
An Appraisal Analysis of Nigerian and UK News Reports on Famine in North-East Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The Appraisal System is a model of interpersonal textual analysis developed by Martin as an extended branch of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed earlier by Halliday in the early 1960s. The emergence of the Appraisal System can be traced back to the work carried out by a research group led by Martin. The Appraisal System (AP) is an approach particularly used to explore the evaluative language used in adopting a stance, constructing textual personas and managing relationships and positionings interpersonally. Hence, the Appraisal System examines the way writers and speakers tend to judge people, things, events and state of affairs in such a way of forming alliance with those that share similar views and thereby distancing themselves from those who took different views. The study focuses on analysing the language used by Nigerian and UK news reports on famine in Nigeria. The research confined to eighteen online news reports, nine Nigerian newspaper articles and nine UK newspaper articles. The articles were released by six news agencies, three from Nigeria, the Guardian, Vanguard and Punch) and three from UK, The Guardian, Independent and UKMAIL. The content of the reports centred on famine in North-East Nigeria. However, the text analysis and description implies some theory of how language works". As such, this study used the Appraisal System developed by Martin as its analytical tool.

Keywords: Appraisal Analysis, Nigerian and UK News reports, Famine, North East Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

The Appraisal System developed by Martin (2000). Thompson (1996) proposes that evaluation has to do with what writers or speakers think of what they are talking about, that is to say whether an idea, event, action, situation, thing or person is good or bad. Evaluation is a term which covers writers' or speakers' attitude expression or stance towards the entity they are talking about (Hunston and Thompson 2000). Meanwhile, Thomson's and Alba-Juez's (2014) view on evaluation differs from how Hunston and Thompson viewed it, as they make a distinction between evaluation and stance, stating that the former is the actual manifestation of the stance or verbal realization. Halliday (1985) came up with the Systemic Functional approaches to language study, and he is being recognised as the pioneer developer of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Eggins (1994) maintains that SFL approach to language study is progressively being considered as presenting a more reliable framework for describing and interpreting the structure and use of language. She further states that SFL aims to consider how language is used by people and how language is structured in relation to the functions it serves. As such, Halliday's

metafunctions of language provides a solution to these questions. The SFL looks at language in context, such that it looks at language beyond the clause and sentence level. In other words, it looks at discourse in relation to where it is being produced, how it is produced and the participants. Also, Martin and White (2005), propose that Systemic Functional Linguistics remains a “multi-perspectival model” aimed at providing language analysts with a reproductive approach for interpreting language usage. Furthermore, Fries (2002) note that the systemic-functional model of language study viewed language’s internal structure as comprising three main systems of lexico-grammatical interrelated choices namely ‘metafunctions’. Hence, the ideational metafunction, the interpersonal metafunction and the textual metafunction. The ideational is subcategorised into experiential and logical (Halliday, 2002). Martin and White (2005), propose that the ideational metafunction relates to construing experience, in other words, it involves what is happening, “who is doing what to whom, how, when, where and why and the logical relations between the occurrences”. The interpersonal metafunction deals with how social interactions are negotiated, i.e. how people interact, and the feelings they tend to share. The textual metafunction has to do with how both the ideational and interpersonal meanings are conveyed. In a similar manner, Fries (2002), view the interpersonal metafunction as a concept that deals with the choices speakers make in acting on the listeners and speakers’ attitudinal stances expression towards the topic of discussion and other participants that are involved in the discussion. Also, Eggins (1994) acknowledges the legibility of the three main systems of metafunctions of language developed by Halliday, such that it enables the consideration of the appropriacy and inappropriacy of varied linguistics choices made relating to the context in which they are used. The SFL approach to the analysis of text has gained credibility, as it is being regarded as a model of textual analysis that is tested empirically and theoretically motivating. It also provides a comprehensible picture relating to how particular language choices function for the purpose of constructing and reflecting the sociocultural context of occurrence of the linguistic choices made (Thompson, 2013).

Subsequently, the Appraisal System of evaluation developed by Martin (2000) is an extension of Systemic Functional Linguistics, specifically the interpersonal aspect of the Systemic Functional Linguistics. Evaluation is an interesting phenomenon in Systemic Functional Linguistics, as Page (2003) observes that evaluation has varied application, in that it has been applied to different disciplines. Hunston and Thompson (2000) and Martin and White (2005) offer detailed explanation of evaluation. Appraisal also entails evaluation, that is what is evaluated ‘appraised’, and the evaluator, that is the ‘appraiser’. However, this study aims at extending the application of the Appraisal System to a different context where perhaps it has never been applied to. As such this study focuses on analysing the evaluative language used in the selected news articles on famine in North-eastern Nigeria in 2016 and 2017. The aim of this study is to employ the Appraisal System in the analysis, and compare the use of evaluative language by Nigerian and UK.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Appraisal System

The Appraisal System was developed by Martin as an extensive model for analysing interpersonal meaning, as Martin and White (2005) explicate “Appraisal can be treated as a resource for construing the tenor of a text”. According to White (2001) the theory of appraisal deals with the linguistic resources writers and speakers use in expressing, negotiating and naturalising specific

inter-subjective and ideological positionings. He further notes that appraisal comprises a set of resources that explicitly and interpersonally situate a text's propositions and proposals, and that it has to do with the variety of meanings in relation to how speakers engage with their utterances. This however depends on what interpersonally is at stake cumulatively both as the texts unfolds and in the utterances of individual. "Appraisal is used to negotiate social relationships, by way of expressing to readers and listeners in words what our feelings towards people and things are" (Martin and Rose, 2005). Eggins and Slade (1997) propose that the attitudinal tinting of talk within a variety of dimensions, ranging from social evaluation, emotional response, certainty and intensity is referred to as 'appraisal'. They also note that appraisal facilitates the description of what a speaker or writer expressed, the level of the speakers' certainty of what is expressed, and how intensified he or she is in making the expression. Martin and White (2005) indicate that the appraisal evaluative model emanates from the broad theoretical framework. They state their reliance on Halliday (1994 and 2004) and Matthiessen (1995) in terms of grammar, while for the analysis of discourse they tend to use Martin (1992b) which was further developed by Martin and Rose (2003). Moreover, Eggins and Slade (1997) state that the early works of Labov (1972) and Biber and Finegan (1989) inspired the development of a theoretical framework for evaluative meanings analysis in texts by Martin. Biber and Finegan (1989) cited in Eggins and Slade (1997) outlined categories for the identification of 'stance and style' in English. Here it is presumable that the early work of systemic and functional linguists such as Labov (1972); Halliday (1985); Halliday and Hassan (1976); Halliday and Matthiessen (1995) greatly influenced the AS.

