

Constructing Public Attitudes toward the *Makan Bergizi Gratis* (MBG) Program through Appraisal Resources

¹Vania Putri Ardianti, ²Marwito Wihadi, ³Fahrus Zaman Fadhly

Email : ¹vaniaputriard@gmail.com, ²marwito.wihadi@uniku.ac.id, ³fahruszf@uniku.ac.id

^{1, 2, 3} Universitas Kuningan, Kuningan, Indonesia

*Corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 2 July 2026

Revised: 15 September 2026

Accepted: 28 September 2026

Keywords

Appraisal Theory

Attitude

Digital discourse

MBG Program

Quora

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the Attitude system in online discussions regarding the *Makan Bergizi Gratis* (MBG) program in Indonesia using Appraisal Theory within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The study aims to identify the dominant types of Attitude and examine Attitude resources construct public attitudes toward the MBG program. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, with data drawn from discussions on the Quora platform regarding the implementation, budget, effectiveness, and sustainability. This analysis focuses on three subsystems of Attitude: Affect, Judgement, and Evaluation. The findings show that Appreciation is the most dominant type of Attitude, accounting for 63.92% of the identified resources, followed by Judgement (29.59%) and Affect (6.49%). Appreciation primarily evaluates the value, benefits, quality, risks, and implementation of the MBG program, while Judgement evaluates the competence and integrity of the actors involved. Affect appears less frequently, suggesting that the discussions are more evaluative than emotional. Positive evaluations describe the MBG as a beneficial program for improving children's nutrition and supporting community well-being, while negative evaluations highlight concerns about budget management, food safety, implementation, targeting, and the integrity of program implementers. Overall, these findings indicate that netizens are torn between recognizing the social benefits of the MBG and demanding better implementation, transparency, accountability, and safety.

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in human interaction because it serves not only as a medium for exchanging information but also as a resource for expressing attitudes, constructing meaning, and positioning oneself in social life. Language is viewed as a social

semiotic system, meaning that language cannot be separated from the social context in which it is used (Halliday, 1978). In line with this view, Martin and White (2007) explain that language is used to express feelings, judgements, and evaluative positions towards particular issues. Therefore, the study of language needs to consider not only grammatical structure but also how speakers or writers use language to represent social meaning, values, and interpersonal positions.

In digital communication, the function of language as a resource for evaluation has become increasingly evident. Social media and online discussion platforms have developed into spaces where people can express their opinions, criticisms, support, and disagreement on public issues. Tamba and Kholikin (2025) state that social media has become a digital deliberative space that enables the public to participate by voicing their aspirations, criticisms, and support regarding government services and policies. Similarly, Khosravini (2022) argues that social media functions as a space where social actors construct meaning, identity, and ideological positions through discourse. This demonstrates that digital platforms are not merely places for the exchange of information, but also spaces where public attitudes are negotiated through language.

One public issue that has attracted widespread attention in Indonesia is the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program. The MBG program is designed to improve nutritional quality, particularly among schoolchildren and other target groups. This issue is relevant because Indonesia still faces problems related to stunting, anemia, and inequities in access to education and human development (Suparman and Muzakir, 2023; Andriani et al., 2023). As a government program, MBG has generated various public responses, including support for its potential benefits as well as criticism regarding budget allocation, food safety, distribution, targeting accuracy, and the sustainability of its implementation. These responses are frequently expressed in online discussions, where netizens evaluate the program through specific lexical choices.

The evaluation of MBG in online discussions can be examined through Appraisal Theory, which was developed within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Halliday and Matthiessen, (2014) explain that language has three metafunctions: the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. The interpersonal metafunction is particularly relevant to this study because it concerns how language is used to express attitudes, evaluations, and social relationships. Appraisal theory extends the interpersonal metafunction by providing analytical tools to examine evaluative meaning in discourse (Martin and White, 2007). Within this theory, the Attitude system is used to analyze Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation. Affect refers to emotional expression; Judgement refers to the

evaluation of human behavior or character; and Appreciation refers to the evaluation of objects, phenomena, processes, or policies (Martin and White, 2007).

