

## REGISTER IN DISCUSSION GENRE ON ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT THROUGH AFFECT EVALUATION

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### Abstract

**Purpose of the study:** This data exploration is to seek the level and also the sort of unhappiness expression as a part of effect used in the news texts as a register included in discussion genre taken from 2 news texts of New York Times, 2 news texts of BBC, 1 news text of The Guardian, 1 news text of Bloomberg, 1 news text of USA Today and 1 news text of Fox News.

**Methodology:** The data is explored with the appraisal theory by using domain and component analysis. The effect measured is focused on unhappiness: misery and unhappiness: antipathy. The data source used here are international news which the text is written with discussion genre.

**Main Findings:** The findings report that the unhappiness: antipathy is much more found (43 data) than the unhappiness: misery (34 data). The data found are: 8 data of unhappiness: antipathy and 27 data of unhappiness: misery in New York Times 1; 5 data of unhappiness: antipathy and 2 unhappiness: misery in BBC 2; 2 data of unhappiness: antipathy and 2 data of unhappiness: misery in The Guardian; 6 data of unhappiness: antipathy in Bloomberg; 8 data of unhappiness: antipathy and 3 data of unhappiness: misery in BBC 1; 10 data of unhappiness: antipathy in USA Today; 2 data of unhappiness: antipathy in Fox News; 2 data of unhappiness: antipathy in New York Times 2.

**Applications of this study:** This data exploration is a benefit in the linguistic study to find the implicit meaning taken from the news texts.

**Novelty/Originality of this study:** The novelty of this exploration is investigating unhappiness value in texts with the genre of discussion which can construct a new theory of genre.

**Keywords:** *Affect, Unhappiness in Misery, Unhappiness in Antipathy, Discussion Genre, Register, Israel and Palestine Conflict.*

### INTRODUCTION

The topic is related to the global issue about the conflict between Israel and Palestine which has happened for years. The research combines the critical discourse point and the linguistics in appraisal theory. The research observes and analyzes each lexis which shows unhappiness. The unhappiness lexis is assumed to express the negative and positive sides of the participants that are essential to investigate. This data exploration about the level and the sorts of unhappiness expression is essential to be conducted because it can also give a contribution in the field of linguistic study especially with the theory related to genre, register, and appraisal theory. The exploration of the genre, as well as the appraisal theory, can lead to the specific register used in the news texts. The register exploration gives the way of thinking about the context with the genre (Martin & Rose, 2007). In this case, the context meant is about the condition of mental or effect felt by the participants to decide the mental condition of all the participants and find the implicit meaning inside the news texts.

The news texts explored are news related to global information about the conflict between Israel and Palestine. The context of the study is the implementation of the appraisal theory on the news texts with the information got from international news which is in the rank of world press, such as CNN, New York Times, Huffington Post, The Guardian, Fox News, BBC, Times of India, USA Today, and Bloomberg. The objective of the data exploration is to find the forms of expression in unhappiness and the level based on the frequency of using the expression in the news texts refers to the theory introduced by (Martin & Rose, 2007). The theoretical significance of the data exploration is that it can give the contribution to find out the reason implicitly written to express the condition of the participants' feeling involved in the news texts and as well as the frequency in a linguistic perception. The research hypothesis is the existence of the character reflection in linguistic terms in unhappiness value which leads to the refusal of Israel's violence to Palestinians.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The dimension and the principle of the language have five domains to be explained in (Halliday, 1994). The first domain is called the syntax structure. The syntax structure is also named constituents. The syntax structure analyzes the stressing, the syllable, the written text-domain, the oral text-domain, the grammar domain. The second domain is called a system. The system is the abstract representation of the language meaning seen from the polarity (positive and negative form and its meaning). The system is usually illustrated in the grammar system in an interpersonal metafunction called

the MOOD system. The third domain is stratification. The content of stratification is divided into two kinds, namely: lexical grammar and semantics which have a relation with the implicit meaning and interpersonal meaning. The fourth domain is called a register. The thinking concept of the register is observing language as a system and as a text. The fifth domain is named meta-function. The meta-function is used to explain the basic function of language-related to the understanding based on experience and social relationships.