Appraisal in news reports

Newspaper article is an interactive genre that we tend to come across on a daily basis, as such investigating appraisal in newspaper articles is quite an interesting research area, especially in this context that it has not been previously applied to. It seems that the majority of the people in a society seem to be more interested in bad news than good news. That is to say 'hard news reports' tend to attract peoples' attentions more so than good news. As White (1997) observes that "hard news are reports that are typically associated with eruptive violence, reversals of fortune and socially significant breaches of the moral order". In line with this observation, this study focuses on Nigerian and UK newspapers coverage on famine in north-east Nigeria. Moreover, Bednarek (2006) maintains that stance expression and the expression of attitude are particularly the linguistic resources that news reporters make use of in order to justify the newsworthiness of an event. This perhaps suggests that analysing the evaluative linguistic resources news reporters use to convey the ideological positioning expressed is of great importance, especially when considering a range of different sources in two different countries. Identifying patterns of usage may help uncover the ideological positionings underpinning the different sources. Furthermore, usually in newspaper reports there tend to be more than one voice. That is to say, although a newspaper article may involve only one agency, but then conveying different discursive sources. This is also an interesting area of analysis, as the engagement category of the appraisal model will perhaps facilitate the recognition of the heteroglossic nature of the reports. In addition, Bednarek and Caple (2012) in their work suggest that "a discursive perspective on news value provides a framework for systematic analysis of how such values are constructed through both words and image". In line with this, this present study is confined to textual analysis of evaluative language reporters used in constructing and conveying the ideological positionings relating to famine reports in Nigeria in 2016 and 2017. In addition, Thompson and Ye (1991) observe that the

concept of evaluation/appraisal analysis of text works out well at textual discourse level compare to the grammatical level clause. In line with the observation of Thompson and Ye (1991), this study focus on eighteen different newspaper articles.

A review of scholarly work carried out using the Appraisal System

Several studies have been carried out on the use of evaluative language of various texts and discourses analysis using the Appraisal System, the studies carried out ranging from media discourse (Ledema,1994)(White, 1998)(Bednarek, 2006)(Thomson, 2008)(Knox and Patpong, 2008) (Biro, 2008) (Pekarova, 2011), political discourse (Wagner, 2000)(Khoo, 2012), medical discourse (Galardo and Ferrari, 2010), and childbirth narratives (Page, 2003). Ho and Suen (2017) look at the use of evaluative language in promoting the core values of a city. Bednarek, (2006) analyses 100 corpus of 'hard news' stories taken from ten British national newspapers, in her findings she explicates that "evaluations in newspapers can be used to express emotive values in order to attract a certain implied readership" (Bednarek, 2006). Ledema (1994), White (1998) and Bednarek (2006) provide a detailed account of how journalistic reporter voice operates in English-language broadsheet hard news in their works. They explain that evaluations in English language broadsheet 'hard news' are expressed in a specific way, and that English-language broadsheet hard news 'voice' tend to employ a significant proportion of attribution. Thomson (2008) looks at two Japanese articles and observed that both texts contained attitudinal arrangement, and the journalistic voice is similar to that which has been discovered to operate in broadsheet media of English-language. Similarly, Knox and Patpong (2008) analyse and compare two different newspaper reports, one each from Thai and English. They look into the way the two different reports present same event, and discovered that each report reflects a different perspective in terms of systematic selection of evaluative lexis and ideological positioning, especially the appraisal resources of judgement and engagement. White and Thomson (2008) analyse two hard news reports of Al Jazeera and Jerusalem post. Their findings suggest that news reporter voice tend to attributes the resource of judgement, and affect to other source, while the resource of appreciation expressed are that of authorial voice. Furthermore, Arunsirot (2012) analyses, Thai newspaper commentaries and discover that Thai commentators make use of a high proportion of the resources of the categories of attitude, (affect, appreciation and judgement) which are conveyed through negative evaluative linguistic resources, and that the most frequently used of these category of attitude is appreciation. With regard to the graduation resource of appraisal Arunsirot observed that the explicit attitude occurred with toning up rather than toning down. Also, Arunsirot found that the evaluative lexis used reflects the attitudes of the commentators in all the newspaper commentaries of nine different newspapers. Auman (2014) uses Appraisal System to analyses British, French and Belgian online and print press coverage. He discovered that the appreciation category of attitude is predominantly present, while the resource of judgement is less frequent in UK articles, while in French press the resource of judgement outweighed that of appreciation. Belgian articles present a kind of balance in the use of judgement and appreciation. He observed a difference between foreign and domestic press. Moreover, Pekarova, (2011) looks at 45 British news articles and found that all the selected news articles make use of the categories of the resource of appraisal. The frequently use of the categories of amplification, appreciation and judgement was observed, while the resource of affect has least occurrence. In addition, Biro (2008) analyses nine British news reports and found that in all the chosen reports 'appreciation' has the highest frequency of occurrence, followed by the resource of

‘judgement’, while affect has the least number of occurrence. Also, he observed no clear differences among the reports but then, the reports are not exactly the same.

As mentioned earlier, this study aims at investigating the use of evaluative language in Nigerian and UK newspapers reports on famine in north-eastern Nigeria. The Appraisal System is used in this study as the analytical tool for analysing the language of evaluation the reporters make use of in the newspaper articles selected, and the subject matter of the evaluation is famine in north-eastern Nigeria. Therefore, this study intends to add to the already established academic research study carried out on evaluation analysis in discourse. Moreover, it also intends to extend and introduced the appraisal model of functional language analysis to a different context from the ones it has been previously applied to, thereby introducing a new analytical framework to language researchers in this context. Researchers have explored the significant of appraisal framework in various context, consequently this study employ the Appraisal System to a different context.

METHODOLOGY

This study is confined to eighteen online news reports, nine Nigerian newspaper articles and nine UK newspaper articles. The articles were released by six news agencies, three from Nigeria (the Guardian, Vanguard and Punch) and three from UK (the Guardian, Independent and UKMAIL). The content of the reports centred on famine in north-east Nigeria. The data collected were used in scrutinizing and comparing how Nigerian and UK newspapers pictured the hunger that is leading to death of hundreds of thousands of people many of which are children under the age of five in North-East Nigeria. It would be of great interest to scrutinise the ideological perspectives construed by Nigerian and UK newspapers, reflecting different cultural perspectives, the culture towards the presentation of the situation through Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theoretical model of textual analyses, ‘the Appraisal System’ to be precise, in order to find out “the expression of opinion through language” as stated by (Bednarek, 2006).

Material selected

The subjective nature of the chosen newspaper articles enables the systematic linguistic analysis using the Appraisal System as the analytical tool. It is pertinent to mention that out of all the selected articles only two Nigerian articles denied the fact that people are starving to death in Nigeria, one from the Punch and the other from the Vanguard. There is a time span to consider, earlier and later news, that revealing different perspectives. The selected articles, which could be regarded as reporting “hard news” as the topic of the reports centred on ‘famine’ as White (1997) states “hard news category includes reports on accident, natural disaster, riot or terrorist attack ...”.

After the selection of reports, a table consisting of six columns was devised in which the findings were put into. Firstly, sentences containing appraisal were selected and put in the first column of the table. The evaluative linguistics resources used were underlined as well as bolded for clear indication. The appraiser is then identified and put in the second column of the table. Then the appraised entity is identified and put in the third column of the table, followed by the type of attitude expressed, appreciation or judgement. This is put in the fourth column. The next step is the identification of the resources of graduation used, whether it is focus, force or N/A. It is quite

necessary to state what is meant by N/A and its usage in this research. The N/A, meaning non applicable is used where graduation resource used is not quite obvious. The last step is to identify the source of the appraisal that is, whether it is monoglossic or heteroglossic.

The Appraisal System

Martin and Rose (2003) propose that “appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned”. It is pertinent here to suggest that appraisal is concerned with the vocabulary and grammatical choices that speakers and writers make in conveying their intended message. The AS has three different subtypes, which are: attitude, source and strength, and this will be explored.

Attitude

Martin and White (2005) refer to attitude as ways of feeling. Similarly, White (2001) suggests that attitude is the values through which writers and speakers tend to judge and attach emotional reactions to participants and processes in texts and discourses. Likewise, Painter (2003) views attitude as a domain of positive and negative evaluative expression that are expressed through the use of linguistic resources. Thus, attitudinal positioning deals with establishing the aforementioned statement, whereby a person, thing, place, and event can be praised or blamed. In other words, all these can be positively or negatively assessed.

