Biographer's Appraisal in Joko Widodo Biography "Man of Contradiction and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia"

Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono[1,2], Riyadi Santosa[1], Djatmika[1], & Mangatur Nababan[1]

[1] Descriptive Linguistics Program (Doctoral), Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia

[2] English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Indonesia

Correspondence: Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono, Descriptive Linguistics Program (Doctoral), Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: setyo.cahyono@student.uns.ac.id

Abstract

This study explores the biographer's appraisal towards Jokowi's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia. The data were obtained purposively from the chapter five of the biography "Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia" (2020) and were analyzed by applying Martin and Rose's appraisal framework (2007). The findings reveal that positive judgments were used to assess Jokowi's actions when he became his company CEO, business association chairman, Surakarta mayor, Jakarta governor, and Indonesia president; and negative judgments to criticize his leadership style and his administration's weaknesses and strengths. The positive appreciation was given to Jokowi's efforts on his decision to build infrastructures throughout Indonesia, while negative appreciation on Jokowi's administration that was deemed to have covered up cases of deaths and victims of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, to indicate his feelings towards Jokowi, the biographer uses affect that covers the desires, self-confidence, worry, fear, happiness, sadness, security, insecurity, and unhappiness Jokowi experienced during his presidential administration.

Keywords: appraisal, biography, contradiction, Joko Widodo, struggle

1. Introduction

Biography is a form of non-fiction literature that tells the life of an individual and is considered as one of the oldest forms of literary expression (Celik, 2019). A biography contains a character's life journey, the twists and turns of his life, experiences, character, descriptions of activities and achievements, as well as the character's thoughts (Sukirno, 2016; Oyebamiji, 2020). Thus, the meaning of biography includes more than just a description of life but also life events, life narratives, and interpretations of their characteristics (Possing, 2012). In other words, a biography is a description of a character's life journey that he has experienced since he was a child until he becomes an adult with various historical journeys he has gone through.

Many writers, both online and printed media, are sometimes unable to position themselves as good writers. Moreover, messages that should be well-conveyed towards the readers are received positively or negatively by them. This is because the words chosen by the writers are not able to represent the ideas or topics discussed in their writings. In writing a text, writers should use the words systematically in order to express their opinion whether or not these words are related to expressions of emotion, happiness, prejudice, and so on. Therefore, in expressing their ideas and opinions, writers should choose words or expressions that provide positive or negative effects in their speech and writing towards the readers (Suriyadi, 2015). These expressions will develop their ideology in representing their views on the character they write about.

In narrating his writing, a writer must be able to convince his readers. Therefore, when conveying it, he must use straightforward and decisive language. In narrating the attitudes of the characters, the writer must use certain diction or words that represent the attitudes of the characters they write.

Attitude sees how someone expresses a situation. This includes affect, judgment, and appreciation (Martin and White, 2005). These three elements are realized through the use of appraisal systems. Developed under the scope of interpersonal meaning, appraisal is used to evaluate, build textual personalities, and organize resources and interpersonal relationships (Martin & White, 2005; Wiratno, 2018). In addition, Martin & Rose (2007: 22) explain that in principle, Appraisal analysis is based on appraisal theory which concerns on the attitude investigation which is negotiated within a text. With regard to social relations, attitudes are connected to readers or listeners by elucidating how to convey their feelings towards other people or objects. By applying Appraisal theory in text analysis, someone can respond to a phenomenon or social issue that occurs in society.

This research focuses on a biography of the Indonesian president Joko Widodo, commonly addressed as Jokowi, entitled 'Man of Contradictions: Joko Widodo and the struggle to remake Indonesia'. Written by Ben Bland, the biography describes a sympathetic view of President Joko Widodo's contradiction, ambition, leadership style, struggle, and achievements to remake Indonesia. Besides that, Bland

also criticizes the way Jokowi handles the coronavirus pandemic. In the biography, the government is said to demonstrate "many of its worst traits by ignoring expert advices, having lack of trust in civil society, and their failure to develop a coherent strategy," thus showing Jokowi's contradiction.

