



# Framed news positioning of attitude toward the Kanjuruhan tragedy: A corpus UAM tool analysis

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**Citation:** Nurlela, Sinar, T. S., Rosa, R. N., Syahputra, F. P., Shafira, F., & Putri, D. M. (2025). Framed news positioning of attitude toward the Kanjuruhan tragedy: A corpus UAM tool analysis. *Online Journal of Communication and Media Technologies*, 15(2), e202512. <https://doi.org/10.30935/ojcm/15990>

## ARTICLE INFO

Received: 16 Sep 2024

Accepted: 3 Feb 2025

## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the sentiments conveyed in international news coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy and examine how different perspectives on the catastrophe are portrayed across global news outlets. This study employed the appraisal framework to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the attitudes expressed in 10 international news articles covering the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The total data set comprised 8,605 words, within which 740 instances were identified as attitudinal sources, manifesting through words, phrases, and clauses. The analysis revealed that the most dominant type of attitude expressed was affect, accounting for 403 instances. This was followed by appreciation with 169 instances, and judgment with 166 instances. Notably, all types of attitudes were predominantly characterized by negative polarity. A significant finding is the presence of 326 negative instances of affect, which underscores the emotional tone of the coverage. Since affect relates to the emotional evaluation in the appraisal framework, the predominance of negative affect suggests that the news coverage largely evoked and reflected negative emotions associated with the tragedy. The findings demonstrate that the appraisal framework is a powerful tool for uncovering the underlying emotional and evaluative dimensions in news reporting. By highlighting the prevalent negative emotions and attitudes, the study provides insights into how the Kanjuruhan tragedy was framed in the international media, potentially influencing public perception and emotional response to the event. These insights can contribute to a deeper understanding of media representation and its impact on audience emotions and attitudes in the context of tragic events.

**Keywords:** appraisal attitude, evaluation, Kanjuruhan tragedy, UAM tool

## INTRODUCTION

The Kanjuruhan tragedy, which occurred on October 1, 2022, during a football match in Indonesia, resulted in over 130 deaths and hundreds of injuries (Junaedi et al., 2023; Utama et al., 2022). This incident garnered

widespread attention and sparked digital activism on social media platforms (Nasvian et al., 2023). The disaster was triggered by riots following a match between Arema FC and Persebaya and was exacerbated by the police's use of tear gas, a violation of FIFA regulations (Junaedi et al., 2023; Utama et al., 2022). Poor football governance, inadequate safety measures, and mismanagement also contributed to the severity of the tragedy (Junaedi et al., 2023).

Sentiment analysis of public reactions on Twitter and YouTube revealed mixed emotions, with neutral sentiments being the most predominant (Nasvian et al., 2023; Parhusip et al., 2023; Saifullah et al., 2023). The framing of the incident varied, with different media sources selecting specific angles, sources, and rhetoric to construct their narratives (Belida & Akib, 2023; Safitringati et al., 2023). Some media outlets focused on the actions of fans and police, while others emphasized the broader context and aftermath (Junior, 2023). The incident underscored the need for improved safety protocols, better infrastructure, and stricter adherence to regulations within Indonesian football (Sokoy et al., 2023; Wiyono et al., 2023). Indonesian media tended to emphasize attributing responsibility and criticizing authorities (Azqiya et al., 2023; Junior, 2023). In contrast, international media, particularly from the Middle East, portrayed the event as a deadly sports disaster, highlighting the victims and eyewitness accounts (Fauzi & Nugroho, 2023; Habibi et al., 2023; Hoar et al., 2023).

Media framing of the event varied, with Middle Eastern outlets emphasizing justice for the victims and criticizing police actions (Fauzi & Nugroho, 2023; Habibi et al., 2023). The incident raised concerns about human rights violations and highlighted the need for improved disaster preparedness at mass gathering events (Nugraha et al., 2023; Yogadhita & Agustin, 2023). Researchers have called for better regulations, enhanced stakeholder coordination, and strict adherence to international standards to prevent future tragedies (Sokoy et al., 2023; Yogadhita & Agustin, 2023). International media, particularly from the Middle East, portrayed the event as a deadly sports disaster, focusing on the victims and eyewitness accounts (Fauzi & Nugroho, 2023; Habibi et al., 2023; Hoar et al., 2023).

While recent studies have successfully applied appraisal theory and tools like UAM CorpusTool to analyze attitudes in various contexts, including media framing (Cavasso & Taboada, 2021; Hu & Tan, 2017; Syahputra & Shafiira, 2022; Zhang & Cheung, 2018), journalistic discourse (Ahmad & Talaat, 2023; Ghani et al., 2022), political speeches (Simanjuntak et al., 2024), and disaster reporting (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021; Yang, 2021); there remains a gap in exploring these frameworks in less-examined domains, such as the media coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Specifically, there is a lack of research focused on the attitudinal appraisal analysis of how global news outlets have portrayed this event, particularly regarding potential stigmatization and misinformation. Addressing this gap could provide valuable insights into the sentiments conveyed in international news coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy and the ways these perspectives are framed, thus contributing to a deeper understanding of global media narratives surrounding such disasters.