Affect

Affect has to do with emotional dispositions, reactions and responses. Mental reaction processes and attributive relational are used to express affectual attitude evaluation. Affect can also be expressed by the use of ideational metaphors that are realised as nouns (White 2001). Eggins and Slade (1997) describe affect as emotional positions that writers and speaker tend to express, and that such expressions can be either positive or negative. “Affect deals with positive and negative feelings expression: does one feel interested or bored, anxious or confident, sad or happy?” (Martin and White 2005).

Affect as a subcategory of attitude is further classified into three:

- (un)happiness
- (in)security
- (dis)satisfaction

According to Martin and White (2005) “the (un)happiness aspect of affect entails the mood of feeling happy or sad, and the probability of triggering these feelings towards liking or disliking people, things and events, (in)security involves the anxious and peaceful feelings we have relating to our immediate environments, while (dis)satisfaction is concerned with our feelings of achievement and frustration relating to the activities we are engaged, and this include our role as both spectators and participants”.

Judgement

Judgement has to do with the linguistic resources by which we evaluate behaviour in accordance with different principles of normativity (Martin and White 2005). Also, Eggins and Slade (1997) consider judgement as the category of appraisal that has to do with evaluative expression that is

based on social, ethics and moral values of peoples' behaviours. They further stated that judgement categorisations depict the evaluation of other people's mental, verbal and physical behaviour by a writer or a speaker. Likewise, White (2001) proposes that evaluation entails judgement when the writer or speaker tends to judge some human participants by taking into consideration the actions or dispositions of such participants. He further states that behaviour may perhaps be appraised under judgement "as legal or illegal, socially acceptable or unacceptable, normal or abnormal, moral or immoral, creditable or deplorable and so on". Additionally, Martin and Rose (2003) note that there is similarity between affect and judgement, in that judgement like affect can also be positive or negative, and implicit or explicit. They further observe that the work of Ledema (1994) suggested the sub-categorisation of Judgement into two namely: social sanction judgement, and social esteem judgement. The former relates to judgement evaluation that has to do with moral regulation, and take into account the truthfulness and ethical values of a person or group of persons' behaviour. Hence, refers to "the domain of 'right or wrong'" (Eggins and Slade 1997). That is to say, the evaluative judgement of social sanction considers and takes into account what is right and what is wrong in the behaviour of an individual, and such consideration is done perhaps in relation to the values of a society.

Moreover, Eggins and Slade (1997) categorised the evaluative judgement of social sanction into two types: the first one deals with the evaluation of the ethical morality of a person as being either in compliance or deviating from the social view of the writer or speaker, while the second one is concerned with the use of lexical items like 'inconsistent, deceitful, honest, frank, convincing and incredible' in judging the truthfulness of a person's behaviour. In addition, Martin and White (2005) elaborate on the two aspect of evaluative judgement, that is evaluative judgement of esteem and of social sanction, and that both can also be positive and negative. When judgement of esteem is positive it is referred to as admiration, and when it is negative, it is called criticism. On the other hand, judgement of social sanction can also be positive or negative; when it is positive it is called praise, and when it is negative it refers to condemnation. Furthermore, judgement of social esteem is concerned with three aspects namely, normality – how unique someone is, capacity – the capability of a person, and tenacity – how reliable someone is. Judgement of social sanction is concerned with two things, that is veracity – how truthful a person is, and propriety – how ethical someone is (Martin and Rose, 2003).

Evaluative judgement of social esteem

Social esteem	Positive (admiration)	Negative (criticism)
Normality	fashionable, lucky, natural, charismatic, cool, stable, charming ...	wretched, eccentric, unfortunate, unpredictable, aberrant, unstable ...
Capacity	sensible, powerful, wealthy, robust, experienced, learned, successful, literate ...	hopeless, naïve, uneducated, unsuccessful, illiterate, foolish, stupid, incompetent ...
Tenacity	relentless, brave, heroic, reliable, resolute, loyal, accommodating ...	gutless, unreliable, unfaithful, irresolute, stubborn, unaccommodating ...

Evaluative judgement of social sanction

Social sanction	Positive (praise)	Negative (condemnation)
Veracity	credible, honest, truthful, candid, frank ...	deceitful, deceptive, fallacious, indirect, devious ..
propriety	generous, ethical, good, moral, humble ...	corrupt, immoral, unethical, unfair, unjust ...

(Adapted from Martin and White, 2005)

Appreciation

Appreciation has to do with the evaluation of “performances, products and naturally occurring phenomenon” (Martin 2000:158). Martin (2000) further maintains that appreciative evaluation entails values that fall under the category of both aesthetic and non-aesthetic social valuation. Eggins and Slade (1997) note that evaluative appreciation lexis functions to encode the evaluative description of entities, as such they are realised using adjectival groups and clauses. Attitudinal adjectives that modify valued objects are generally the processes by which the realisation of appreciation is manifested (Martin 2000). Like judgement and affect, appreciation can also be positive or negative. The system of appreciation comprises of “... three variables, i.e. reaction, composition and valuation. Reaction deals with the extent to which the thing at stake attracts attention (reaction: impact) and the influence it has on our emotions. Composition is concerned with how a proposition is perceived (composition: balance) and detail (composition: complexity). Valuation involves assessing the social significance of the text/process (Martin 2000:160)”. Deductively, appreciation has much to do with inanimate objects, but then human subjects can also be appreciated. Consider the following example, ‘she is **beautiful**’, ‘**handsome** guy’, ‘**ugly** lady.

A framework for the analysis of APPRECIATION in English

Appreciation types and subtypes	Positive	Negative
Reaction: impact	captivating, fascinating, moving, exciting	tedious, boring, dull
Reaction: quality	splendid, lovely, appealing, beautiful	ugly, revolting, plain
Composition: balance Composition: complexity	harmonious, balanced, elegant, simple	unbalanced, discordant extravagant, simplistic
Valuation	challenging, profound	insignificant, shallow

Martin (2000) proposes some questions to match the variables of appreciation for easy understanding of the different types and subtypes of appreciation. The variable of reaction is to answer the question “did it grab me?”, while reaction of quality relates to answering the question “did I like it?” The composition of balance is set to answer the question ‘did it hang together?’ whereas for the composition of complexity, it is to answer “was it hard to follow?” and lastly, valuation is set to answer the question “was it worthwhile?” However, Martin and White (2005)

note that of the three variables of appreciation, “valuation is specifically complex as the valuation of things so much depends on our institutional focus”.

Graduation

Graduation also refers to as amplification or the semantic of scaling. As Martin and White (2005) note that the linguistic resources of graduation have been given various sort of names, and these include ‘intensifiers’, ‘boosters’, ‘downtoners’ and ‘hedges’. They further state that writers and speakers use the linguistics resources of graduation to amplify either the force of their utterances or the focus of categorising the utterances through which the identification of semantic value is manifested. Eggins and Slade (1997) stress that “the evaluating system of graduation differs from the evaluating system of affect, judgement and appreciation in that the linguistic resources used in realising graduation in text and discourse are not occurring in positive /negative pairs as they do in evaluating system of attitude”. However, the evaluating system of amplification has to do with the strength of the attitude towards negative or positive by way of toning up or down. The evaluating system of turning the strength of the attitude expressed toward positive or negative is technically referred to as “force (variable scaling of intensity) and ‘focus’ (sharpening or blurring of category boundaries)” (White 2007).