Some scholars have conducted studies on Appraisal systems including attitude, graduation, and engagement such as Zhang (2016); Hendrastuti (2019); Aljuraywi & Alyousel (2022). They focus their studies on attitude appraisal. The result shows that journalists tend to use positive attitude in representing their evaluation towards the news they presented. Meanwhile, linguists focusing their studies on graduation system among others are Fan (2019) and Asad, et.al (2021). They argue that graduation system is used to naturalize the writer's attitude and position, as well as naturalize the reader's position with the aim of constructing the reader, so that it will help to reveal deeper meaning of the news or information. Furthermore, Kamal, Santosa & Djatmika (2017); Puspita & Pranoto (2021) observe their studies on attitude through critical discourse analysis. The studies emphasize on the criticism on the government's reaction towards some events or situations that occurred. Moreover, Pusparini, Djatmika & Santosa (2017); Gunawan, Thahara & Risdianto (2019); Abbaszadeh (2021) observed appraisal system usage including attitude, graduation, and engagement in hard and online news. They use three appraisal systems to see how journalists' show their attitude towards the news they presented. As these studies are still indistinct, especially in delivering the holistic view of appraisals, the present study strives to fill in the gap by contemplating the biographer's perception seen from the genre of biography which covers orientation, series of events, reorientation, and conclusion and appraisal systems.

2. Literature Review

Biography is a story of a person's life, whether he or she is alive or already passed away (Daud, 2013). Besides that, biography is also seen as a record of life and it usually concerns on a figure (Patmono, 1998; Kuntowijoyo, 2003). Furthermore, (Kemendikbud, 2016: 209; Pamungkas, 2016) explain that a biography describes the life activities of a person which includes the person's life journey, life experiences, description of activities, achievements, and teachings. Celik (2019) also provides an explanation of biography as a form of non-fiction literature that tells an individual's life and is considered one of the oldest forms of literary expression. In line with Celik's opinion, Baud (2005) says that biographical texts are the most peculiar ancient Egyptian culture textual genre. Thus, it can be said that a biography does not only contain a name or date of birth or other valuable information, but is more complicated than that. A biography describes a character's experiences during his or her lifetime or the achievements that the character has obtained that are worthy of being known by many people.

Appraisal is a framework used to examine evaluative language (White, 2011). Evaluation is related to the expression of opinion (Bednarek, 2006: 19). She also defines evaluation as relating to the expression of opinion or subjectivity of the speaker or writer (Bednarek & Caple, 2012: 138). In addition, they also view that evaluation involves very different dimensions or parameters of meaning, for example disagreement, complexity, or unpredictability. This means that we can evaluate several aspects of meaning, i.e., positive or negative, easy or difficult, expected or unexpected. Meanwhile, Hunston and Thompson (2000: 5) define evaluation as an expression of the speakers' or writers' opinions or stances regarding the views or feelings about an entity or a proposition they are talking about which is related to capacities or obligations or desires. In its development, Martin & White (2005) and Martin & Rose (2007) narrowed the appraisal category into three types. These include attitude, graduation, and engagement. Attitude looks at how a person expresses a situation, while graduation is used to see the function of language. This language strengthens or weakens the attitudes and sources associated with the text and sources (engagement) considering one's position. These three types of Appraisals are depicted in the Appraisal system chart below:
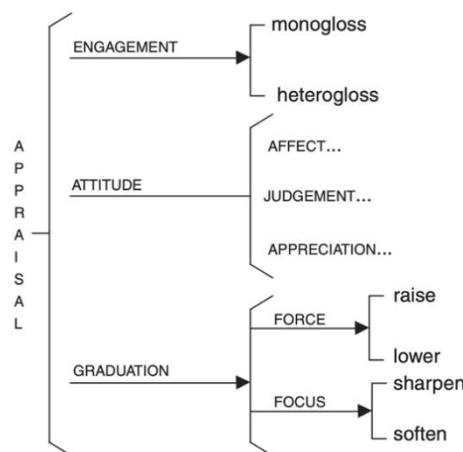

Figure 1. Appraisal resources overview (Martin and White, 2005)