The media coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy has perpetuated misinformation about the event and those involved. This study, using attitudinal appraisal analysis with the UAM CorpusTool, aims to confirm the stigmatization present in global news reporting on the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The study has two primary objectives:

- (1) to identify the types of attitude conveyed in international news coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy and
- (2) to examine how different perspectives on the catastrophe are portrayed across global news outlets.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This present study adopted quantitative research design, utilizing UAM software to analyze meta functions, as demonstrated by Ghani et al. (2022). UAM software is a sophisticated and versatile corpus tool specifically designed for systemic functional linguistics studies. In this study, it facilitated the annotation of single or multiple corpora, containing various types of texts, either semi-automatically or manually. Besides, it provided a wide array of functions to code documents and statistically process language data, making it an invaluable resource for linguistic analysis. For more information, UAM CorpusTool can be accessed via the following link: <http://www.corpustool.com/>. Cavasso and Taboada (2021) illustrated how the appraisal framework can enhance discourse-based corpus methodologies, demonstrating that significant insights can

be derived even from small-scale corpora. Corpus linguistics, as Bennet (2010) suggests, is particularly adept at identifying specific patterns associated with lexical or grammatical features, thereby offering a deeper understanding of language use.

In this study, the data were meticulously analyzed based on both type and subtype, as well as their polarity, to effectively address the research objectives. By leveraging the capabilities of UAM software, this study provided a detailed and nuanced analysis of the linguistic patterns that emerged within the selected corpora.

## Material

A total of 10 news articles from renowned international newspapers, published between October 1 and October 14, 2022, were selected to create the corpus materials for analyzing the Kanjuruhan tragedy. These articles, collectively amounting to 8,605 words, were sourced from reputable outlets, including Al Jazeera (<https://www.aljazeera.com>), BBC News (<https://www.bbc.com>), Le Monde (<https://www.lemonde.fr>), CNA (<https://www.channelnewsasia.com>), CNN (<https://edition.cnn.com>), News24 (<https://www.news24.com>), Times of India (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>), The Washington Post (<https://www.nypost.com>), The Guardian (<http://www.theguardian.com>).

## Research Procedure

This research involved several procedures, beginning with data selection and the use of UAM CorpusTool version 6.2. The following steps were taken to import the news articles into UAM CorpusTool after launching the software:

- (1) selecting "launch new project",
- (2) naming the project and clicking the "make project" button,
- (3) choosing the newly created project,
- (4) selecting "add files to corpus" and then "paste from clipboard" under the file section,
- (5) copying the news text, ensuring that picture captions were removed, and
- (6) saving the file.

Once the data were uploaded into UAM CorpusTool 6.2, it was ready for analysis. However, it is important to note that this tool has certain limitations, particularly in the flexibility and customization of the annotation scheme. While it supports predefined annotation frameworks, adapting these to suit specific research needs can be cumbersome, often requiring significant manual adjustments. Additionally, the interface for modifying annotation schemes lacks advanced features for streamlining edits, which may result in increased time and effort for researchers working with complex or non-standardized datasets.

## Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this research adopted the interactive model analysis proposed by Miles et al. (2014). This model consisted of four steps, with the first step, data collection, already discussed in the research procedure. The second and third steps were data condensation and data display. The data condensation involved selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data. To apply the second and third steps, the researchers manually annotated the scheme for appraisal analysis according to the study's needs, following these protocols:

- (1) selecting "add new layer" under "manual annotation" in the "layer section" menu,
- (2) naming the new layer "appraisal analysis,"
- (3) selecting the "edit scheme" option within the newly generated layer after creating the layer,
- (4) annotating the text by returning to the "file" section, selecting the "attitude" button in the text file, and proceeding with annotation after editing,
- (5) annotating the data by using Martin and White's (2005) analytical approach based on attitude lexicalization, i.e., a key aspect of focusing on the data (see [Figure 1](#)),
- (6) interpreting the data, including the use of dictionaries and thesauruses to ensure accurate and nuanced analysis,

