers in disciplines of chemistry grant and physics position themselves concerning other researchers and theorists in the main mandatory stage of this genre, namely Benefits and Importance Claiming. Proposals are analyzed using the Appraisal framework proposed by Martin (2000) and Martin and White (2005), focusing on systems attachment. Their research shows that the proposal is very heteroglossic and that multiple engagement resources are used. Those examples are most expansive, indicating that the author tends to invite rather than challenge their peers' views. This can be interpreted as trying to address a potentially varied audience. These results can help writers know the interpersonal resources they might use to position themselves and align their audience when writing their grant proposals.

Regarding covert evaluations, Coffin and O'Halloran (2006) provide a very important description regarding the detection of evaluations that tend to be implicit in the mass media. Through diachronic analysis, covert evaluation can be detected through the

use of terms that literally have no evaluative meaning. However, when related to the context of their use, these terms clearly have an evaluative content. The concept of covert evaluation is considered important to be taken and developed in this study because of the tendency that hoax news also takes advantage of this feature, as implicitly explained in the research conducted by Kirner-Ludwig (2020).

Research using appraisal theory has also revealed aspects of the imagined community between the author, the information shared, and the reader. Bangga and Lukmana (2019) offers an analysis of evaluative linguistic features to reveal the media's negative response to NAPLAN. Through appraisal studies on various examples of media texts, readers are directed to relate to the negative aspects caused by NAPLAN, such as fear, anxiety, and tension. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Adedorff and Smith (2014) that evaluative language features can inspire readers so that they have an imaginary attachment as a community, or imagined community. The imagined community aspect seems relevant to one of the informative purposes of hoax news, which is to direct the reader to affiliate with invalid information (Zhou 2020) so that this aspect can be used to base the analysis in this study.

2.2 Appraisal in SFL Theory

Appraisal is categorized into discourse semantics in language strata, in which it is included in the more developed analysis of interpersonal metafunction (Martin & Rose, 2008). In Systemic Functional Linguistics, language strata is divided into three. First is phonology, second is lexicogrammar, and the third is discourse semantics (Martin & White,

2008). In every level, language has three metafunction namely ideational (to decode the meaning of experience and action), interpersonal (to explain the attitude of speaker or writer) and textual (to elucidate how messages are structured) metafunction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In this scientific paper, appraisal is used to reveal the attitude of the author of both news towards particular topic, and in this case the topic is about meth drugs. In Appraisal, there are three aspects to investigate: attitude, engagement and graduation (Martin & White, 2005). Moreover, in this paper, attitude aspects are further investigated because in this aspect, author's point of view can be evaluated. This aspect consists of three subdivisions: 1) affect, which function to evaluate the feelings; 2) judgment, which has function to evaluate someone's behavior; and 3) appreciation, which functions to evaluate things and natural phenomena (Martin & White, 2005).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in writing this paper is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, especially discourse analysis inspired by SFL theory (Martin 2019). It is called qualitative because the data collected is in the form of sentences, phrases, clauses, words, and they are classified into their categories to get a conclusion. In this scientific paper, the researcher uses a descriptive method as guidance for conducting research. It was based on the following steps, such as collecting, compiling, analysing and interpreting data included in the descriptive form. It is also illustrative because this study is intended to describe articles based on a rating system offered by Martin and White (2005).

This qualitative descriptive research

method was carried out in two stages. First, the text is read carefully to get a comprehensive understanding. Second, the texts were analysed for assessment tools using the appraisal system framework offered by Martin and White (2005). The text is first approached from a general point of view in that the text is treated as a whole, then approached from one more specific clause after another, and finally to the smallest unit-word of the assessment device in the written text.

3.1 Data and Source of Data

This scientific paper's main object of analysis is online hoax news and added accurate information. The news was analysed using the SFL approach and appraisal theory (e.g. (Martin, J. R., & Rose 2008, Martin & White 2005, Martin 2019). The primary data in this scientific paper is in the form of online hoax news which will be accessed from "Huzlers" specifically, the news is analysed in-depth and related to the COVID-19 pandemic conspiracy. The researcher also added accurate news data from an online news site whose credibility was recognized in the United States, namely NBC News, where this news data was used to compare the evaluative features of the influence of hoax news. In order to support the interpretation of the results of primary data analysis, secondary data is used in this paper. Secondary data obtained include books, journals, theses, websites, and scientific articles for additional references in analyzing and interpreting the results of primary data analysis in this scientific paper. The collection of additional reference data aims to obtain data that is appropriate or suitable for the purpose of this study. In data analysis, the steps include a list and description of the results of the assessment system

analysis contained in each article, where attitude is to describe the feelings or emotional expressions of the author.