Ideology is closely related to the values embedded in the text through text abstraction (Suardana, 2020). In the genre tradition, ideology is seen as a world that produces relationships between cultural norms, experiences, and beliefs that belong to a person in viewing social

phenomena in a society (Santosa, 2003). Meanwhile, Wiratno (2018) argues that ideology is a comprehensive worldview embodiment which crystallizes in linguistic conventions that have been answered by the society, where these conventions are realized through genres. Furthermore, Van Dijk (2006: 124) states that ideology is acquired, expressed, enacted, and reproduced by discourse. He also explains that some ideologies have special functions such as legitimizing power and articulating resistance in relation to power. Thus, ideology is a basic concept of belief held by a group in society in an area. Ideology is segmented into synoptic (as a product) and dynamic (as a process) (Martin, 1992; Santosa, 2003; Wiratno, 2018). Ideology, synoptically, is seen as a portrait of the variety of languages used by certain groups of language users (Martin, 1986: 227). Besides that, it also sees ideology as a coding orientation system that shapes culture (Martin, 1992: 507). Meanwhile, dynamically, ideology is seen as a variety of language that depends on the way the language user chooses to oppose or defend the worldview at a certain time (Martin, 1986, in Wiratno, 2018: 367). Moreover, Martin believes that dynamic ideology is the right ideology to view the relationship between power domination and the type of text used. Thus, to see the domination of power within social groups, two axes are used, namely antagonists and protagonists, and right and left axes, which aim to find out if there are issues being challenged (Santosa, 2003). Furthermore, Martin (1992) states that antagonists are recognized as the ones who are captivated in constructing issues, whereas protagonists are speakers who try to terminate them. Below is the figure of power relation or ideologies.
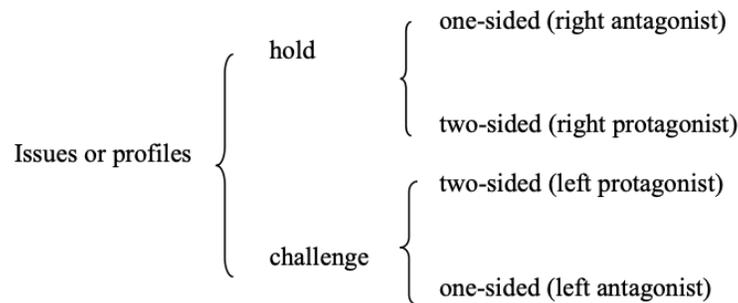

Figure 2. Power relation types or ideologies (Martin, 1992)

3. Method

This study adopted a descriptive qualitative method to reveal the biographer's appraisal of Joko Widodo in the biography "Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia". This research strives to discover cultural and linguistic phenomenon experienced by the participant, Joko Widodo, as described in his biography. To reach this goal, an appraisal framework developed by Martin and Rose (2007) was employed in this research to analyze the data. Appraisal was used to evaluate the biographer's language in representing Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia.

3.1 Source of Data

The source of the data was taken from Joko Widodo's biography entitled "Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the struggle for the remake of Indonesia" which was published in 2020 by Penguin Random House. The biography was written by Ben Bland, a former director of the Southeast Asia Program at the Lowy Institute.

3.2 Procedure

3.2.1 Data Collection

The data of this research were obtained by employing a purposive sampling technique. Of the eight chapters of the biography, chapter five on "between democracy and authoritarianism" was selected. The clauses in the chapter five were then classified in terms of appraisal systems to find out the contradictions and struggles of Joko Widodo to remake Indonesia.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

The data of this research were analyzed inductively by applying four stages of analysis. These comprises domain, taxonomy, componential, and cultural themes (Spradley modified by Santosa, 2017).

4. Findings

The findings and discussion of this research are presented in this section to answer the research questions about types of genres and appraisal systems which cover attitude, graduation, and engagement. Below is the detailed description and explanation of the findings.

4.1 Types of Genres Exploited by the Biographer

Since biography plays as a macro genre of text, the biographer mostly exploits recount in developing his arguments. In addition, this macro genre was constructed from mixed micro genre such as exposition, recount, explanation, description, and discussion (Santosa et.al, 2014). The schematic structure of a biography consists of orientation^series of event^reorientation^conclusion (Martin and Rose, 2007). Below is the figure of macro and micro genre found in the data.
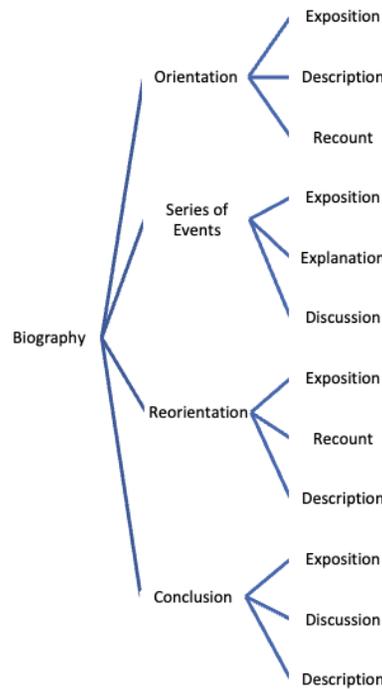
Figure 3. Macro and micro genres of the biography