The register exploration gives the way of thinking about the context with the genre. The register is different from the genre. The register is ruled in the field, tenor, and mode while the genre is not. The register has a task to realize the genre (Martin & Rose, 2007). The relation of interaction between text and system looks like a climate and a season. The text consists of a system (potential meaning), register (sub potential meaning in register), text type (texts realize the system), text (the actual meaning represented in the form of example), reading (subjectivity of readers). The reading type to analyze the linguistic data in this data exploration included in the resistant reading (Martin & Rose, 2007).

The appraisal theory is a kind of interpersonal meaning in negotiating the social relation by giving the assessment in a human's character and the feeling (Martin & Rose, 2007; Thompson, 2014). The theory has the same line of basic thinking with other linguistic experts such as Fairclough in seeing the proposition and proposal meaning explained in (Locke, 2004; Wodak, 2001) in grammatical reference to give an argument in pragmatic approach and Van Dijk in using pragmatics (Meyer, 2001). The strength of the appraisal theory is that it is placed on the semantic discourse with three reasons (Martin & White, 2005). The first reason is the realization of the attitude can be seen clearly when it is amplified, the second reason is the attitude can be realized in the lexical grammar in the form of adjective, verb, and adverb, the third reason is that there is the grammatical metaphor to see the meaning.

The critical discourse context also becomes the consideration in choosing the news texts. (Meyer, 2001) states that the linguistic category is always involved to analyze the critical discourse. The linguistic means used here is grammar. The grammar can make sure that the sentence expresses the explicit or implicit meaning which is called goal-oriented action (Leeuwen, 2008). The linguistics has an essential role in text analysis especially in the uncommon problem in the society focused on the language aspects (Wodak, 2001). Theory and social life can be interpreted through the grammatical linguistics because it has some orientations (Halliday & Martin, 2005), such as the grammar can become the meaning source, the grammar is the realization of discourse, the grammar relates the texts and the social practices, the grammar can help to interpret the reality through the mind and the feeling, the grammar needs the ability in description.

Language becomes a human's social phenomenal means. The language keeps on developing and the meaning can be changed when they are used in showing social purpose (Bloor & Bloor, 2004). The knowledge influences the result of the linguistic interpretation in understanding the social contexts (Van Dijk, 2005; Weiss & Wodak, 2003; Ward, 2004). The context can be well understood when the information is shared to the other people who have involved in the experience communicated called 'the personal knowledge', the information given is based on the previous experience and relevant for the receiver of the information called 'interpersonal knowledge', the information given is for certain group called 'group knowledge', the information is got from the educational training named 'institutional knowledge', the information is got from national area in smaller area such as information got from school and national press for its own benefit named 'national knowledge', the information given in general relates with the basic of language, religion, history, and culture named 'cultural knowledge'.

The discourse is assumed to have consistency and can describe the participants when it has the consistent frequency and time in implementation of the linguistic means, it also has the specific forms in certain interactions, and has objective reality as normal behavior in interactional context (Hasan, 2004). The critical discourse and grammatical analysis had the same focus (Young, Lynne & Harrison, 2004). Both of them are used in giving a perspective of social construction through the language used, they are used to see the discursive event which influences the context, and they also have the same stress on the meaning aspect seen from the culture and history aspect. It is also important to see the difference between the discourse and the text. The discourse is the texts which are delivered in the form of written and unwritten or oral way. The text itself is the realization of abstract forms of knowledge (Weiss & Wodak, 2003). The exploration also fills the gap because the relation of the genre, register, and effect in unhappiness expression has not been explored in detail in the previous studies. The studies related with the gap of locus can be seen from the data source chosen in news such as in (Ong'onda, 2016) with newspaper headline; (Bonyadi, 2011), (Ardianto, 2012), (Mahmood, 2014), (Ar, 2015), (Tampubolon, 2017) with news canopy. The gap of the focus seen in the appraisal perspective can be got from the focus of the evaluative linguistic observed such as (Dong, 2006) in appraisal in blog, (Pascual, M., & Unger, 2010) in appraisal in writing grant proposal, (Isaac, 2012) in appraisal in delivering arguments, (Hadidi & Parvin, 2015) in appraisal in novel, (Wei, Wherrity, & Zhang, 2015) in appraisal in articles, (Haristyanti, 2015) in appraisal in speech, (Drasovean & Tagg, 2015) in appraisal in web. The purpose of the study is to examine the appraisal used in the news text related to the critical discourse and linguistics field which has not been done by the previous research. The importance of this study is to influence the readers to reject the critical issue of Israel's violence and settlement by using the power of linguistics.