3.2 Methods of Collecting Data

These data collection activities are typically processed in a local setting continuously. The data are usually not directly accessible for analysis. Still, it requires some processing, such as finding the data material to be analyzed, making analysis tables, categorizing according to the kind of analysis, and notes in each analysis process and concluding the results of the research. In data collection, the observation method and anecdotal note-taking technique suggested above were carried out by performing the following steps:

- a. Read articles on online news sites that focus on fake news in the United States, which had the most visitors among other information during the COVID-19 pandemic. Then add accurate news to compare fake news, which will be analyzed using appraisal, especially the type of attitude and engagement.
- b. Intensive reading is done to identify (by highlighting) fake news (clauses) contained in online news sites.
- c. Retype and sort the data collected in tabulations.

3.3 Methods of Analysing Data

The analytical method used in this study is the Content Analysis method by Martin and White (2005). The steps taken in analysing the research are as follows:

- a. Classify the sorted data into each division: attitudes, with derivatives of affect, judgment, and appreciation. Grouping appraising items according to the subsections of each group, starting from affection, judgment, and

- appreciation. Analyse data in each division and subdivision.
- b. Categorize negative and positive polarity on each appraising items found in the data
 - c. Analyse all data using the frequency table. The frequency table is only to support the description of the analysis results in this study.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

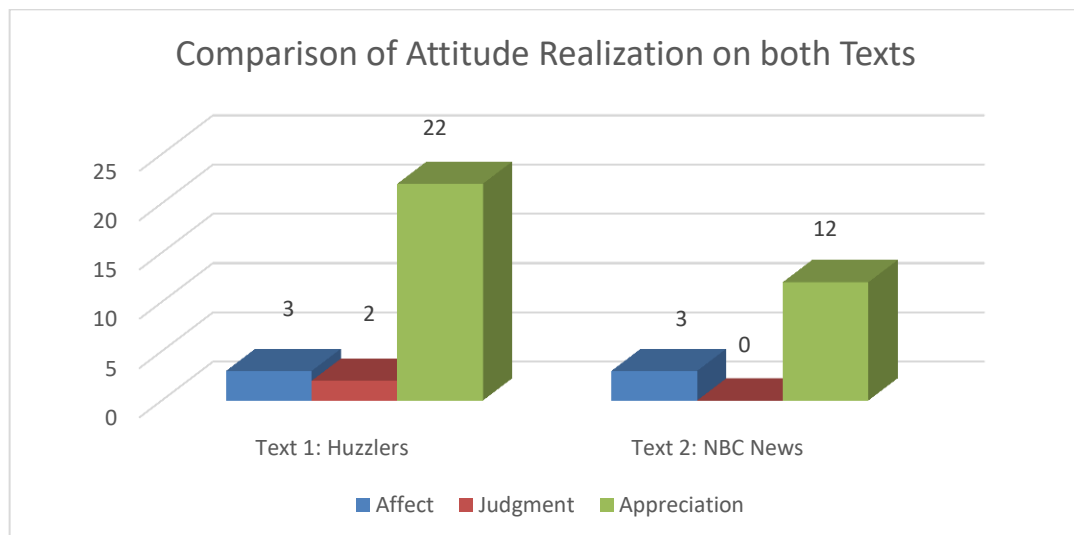
This section illustrates the data's findings referring to this study's research questions. The data was analyzed using an appraisal analysis framework to see the expression of feelings explained by Martin and White (2005). The focus of the data is on the attitude subsystem

with affect, judgment, and appreciation sub-divisions. The attitude subsystem is "concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgments of behaviour and evaluation of things" (Martin and White, 2005, p.35).

4.1 The Attitude subsystem in Huzzlers and NBC news

The attitude elements found in the data are appraising items. The appraising items contain words, phrases, and clauses seen in the news. For ease of analysis, the data is sorted based on the phrases and clauses, so it is easy to find the appraising items. The table below contains the type of Attitude sub-divisions and the amount of the appraising items found in the data.