As seen in Figure 3, recount is generally found in every stage of the biography since the biographer describes past events experienced by Joko Widodo since he became a mayor of Solo, governor of Jakarta, and the president of Indonesia. Recount is different from other genres, especially exposition and discussion, in that it does not reflect any kinds of ideology (Santosa, 2003; Martin, 1992). In giving their arguments, biographers are not supposed to express their own opinion towards the characters subjectively, they must obey the 'codes of journalism ethic' that the arguments they presented must be objective and show the facts rather than opinions (Santosa, et.al, 2014). Meanwhile, the use of micro genre exposition expresses the biographer's ideology because by using this micro genre, the biographer can portray his antagonism through one-sided arguments (Martin, 1992; Santoso, 2014). In the orientation, the biographer starts his writing with a background that came from the fact by describing Indonesia particularly its location, culture, and society. In addition, he also describes the participant Joko Widodo including his leadership when he led Solo as a Mayor, and Governor of Jakarta, and president of Indonesia. Micro genre exposition is used by the biographer, as he clearly begins his writing by stating a thesis "*Indonesia is the best country in the world which to be a foreign correspondent*". This thesis statement shows how the biographer explains his views towards Indonesia. Then, it is followed by the description of Indonesia and the participant in the following paragraph. This orientation was found in the *introduction* of the biography. Meanwhile, in the stage of series of events, the biographer tends to use exposition to expand his arguments through thesis as shown in the example "*His rivals had also made vague promises to implement good governance reforms and reboot the economy*". He continues his argument to support his thesis by telling that Joko Widodo made some contradictions and struggles to remake Indonesia as shown from his ambition, leadership style, and promises. In reorientation, the biographer restates his arguments through a thesis "*As the path to the presidency opened in 2013 and 2014, Jokowi showed little interest in foreign policy beyond a knack for charming the international correspondents and investors that he believed could boost his image and promote economic growth*". He shows Jokowi's contradiction in his early years of presidential, whereas the biographer states that Jokowi has little interest in politics but then it contradicts to his attitude, apparently by always showing his interest in politics and making his son and son in law be involved in politics which finally made them win the mayor of Surakarta and Medan elections respectively. The last stage is conclusion which presents the biographer's point of views toward Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia. He begins his thesis with "*Contradictions do not rest easily in the minds of many officials, investors, or analyst*".

4.2 The Evaluation of Language

Appraisal is used to negotiate relationships, telling people how we feel about something and how we feel about others; it deals with our attitude towards other people, their feelings and things (Hood 2004, Martin & White 2005, Martin & Rose 2007). Furthermore, it evaluates the attitude, graduation, and engagement of the participants (Santosa 2014). Table 1 presents the findings of appraisal system on Joko Widodo's biography "Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia".

Table 1. Appraisal System on Joko Widodo's Biography "Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia"

No	Types of Appraisals	Category		Σ	%
1	Attitude	Affect	+	205	4.05
			-	113	2.23
		Judgment	+	580	11.47
			-	147	2.91
		Appreciation	+	442	8.74
			-	147	2.91
2	Graduation	Force		1420	28.08
		Focus		193	3.82
3	Engagement	Heterogloss		948	18.75
		Monogloss		862	17.04
			Total	5057	100

It can be seen from Table 1 that the total number of appraisals found is 5057. These data are classified into attitude with 1634 or 32.31% to express attitude (affect, judgment, and appreciation), graduation with 1613 data or 31.90% to exploit graduation, and engagement with 1810 data 35.79% to express the biographer's position in the biography. In presenting his views, the biographer gives his attitude positively as illustrated in Table 1. It is clearly stated that judgment is the most dominant of attitude subsystem used by the biographer with 727 data which is segmented into positive judgment with 580 data and negative judgment with 147 data. It shows that the biographer gives his criticism towards Joko Widodo's leadership, ambition, and struggle when he becomes a mayor of Solo, Governor of Jakarta, and the president of Indonesia. In terms of engagement system, it is used to show the biographer's position in his argument both objectively or subjectively. Meanwhile, graduation is system is employed to strengthen his evaluation.