Force

Force is a process of using intensifiers and attitudinal lexis to amplify or down-tone the attitude expressed. Force has also been named as boosters, emphatics, down-tones, emphasisers and intensifiers (White 2001). The linguistic resources used in this instance of attitude expression are usually intensifying adverbs and words that entail some level of intensity, such as ‘*a bit, really, slightly, very, substantially, heavily, extremely, significantly, absolutely, ecstatic, happy and delighted*’. However, this process of grading also applies to extent, proximity and quantity measure values, and this is to some extent problematic as White (2001) observed. “The words used in expressing extent, proximity and quantity measure include *large, huge, few, small, far, near, many, much and most*” (White, 2001). Furthermore, Martin and Rose (2003) note that intensifiers can be used in comparing two different things, and that with intensifiers one can perhaps express how strongly one’s feelings towards something or someone is.

Focus

Focus has to do with making a non-gradable entity to be gradable. This is technically referred to as ‘softening’ or ‘sharpening’. Martin and Rose (2003) propose that focus deals with ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ the categorisation of people or things, by means of using the lexical items like *kind of, sort of, real, about* or *exactly*. The examples given below illustrate focus amplification. The clause implies as if the person described is a kind of cook. ‘My wife is a real cook’.

A ‘real cook’ sharpens the focus, whereas a ‘kind of cook’ softens the focus

Engagement

Engagement also refers to as source of attitude is the last domain of appraisal system. The evaluating system of engagement is concerned with the source of the attitude expressed, that is, who is expressing the evaluations? (Martin and Rose 2003). White (2001) refers to engagement as the linguistic resources through which the writer’s or speaker’s voice is positioned in relation to different proposals and propositions that a text conveyed. The engagement system is subdivided

in two (namely, monogloss and heterogloss). The source of attitude is monogloss when the attitude expressed come from single voice, and is termed heterogloss when the attitude expressed come from other sources than the author (Martin and Rose 2003). Similarly Martin (2004) maintains that monoglossic discourse explicates a proposal or proposition with no reference to alternative positions, while heteroglossic discourse reference alternative sources. In addition, White (2001) note that engagement lexicographically incorporates a multifaceted array of resources which include: “projection and reported speech, negation, modal verbs, modal and comment adjuncts and related forms, reality phase, and conjunctions”. However, Martin and Rose (2003) propose three subcategories of heteroglossic sources of attitudes, and these include: projecting sources; modality; concession.

Projecting sources

Martin and Rose (2003) observe that in discourse one is able to report or quote what other people think or say. They further state that Halliday (1994) refers to this kind of linguistic resources as ‘projection’. Therefore, projections in text may perhaps appear in ways of reporting the overall meaning of what was said, and here there is no need for the use of speech marks. Projection may also appears as quoting directly someone’s expression, and this in writing necessitate the use of ‘speech marks’ Martin and Rose (2003).

Modality

Modality is a different way by which speakers or writers tend to introduce extra voices into a text (Martin and Rose 2003). Halliday (1994) cited in Martin and Rose (2003) “describes modality as a resource which set up a semantic space between yes and no, a cline running between positive and negative poles”. They further note that modality is generally subdivided into two different kinds, one is used to negotiate information, and the other is used to negotiate services.

Examples of modality used for negotiating a service. Here, it is possible for one to express ‘how obliged’ someone is to act.

Do it

You must do it

You could do it

You should do it

Don’t do it

However, statements for negotiating information can appear in one of the examples given below, and through which one can express ‘how probable’ the statement expressed is.

It is

It must be

It might be

It should be

It isn’t

(adapted from Martin and Rose 2003)

Concession

Martin and Rose (2003) suggest that concession in heteroglossic discourse is also referred to as ‘counterexpectancy’, and that concession involves tracking the expectations of readers. They

further note that readers or listeners always have presumption of what is likely to appear in a text or discourse.

As stated before, this study aims at picturing the similarities and contrast between UK and Nigerian newspapers' coverage of events happening in north-eastern Nigeria using the Appraisal System. However, it is pertinent to mention specifically which category of the appraisal underpinning the focus of this research. As such the theoretical underpinning this research is the firstly the three subtypes of attitude (namely: affect, appreciation and judgement). Secondly, the category of graduation (namely: force and focus) and then lastly the category of source, that is monoglossic and heteroglossic. The aforementioned categories of appraisal will help in determining how both UK and Nigerian newspaper reporters tend to depict the event of famine in the north-eastern Nigeria.

Data presentation, analyses and discussions

The categorisation of the aforementioned subject is of great importance, as it would help in the analysis of the ideological positionings of the selected articles. As noted all the UK selected news articles conveyed the occurrence of famine in Nigeria, whereas not all the Nigerian news articles selected expressed the occurrence of famine in Nigeria; as two out of the articles selected denied the occurrence of famine, expressing that no threat of famine in Nigeria.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Nigeria's the Guardian's first news article selected (22/02/2017)

As shown in table 4.1 out of the resources of attitude used in the article appreciation has the highest frequency of occurrence with the percentage of 48.8, followed by judgement, which has the percentage of 47.6 and then affect which has the least frequency of occurrence with the percentage of 3.6. Regarding the resources of amplification used in the article the N/A meaning 'non applicable' seems to have the highest frequency of occurrence with the percentage of 76.2, followed by force which has the percentage of 22.6 and focus with the percentage of 1.2. Concerning the resources of source in the article most of the appraisal expressed is heterogloss, which has the percentage of 58.7 and 41.3% is monogloss (see appendix 1 for table 4.1).

The article starts with the projection of Unicef and other aid organisations' saying that hundreds of thousands of children under the age of five in north-eastern Nigeria will suffer from severe acute malnutrition and that with aid shortage about twenty percent may die. It conveys the estimated number of the children already affected as 450,000, describing them as "severely and acutely malnourished children", and 14 million in need of humanitarian assistance. The article negatively appraised Nigeria as one among the countries facing famine, and also negatively appraised north-eastern Nigeria as being poor, underdeveloped, notwithstanding the fact that the region is being dominated by agricultural industry and subsistence farming for decades. Interestingly the article attributes a potential factor of the occurrence of famine as the Boko Haram insurgency in the region, which hinders farmers from farming, and this led to lack of agricultural produce.

Another interesting evaluation in the article is conveyed through the words of Doune Porter, Chief of communication for Unicef in Nigeria. Porter negatively appraised the international community as failing to take the situation seriously. He reveals the fact that they only received 41% of last year funding appeal and with that they were able to scale up their humanitarian aid to

37%, which made an impact on the lives of the people affected. He however stated that the situation could get worse if they could not get more funding.

The article also projects the words of Adrian Ouvry, the regional humanitarian adviser for Mercy Corps, saying that about 110,000 people are trapped down in some towns in the region due to insecurity surrounding the areas, such that the humanitarian aid's agencies could not reach these people leaving them starving and severely malnourished. However, the article ends with the statement of the reporter that tackling the situation in north-eastern Nigeria is not a simple thing. Notably, this article portrayed lots of heteroglossic, and this concurs with the observation of Lemke (1992) cited in White (2001) that "... a text must often struggle to appropriate another's word to make its own".