Graphic 1. Sub-types of Attitude elements found in Huzzlers entitled "Scientist Admit "Crystal Meth Has Many Health Benefits" Cloud Help Prevent Flu And COVID-19" and NBC News entitled "Meth May Fight Flu Virus, Study Suggests."



From the graphic 1 above, it is shown that appreciation dominates both news text, fake and real one. However, in fake news, the number of positive appreciation related to the meth drugs are seemingly higher than the real news. Moreover, in fake news which is taken as a sample, the judgment is also found. Further discussion will be elaborated as follows.

4.2 Affect (Inclination, Security, Satisfaction)

The data in table 2 shows the details of the result analysis text of affect. In-text 1, the data show 1 positive inclination and no negative inclination. Then, there is only one positive happiness. Besides, there is no security items of affects in both text. For satisfaction, there is only 1 positive satisfaction. In-text 2, there are 2 for positive inclination and 1 negative inclination. While, there is no appraising items on happiness, security, and satisfaction.

Table 2. The realization of affect in both texts (Huzzlers news is identified with number 1 as the first digit, and NBC news with number 2 as the first digit. This table is adapted from Martin and White, (2005))

Data	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Appraised
107	can expect	news writer A	+des	people
212	wanted to investigate	news writer B	+des	Scientists
217	would recommend	news writer B	-des	No doctor
218	strongly encourage	news writer B	+des	scientists
106	should be enjoyed	news writer A	+Sat	Dr. Gould
108	favorite drug	news writer A	+hap	a college student

Notes: des (desire), sat (satisfaction), hap (happiness)

News writer A is news writer from Huzzlers & News writer B is from NBC news

4.2.1 Inclination

The following are several data containing the inclination (desire) element. Inclination deals with hoping or wishing for something in the future. Martin and White (2005) have categorized the reaction of inclination called “desire.”

In data 107, it is categorized as a positive affect of "inclination." The datum is categorized as positive polarity

because the clause “they can expect” shows the desired feeling of the author about the context. In data 212, it is categorized as having a positive "inclination" affect because the sentence "The team wanted to investigate" expresses feelings of desire. In data 217, it is categorized as a negative affect of "inclination". This subdivision of inclination is categorized as negative polarity because “No doctor would recommend” the sentence expresses feelings of desire that can be seen from the "recommendation" statement. In-text 2, the sentence in datum (18) is categorized as a positive affect of "inclination". “This finding strongly encourages future work to investigate whether other compounds” is categorized into a positive polarity "inclination" because the sentence shows the expression from the feeling of desire that can be seen in the word "encourage."

4.2.2 Satisfaction

Satisfaction is an emotion that you usually feel after fulfilling a particular want or need. Here are some data which contains elements of satisfaction. The satisfaction category is interest and admiration (Martin and White, 2005).

In data no 106, it is categorized into positive from "satisfaction". It shows a sense of purpose in the activities that people engage in. This clause explains a sense of purpose in the activities people do. It is explained that the author shows evidence of one of the figures in influencing the reader with evidence that an expert has long enjoyed the results of methamphetamine, which is a health recommendation.

4.2.3 Happiness

Happiness is the feeling of being happy or sad and the possibility of liking or disliking phenomena, such as love, cheerful, hate, and sad (Martin and

White, 2005). In data 108, it is categorized into positive "Happiness" affect because it shows appreciation and happiness, showing the student's affect toward crystal meth's "favourite".

4.3 Judgement (Normality, Capacity, Tenacity, Veracity, and Propriety)

Judgement is appraisal category which reveal how people's attitude towards other's behaviour or character. In this category, people and their behaviour and character are the items which are appraised (Martin and White, 2005). The data in table 3 shows the details of the result analysis text of judgment. In-text 1, the data shows there is 1 positive capacity. The last, there is 1 negative veracity. While in text 2, there is no judgment contained in the text

Table 3. The realization of affect in both texts (Huzzlers in number with 1 as the first digit, and NBC news with number 2 as the first digit. This table is adapted from Martin and White, (2005))

Data	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Judgment	Appraised
106	will simply forget about having to eat	news writer A	+cap	meth users
101	have been wrong	news writer A	-ver	scientists

**Notes: cap (Capacity), ver (Veracity)
 News writer A is news writer from Huzzlers &
 News writer B is from NBC news**

4.3.1 Capacity

Capacity is a judgment about how capable a person is as typical words classified in this area are accomplished, unaccomplished, successful and unsuccessful (Martin, 2005). In data 106, it is categorized into a positive

judgment "capacity" because people who uses crystal meth will succeed to control their appetite so that it can help them to lose weight.