Previous studies have shown that Appraisal Theory is useful for analyzing evaluative language in various discursive contexts. For example, Sun et al., (2025) used Appraisal Theory to examine attitudes in climate change news discourse, demonstrating that evaluative language can construct ideological positions in media texts. Zeng, Dong, and Fang (2024) highlighted methodological challenges in classifying Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation, and emphasized the need for careful and transparent analysis of Judgement. In relation to the MBG program, Nafhandi, Sujatna, and Yuliawati (2025) analyzed attitudes in Tempo.co news reports and found that Appreciation and Judgement were dominant in representing evaluations of the MBG's implementation. However, their research focused on media representations, not on direct public responses in online discussion forums.

Several studies have also discussed the MBG program from policy, implementation, and evaluation perspectives. Suprpto et al. (2025), Widyasari et al. (2025), (Basuki et al., 2026), and (Albaburrahim et al., 2025) examined MBG in relation to budgeting, distribution, sustainability, operational challenges, and policy impacts. Although these studies provide important insights into the program, they do not specifically analyze how public attitudes toward the MBG are constructed through language. Other studies on digital discourse, such as those conducted by Yuliyanti (2023), Afriliani (2022), Dari et al. (2025), (Sasnitya et al., 2025), and (Nur et al., 2025), show that social media can serve as a productive platform for analyzing public attitudes through Appraisal resources. Nevertheless, studies focusing on the Attitude resources in interactive Q&A discussions regarding the MBG program remain limited.

Based on this gap, this study investigates how Attitude resources are used in online discussions regarding the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program in Indonesia. This study does not evaluate the factual success or failure of the MBG program as a public policy. Instead, it focuses on how netizens linguistically construct support, criticism, skepticism, and moral evaluations of the program. Therefore, this study addresses the following research questions: (1) What attitude typologies are prevalent in engaging discussions about the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program? and (2) How do Attitude resources construct netizens' values regarding the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program?

To answer these questions, this study employs a qualitative descriptive method. Creswell (2013) explains that qualitative research is used to explore and understand the meanings constructed by individuals or groups toward social issues. The data for this study consist of written online discussions regarding the MBG program, taken from the Quora

platform. Quora is an online platform where users ask questions about various topics or issues, while other users can contribute by providing answers, opinions, or perspectives (Wihadi et al., 2026). The data were selected through purposive sampling based on several criteria: discussions that explicitly addressed the MBG program, contained evaluative language, and were relevant to issues of implementation, budgeting, effectiveness, or sustainability. The analysis focused on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that conveyed evaluative meaning. These evaluative expressions were classified into Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation based on the Attitude system proposed by Martin & White (2007). Through this method, this study aims to explain how netizens' values toward the MBG program are constructed through evaluative language in digital discourse.

Method

A. Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to examine evaluative language in online discussions regarding the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program in Indonesia. This approach was chosen because the study focuses on interpreting how netizens express their attitudes, values, and evaluations through written discourse. This analysis is guided by Appraisal Theory, specifically the Attitude system, which includes Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation (Martin & White, 2007). A qualitative approach is also suitable because this study aims to understand the meaning-making related to a social issue, rather than to test variables statistically (Creswell, 2013).

B. Data Source

The data in this study consists of written text taken from Quora discussions about the MBG program. The texts consisted of questions, answers, and comments containing evaluative expressions related to the program. Five Quora discussion threads were selected because they discussed MBG in relation to public opinion, policy priorities, implementation, long-term impacts, support, and criticism. The initial data consisted of 183 responses. These responses were used as a source to identifying Attitude resources in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

C. Data Collection

Data were collected through a document study. The researchers searched for relevant discussions on Quora using keywords such as "MBG," "*Makan Bergizi Gratis*," and "MBG program." Data were selected using purposive sampling. The selected discussions had to meet three criteria: they had to explicitly discuss the MBG program, contain evaluative language, and relate to issues of implementation, budgeting, effectiveness, or sustainability.

Once the discussions were selected, the data were transcribed, documented, and coded as D1, D2, D3, D4, and D5 to make the analysis more systematic.

D. Data Analysis

This analysis was conducted by applying the Attitude System in Appraisal Theory. First, the researcher read the collected responses to identify evaluative expressions. Second, each expression was classified into one of the categories: Affect, Judgement, or Appreciation. Affect was used to identify emotional expressions, Judgment was used to identify evaluations of people or actors, and Appreciation was used to identify evaluations of the MBG program, its implementation, quality, value, or impact (Martin & White, 2007). Third, each Attitude resources was categorized based on its polarity, either positive or negative. Fourth, the targets of the evaluation are identified, such as the MBG program, the government, program implementers, the budget, food quality, distribution, or beneficiaries.