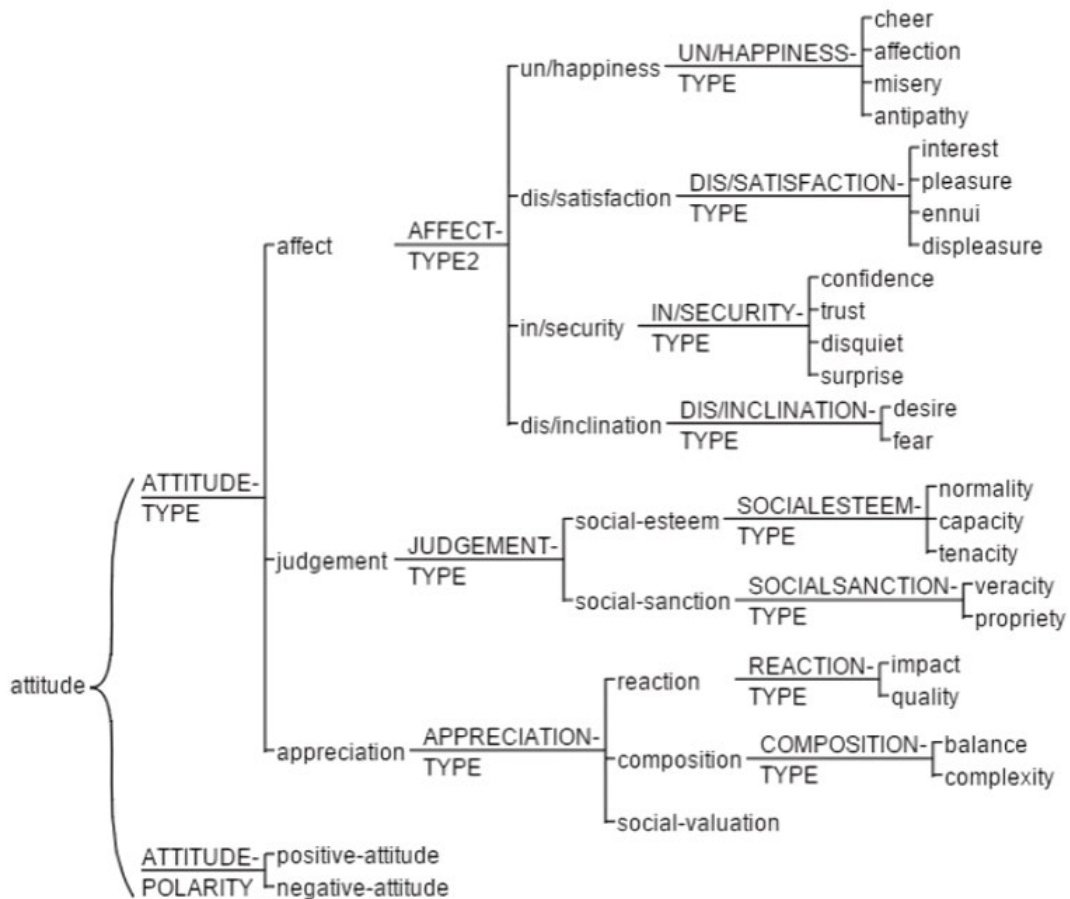


Figure 1. Formulation of scheme for the annotation (Martin & White, 2005)

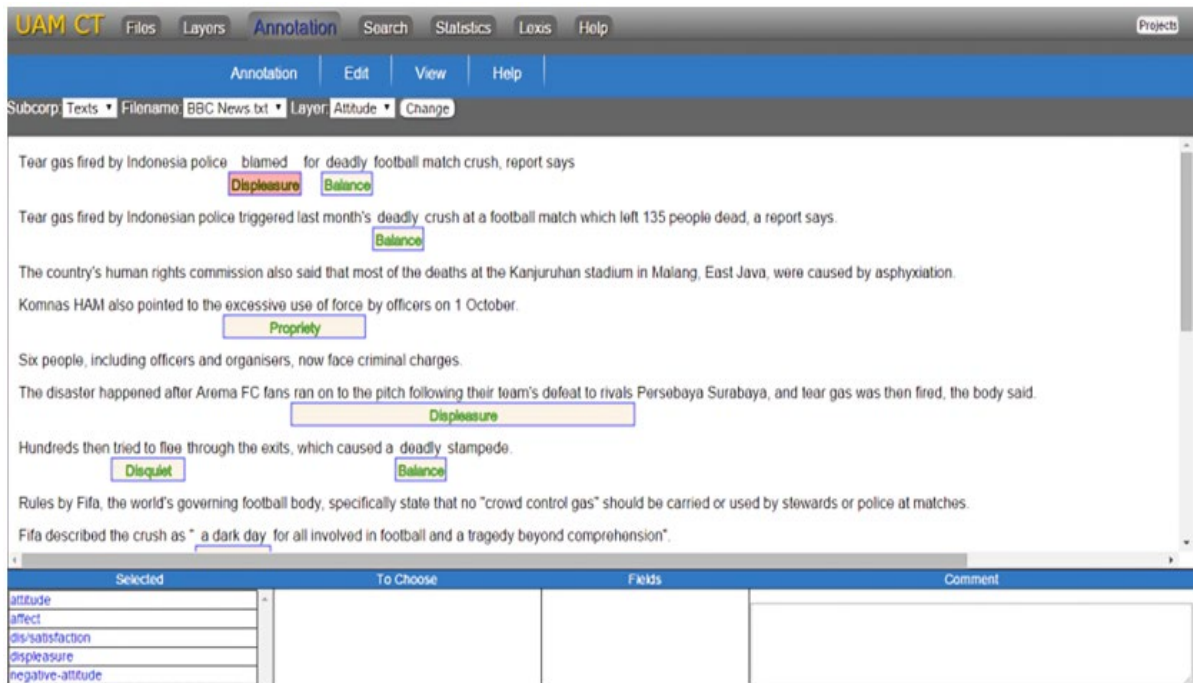


Figure 2. The annotation display in UAM CorpusTool 6.2 (Source: Authors)

- (7) simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming data whose processes were portrayed in Figure 2, and
- (8) clicking the statistics display for the whole after the annotations were made for the data based on the attitude lexicalization, as shown in Figure 3.