4.3.2 Veracity

Veracity is an assessment of how honest a person is, such as truthful, honest, dishonest, lying and etc. (Martin, 2005). In data 101, it is included into a negative "veracity" of judgment because of verbal evaluation and behaviour; as a source for revealing norms, the sentence shows how news writer appraised the scientists who have been wrong related to meth drugs.

4.4 APPRECIATION (Reaction, Composition and Valuation)

For appreciation, the data shows the details of the result analysis text of appreciation. In-text 1, the data shows 7 positive reactions and no negative reactions. Then, there are 4 positive compositions and 1 negative composition. The last, 9 positive valuations and 1 negative valuation in the text. While in text 2 there are 5 positive reactions and 2 negative reactions. Next, there are 2 positive compositions and no negative compositions. The last, there are only 3 positive valuations components.

Table 3. The realization of appreciation in both texts (Huzzlers in number with 1 as the first digit, and NBC news with number 2 as the first digit. This table is adapted from Martin and White, (2005))

Data	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Appreciation	Appraised
102	increases concentration	news writer A	+reac	the use of meth drug
103	improve brain function	news writer A	+reac	the use of meth drug
106	help your	news writer A	+reac	the use of meth drug

	immune system			
209	kills brain cells	news writer B	-reac	meth drug
211	more susceptible to HIV	news writer B	-reac	the result of using meth drug
217	find other safer compounds that have same effect	news writer B	-reac	meth drug
104	contains zero saturated fats	news writer A	+comp	meth drugs
106	part of a healthy diets	news writer A	+comp	meth drugs
210	flu-fighting properties	news writer B	+comp	meth drugs
214	much lower concentration of virus	news writer B	+comp	meth-treated cells
101	amazingly beneficial	news writer A	+val	meth drugs
104	perfect for people who are on low carb diet	news writer A	+val	meth drugs
210	the body-wrecking	news writer B	-val	meth drugs
215	in dose-dependent manner	news writer B	+val	the use of meth drugs

**Notes: reac (Reaction), comp (Composition), and val (Valuation)
 News writer A is news writer from Huzzlers &
 News writer B is from NBC news**

4.4.1 Reaction

Reaction is an appraisal of Appreciation about the relationship with affection. It is divided into system impact (whether the phenomenon interests us) and quality (whether the author favors phenomena) (Martin and White, 2005). Typical words belonging to the region, the effect is charming, captivating, enchanting, etc. Specific quality expressions are: okay, good, beautiful, good, etc.

In data 102 by using clause "It increases concentration and drive" is included in the positive "Reaction" in appreciation because in this sentence "it" is the subject where it refers to crystal meth. This assessment is the impact of crystal meth itself, so it is categorized as a reaction. Similar assessment from Huzzlers news writer was also found in data 103 and 106, in which from the Huzzlers news writer point of view the use of meth drugs can improve brain function and help immune system.

However, the NBC news writer saw it differently. The data 209 shows that the use of meth drugs can kill brain function and also other negative effects which is categorized into negative reaction. Those negative impacts to users' body are that they users may easily be infected by HIV virus and also it is not safe to users body so that scientists are now investigating the alternative compounds which are safer to people.

4.4.2 Composition

Composition is a subdivision of appreciation that deals with the view of order. Then it is divided into two systems: balance (is the phenomenon orderly, has a sense of balance and the connectedness in it) and complexity (whether the phenomenon is easy or difficult to understand). Typical words

for balance are: symmetrical, proportional, unified, logical, etc. Specific terms for complexity are simple, straightforward, clear, complex, range, etc.

In data 104, the nominal group "zero saturated fats" is included into the positive appreciation of "composition" because it shows the evaluation of the value of crystal meth, the word "contains" describes the entity that contains zero saturated fat in it. Moreover, the data 106 also shows positive appreciation [+composition] because the Hizzlers writer includes meth drugs as the part of healthy diets.