Although the initial data consisted of 183 responses, the unit of analysis was not the whole responses. This analysis focused on each evaluative word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Therefore, one response could contain more than one source of attitude. From the collected data, 2,572 Attitude resources were identified. The occurrence of each category were counted and converted into percentages to show the dominant Attitude patterns. No inferential statistical tests were applied because this study was qualitative. Numerical calculations were used only to support the qualitative interpretation of the findings.

E. Trustworthiness

To ensure the reliability of the analysis, the researcher conducted repeated readings and double-checked the coding throughout the analysis process. Each evaluative expression was examined in its linguistic and contextual settings and classified according to the Attitude categories of Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation, as proposed by Martin & White (2007). The researchers also revisited coding decisions to identify and correct any inconsistencies or classification errors. In cases where researchers encounter uncertainty or identify potential coding errors, specific coding decisions are discussed with the research supervisor. The supervisor provided feedback and clarification regarding the application of the Attitude categories, particularly in cases requiring further interpretation. The researcher then reviewed and revised the relevant coding decisions accordingly. This process was used to improve the consistency and accuracy of the coding. In addition, examples from the data were retained to support the interpretation and ensure that the findings remained grounded in the analyzed texts.

Findings and Discussion

This section presents the findings and discussion regarding the Attitude resources

found in online discussions about the *Makan Bergizi Gratis* (MBG) program in Indonesia. These findings are discussed based on two research questions: the dominant Attitude typologies in the discussions and the ways in which these Attitude resources construct netizens' values toward the MBG program.

A. Findings

1. Distribution of Attitude Resources

The analysis shows that online discussions about the MBG program are dominated by the Appreciation. From 183 responses collected from five discussions on Quora, 2,572 data points related to Attitude were identified. These data points consisted of 1,644 Appreciation resources, 761 Judgement resources, and 167 Affection resources. This means that Appreciation is the most dominant category, with 63.92% of the total data. Judgement appeared as the category with the second-highest frequency, at 29.59%, while Affect appeared as the least frequent category, with 6.49%.

Table 1. Distribution of Attitude Resources in Online Discussions on the MBG Program

Attitude Type	Positive	Negative	Total	Percentage
Affect	80	87	167	6.49%
Judgement	272	489	761	29.59%
Appreciation	939	705	1,644	63.92%
Total	1,291	1,281	2,572	100%

The dominance of Appreciation indicates that netizens mostly evaluate the MBG program as a policy initiative. They discussed the program by assessing its value, quality, benefits, feasibility, risks, budget, food safety, and implementation. Positive Appreciation appeared in expressions such as “program bagus” (good program), “bermanfaat” (beneficial), and “investasi jangka panjang” (long-term investment) which described the MBG as a valuable program for improving children’s nutrition and supporting social welfare. On the other hand, negative Appreciation appeared in expressions such as “pemborosan APBN” (waste of the state budget), “tidak tepat sasaran” (poorly targeted), “makanan beracun,” (poisonous food), and “program ini buruk” (this program is bad) which constructed the MBG as a problematic program in terms of budget, implementation, food quality, and targeting.

Judgement appeared as the second most dominant category. This category was used when netizens evaluated the actors involved in the MBG program, such as the government, vendors, kitchen managers, and program implementers. Positive Judgement appeared when netizens expected the program to be managed by “orang yang berkompeten” (competent individuals) or “amanah” (trustworthy) individuals. However, negative

Judgement appeared more frequently, particularly in comments criticizing corruption, dishonesty, incompetence, and abuse of authority. Expressions such as “korupsi” (corruption), “tidak amanah” (untrustworthy), “sarang rampok” (a den of thieves), and “tidak kompeten” (incompetent) indicate that netizens are not only evaluating the program but also questioning the capacity and integrity of those responsible for its implementation.

Affect appeared as the least dominant category. This finding suggests that the discussion was not mainly built through direct emotional expressions. Although some netizens expressed support, dissatisfaction, concern, or doubt, these emotional expressions were less frequent than evaluations of the program and its implementers. Positive Affect appeared in expressions of agreement or support, such as “saya setuju” (I agree) and “saya mendukung” (I support it). Meanwhile, Negative Affect appeared in expressions of dissatisfaction, doubt, or concern, such as “tidak memuaskan” (unsatisfactory), “tidak yakin” (not convinced) and “kurang setuju” (somewhat disagree).