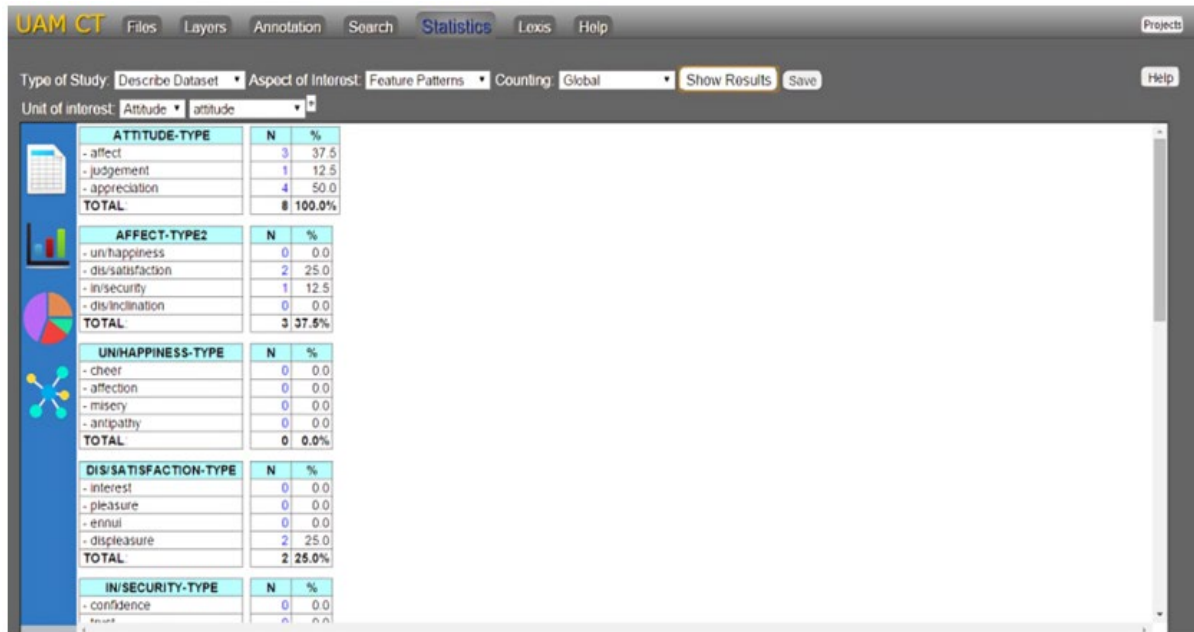


Figure 3. The statistics display in UAM CorpusTool 6.2 (Source: Authors)

## RESULTS

### The Types of Attitudes Realized in International News

Attitude in appraisal is classified into three subcategories: affect, judgment, and appreciation, as defined by Martin and White (2005). The analysis revealed 740 instances of attitude features across the 10 international news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The results indicated that the most prevalent type of attitude was affect, with 405 instances, followed by appreciation with 169 instances, and judgment with 166 instances. The distribution of these attitude types, based on the analysis of news articles from 10 different international news sites, is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Appraisal attitude realization in 10 world news

News site	Affect		Judgment		Appreciation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Al Jazeera	(+) 10	2.46	(+) 5	3.01	(+) 1	0.59
	(-) 37	9.13	(-) 17	10.24	(-) 21	12.42
BBC	(+) 4	0.98	(+) 3	1.80	(+) 0	0.00
	(-) 30	7.40	(-) 11	6.62	(-) 18	10.65
CAN	(+) 9	2.22	(+) 5	3.01	(+) 0	0.00
	(-) 26	6.41	(-) 9	5.42	(-) 14	8.28
CNN	(+) 15	3.70	(+) 6	3.61	(+) 3	1.77
	(-) 36	8.88	(-) 13	7.83	(-) 19	11.24
Le Monde	(+) 3	0.74	(+) 2	1.20	(+) 2	1.18
	(-) 23	5.67	(-) 5	3.01	(-) 9	5.32
New York Post	(+) 1	0.24	(+) 3	1.80	(+) 1	0.59
	(-) 23	5.67	(-) 15	9.03	(-) 14	8.28
News24	(+) 8	1.97	(+) 4	2.40	(+) 1	0.59
	(-) 39	9.62	(-) 13	7.83	(-) 15	8.87
The Guardian	(+) 12	2.96	(+) 6	3.61	(+) 1	0.59
	(-) 36	8.88	(-) 12	7.22	(-) 17	10.05
Times of India	(+) 8	1.97	(+) 4	2.40	(+) 0	0.00
	(-) 38	9.38	(-) 11	6.62	(-) 15	8.87
The Washington Post	(+) 9	2.22	(+) 3	1.80	(+) 1	0.59
	(-) 38	9.38	(-) 19	11.44	(-) 17	10.05
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>

## Affect

Affect pertains to feelings and emotions, capturing whether individuals express sentiments such as sadness, happiness, hate, love, and so on. In the analysis of ten international news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy, 405 instances of affect were identified. Affect can manifest in either negative or positive polarity.

**Positive affect:** The results found 79 instances of affect with positive polarity. One of the examples of positive affect items from the analysis of the ten international news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy is presented in [1].

“All our thoughts and prayers are with the victims, ...” (taken from Aljazeera) [1].

Expressions like “thoughts and prayers” are commonly used as condolences following a tragic event. In the analyzed data, these expressions were directly employed to show concerns for the victims. The term “thoughts” referred to positive thinking for the victims, wishing for a swift recovery for those injured and peaceful rest for those who lost their lives. Similarly, “prayers” indicated that people would pray for a quick recovery for the injured and peaceful rest for the deceased. Thus, these data reflect the usage of positive affect. Now, study the data in [2].

The Indonesian football association (PSSI) said **it had launched an investigation**, ... (taken from BBC) [2].

The data in [2] indicate that PSSI’s involvement in the investigation into the tragedy reflects their ‘interest’ in uncovering the truth. This engagement has a positive affect, as it demonstrates PSSI’s commitment to addressing the situation and seeking resolution. The other data indicating positive affect is provided in [3].

... he **hoped** this would be “the last soccer tragedy in the nation” (taken from CNA) [3].

The term “hope” is employed to convey a sense of ‘desire.’ In this context, the pronoun “he” refers to Joko Widodo. His use of the word “hope” signifies his wish for future football matches in Indonesia to be conducted in a manner that prevents a recurrence of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. This expression reflects a positive outlook and a desire for improvement. Thus, this data exemplifies the usage of positive affect, as it demonstrates a forward-looking attitude and a commitment to avoiding past mistakes. For additional examples and details, please refer to [4].

On Sunday, Arema fans threw flower petals at the club’s lion mascot monument outside the stadium in tribute to the victims (taken from Times of India) [4].