The biographer presents the clauses to express his attitude, affect, judgment, and appreciation, towards Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia. This means he exploits most clauses to express his attitude towards Joko Widodo such as leadership style, ambition, and promises presented in the biography. The attitude comprises of affect, judgment, and appreciation. The biographer's representation of his positive and negative attitude, particularly judgment towards Joko Widodo can been in the clauses illustrated below:

1. There is no other place you **can see**, (Capacity: +) **learn**, **and do** (Capacity: +) so much as a journalist

2. In the early years of Indonesia's second experiment with democracy, Jokowi, as he is known, **had shown** (Tenacity: +) a new way of doing things – **listening to people** (Propriety: +), **fixing** (Capacity: +) broken markets, **building** (Propriety: +) new homes for slum dwellers, and setting a rare example of **corruption-free leadership** (Propriety: +).

3. Jokowi **embodied long-thwarted hopes** (capacity: -) for a better Indonesia

4. His rival had to hand out envelopes of cash in a forlorn **attempt to catch up** (Capacity: +).

5. His **ambition** (propriety: -) was for Indonesia to become a developed nation by 2045,

6. Notomiharjo was 'an example of how the little people **struggle** (capacity: +) to survive without a helping hand from anyone', Jokowi said.

The examples above demonstrate that the biographer tends to use positive judgment to give criticism towards Joko Widodo and Indonesia including the democracy system and its society through the use of *judgment: capacity: positive* to explain Jokowi's figure regarding his straightforward speaking style that remains enigmatic. Jokowi's spontaneous leadership style has made him a president who is greatly admired by the Indonesian people. Moreover, as it is described in clause 2, Jokowi is also known as a pro-people president because he always listens to people's complaints and always looks for problems that occur in society directly, which is commonly called *blusukan* (Cardea, 2019). He has caried out *blusukan* since he was a Mayor of Solo (Noviyanti, 2019).

The biographer also includes his reaction to Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia through the use of positive and negative appreciations. The followings are the examples:

1. he **was backed** (reaction: impact: +) by four parties that held 40 per cent of the DPR seats.

2. Following the 2019 election, when Jokowi sensationally brought Prabowo back into the fold after two **bitterly fought** (reaction: impact: -) presidential contests, Jokowi's coalition held three quarters of the DPR seats.

3. His choices have been shaped by **compromises** (reaction: quality: +) with Megawati and the wider party cartel as much as his of preferences

4. His 'chameleon-like' approach to politics to look less like **a strength** (reaction: quality: +) and more like **a weakness** (reaction: quality: -)

5. Jokowi began his time in office with **concrete progress** (valuation: +) on infrastructure development,

6. but it is far from **clear** (composition: complexity: +) what kind of reforms,

In indicating appreciation related to Jokowi's contradictions and struggle, the biographer tends to exploit *appreciation: quality: negative*

to show several failures in Jokowi's government such as ignoring the expert advice, lacking of trust in civil society, failing in developing a national strategy, and demonstrating weaknesses in the health system, particularly in handling COVID-19 pandemic. Joko Widodo's contradiction in building a new Indonesia as seen from the use of appreciation shows that the biographer tends to use *appreciation: reaction: quality: positive* to give appreciation to Jokowi regarding his *blusukan* style by taking advantage of the second moment of democracy in Indonesia to realize people's hopes for a better life and government. *Blusukan* is a symbol of Jokowi's political awakening. The contradiction emerged when Jokowi lived in the presidential palace. He was criticized as a tool of oligarchic interests who not only betrayed his own promises, but also sold-out Indonesia. Jokowi had broken his own promise in which he promised to immediately announce his cabinet the day after he was inaugurated, but this did not come true until three days after he was inaugurated as president of Indonesia (Nasrul, 2014).

The biographer's representation of Joko Widodo's positive and negative feeling can be seen in the clauses presented below:

1. that made its citizens proud and its neighbours **envious** (unhappiness: Antipathy), **attracting** (satisfied: interest) long queues of foreign investor keen to capitalize on its rise.

2. But there is no doubting that he is a self-made man who **pulled himself up** (security: confidence) from modest beginnings.

3. But without a lucid vision of how he **wants** (inclination: desire) to remake the economy,

4. 'Jokowi's ministers are **scared** (disinclination: fear) to challenge his decisions.'