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Nigeria's the Guardian's second news article selected (25/11/2016)

As shown in table 4.2 of the three subcategories of attitude, appreciation was the most frequently used with the percentage of 47.1, followed by judgement, which has the percentage of 44.3, then affect with the percentage of 8.6. The resources of graduation, force has 27.1% of occurrence while focus did not occur, and the N/A having high percentage of occurrence of 72.9. Regarding the resources of source, heteroglossic has the percentage of 64.4 and monoglossic has 35.4% (see appendix 2 for table 4.2).

Interestingly this article contained a lot of reported speeches of different sources. It begins with the reporter evaluating the insurgency by Boko Haram as being responsible for aid convoys' blockade in reaching more than 120,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, which led to these people being at risk of starving to death. The article evaluated the number of displaced people in an unnamed state as being higher than the number of refugees that came to Europe last year. Also, the article projects the words of Orla Fagan, a Nigerian-based spokesperson for UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) saying 120,000 people could die if no humanitarian aid could reach them. The article quotes the words of Kevin Watkins, the chief executive of Save the Children, who evaluates the north-eastern region as being "teetering on the brink". This expression carries a sort of intensification as Hunston (2012) argues intensification can be achieved to a greater extent through the addition of evaluative expression to a noun phrase. Watkins estimated 400,000 children as being in a critical condition of malnutrition, describing it as "very severe malnutrition", and that 200 children could die if no necessary measures were taken. Like Porter, Watkins also blames the international community for not responding to funding appeals.

Furthermore, the article projects the saying of KashimShettima, the governor of BornoState, who evaluated the situation in the region as being unimaginable as 80% of the people in the region were not able to farm due to Boko Haram insurgency in the area. Also, the article projects the words of Fagan, who says the inability of farmers to access their farms led to 55,000 in the region being in a famine-like condition. Interestingly, this backed the earlier words of Kashim. Another interesting evaluation in the article is that of the UN classification, which classified the 55,000 people of Borno as being at a worst stage of starvation, 1.8 million at a crisis stage and 6.1 million at an emergency stage. It further states that UNOCHA believes the figure could scale up to 2 million and 8.3 respectively. The article quotes the words of BulamaModusalim, the leader of a camp hosting 3,000 homeless people who reveals that so many people are dying of

hunger. The leader was pictured as holding an infant, who is being described as “dangerously thin”. The article also conveys the words of the mother of the child, Hauwa Nana, who said she can only afford to feed her kids once a day, as a result one of her children had died.

Moreover, the article portrays the sayings of official and aid workers, which suggests that hunger can lead a vulnerable person to religious immoral acts such as that of Boko Haram insurgency. That is to say famine could be a factor in terrorism, such that a starving man can do an undo. Also, the article conveys the view of Toby Lanzer, the UN assistant secretary general and regional humanitarian coordinator for the Sahel, who says that Boko Haram insurgency has influenced migration influx in Nigeria, and that the homeless people from the region may end up coming into Europe. He emphasized the migration situation in Nigeria with the use of metaphor “huge migration flow”. This is in line with the observation of Bednarek and Caple (2012) that “metaphor, simile and repetition can be used to construe the superlativeness of an event”. Interestingly, the article ends with the words of Lanzer, who seems to be criticizing the international communities for being concerned only about the refugees coming into Europe due to Syria and Afghanistan crisis, thereby underestimating the Nigerian crisis, which could get worst and cause another wave of immigrants into Europe. Lanzer’s prediction is emphasised with the use of an idiom, expressing the fact that in the next five years, Nigerians, Cameroonians and Chadians will influx into Europe through Niger.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Nigeria’s the Guardian’s third news article selected (14/07/2016)

Table 4.3 pictured the appraisal pattern as occurred in the third article selected of the Nigerian’s the Guardian, judgement has the percentage of 57.6, appreciation 35.3 percent and affect has 7.1 percentage of occurrence. Regarding the resources of amplification, N/A has the percentage of 72.9 and force has 27.1 percent. The resource of monoglossic has the percentage of 51, while heteroglossic has 49 percentage of occurrence (see appendix 3 for table 4.3).

The article starts with the appraisal of the UN for refusing to respond to the situation in north-eastern Nigeria where hundreds of people are dying of hunger daily. The article then blamed Nigerian authorities for being responsible for the calamities that befall these groups of people, as they are blocking the humanitarian aid and media access to the areas where these people are, thereby concealing the situation. The article projects OCHA’s evaluation of 4.4 million people in Lake Chad region as being in a critical condition of food shortage. Also, it projects the saying of Toby Lanzer, who says for 20 years of working with humanitarian aid agencies, he has never witnessed a crisis situation as bad as that of the north-eastern region of Nigeria. Lanzer also evaluates that if the UN fails to act as soon as possible hundreds of thousands of people in north-east are at risk of starving to death. Lanzer referred to the Boko Haram insurgency as the cause of the famine in the region. Interestingly, the reporter back the words of Lanzer with the fact that the crisis is resulting in loss of lives and the arrival of displaced people in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno. The reporter added that the insurgency stops farmers from accessing their farms for three years now, and this led to the high cost of food prices in the markets.

Additionally, the article projects the saying of Isabelle Mouniaman, the head of Medecins Sans Frontieres operation in Nigeria, who criticises the UN for not responding to the MSF’s appeal for two years. The article further conveys that the international aid agencies focused has been on camps in Maiduguri, while over 80% of displaced people in the city are starving and have no

access to medical support. Like Lanzer, Mouniaman also said he has never witnessed a tragic situation like that of the region in his whole MSF's career life. Mouniaman evaluates the situation in north-eastern Nigeria as being dramatic, and amplified it with the linguistic resources "really" repeating the word twice. This concurs with the observation of Arunsirot (2012) that "intensification can also be graded through repetition in order to stress the emotional reaction to the events".

Also, the article projects words of Major General Irabor, the leader of military operation against Boko Haram, who after refusing the Guardian entry into the town said displaced people in Bama camp are not starving. He amplified his evaluation with the linguistic resources "very largely". However, the article conveys a counter claim of Irabor that the needs of people in Bama camp are being met, as one of the people evacuated to the city of Maiduguri from the camp anonymously speaks to the Guardian reporter that people are starving to death on a daily basis in the camp. The article projects the speech of GremaTerab chairman of the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in Borno, who blames Nigerian government for failing to take necessary measures to tackle the situation and concealing the issue. The article ends with the words of Lanzer, who says there is need for urgent measures to tackle the situation and not criticising one another. Interestingly this article incorporates the words of other persona. This is line with the view of Bell (1991) that "most of the information journalists use is second hand. They report what other people tell them rather than their own observation".

Analysis of Vanguard's news articles selected

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Vanguard's first news article selected (06/03/2017)

As shown in table 4.4, the resource of judgement has 78.1%, appreciation 21.9% while affect did not occur even once in the article. The lack of occurrence of affect in this article may perhaps be as result of the fact that the article portrays the denial of famine in Nigeria. Regarding the graduation resources, focus has 3.1%, force has 21.9% of occurrence and N/A has 75%. Concerning the resources of source, the article contains a high percentage of 91.3 heteroglossic, while monoglossic has the percentage of 8.7 (see appendix 4 for table 4.4).