The data in [4] is classified as an action (surge of behavior) intended to express Arema fans’ affection towards the victims. When it is challenging to convey emotions through words, flowers often serve as a powerful symbol of love, comfort, sympathy, and respect. In this context, flowers represent more than just a gesture; they are a tangible expression of the fans’ deep feelings and solidarity with those affected by the tragedy. The term “tribute” further underscores this respect. It denotes an act, statement, or gift meant to honor and show admiration, particularly for someone who has passed away. By referring to the flowers as a “tribute,” the data highlights their role in conveying a heartfelt homage to the victims. Overall, this data illustrates the usage of positive affect, as it reflects the community’s compassionate response and their attempt to offer solace and respect during a time of grief.

**Negative affect:** The analysis revealed that the majority of affect items were expressed with negative polarity. Specifically, 326 instances of negative affect were identified across the 10 international news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy. One of the examples of these negative affect items is presented in [5].

That’s what **shocked** me, ... (taken from Aljazeera) [5].

The word “shocked” in [5] conveys the experience of a sudden and deeply unsettling feeling experienced by one of the victims as a result of the unexpected incident at Kanjuruhan stadium. This term reflects the profound emotional impact and distress caused by the tragedy. The use of “shocked” illustrates a reaction to

an overwhelming and unpleasant event, thereby highlighting the presence of negative affect in the data. Such expressions of shock are indicative of the severe emotional turmoil and discomfort experienced by individuals affected by the incident. The other example can be seen in [6].

The stampede is one of the worst of a **tragically** long line of stadium disasters (taken from BBC) [6].

The word “tragically” in the data [6] reflects the news writer’s emotional response to the event. It signifies that the journalist perceived the tragedy with profound sadness and distress. By using the term “tragically,” the writer conveys a sense of deep sorrow and a recognition of the event’s unfortunate and devastating nature. This expression underscores the emotional weight and negative impact of the incident on the journalist. Consequently, this data exemplifies the usage of negative affect, highlighting the emotional resonance and the somber tone with which the tragedy was reported. The data in [7] is the other example of the usage of negative affect.

Arema FC supporters at the Kanjuruhan stadium in the eastern city of Malang **stormed** the pitch ... (taken from Le Monde) [7].

The term “stormed” in [7] describes an intense and angry reaction from a large group of people in the stadium. In this context, the term captures the collective outrage and frustration of the crowd, which was triggered by the outcome of the match. The use of “stormed” conveys a sense of heightened emotion and turmoil among the spectators, emphasizing their strong negative feelings. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative affect, illustrating the intensity of the crowd’s displeasure and the emotional response elicited by the match’s result. The other example can be seen in data [8].

... riot police fired tear gas which sent hundreds of **panicked fans fleeing** for the stadium exits, ... (taken from New York Post) [8].

The word “panicked” in [8] refers to a sudden and overwhelming feeling of fear that became uncontrollable for the people in the stadium. This intense fear led to a chaotic response, prompting individuals to flee the stadium quickly in an attempt to escape the perceived threat. The use of “panicked” vividly captures the extreme emotional distress and the immediate, frantic actions taken by the crowd. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative affect, as it illustrates the profound anxiety and fear experienced by the individuals involved.

## Judgement

Judgment in appraisal focuses on attitudes toward people’s behavior, assessing whether actions are perceived as proper, ethical, or otherwise. It can be expressed with either negative or positive polarity. The analysis revealed a total of 166 judgment items across the ten international news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The majority of these items were expressed with negative polarity, reflecting critical evaluations of the behaviors and actions related to the event. This finding highlights the prevalent focus on negative assessments in the media coverage of the tragedy.

**Positive judgement:** The analysis identified 41 judgment items with positive polarity. These items reflect favorable evaluations of behavior or actions related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. One of the examples of positive judgment items from the analysis of the ten international news articles about the tragedy is presented in [9].

Officers **tried to control** the “riots” ... (taken from Aljazeera) [9].

According to the information provided in [9], the police were described as “preserving” by “trying to control the riot.” The term “trying” implies that the police made efforts to manage and contain the violence. In this context, “preserve” refers to the act of keeping individuals or situations safe from harm or danger, highlighting the police’s intention to mitigate the risks posed by the riot. This usage suggests a positive judgment of their actions, portraying their efforts as aimed at maintaining safety and order amidst the chaos. Consequently,

the data reflects the use of positive judgment, acknowledging the police's attempt to address and control the dangerous situation.

The other data indicating positive judgement is provided in [10].

"We would like to convey that ... **not all of them were anarchic** ...," he said (taken from BBC) [10].

The word "anarchic" referred to the disorganized and improper actions exhibited by some fans during the incident. This term was specifically used to describe the chaotic behavior that deviated from expected norms. In this context, the evaluation focused on the fans who did not engage in such improper conduct, highlighting their orderly and appropriate behavior. As a result, the data reflected a positive judgment, emphasizing the commendable actions of those who maintained composure and acted within acceptable boundaries. This distinction underscores the importance of recognizing and appreciating positive behavior, particularly in contrast to the disorderly actions of others. The data in [11] also shows positive judgement.

... survivors **lugged** lifeless bodies out of the stadium (taken from CNA) [11].

The word "lugged" referred to the strenuous action taken by the survivors as they carried the lifeless bodies with great effort or difficulty, due to the significant weight of the bodies. This term highlights the physical challenge they faced, emphasizing the heavy burden they bore. The use of "lugged" suggests that the survivors perform a heroic act, demonstrating their determination and strength in the face of a tragic situation. Consequently, this data reflects a positive judgment, underscoring the survivors' bravery and resilience in undertaking such a daunting task. Their actions exemplify the human spirit's capacity to persevere, even under the most trying circumstances, making their efforts all the more commendable. The other example of positive judgement is provided in [12].