## METHOD

The data is explored with the appraisal theory by using domain and component analysis. The effect measured is focused

on unhappiness: misery and unhappiness: antipathy. The data source used here are international news which the text is written with discussion genre, namely: 2 texts of New York Times which were published on May 16, 2018 (35 linguistic data) and on May 22, 2018 (2 linguistic data) about the child of Gaza killed and about the demand of help from ICC (International Criminal Court) to open investigation to Israel; 2 texts of BBC which were published on May 14, 2018 (11 data) and published on July 20, 2018 (7 data) about Gaza clashes; 1 text of The Guardian which was published on May 22, 2018 (4 data) about the Palestine's referral of Israeli war crimes to ICC, Bloomberg which was published on September 28, 2018 (6 data) about the reaction of President of Palestine to U.S., USA Today which was published on September 10, 2018 (10 data) about Trump's sanction to ICC; Fox News which was published on August 28, 2018 (2 data) about the different story told by Israelis and Palestinians' side.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The data exploration of New York Times 1

**Table 1:** New York Times 1

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	-	-
Argument against 1	Point of argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
Argument for 1	Point of argument	1 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
	Elaboration	5 unhappiness: misery; 2 unhappiness: antipathy	Palestinians
Argument for 2	Point of argument	3 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
	Elaboration	8 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
Argument for 3	Point of argument	1 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
	Elaboration	2 unhappiness: misery; 2 unhappiness antipathy	Palestinians
Argument against 2	Point of argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 3	Point of argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 4	Point of argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 5	Point of argument	-	-
	Elaboration	2 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
Recommendation	Conclusion	4 unhappiness: misery; 4 unhappiness: antipathy	Palestinians

The data above describes that the text completely shows unhappiness in Palestinians' side. There are 27 data or 77.14% data of unhappiness: misery and 8 data or 22.86% data of unhappiness: antipathy. The data can be interpreted that New York Times 1 implicitly tells that Palestinians live under Israel's pressure in the form of misery because there are many Palestinians victims and the main focus of the news is the information of the death of eighth-month baby, unworthy life in Palestine, antipathy behavior of Palestinians to Israel.

### The data exploration of New York Times 2

**Table 2:** New York Times 2

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	1	The U.S.
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1	The U.S.

The table above shows that there are only 2 data or 100 % data with unhappiness: antipathy. The data gives information that Israel rejects the investigation planned by ICC and says that the proof given by the government of Palestine is not valid for the cause of the death at least 60 Palestinians. The U.S. expresses the antipathy to the ICC and Palestine. The data in New York Times 1 and in New York Times 2 do not show the consistency in using the type of effect in expressing the unhappiness.

## The data exploration of BBC 1

**Table 3: BBC 1**

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	-	-
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 2	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Palestinians
Argument for 3	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 4	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel
Argument against 3	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israeli and Palestinians
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 4	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
Argument against 5	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	3 unhappiness: misery	Palestinians
Argument for 5	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 6	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein
Argument for 6	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 7	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Mahmoud Abbas (Palestine)
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Arab League chief Ahmed Abul Gheit
Argument for 7	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Recommendation	Conclusion	-	-

The data of BBC 1 shows that there are 3 data of unhappiness: misery and 8 data unhappiness: antipathy. From 3 data of unhappiness: misery, all of them refer to the Palestinians' side who feel deep sadness inside to memorize the 'Nakba/Catastrophe' day, the mass burial of Palestinians on Monday, and the plan of bigger protest on Monday. Unhappiness: antipathy comes from some sides, such as 3 data from Palestinians' side who hate Israeli troops and throw stones to them and also Abbas who condemns the opening of U.S. embassy in Jerusalem and takes side to Israel, 2 data of unhappiness: antipathy from Israel that state the Palestinians want to break its border so that they must kill and hurt them, 1 data of unhappiness: antipathy from the two sides between Israeli police and the Palestinians, 1 data of unhappiness: antipathy from UN Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein and also 1 data of unhappiness: antipathy from Arab League Ahmed Abul Gheit who also condemns Israel. The data supports the consistency of Israel's pressure.