The article starts with the evaluation of the Nigerian federal government as denying the reports by UN agencies that people are starving to death in Nigeria. The article depicts words of the Nigerian minister of agricultural and rural development, Chief AuduOgbeh, who says Nigeria is not facing any threat of famine, and that the federal government is trying its best towards making the lives of Nigerians better by working towards achieving self-sufficiency in rice production. Interestingly, the minister positively evaluates Nigeria as being the country of major source of food for some African countries mentioning Libya and Algeria. The article further portrays the minister saying that he saw it on CNN that Nigeria and Somalia suffer from famine. The minister said "there is danger of mixing the situation in north-east with the situation nationwide", this perhaps suggests that it is not a disputable fact that there is famine in north-eastern Nigeria, but not the whole of Nigeria is facing famine. The minister commends Nigerian farmers for engaging in rice production. He also commends Nigerians for buying made in Nigerian rice during the festive period of last Christmas. Audu evaluates Nigeria as being the consumer of Thailand's rice, and that by so doing Nigeria is taking its jobs opportunity to another country. The article ends with the minister admitting that there is recession in the country, but the local areas of the country is not facing it. He emphasized this with the word "ironically".

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Vanguard's second news article selected (24/05/2017)

As shown in table 4.5, the resource of judgement has 72.7 percentage of occurrence, followed by appreciation, which has 22.7% and affect 3.5%. The resource of graduation of focus did not occur in the article, while force has 18.2 percentage of occurrence and N/A as usual has the highest percentage of occurrence of 81.8. Concerning the resource of source, heteroglossic has 77.9, and monoglossic has 23.1 (see appendix 5 for table 4.5).

The article begins with the warning by the UN that many Nigerians are at risk of starving to death as a result of shortage of aid funds, and that up to half a million of people in a dangerous condition may not receive humanitarian aid as the World Food Programme (WFP) is short of funding. The article contain the use of amplification in describing the condition of the people affected using the linguistic resources “most desperate”. The article projects the speech of AbdouDieng, the regional director of WFP, which says in north-eastern Nigeria almost 4.7 million people are in need of food aid, and that the number of these people in desperate need of food could scale up to 5.2 million by August. Also, the article portrays the evaluation of the situation in the region as relating to Boko Haram insurgency, which is about eight years now. Dieng further stated that the UN’s aid target cannot be reached as a result of funding shortage, and this perhaps may result in hunger killing millions of people in the region. He added that apart from aid funding shortage, raining season, ongoing insecurity in the region also contribute to the criticality of the situation in the region.

Moreover, the article reveals that the hunger threat in Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen relates to conflicts and drought in these countries. The situation is being evaluated as the worst to ever occur in decades. The article ends with Dieng evaluating Nigeria as being not a poor country, and this led into donors refusing to respond to appeal made on behalf of Nigeria. He then said notwithstanding the fact that Nigeria is a rich country. It needs the international aid as it is currently facing recession and fall in oil prices and oil remains the major source of revenue in the country.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in Vanguard's third news article selected (11/07/2016)

Table 4.6 shows that all the pattern of appraisal system occurred in the article. The resource of judgement has 58.5%, appreciation has 29.3%, and affect has 12.2%. The resource focus has 4.9%, force has 29.3% and N/A has 65.8%, and the resource of heteroglossic has 85.2% while monoglossic has 14.8% of occurrence (see appendix 6 for table 4.6).

The article starts by projecting UN’s evaluation of thousands of north-eastern people of being in an emergency condition. It depicts the situation they are in as being that of food crises, and make a comparison of the situation in north-east with that of South Sudan and Darfur. The article goes on and reveals the alarm raised by UN about the affected areas of Borno state that could face famine. Then it projects Unicef’s saying that 250,000 children under the age of five are at risk of malnutrition, and 50,000 of which are at death risk. The article conveys the use of the linguistic resources ‘severe and acute’, both of which carries a degree of intensification to amplified the description of the level of the malnutrition these children are at risk of facing. Furthermore, the article projects the words of Lanzer, who commends the effort of UN teams that tried to reach Banki via Cameroon but was denied access. Lanzer describes the condition of people in the region as ‘awful’. Also, the article projects the saying of USAID – funded Famine Early

Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) that the expected famine occurrence is perhaps in the dangerous areas of Borno state and not the whole state, region or Nigeria as whole, as some reports put it. It describes these areas as “less accessible and worst affected”.

Moreover, the article projects the speech of Lanzer, which seems to contradict the earlier saying of FEWS NET. Lanzer estimated 4 million people in north-east as being in need of food aids with Borno having 431,000 people being in food shortage condition. The area of interest here is the intensification in the description of these peoples’ condition, which is described as “severely food insecure”. Lanzer further describes the condition of people in the affected areas of Borno as being “horrible and disturbing”. He said that Nigeria is so helpless now due to the low oil prices in global markets. Afterwards, the article reveals that international aids could not reach people as some of the roads that leads to these areas are still “prone to ambush and attack”. The article ends with Lanzer’s negative evaluation of the international community. He intensified the description of the attitude of the international community with the linguistic resource “quite hesitant”.

Analysis of the Punch’s news articles selected

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Punch’s first news article selected (15/11/2016)

According to Table 4.7 the resource of judgement has 55.2%, appreciation has 37.9% and affect has 6.9%. Regarding the resource of graduation, focus has 6.9%, force has 20.7% and N/A has 72.4%. The resource of source, heteroglossic has 86.2% and monoglossic has 13.8% of occurrence (see appendix 7 for table 4.7).

The article starts with the warning by Nigerian government, which says Nigerians should prepare themselves for famine by early 2017. The expected situation is being amplified and described as “imminent outbreak of famine”. The presidency urged the Nigerian ministry of agricultural to provide a way of preventing the outbreak. The article further presents the presidency pleading with religious and traditional rulers to urged Nigerian farmers and traders to stop the exportation of food from Nigeria to other countries, as it could comprise the shortage of food the country is likely to face.

Furthermore, the article conveys the utterance of Garba Shehu, the Senior Assistant to the President on Media and Publicity, who said the famine Nigeria is about face is due to the high demand of Nigerian farm produce by other countries. He added that if the food exportation is not curtailed, then Nigeria will face famine, as there will be shortage of food in Nigerian markets. The article also portrays Shehu’s positive evaluation of Nigeria as being a blessed country, such that the harvests in the country is more than enough to feed the nation and even other countries, but the problem lies in the high rate of demand from other countries, mentioning Libya, Algeria and Brazil.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Punch’s second news article selected (26/11/2017)

Table 4.8 shows that in this article the resource of judgement and appreciation has the same percentage of frequency of occurrence of 47.4, while affect has 5.2%. The resource of graduation of focus does not occur in this article, force has 36.8% and N/A has 63.2%. The resource of source of heteroglossic has 63.6% and monoglossic has 36.4% (see appendix 8 for table 4.8).

The article begins with the evaluation and exaggeration of the situation in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen as having the possibilities of affecting the whole world. It further conveys the condition of people in 45 countries as being unable to feed themselves, and this is as a result of conflicts and recession. The article conveys the evaluation of the UN agencies of Nigeria as being one of the countries that are at risk of food shortage, alongside Yemen, Syria, Malawi and South Sudan.

Also, the article portrays the condemnation of Boko Haram insurgency as being responsible for the occurrence of famine in the region. The article ends with the projection of BBC that the Horn of Africa is at risk of famine, describing the condition of a region in eastern Africa as being at risk of “acute food shortage”.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Punch’s third news article selected (05/03/2017)

As shown in Table 4.9 the resource of judgement has 54.6%, appreciation has 45.5%, while affect does not occur in this article. The lack of occurrence of the resource of affect in this article may perhaps be as result of the fact that the article portrays the denial of famine in Nigeria. The resource of focus has 4.5%, force has 22.7% and N/A has 77.3%. Regarding the resource of source heteroglossic has 81.8% and monoglossic 18.1% (see appendix 9 for table 4.9).