Police, ..., **tried to persuade** fans to return to the stands ... (taken from Le Monde) [12].

The word "tried" referred to the effort made by the police, indicating their attempt to achieve a particular outcome. Meanwhile, the word "persuade" referred to the act of convincing people to do something using words rather than force. In this context, it suggests that the police were judged to be patient and considerate, as they approached the situation with verbal efforts rather than resorting to physical force. This choice of words highlights the police's commitment to resolving the situation peacefully and through dialogue. Consequently, this data reflects a positive judgment, emphasizing the police's restraint, patience, and dedication to finding a non-violent solution. Their approach underscores the value of communication and empathy in maintaining order and addressing conflicts effectively.

**Negative judgement:** There were 125 judgments with negative polarity identified in the analysis. These judgments represent critical or unfavorable evaluations expressed in the coverage. One of the examples of negative judgment items obtained from the analysis of 10 world news reports can be seen in [13].

... after their team **lost** 3-2 to Persebaya Surabaya (taken from Aljazeera) [13].

The word "lost" referred to the incapability of Arema FC to successfully navigate a particular situation, specifically their inability to achieve the highest score in the match. This term underscores their failure to meet the expected outcome, marking a significant shortfall in performance. As a result, this data reflects the usage of negative judgment, highlighting the team's shortcomings and the disappointment associated with their inability to secure victory. The use of "lost" conveys a sense of defeat, emphasizing the negative consequences of the team's performance in this context.

The other example of negative judgement is provided in [14].

FIFA, the world's governing football body, states that **no "crowd control gas" should be carried or used** by stewards or police at matches (taken from BBC) [14].

The term "should" in [14] is considered one of the obligation modulations, indicating a sense of duty or necessity. In this context, lexicalized judgments of appropriateness may be connected to modifications of obligation, particularly when "should" is combined with its negative form, as in "should not." In this instance,



the term was used in conjunction with the negative version, denoted by the word “no.” Consequently, this evidence demonstrated that it was deemed inappropriate to carry or use crowd control gas at matches. This judgment reflects a negative assessment, underscoring the belief that such actions were not acceptable or suitable in this context. Therefore, the data revealed the use of negative judgment, highlighting the criticism and disapproval associated with the use of crowd control measures in this scenario.

The other example of negative judgement is provided in [15].

... supporters from **the losing team** invaded the pitch ... (taken from CNN) [15].

The bold phrase in [15] could be considered synonymous with “also-ran,” a term typically used to describe a loser in a race or other contest, such as a football match. In this context, “also-ran” refers to a team that failed to distinguish itself, implying mediocrity or insignificance. By labeling Arema FC as “the losing team,” it conveyed that Arema FC was perceived as unremarkable or lacking any noteworthy qualities. This description carries a dismissive tone, suggesting that the team was seen as nothing special and did not stand out in a positive way. Consequently, this data reflects the usage of negative judgment, highlighting a critical evaluation of Arema FC’s performance and its failure to make a significant impact.

The other example of negative judgement is provided in [16].

... the authorities were firing **at nearly every segment of the stadium** (taken from The Washington Post) [16].

By firing at nearly every segment of the stadium, it could be inferred that the authorities were acting without fully considering the consequences of their actions. This behavior could be described as “impetuous,” indicating a rash or hasty decision made without adequate thought. Such an action suggests a lack of careful deliberation, leading to potentially harmful outcomes. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative judgment, highlighting the reckless and thoughtless nature of the authorities’ actions in this situation. The term “impetuous” emphasizes the criticism directed at their approach, underscoring the negative assessment of their behavior.

### Appreciation

Appreciation deals with values that describe objects or phenomena, assessing whether something is beautiful, valuable, bad, or similar qualities. Appreciation can be expressed with either negative or positive polarity, depending on the nature of the evaluation. In the analysis of the ten world news reports about the Kanjuruhan tragedy, 169 appreciation items were identified. The majority of these items were expressed with negative polarity, reflecting critical or unfavorable assessments of the events, actions, or conditions described in the news coverage. This predominance of negative appreciation highlights the widespread disapproval and negative sentiment surrounding the tragedy.

**Positive appreciation:** There were 10 appreciation items with positive polarity identified in the analysis. These items reflect favorable evaluations or commendations expressed in the coverage. One of the examples of positive appreciation items obtained from the analysis of 10 world news reports about the Kanjuruhan tragedy is presented in [17].

But this sport, which is a **favorite** of the wider community, Instagram post (taken from Aljazeera) [17].

The word “favorite” indicated that sport, in this case football, was perceived as something valuable or cherished. This term conveys a sense of personal or communal significance, suggesting that football holds a special place in the hearts of those who regard it highly. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of positive appreciation, highlighting the value and esteem associated with sport. The term “favorite” emphasizes the positive regard and affection people have for football, underscoring its importance and preciousness in their lives.

The other example of positive appreciation is provided in [18].

"We must continue to **maintain** sportsmanship, humanity and a sense of brotherhood of the Indonesian nation" (taken from New York Post) [18].

The word "maintain" was used to underscore the significance of sportsmanship, humanity, and a sense of brotherhood within the Indonesian nation. By emphasizing the need to keep these values in good condition or to ensure their continued existence, the term highlights their importance and value. The necessity to "maintain" these principles reflects their preciousness and the positive regard in which they are held. Therefore, this data demonstrates the usage of positive appreciation, acknowledging the essential role of these values in fostering a sense of unity and respect within the community. The emphasis on maintaining such qualities underscores their esteemed status and the positive impact they have on societal cohesion.

The other example of positive appreciation is provided in [19].