2. Construction of Netizens’ Values toward the MBG Program

The findings also showed that the Attitude resource constructed netizens’ values toward the MBG program, in both supportive and critical ways. These values were mainly constructed through Appreciation, followed by Judgement and Affect. Positive Attitude resources represented the MBG program as beneficial, socially valuable, and important for improving children’s nutrition and supporting community well-being. In contrast, negative Attitude resources represented the program as risky, problematic, and prone to poor implementation, budget waste, food safety issues, and corruption.

Table 2. Construction of Netizens’ Values toward MBG Program

Attitude Resource	Examples of Evaluation	Target of Evaluation	Constructed Netizens’ Values
Positive Appreciation	“program bagus” (good program), “bermanfaat” (beneficial), “investasi jangka panjang” (long-term investment)	MBG program	MBG is constructed as a valuable program that may improve children’s nutrition and support social welfare.
Negative Appreciation	“pemborosan APBN” (waste of the state budget), “tidak tepat sasaran” (poorly targeted), “makanan beracun,” (poisonous food)	Budget, food quality, and implementation	MBG is constructed as a problematic policy when its implementation, budget, and food safety are considered weak.
Positive Judgement	“berkompeten” (competent), “amanah” (trustworthy), “kepedulian pemerintah” (government concern)	Government and implementers	The program is valued positively when it is associated with competent, responsible, and caring actors.

Attitude Resource	Examples of Evaluation	Target of Evaluation	Constructed Netizens' Values
Negative Judgement	" <i>korupsi</i> " (corruption), " <i>tidak amanah</i> " (untrustworthy), " <i>tidak kompeten</i> " (incompetent), " <i>sarang rampok</i> " (a den of thieves),	Government, vendors, and program implementers	The program is criticized when the actors are viewed as dishonest, incompetent, or morally irresponsible.
Positive Affect	" <i>saya setuju</i> " (I agree), " <i>saya mendukung</i> " (I support it)	Netizens' response to MBG	Some netizens express approval and support toward the program.
Negative Affect	" <i>tidak memuaskan</i> " (unsatisfactory), " <i>tidak yakin</i> " (not convinced), " <i>kurang setuju</i> " (somewhat disagree)	Netizens' response to MBG	Some netizens express dissatisfaction, doubt, and concern toward the program.

Based on Table 2, Positive Attitude resources constructed MBG as a program with good social intentions. Netizens who support the program generally evaluated it as beneficial for improving children's nutrition, reducing the economic burden on families, and supporting long-term human resource development. These positive values are mostly expressed through Appreciation, as netizens view the program as an object of public policy.

However, negative Attitude resources constructed MBG as a risky and problematic policy. Through negative Appreciation, netizens criticized the program's budget, food quality, targeting accuracy, implementation system, and sustainability. Through negative Judgements, they also criticize the actors involved in the program, especially in relation to corruption, lack of competence, dishonesty, and weak accountability. These findings indicate that netizens' criticism is directed not only at the program itself but also at the credibility of its implementation system.

The data also shows that positive and negative Attitude resources were almost balanced. Positive Attitude appeared 1,291 times, while negative Attitude appeared 1,281 times. This pattern indicates that netizens' responses to the MBG program were not simply supportive or opposed. Rather, the discussion revealed an ambivalent position. Netizens recognized the potential benefits of the MBG program, but at the same time, they demanded better implementation, transparency, food safety, budget accountability, and accurate targeting.

Discussion

The dominance of the Appreciation category in this study indicates that netizens view the MBG program as a public policy that needs to be evaluated. This finding aligns with Martin & White (2007) explanation that the Appreciation is used to evaluate objects,

phenomena, processes, and products. In this study, the MBG program was evaluated as a social product through comments about its value, quality, feasibility, risks, and impacts. Therefore, netizens did not merely express whether they liked or disliked the program. Instead, they assessed whether the program was beneficial, realistic, safe, well-managed, and worth the budget.

These findings also support the research by Nafhanda et al. (2025), who found that Appreciation and Judgement were dominant in media discourse regarding the implementation of the MBG program. The similarity shows that MBG is frequently discussed through evaluative language, both in news media and public online discussions. However, this study differs from previous research in that it focuses on netizens' direct responses on Quora, rather than on media representations. Therefore, this study shows how public evaluations of MBG are constructed more directly in digital discussion spaces.