This article shares a kind of similarity with vanguard’s first chosen article as it also conveys the denial of famine outbreak in Nigeria. Interestingly, this article starts with the evaluation of the Nigerian federal government, who negated the reports by some UN agencies of imminent famine in Nigeria. The article further presents the Minister of agriculture and Rural Development Audu Ogbah as the evaluator of the report by UN agencies. It then conveys the reports of Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme and International Fund for Agricultural Development, which appraised Nigeria as being at risk of suffering famine, food shortage and malnutrition. The article further reveals the speech of Audu, who said that Nigeria is a country blessed with bountiful harvests to the extent that food is being exported to other country, as such it cannot face famine. However, the word “virtually” in the words of Audu a kind soften the strength of the claim made by the minister that Nigeria can never face starvation.

Another area of interest is that the article conveys the word of Audu that “there is a danger of mixing the situation in north-east with the situation nationwide”. This suggests that there is famine in Nigeria but not the whole of Nigeria is facing the famine. Also, Audu acknowledged the inability of north-eastern region to access their farm due to Boko Haram attacks, but then the situation in the rest of Nigeria is not the same as that of north-eastern region. The article ends with the minister’s evaluation of Nigeria as being the country that is producing food for other countries mentioning Libya, Chad and Sudan.

Analysis of UK’s the Guardian’s news articles

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UK’s the Guardian’s first news article selected (12/06/2017)

As shown in table 4.10, the resource of judgement has 45.6%, appreciation has 50.9% and affect has 3.5%. Focus has 7%, force 15.8% and N/A 77.2%. heteroglossic has 47.9% and monoglossic has 51.1% of occurrence (see appendix 10 for table 4.10).

The article begins with the appreciation of the effort of Nigerian farmers, who are taking advantage of the rain in the country by engaging in farming, so as to prevent the reoccurrence of food shortage. It then presents the report's colleagues conveyed earlier of the rejoicing of the progress made in Nigeria. Afterward, the article projects the words of Saad Ali Shire, the foreign Minister of Somaliland, who criticised the international community for failing to respond to funding appeal to tackle the situation, saying perhaps, they will respond when it gets worst. However, the article reveals that if the situation could be clearly revealed, then the humanitarian aid needed may perhaps be achieved.

The article further blames the situation on "loss of apathy, bureaucracy, fear-mongering and distrust". It states that there is a way of tackling the situation, but what need to be done is studying the situation enough and picturing it exactly the way it is, by so doing people affected would get the humanitarian assistance needed. By revealing the severity of the situation, the international community may perhaps tend to be sympathetic, and hence respond to the UN fund appeal.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UK's the Guardian's second news article selected (23/02/2017)

As shown in table 4.11 the resource of judgement has 43.8%, appreciation has 47.4% and affect 8.8%. The resource of focus has 15.8%, force has 31.6% and N/A has 52.6%. The resource of source heteroglossic has 65.7% and monoglossic has 34.3% of occurrence (see appendix 11 for table 4.11).

The article starts by revealing the measures the rich countries are planning in order to tackle the deadly hunger Nigeria is facing. The meeting that is taking place in the Oslo, and that the topmost issue to be discussed in the meeting is the failure of international community to respond to the funding appeal in respect of the issue. The article projects the warning of Manuel Fontaine, Unicef's regional director for the west and central Africa Region, who evaluate the famine outbreak in north-eastern as a talk of everyone, which has not received the necessary attention. Manuel further evaluates the international community as being reluctant. He intensified the description with "very" repeating it twice. He also evaluates the situation in Lake Chad region as "complex security situation" amplifying it with "very".

The article also evaluates the Nigerian authorities as not helping matter. It reveals the speech of KashimShetima, the governor of Borno state, who evaluates the UN aid agencies of turning the situation in the region as their money making machine. Interestingly, the article stylishly evaluates the European authorities using a rhetorical question as being concerned much about the immigrant arriving in Europe than the condition of people in north-eastern Nigeria. The article ends with the speech of AbdouDieng, the regional director of World Food Programme's West Africa, who evaluates the affected region as being "impoverish" intensifying it with "very", despite Nigeria being a rich country.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UK's the Guardian third news article selected (07/03/2017)

Table 4.12 reveals that in this article the resource of judgement has 48.2%, appreciation has 51.8%, while affect did not occur at all. The resource of graduation of focus has 5.4%, force has

41.1% and N/A has 53.5%. Regarding the resource of source, this article is totally monoglossic with no single heterogloss in it (see appendix 12 for table 4.12).

The article pictured the situation in Nigerian alongside Yemen, Somalia, and South Sudan as being a tragic one using the word “catastrophic” to describe it. The article then evaluates drought, conflicts, and failure of humanitarian aid response as the cause of the situation in these four countries. It describes the failure of the international community aid response as “shockingly”. Furthermore, the article appreciates the humanitarian aid system as an elaborate one, but a failure, as it fails to prevent the situation.

Moreover, the article describes the situation in north-eastern Nigeria as deadly, predictable and avoidable. It intensified the description with “entirely and eminently”. However, despite the fact that the situation is preventable, the authorities that are responsible for tackling it have failed. The article ends with the evaluation of the people affected many of which are children as being at risk of death. The cause of which result from hunger and poor governance, conflicts drought and inadequate international response compromised the situation.

Analysis of the Independent’s news articles

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Independent’s first news article selected (29/09/2016)

As shown in table 4.13 the resource of judgement has 76.9%, appreciation has 19.2% and affect has 3.8%. The resource of focus has 11.5%, force 34.6% and N/A 53.9%, and heteroglossic has 68.4% while monoglossic has 31.1% (see appendix 13 for table 4.13).

The article begins with explicit condemnation of Boko Haram group by naming it “the most ruthless and deadly radical militant groups on the planet”. The article projects the speech of Arjan de Wagt, the Unicef’s chief of nutrition in Nigeria, who describes the situation in north-eastern Nigeria as being the worst on the planet. It then reveals the words of Wagt, who estimated that 4 million people are in critical condition of starving, and 2.2 million are in carnage. The roads that lead to the areas in which the 2.2 million people are living are described as being “too dangerous” to follow. He also reveals that up to 50% of children in the region are being “severely malnourished”. Also, the article projects words of Doune Porter, who reveals that lack of aid funding would lead to the death of 750,000 people living in accessible areas of the region. The article projects the saying of Médecins sans frontières aid group, who evaluates the situation as being at the level of catastrophe, as the people affected relies on the aid that is not reaching them.

Moreover, the article projects the speech of Christina Corbett, And Oxfam’s aid group spokeswoman, who describes the people as unable to feed themselves, and that they are going to bed with empty stomach and waking up in same way. They are only able to eat once in a while. Describing the food, they can afford as “watered-down porridge”. The article with the evaluation MSF that Nigerian authorities are not reaching the affected people with the humanitarian assistance provided, and describes the aid response provided as “massively insufficient, uncoordinated and ill-adapted”. The article ends with the denial of the area coordinator for Nigeria’s National Emergency Management Agency, Muhammad Kanar, that there is no case of malnutrition in the region.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Independent's second news article selected (10/09/2016)

Table 4.14 shows that in this article the resource of judgement has 67.9%, appreciation 32.1% while affect does not appear. Concerning the resource of graduation focus like affect does not occur, force has 35.7% and N/A has 64.3%. Heteroglossic has 64.3% and monoglossic has 35.7% (see appendix 14 for table 4.14).