5. He was **indecisive** (insecurity: Disquiet),

6. When Jokowi decided, against the advice of several cabinet members, to pursue impulsive and expensive plans to build a new capital city in the Jungles of Kalimantan, advisers shook their heads in **despair** (Unhappiness: misery).

7. Jokowi **doesn't like analysis** (unhappiness: antipathy), he **likes** (happiness: affection) action and decisions,' one adviser told me.

It is clearly stated that the biographer shows his emotions towards Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia through the use of lexes in his arguments. The biographer's representation of positive affect towards Jokowi's contradiction and his struggle were portrayed through *satisfied: interest* (attracting*)* in clause 1, *security: confidence* (pulled himself up) in clause 2, *inclination: desire* (wants) in clause 3, and *happiness: affection* (likes) in clause 7. Whereas, negative affects were expressed to show Jokowi's contradiction through *unhappiness: antipathy* (envious) in clause 1, *disinclination: fear* (scared) in clause 4, *insecurity: disquiet* (indecisive) in clause 5, *unhappiness: misery* (despair) in clause 6, and *unhappiness: antipathy* (doesn't like analysis) in clause 7.

In addition, this attitude is amplified by the use of *graduation: force: attitudinal lexis: raised, intensifier, metaphor, and swearing* as well as *focus: sharpen and soften* (Martin and Rose, 2007).   The examples of graduation can be seen in the clauses below:

1. It is **incredible** (force: attitudinal lexis: raised) that this diverse nation of thousand islands and hundreds of languages and cultures has survived as a unitary state

2. Yet, Indonesia **remains** (force: attitudinal lexis: raised) a nation in the making, and Jokowi's travails are testament to the enormous challenges it faces.

3. he is living in a **very** (force: intensifier) different Indonesia

4. Thin – skinned and vain, SBY had **sought acclaim in the theatre of diplomacy** (force: metaphor)

5. he is **certainly** (focus: sharpen) an insider now

6. Jokowi duly unveiled this **rather** (focus: soften) woolly concept in Naypyidaw, Myanmar's bizarre and empty purpose-built capital,

It can be seen that in clause 1 and 2, the biographer employs *attitudinal lexes: raised* which are indicated by the words *incredible* and *remains.* Furthermore, very different Indonesia in clause 3 indicates the attitude with intensifier. Next, the phrase *sought acclaim in the theatre of diplomacy* in clause 4 indicates *force: metaphor*. On the other hands, *certainly* and *rather* indicate that the biographer uses *focus: sharpen and soften* respectively. With this graduation *systems: force and focus*, the biographer emphasizes his arguments about Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia.

In positioning his arguments in the biography, the biographer also applies mostly heterogloss clauses or multi-voicing such as projection clause, modalities, and concession compared to monogloss (single voice). In so doing, he tries to avoid subjectivity in writing the biography. The use of heterogloss emblematizes that the biographer attempts to be more objective in the arguments he presented. The examples are provided below:

1. The president prefers to rely on personalities rather than processes

2. After his re-election in 2019, Jokowi expanded Luhut's narrow-sounding

3. **But** they were not surprised.

4. **However**, the scepticism towards foreign business and private capital more generally is clear.

5. 'Jokowi doesn't like analysis, he likes action and decisions,' **one adviser told me**.

6. 'Jokowi is instinctive and stubborn,' **said one senior official**.

7.   Meanwhile, his health minister, a controversial former army doctor, initially suggested Indonesians **would be** spared by prayer.

8.   Every now and then, he **would stop** at a mosque or a market and spark a crush that was almost as threatening to my safety as the driving.

Clause 1 and 2 are single voicing or monogloss because the biographer conveys his arguments without referring to other information (voice). It means that the biographer tends to be subjective in presenting those clauses since it happened in re-orientation stage, so it can be understood. However, heterogloss or multi-voicing is seen in clauses 3-8. Clause 3 and 4 are the example of concession, clause 5 and 6 are projection clause, whereas, clause 7 and 8 are the samples of modalities. In this way, the exploitation of heterogloss indicates that the biographer tends to be more objective in presenting his arguments towards Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia because he supports his argument by employing other voices to make the arguments well accepted by the readers.