The high frequency of Judgement indicates that public evaluation of the MBG is closely related to trust in policy actors. Netizens not only discuss the program as an idea but also evaluate the competence, honesty, responsibility, and morality of the government and its implementers. This supports Martin & White (2007) view that Judgement is used to evaluate human behavior based on social rewards and social sanctions. In this study, negative Judgements reflect public concerns about corruption, weak oversight, poor management, and a lack of accountability. Thus, acceptance of the MBG depends not only on its social objectives but also on the perceived credibility of the actors implementing it.

The low frequency of Affect suggests that Quora discussions about MBG were more evaluative than emotional. Although MBG is a controversial issue, netizens tended to express their views through assessments of the program and its implementation, rather than direct emotional reactions. This may be influenced by the nature of Quora as a question-and-answer platform, where users often provide longer, more argumentative, and more reflective responses. As a result, emotions such as support, concern, dissatisfaction, and doubt are often expressed indirectly through Appreciation and Judgement.

The nearly balanced distribution between positive and negative Attitude also shows that the MBG program was discussed in a complex way. Positive evaluations constructed MBG as a valuable program for improving nutrition and supporting children's welfare. However, negative evaluations constructed MBG as a program that could become problematic if it was poorly implemented. This finding is relevant to previous studies on MBG policy and implementation, which have highlighted issues such as budgeting, distribution, sustainability, operational readiness, and policy impact (Suprpto et al., 2025; Widayasari et al., 2025; Basuki et al., 2026; Albaburrahim et al., 2025).

Overall, the findings indicate that online discussions about MBG were shaped by three main evaluative orientations. First, through Appreciation, netizens evaluated the program's value, benefits, risks, food quality, budget, and implementation. Second, through Judgement, netizens assessed the competence and integrity of the actors involved in the program. Third, through Affect, netizens express support, dissatisfaction, concerns, and doubts, although this category appears less frequently. These results indicate that netizens' values regarding the MBG are shaped through a negotiation between recognition of the program's social benefits and criticism of its implementation. Therefore, MBG was not simply accepted or rejected, but evaluated as a policy whose success depends on safety, transparency, targeting accuracy, and accountability.

Conclusion

This study examined Attitude resources in online discussions about the Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) program in Indonesia using Evaluation Theory. Appreciation was the most dominant category, followed by Judgement and Affect, indicating that netizens mostly evaluated MBG as a public policy object, focusing on its value, benefits, feasibility, risks, food quality, budget, and implementation. Judgement appeared when netizens assessed the competence, honesty, responsibility, and morality of the actors involved, while Affect appeared least often, showing that the discussions were more evaluative than emotional. Positive and negative Attitude resources were almost evenly distributed. Positive evaluations represented MBG as a socially valuable program that improves children's nutrition, supports students' readiness to learn, and reduces families' economic burden. Negative evaluations constructed it as a risky policy because of budget waste, food safety issues, inaccurate targeting, weak implementation, and possible corruption. Netizens thus neither simply accepted nor rejected the program; they negotiated between recognizing its social benefits and demanding better implementation, transparency, accountability, and safety.

This study is limited to written discussions on Quora and focuses only on the Attitude system. The coding was conducted by a single researcher, and no formal inter-rater reliability measure was calculated. Although the coding was repeatedly reviewed and some decisions were discussed with the research supervisor, the absence of an independent second coder leaves room for subjective interpretation, particularly in ambiguous cases. Future research should therefore examine Engagement and Graduation, the two other domains of Appraisal Theory, and involve an independent second coder to strengthen coding reliability. Engagement can show how netizens include, negotiate, support, or reject various voices, while Graduation can show how evaluations are strengthened or softened

through language intensity. Future studies could also take other controversial government programs as research subjects, since such programs often trigger diverse public responses, including support, criticism, skepticism, and rejection.