## The data exploration of BBC 2

**Table 4: BBC 2**

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	1 unhappiness: misery	Israel
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-

Argument for 1	Elaboration	-	-
	Point of Argument	-	-
Argument against 2	Elaboration	-	-
	Point of Argument	-	-
Argument for 2	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Human rights group
	Point of Argument	-	-
Argument for 3	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: misery 1 unhappiness: antipathy	UN Israel
	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel
Recommendation	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel
	Conclusion	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel

The data of BBC 2 consists of 7 data of unhappiness in the form of 2 kinds of unhappiness: misery from 1 data in Israel's side and 1 data from United Nations, while for unhappiness: antipathy, there are 5 data which 1 data comes from Human Rights Group and 4 data come from Israel. It has been explained in the news text that Israel shows unhappiness: misery, after it's one soldier is, 'has killed in the conflict and United Nations feels the unhappiness: misery because the conflict between Israel and Palestine keeps continuing. The unhappiness: antipathy is showed by the Human Rights Group to Israel because Israel is considered to use excessive military power while Israel shows the unhappiness: antipathy to Palestinians and Hamas because they are considered as a threat.

#### The data exploration of the Guardian

**Table 5:** The Guardian

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	2 unhappiness: misery	Palestinian
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	2 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Recommendation	Conclusion	-	-

The table above shows that there are 4 data of unhappiness which are divided into 2 kinds of unhappiness: misery from the Palestinians who still feel the pressure in their protest and 2 kinds of unhappiness: antipathy showed by Israel to Palestine for involving ICC. It can be interpreted that the Guardian also shows that Palestinians are pressed down by Israel and Israel keeps showing its antipathy to Palestine and ICC.

#### The data exploration of the Bloomberg

**Table 6:** The Bloomberg

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Palestine
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Recommendation	Conclusion	5 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel

The table above describes that all of the data show unhappiness: antipathy. 1 data of unhappiness: antipathy is showed by Abbas as the official government in Palestine to the U.S. and Israel and there are 5 data of unhappiness: antipathy showed by Netanyahu in responding to the Abbas' speech. The data can be interpreted that there is antipathy between Israeli official government and Palestinian official government.

#### The data exploration of USA Today

**Table 7:** USA Today

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	2 unhappiness: antipathy	The U.S.



Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy	The U.S.
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 3	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy 1 unhappiness: antipathy	U.S Palestinian official
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy 1 unhappiness: antipathy	U.S PLO
Argument against 4	Point of Argument	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Palestine
	Elaboration	5 unhappiness: antipathy	The U.S.
Recommendation	Conclusion	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Amnesty International

In USA Today 2, there are 14 data which show unhappiness. All of the data show unhappiness: antipathy which consists of 10 data of unhappiness: antipathy from U.S. to ICC and PLO. The news text gives the information that the U.S. considers ICC is already dead and it can become a threat for the sovereignty of the U.S., the plan of the U.S. to close the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) in Washington, refuse the ICC investigation, and keep moving the embassy in Jerusalem. There is only 1 data of unhappiness: antipathy showed by Amnesty International that condemns the Embassy to move to Jerusalem. The data can be interpreted that there is clear support from the U.S. for Israel as the realization of its antipathy to Palestine by rejecting ICC, PLO although it has been condemned by Amnesty International.

#### The data exploration of Fox News

**Table 8:** Fox News

Stage	Phase	Unhappiness	Participant
Issue	Basic	-	-
	Point	-	-
Argument against 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument against 2	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	-	-
Argument for 1	Point of Argument	-	-
	Elaboration	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Israel
Recommendation	Conclusion	1 unhappiness: antipathy	Egyptian

Fox News 1 has 2 data of unhappiness: antipathy which tends to show Israel's antipathy to militant Hamas. It is shown when Al-Majdalawi is accused as a member of the militant who works for MSF so that he is killed by Israel like what has been explained by Al-Majdalawi's brother Osama. The two data show that Israel really hates Hamas. The major findings from the data analysis is that the news texts analyzed with appraisal theory (Martin & Rose, 2007) helps to decline the hegemony and shows the power of words to assist the struggle by influencing the world's opinion through linguistics which shows the big number of misery in Palestine's side and the big number of antipathy in Israel's side. This can prove that appraisal theory in systemic functional linguistics can be used to analyze the critical discourse especially through news text which has not been conducted in the previous research. The unexpected result of the analysis also shows the specific character of the online news agency by seeing the level of consistency. It can be concluded that the level or the frequency in using the effect of unhappiness is more dominated with the unhappiness: antipathy than the unhappiness: misery. The different frequencies can be seen in Table 9 below.