In data 210 and 214, NBC news writer stated that meth drugs may have 'flu-fighting properties' and 'much lower concentration of the virus' which can categorized into [+composition] because in this context, the writer shows the result of research conducted by scientists regarding to meth drugs. Although, in the next discussion, the writer also shows the negative impact of using meth so that it is categorized into unsafe compound.

4.4.3 Valuation

Valuation is a subdivision of appreciation which discusses related to the considered opinion. An example of valuation is the typical words belonging to these areas: penetrating, profound, priceless, precious, etc. In data 101, the adjective group "amazingly beneficial" is included into the positive assessment of "valuation" in appreciation because the expression indicates an evaluation that refers to meth drugs. Positive evaluation was also found in data 104, which is shown by the use of adjective 'perfect' and followed by prepositional group 'for people who are on low carb diet'. This positive evaluation is the Huzzlers writer attitude towards meth drugs.

However, in data 210, the nominal

group 'body-wrecking drug' is categorized into negative valuation because the writer used the adjective 'wrecking' in nominal group to show the negative impact of this drug to the body. The positive valuation in data 215 has the same purpose as the previous discussion in composition. The positive evaluation shows how this drug has positive impact in the research though it should be in a strict dose, which means that it cannot be used carelessly.

4.4.4 The Realization of Attitude in Huzzlers and NBC news

As hoax news in text 1 or Huzzlers, the appraising system which is mainly found in appreciation is valuation. It is because the author of text 1 tends to evaluate the value of methamphetamine in everyday use. In "valuation", the polarity tends to be positive rather than negative. The author assesses Meth drugs using words categorized as a positive polarity such as powerful drugs, amazingly beneficial, perfect for people who are in low carb diet and so on. Each sentence contains a positive polarity to attract the reader's attention to the benefits of meth itself and also explains the name of the scientist to add to the essence of the story.

In real news text 2 or NBC, the author tends to evaluate something in the news using words that contain negative polarity in the valuation assessment. This aims to explain the negative impact of using meth as described by the author of NBC news. However, in text 2, there are still some positive polarities where the author mentions several assessments of the evidence in research that can be categorized as positive valuations.

The results of this analysis are classified according to the attitude subsystem, then grouped into each subdivision and produced 18 data for the attitude subsystem. As a result, a

positive attitude assessment is more dominant than a negative attitude assessment. In this report, Huzlers, an online news site, informed that Huzlers spread hoax news about the opinions of scientists during the pandemic.

In Huzlers news, the author does not balance news exposure with the impact on meth use which tends to state "meth for diet." The Huzlers website is more prevalent in giving an opposing view to the reader not to take responsibility for the credibility of his writing in the news, which the community has consumed by as many as one hundred and forty-one thousand viewers. On the other hand, the author from the NBC News source confirmed the widely spread information in the community with some evidence of research tests carried out and also described the effects of meth by presenting opinions about the benefits of meth as well as evidence from the study.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on this analysis, the researcher can describe several conclusions as follows: There are 42 appraising items in the news Huzlers website entitled "Scientist Admit "Crystal Meth Has Many Health Benefits" Cloud Help Prevent Flu And COVID-19" and on the NBC News entitled "Meth May Fight Flu Virus, Study Suggests." In both news, the author uses Martin's Appraisal system and White's theory. The researcher found 18 numbers of datums that can be used as data appraising items, while the number of subsystems of attitude is as follows:

The number of Affects is six consisting of (1) satisfaction, (4) inclination, (1) happiness; the number of judgments is two consisting of (1) propriety, (1) veracity; and the number of appreciation is thirty four which consists of (14) reaction, (7)

composition, (13) valuation. The results above show the dominance of the positive attitude assessment is more dominant than the negative attitude assessment. Huzlers, an online news site, spreads fake news about scientists' opinions during the pandemic. The author repeats a lot of words that attract readers about the use of meth, which can be used as a good routine in daily basis.

Author gives readers the opposite view of not being responsible for the credibility of their writings in the news, which has been consumed by the public as many as one hundred and forty-one thousand viewers. However, each word choice is arranged in such a way that it looks very accurate by bringing the name of a scientist as an inducement in the news. The author also provides false evidence from trials without looking at research or case studies that have researched about consuming meth on the body continuously.

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