"... this will be a **valuable** lesson for all of us" (taken from The Guardian) [19].

The word "valuable" indicated that the incident at Kanjuruhan Stadium was considered important and significant. This term conveys the idea that despite the tragedy, there are lessons to be learned from the event, emphasizing its potential to contribute to future improvements and prevent similar occurrences. The use of "valuable" suggests that the incident holds worth in terms of the insights and reflections it offers. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of positive appreciation, highlighting the constructive aspect of the tragedy by underscoring the importance of learning from it to ensure that such events are not repeated. This perspective values the incident for its educational potential and the opportunity it presents for positive change.

The other example of positive appreciation is provided in [20].

Persija Jakarta and Persib Bandung—are **so heated players from top teams** ... (taken from Le Monde) [20].

The bold phrase in [20] indicated the intensity of the match between Persija Jakarta and Persib Bandung. The description was further intensified by referring to both teams as "top teams," which highlights their high status and competitive nature. This characterization underscores the high level of skill and importance attributed to the teams involved. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of positive appreciation, emphasizing the significant and commendable nature of the match. By acknowledging the teams as "top teams," the analysis conveys a sense of value and respect for the level of competition and the quality of the teams' performance.

**Negative appreciation:** There were 159 appreciation items with negative polarity identified in the analysis. These items reflect unfavorable evaluations or criticisms expressed in the coverage. One of the examples of negative appreciation items obtained from the analysis of 10 world news reports about the Kanjuruhan tragedy is provided in [21].

League **suspended** (taken from Aljazeera) [21].

The word "suspended" in [21] indicated that the league was officially halted for a period. This action suggests that the league's interruption was viewed as "untimely" or poorly timed. The decision to suspend the league reflects a disruption or negative impact on its regular schedule and operations. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative appreciation, highlighting the unfavorable perception of the league's suspension and the implications of its abrupt halt. This view underscores the negative assessment of how the suspension affected the league's continuity and significance.

The other example of negative appreciation is provided in [22].

... at the **overcrowded** stadium ... (taken from BBC) [22].

The word "overcrowded" indicated that the stadium was filled with more people than it could safely accommodate. This term suggests a significant imbalance, as the number of attendees exceeded the stadium's capacity. In this context, "overcrowded" reflects a lack of proper balance between the stadium's capacity and the number of people present. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative appreciation,

specifically in terms of composition, highlighting the imbalance and the negative consequences associated with such overcrowding. The term underscores the critical issues related to safety and comfort resulting from the excessive number of people in the stadium.

Another example of negative appreciation is provided in [23].

... according to Indonesia's national police chief in what is one of the **world's deadliest stadium disasters** of all time (taken from CNN) [23].

The word "disaster" referred to an unexpected and extremely negative event, characterized by severe misfortune or a very bad accident. In this context, it was used to describe the incident at Kanjuruhan Stadium, which was characterized as a "very bad accident." The impact of this term was further intensified by preceding phrases such as "world's deadliest," which emphasized the severity and unpleasant nature of the tragedy. This choice of language underscores the gravity of the situation and the negative impact it had. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative appreciation, highlighting the critical and distressing nature of the tragedy and the substantial disapproval associated with it.

The other example of negative appreciation is provided in [24].

... Gianni Infantino, president of world football governing body FIFA, calling the stampede "a tragedy **beyond comprehension**" (taken from News24) [24].

The phrase "beyond comprehension" in [24] was used to describe something that was extremely difficult or impossible to understand. In this context, it referred to the tragedy that occurred at Kanjuruhan Stadium, which was deemed so profound and perplexing that it surpassed ordinary understanding. This phrase can be considered synonymous with the term "extravagant" in the context of complexity within appraisal attitude, suggesting an excessive or overwhelming quality that complicates understanding. Therefore, this data reflects the usage of negative appreciation, highlighting the complexity and severity of the tragedy and the difficulty in grasping its full extent. The phrase underscores the intense and unfavorable assessment of the event, emphasizing its incomprehensible and distressing nature.

## DISCUSSION

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News agencies play a crucial role in shaping public perception through news framing, which influences how material is presented and perceived as news. The goal of news content is often to persuade the audience by promoting specific ideas and ideologies (He & Rahim, 2019). In the case of the Kanjuruhan tragedy, the study's results suggest that affect played a dominant role, indicating that the news sites might have framed the story by focusing on individuals who were emotionally connected to the event or reflecting the emotions of the writers or reporters themselves. According to Prastikawati (2021), appraisal analysis effectively demonstrates how emotions or affective states are expressed in language. This approach specifically serves as a mechanism for interpreting linguistic phenomena and elucidating the emotional reactions of language users toward behaviors, texts, processes, and events. It addresses questions such as whether the writer conveys happiness, sadness, confidence, anxiety, interest, desperation, or optimism (Pasaribu, 2020). This analysis helps to understand how emotions are embedded in news framing and how they influence the audience's perception of the tragedy.

Negativity predominated in every piece of news examined for this study. The consistent negative framing of the Kanjuruhan disaster indicates that each news source focused more on the tragedy's adverse aspects. This aligns with the "tragedy" theme, which inherently carries a negative connotation. Rohimajaya and Hamer (2022) suggest that a tragedy typically falls into the category of negative forms of appreciation, further emphasizing the negative portrayal of the incident. The news writers aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the Kanjuruhan incident, interpreting it through the lens of "tragedy." While this approach highlights the gravity of the event, other studies generally show that positive attitudes and appreciation are more prevalent in news coverage, with judgment and affect also playing significant roles (Ahmad & Talaat, 2023; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021).