**Table 9:** Using Effect: Unhappiness

Name of News	Unhappiness: Antipathy		Unhappiness: Misery	
New York Times 1	8	18.60%	27	79.41%
BBC 2	5	11.63%	2	5.88%
The Guardian 1	2	4.65%	2	5.88%
Bloomberg 1	6	13.95%	0	0%
BBC 1	8	18.60%	3	8.82%
USA Today 2	10	23.26%	0	0%

<b>Fox News 1</b>	2	4.65%	0	0%
<b>New York Times 2</b>	2	4.65%	0	0%
<b>Σ</b>	43	100%	34	100%
<b>Σ</b>	<b>4:3</b>			

The table above shows that the level of using unhappiness: antipathy can be written in order. The first rank is from USA Today with 10 data or 23.26%. The data means that USA Today tends to like to show the antipathy or the anger of the participants. The second rank is from New York Times 1 and BBC 1 which have shown the same frequency in 8 data or 18.60% for each. The data means that the New York Times and BBC 1 have strong consistency in showing the antipathy to the public. The third rank is from Bloomberg with 6 data or 13.95%. The data means that Bloomberg is less than USA Today, New York Times 1, and BBC 1 in exploring the unhappiness: antipathy. The fourth rank is from BBC 2 with 5 data or 11.63%. The data shows that there is not enough consistency in presenting the unhappiness: antipathy between BBC 1 and BBC 2 and it is smaller in quantity than USA Today, New York Times 1, and Bloomberg. The last rank is from the Guardian 1, Fox News, and New York Times 2 which have only 2 data or 4.65% for each. It can be interpreted that the Guardian 1, Fox News does not like to show the unhappiness: antipathy in its news. There is not enough consistency of the frequency in using unhappiness: antipathy between New York Times 1 and New York Times 2.

The data exploration above also shows the level of using unhappiness: misery which can be also written in order. The first rank is New York Times 1 with 27 data or 79.41% of the presentation of the information about the misery felt by the victims. It can be interpreted that the New York Times also cares about the world problem and want to show it back to all people. The second rank is from BBC 1 with 3 data or 8.82% and BBC 2 with 2 data or 5.88%. The other kinds of news even do not present unhappiness: misery at all. It can be interpreted that there is too much gap in the news in delivering the unhappiness: misery.

## CONCLUSION

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the level or the frequency in using the unhappiness is more dominated with the unhappiness: antipathy than the unhappiness: misery. The main point of the findings can prove that the appraisal theory in systemic functional linguistics can show the bad feeling of the participants seen from the feeling of antipathy and misery. The right side which loses power in Palestine shown in New York Times 1. The left side which gains power is Israel shown in New York Times 2, BBC 1, BBC 2, USA Today, and Fox News. There is two news texts which tends to show the same level of gaining power such as in Guardian and Bloomberg. The news tends to show Israel has too much more power than Palestine and it leaves the question in Fox News and BBC 2 which gives information that Hamas is a threat to Israel. It can be dug out deeply, for example in the clause: The past week had seen efforts to try to keep the situation under control, but Israel's Defense Minister Avigdor Lieberman warned on Friday of a "much tougher" response against Hamas if continued to fire rockets from the Gaza Strip

The novelty of this study is the specific form of discussion genre found in the register of critical discourse, namely: the unhappiness: antipathy is more consistently used to present the problem arisen in the critical discourse. It can be interpreted that the news prefers using unhappiness: antipathy to using unhappiness: misery to attract the readers to decide whether they support or they oppose the participants so that the aim of the discussion genre can be achieved.

## LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

This study has not been completed yet because it only limits the data exploration in the genre called discussion and only focuses on the effect of unhappiness. The future study can explore the other types of genre found in the news text in the context of critical discourse.

## IMPLICATION

It gives the additional information from the theory of register the novelty of this exploration is investigating unhappiness value in texts with the genre of discussion which can construct a new theory of genre.

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