REFERENCES

- Afriliani. (2022). Appraising twitter users' attitude on "Writing last line story": SFL approach on closing statement in cyber literature. . *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 11(3), 529–544. <https://doi.org/10.24127/pj.v11i3.5336>
- Albaburrahim, Putikadyanto, A. P. A., Efendi, A. N., Alatas, M. A., Romadhon, S., & Wachidah, L. R. (2025). Program Makan Bergizi Gratis: Analisis Kritis Transformasi Pendidikan Indonesia Menuju Generasi Emas 2045. *Entita: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 1, 767–780. <https://doi.org/10.19105/ejpis.v1i.19191>
- Andriani, H., Friska, E., Arsyi, M., Sutrisno, A. E., Waits, A., & Rahmawati, N. D. (2023). A multilevel analysis of the triple burden of malnutrition in Indonesia : trends and determinants from repeated cross - sectional surveys. *BMC Public Health*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-16728-y>
- Basuki, R. M., Muharrom, N. W., & Kusuma, N. A. (2026). Implementasi Program Makan Bergizi Gratis : Evaluasi Pelaksanaan dan Tantangan Operasional. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 4, 1413–1423. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v4i1.3208>
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Desgin* (3rd ed.).
- Dari, A. R. W., Fudiyartanto, F. A., & Wulandari, A. (2025). *Public Judgment on Indonesian President Policy : Appraisal Analysis on Netizen Comments*. (January).
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). *Language as social semiotic : the social interpretation of language and meaning*. (19). <https://lccn.loc.gov/79304646>
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203783771>
- Khosravinik, M. (2022). Digital meaning-making across content and practice in social media critical discourse studies. *Critical Discourse Studies*, 19(2), 119-123. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17405904.2020.1835683>
- Martin, J. R., & White, P. R. R. (2007). The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English. In *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230511910>
- Nafhanda, A. M., Sujatna, E. T. S., & Yuliawati, S. (2025). *Attitudinal stance towards the free nutritious meals program's implementation: an appraisal study of tempo.co's news report*. 9(3), 626–640. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v9i3.516>
- Nur, A. M., Kurniawan, E., & Supriadi, R. (2025). Unveiling Public Sentiment and Ideation Patterns in the #IndonesiaGelap Discourse through Appraisal Theory: A Corpus-Based Analysis. *IJLECR (International Journal of Language Education and Cultural Review)*, 11(1), 48–58. <https://doi.org/10.21009/ijlecr.v11i1.55014>
- Sasnitya, R., Gunawan, W., Zifana, M., & Nur, A. M. (2025). Boycott of Starbucks in Indonesia: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Discussions on X (Formerly Twitter): Analisis Wacana Kritis terhadap Kampanye Boikot Starbucks di X. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 11(1),

- 210-219. <https://doi.org/10.55637/jr.11.1.11570.210-219>
- Sun, C., Wan Fakhruddin, W. F. W., & Wan Adnan, W. N. A. (2025). Appraisal theory assessment of stance in climate change news discourses in *China Daily* and *The New York Times*. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2025.2480482>
- Suparman, S., & Muzakir, M. (2023). Regional inequality, human capital, unemployment, and economic growth in Indonesia: Panel regression approach. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2251803>
- Suprpto, F. A., Praditya, E., Dewi, R. M., & Adiyoso, W. (2025). A policy implementation review of the free nutritious meal (MBG) program. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 6(2), 297-312. <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i2.798>
- Tamba, D., & Kholikin, R. A. (2025). Media Sosial dalam Membangun Opini Publik atas Layanan Pemerintah: Kajian Literatur Interaksi Sosial Digital. *Jejaring Administrasi Publik*, 17(2), 113–126. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jap.v17i2.79710>
- Widyasari, S. Y., Larasati, A., & Alam, W. Y. (2025). Evaluasi kebijakan makan bergizi gratis di sekolah dasar: Implikasi terhadap kesehatan anak dan pemberdayaan ekonomi lokal. *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 5(4), 1727-1736.
- Wihadi, M., Fadhly, F. Z., & Apriliani, A. (2026). Appraising Voices on Quora: Engagement Realizations in Discussions of the Sandwich Generation Phenomenon. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 26(1), 43-53. <https://doi.org/10.24071/joll.v26i1.51>
- Yuliyanti, A. Y. (2023). *Appraisal system on twitter: an attitudinal analysis toward alleged islamic blasphemy case of m kece*. 12(1), 221–235. <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v12i1.5657>
- Zeng, J., Dong, M., & Fang, A. C. (2024, May). Annotating evaluative language: Challenges and solutions in applying appraisal theory. In *Proceedings of the 20th Joint ACL-ISO Workshop on Interoperable Semantic Annotation@ LREC-COLING 2024* (pp. 144-151). <https://doi.org/10.63317/2th7sohaogrc>