5. Discussion

Perception is the process of understanding or giving meaning to information about a stimulus (Sumanto, 2014). Perception is the biographer's view of Joko Widodo's contradictions and struggles to remake Indonesia. Ideology is used to predict the biographer's perception of the contradictions and struggles of Joko Widodo to remake Indonesia. Ideology is included in the cultural context which includes social systems and values and ideology (Halliday: 1985:4). Ideology is a basic concept of belief held by a group of society in an area (Van Dijk 199; Wiratno, 2018; Suardana, 2020). Meanwhile, according to Santosa (2003) ideology is a manifestation of the cultural context which involves registers and genres in its use. However, ideology can also be interpreted as a person's view in assessing something critically.

Based on the findings of this research, it can be said that the biographer's ideology is dynamic because the ideology produced by the biographer is the result of a process. This process originates from the various types of language used by the biographer in giving statements by opposing or defending the statements he writes. In this research, there is only one type of macro genre, namely biography. The biography is exploited to express the biographer's antagonistic ideology. This macro genre was developed from a mixture of micro genres such as exposition, recount, description, and discussion. Therefore, it can be said that the biographer is a right antagonist because basically he exploits almost all types of macro genres contained in Joko Widodo's biography which are arranged into each chapter in the biography (Swales, 1990; Bhatia, 2004). Since the biographer is an antagonist, he prefers exposition genre to provide the staging which are accessible to hold or to challenge a status quo from one-sided arguments (Martin, 1992). Furthermore, Santosa, et al (2014) also state that whatever genre the author uses to present his language, the antagonist has access to hold or challenge the status quo. That being said, these findings are in line with the research conducted by Santosa, et.al (2014), who also argue that macro genres produce various types of stages and in each stage, there are phases that give rise to micro genres.

In the level of discourse semantic, an antagonist has an access to challenge and to hold the status quo. As it is revealed in the findings, the biographer as an antagonist delves most appraisal systems of the language. He constructs his attitudes through his feelings (affect), participant's evaluation (judgment), and thing (appreciation). In fact, he also amplifies his attitude by employing force and focus to raise and sharpen his attitude. In addition, he also upholds his subjectivity or objectivity of his attitude through the use of engagement system.

As described earlier, the positive attitude dominates Jokowi's biography over the negative form because the biographer's role as an antagonist tends to emphasize his evaluation of Jokowi's leadership during his administration as mayor of Solo, governor of Jakarta, and president of Indonesia. Besides that, the biographer not only praises many things related to Jokowi's leadership style, such as *blusukan*, how to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic, establishing relations with other countries, but also relates them to Jokowi's contradictions. By using positive lexes, the biographer tends to explain the good side of Jokowi when he was running as a leader. However, the biographer as an antagonist also evaluates negative attitudes related to his leadership style, for example when he criticizes Jokowi's spontaneous actions when collaborating with foreign countries without having to talk to his team or advisors. The results of this research are in line with the research conducted by Siyou & Zhongwen (2018) which also found that positive attitudes dominated more than negative attitudes in Xi Jingping and Donald Trump's speeches at the 2017 World Economic Forum. Furthermore, Joko Widodo's biographer also conveys his joy, pride, and confidence towards Indonesia. Therefore, the biographer arguments can give hopes and vigor to the readers of the biography.

6. Conclusion

This study has revealed the biographer's appraisal on Joko Widodo's contradictions and his struggle to remake Indonesia through macro and micro genres.   As an antagonist, the biographer gives his one-sided argument to support his opinions. He constructs the biography through orientation^series of events^reorientation^conclusion. On the other hand, the schematic structure of biography can directly assist people to be aware of the biographer antagonism. In other words, this study has proven how the biographer as an antagonist is portrayed in a biography genre. The biographer exploits the exposition genre to express his antagonism. The use of exposition in the biography fits the biographer's ideology to hold or to challenge the status quo. The biographer uses exposition to interpret the thesis, whereas the events as one-sided arguments to support the thesis. That is to say, the realization of attitude depicts the biographer's view towards Joko Widodo's contradiction and struggle to remake Indonesia. He demonstrates positive attitude to show his feelings, judgment, and appreciation to Joko Widodo. Moreover, *graduation: force: attitudinal raised* and *focus: sharpening* with more dominant multi-voicing (heterogloss) show Jokowi's contradiction and struggle during his presidency as well as the biographer's position in his arguments subjectively and objectively.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Informed consent

Obtained.

Ethics approval

The Publication Ethics Committee of the Sciedu Press.

The journal's policies adhere to the Core Practices established by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

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Data sharing statement

No additional data are available.

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