Burki's attitudinal positioning, as revealed by statistical results and subsequent discussion, underscores the complex nature of news framing and authorial voice. Additionally, Puspita and Pranoto (2021) found that the distribution of attitudes in Japanese newspapers often emphasizes praising, denouncing, criticizing, and adoring disastrous situations, with negative characteristics slightly outweighing positive ones. This suggests a nuanced reporting style where negative aspects are prominently featured but not exclusively dominant.

The subtypes of attitude define the emotions portrayed in the news coverage. For instance, news from AL Jazeera, BBC, CNA, News24, and Times of India predominantly featured the "insecurity" subtype. This focus highlighted the fears and anxieties experienced by the victims during the tragedy. In contrast, dissatisfaction was the dominant subtype in the news from Le Monde, The New York Post, The Guardian, and The Washington Post. This coverage depicted the feelings of frustration and discontent among the Arema fans and the police, revealing that these two groups were seen as significantly contributing to the tragedy.

CNN's coverage, which was characterized by "unhappiness," connected the tragedy to parties not directly involved, such as PSSI, the government, and Amnesty International. This approach illustrates the practice of assigning credit or blame to others, a concept referred to as the attribute subsystem (Martin & White, 2005). Alwohaibi and Alyousef (2023) notes that this practice involves attributing praise or blame to specific individuals or groups and holding them accountable for certain outcomes or repercussions. By utilizing the attribute subsystem, writers and speakers can attribute agency and responsibility to others, rather than assuming sole credit or blame.

The Kanjuruhan tragedy has had a profound impact on the international community, sparking significant discussions about the necessity of stringent safety measures at public events and the imperative for greater accountability in safeguarding spectators. In light of this tragedy, it is essential for both individuals and organizations to prioritize the creation of safer and more secure environments to prevent similar incidents in the future. To achieve this, several key actions should be considered:

- (1) marking evacuation routes and exits, i.e., ensuring that evacuation routes and exits are clearly marked and accessible is critical for facilitating safe and efficient evacuations in emergencies,
- (2) educating and spreading safety protocols, i.e., public education on safety protocols and emergency procedures can help prepare individuals and organizations to respond effectively during crises,
- (3) stabilizing incidents, i.e., implementing strategies to stabilize incidents quickly and efficiently can help mitigate the impact and prevent escalation,
- (4) evaluating damage, i.e., conducting thorough evaluations of damage after an incident can inform recovery efforts and improve future safety measures, and
- (5) identifying essential resources, i.e., identifying and securing essential resources for responding to and recovering from emergencies is crucial for effective management and support.

These recommendations, as outlined by Sutton and Tierney (2006), are integral to enhancing safety and ensuring that public events are conducted in secure environments. By addressing these areas, we can work towards preventing similar tragedies and protecting the well-being of all attendees.

## CONCLUSION

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The analysis of international news articles concerning the Kanjuruhan tragedy using the appraisal framework has offered a comprehensive understanding of how attitudes are expressed and framed in media coverage. The research revealed that affect was the dominant type of attitude in the news articles, with a significant emphasis on negative emotions. This prevalence of negative affect underscores the profound emotional impact of the tragedy on a global scale and reflects the seriousness of the event. The study identified 740 instances of attitudinal expressions across ten international news sources, with affect being the most frequent type, followed by appreciation and judgment. The overwhelming presence of negative affect—particularly expressions of fear, discomfort, displeasure, and dissatisfaction—highlights the tragic nature of the Kanjuruhan incident and its significant emotional repercussions.

The findings also illustrate how international news outlets varied in their portrayal of the tragedy. Middle Eastern media outlets tended to emphasize the pursuit of justice for the victims and criticized the actions of

the police, while Western media focused more on the broader context and aftermath of the incident. This variation in framing suggests that cultural and regional perspectives play a crucial role in shaping how such events are reported and perceived.

Furthermore, the use of the UAM CorpusTool for the analysis provided a robust methodological approach, enabling a detailed examination of the linguistic features and patterns associated with attitudinal expressions. The study demonstrates the effectiveness of the appraisal framework in uncovering the nuanced ways in which emotions and evaluations are conveyed in news media, revealing the complex interplay between language, emotion, and media representation.

The research contributes significantly to a deeper understanding of media framing and the role of language in shaping public perception of tragic events. It highlights the crucial role of critical media literacy and emphasizes the need for journalists to be mindful of the emotional and evaluative dimensions in their reporting. By focusing on how attitudes are expressed and framed, the study reveals how media coverage can influence audience perceptions and emotional responses to tragedies. Future research could build on this study by exploring a broader range of media sources and comparing coverage across different types of tragedies. This expanded scope would provide further insights into the patterns and implications of attitudinal expressions in news discourse. Such research could help to identify common trends, regional differences, and the impact of various framing strategies on public understanding and emotional reactions. Additionally, investigating how different types of tragedies are reported could illuminate the ways in which media framing and language use affect the perceived severity and impact of various events.

**Author contributions:** **N:** analyzing data, writing the draft, and supervising; **TSS:** analyzing data, revising the draft, and supervising; **RNR:** validating data and editing the draft; **FPS:** collecting data, data processing, and translating the draft; **FS:** collecting data and data processing; **DMP:** collecting data and translating the draft. All authors approved the final version of the article.

**Funding:** The authors received no financial support for the research and/or authorship of this article.

**Ethics declaration:** The authors declared that ethics committee approval was not required for this study, as it did not involve human subjects, relied on previously published data, and did not include any personal data.

**Declaration of interest:** The authors declare no competing interest.

**Data availability:** Data generated or analyzed during this study are available from the authors on request.

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