This article starts by projecting Unicef's evaluation of the description of the situation in Borno. It describes it as "unfolding famine and probably the worst". The evaluation carries some extent of hedging, as it is not being described as imminent and definitely the worst. The article then projects the speech of Arjan de Wagt, who evaluates the situation as one with no right word to describe. He further criticised the information that comes from the region about the situation as being exaggerated information. Also, the article conveys the words of Wagt who describes the children affect as being "severely malnourished" and that one in five of these children are at lower level of the probability of surviving. He said the severity of the malnutrition cause polio outbreak in the region.

Moreover, the article reveals the evaluation of unnamed Unicef official, who estimated one million people in the region as being at the "severity level four" and 75,000 in the condition of "outright famine". Of the affected people children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women are described as being in need of urgent nutritional aid. The article ends with the speech of Wagt, who evaluates the world and Nigeria of not realising the enormity of the situation.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in the Independent's third news articles selected (25/01/2017)

Table 4.15 reveals that the resource of judgement has 63.3%, appreciation 32.6 and affect 4.1%, regarding the resource of graduation, focus has 2%, force has 28.6% and N/A has 69.4%, concerning the resource of source heteroglossic has 78.4 and monoglossic has 21.6% (see appendix 15 for table 4.15).

This article starts by conveying the saying of Unicef that if necessary measures are not taken 240 children will be at risk of death, and that millions of children could die of hunger. Unicef further describes the situation in north-eastern Nigeria as being "the world's most under-funded humanitarian crisis". It also criticised Boko Haram terrorist attack as being the cause of the calamity that befall millions of people in the region, thereby evaluating 400,000 children as being "severely malnourished and millions more in desperate need of humanitarian assistance".

The article pictured the affected people as being at risk of different kind of atrocities and attacks as a result of boko Haram insurgency and hunger. It estimated about 90,000 children as being at risk of malnutrition amplifying it with "severe acute".

Analysis of UKMAIL's news articles***Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UKMAIL's first news article selected (08/07/2016)***

Table 4.16 shows that the resource of judgement has 61.5%, appreciation has 34.6% and affect has 3.8%, the resource of graduation of focus has no occurrence, force has 38.5% and N/A has 61.5%, heteroglossic has 78.5% and monoglossic has 21.4% (see appendix 16 for table 4.16).

This article starts with the projection of experts monitoring the situation, as it named it. It pictured the situation of the people in north-eastern Nigeria as being “devastating”. The article also, reveals that more than 3 million people in the region are in a critical condition of needing urgent aid assistance. Furthermore, the article conveys the situation in north-east as reaching that of “nutrition emergency” as recently declared by Nigeria’s health ministry. It describes the situation in Borno state as “dire humanitarian situation”.

However, this article reveals the fact that not the whole Nigeria is facing famine as some reports present it. It also uses a kind of hedging in presenting some ideologies it projects, in that it depicts the famine as likely to occur and not certain, and revealing areas to be affect even if it happens to occurred as “the worst affected and less accessible parts of Borno state”. Like the other chosen articles, this article similarly project the evaluation carried out by Unicef, which evaluates 250,000 children under the age of five as being at risk of suffering “malnutrition”, not just “malnutrition” but “severe and acute one”. This conveys some degree of intensification. Moreover, the article pictured the situation of the affected people in the region as a tragic one, such that at least 10 people were starving to death every day at a camp in Banki.

The article ends with the saying of FEWS NET that the situation in north-eastern Nigeria is disturbing as some parts of the region are inaccessible to humanitarian aid agencies, and the level of malnutrition in the camps where the homeless people seek refuge is so high. It also conveys that if no urgent measures are taken to tackle the situation, it could get worst.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UKMAIL’s second news article selected (22/02/2017)

As shown in table 4.17 the resource of judgement has 60.6%, appreciation has 39.4%, affect has no occurrence. The resource of focus also has no occurrence, force has 30.3 % and N/A has 67.7%. The resource of heteroglossic has 63.6% and monoglossic has 36.45 (see appendix 17 for table 4.17).

The article portrays the words of Antonio Guterres, the UN Secretary General who evaluates the situation in Nigeria along South Sudan, Yemen, and Somalia as being that of emergency and needs emergency intervention. The article then conveys the speech of Guterres who reveals that 20 million are dying of hunger in these countries and that something need to be done to avoid what he referred to as “humanitarian disaster, catastrophe and dire situation”.

The article conveys the evaluation of Fewes NET, which describes the areas of north-eastern region affected by the famine as “remote areas”. Moreover, the article conveys Unicef’s evaluation that food shortage worsen in these four countries and could lead to the death of 1.4 million of which 500,000 are north-eastern Nigerian children describes as “acutely malnourished”. It also reveals that the famine in Nigeria is not cause by drought but rather by conflict with Boko Haram, as such describes it as “man-made food crises.” However, the report ends with the speech of international programs director at the IRC, Ciaran Donnelly, who expressed that the crises in these countries are “extraordinary in terms of scale, scope and man-made origin. He then describes the situation as absurd”.

Analysis and discussion of appraisal in UKMAIL's third news articles selected (18/05/2017)

As shown in table 4.18 the resource of judgement has 76.9%, appreciation has 23.1%, affect has no occurrence. The resource of focus also has 3.8%, force has 23.1 % and N/A has 73.1%, heteroglossic has 64.7% and monoglossic has 35.3% (see appendix 18 for table 4.18).

The article starts by conveying the evaluation carried out by UN's food agency that the people in the region affected by Boko Haram insurgency are 'teetering on the brink of famine'. It then conveys the speech of the emergency coordinator for the UN's World Food Programme, Denise Brown, who describes the situation in Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen as "the biggest crisis we have seen in the past 50 years", such that More than 20 million people are evaluated as being at high risk of starving to death. She further stated that despite the fact that the people affected in these four countries are all in a critical condition, the situation in north-eastern Nigeria has been the most disturbing one.

Interestingly the article depicts the support provided by WFP to 12 million people out 1.8 million in need of humanitarian assistance as "support of some sort", as described by Brown. This perhaps may be due to the fact that the support provided is not enough. However, the article further conveys that Brown admitted the Rome-based food agency had not been prepared for a crisis on this scale, as Nigeria is perceived as the "richest country in Africa". Hence, should be able to tackle such situation. The article also described the local communities people affected as "the poorest people on the planet and first responders to crisis". The article interestingly ends with the idea that Unicef screening reveals that older children in Nigeria are also at risk of malnutrition and not only babies and toddler.

Discussion and comparison of the eighteen news articles

Table 4.20 in appendix 20 pictured the overall pattern of appraisal that occurred in the chosen sets of articles of the six agencies – Nigeria's the Guardian, Vanguard, the Punch, UK's The Guardian, the Independent and UKMAIL.

Looking at the analysis and discussion of the chosen data there are no two articles with exactly the same appraisal pattern and ideological positioning, despite the fact that they are all reporting same issue. Nevertheless, they tend to share some sort of similarities. One of the noticeable similarities among the chosen articles is that of the three subcategories of attitude, the resource of judgement tends to have the highest frequency of occurrence, followed by appreciation and then affect, which has the least number of occurrence in all the articles selected. This perhaps might be due to the fact that the ideological positionings of the articles represent some sort of political ideologies, in that some of the articles revealed the fact that the Western world is baffled with the severity of the situation, which perhaps predictably might cause the influx of the people affected into Europe. Also, some convey the ideology that poor governance by the Nigerian government and their act of concealing the severity level of the situation add to the inability to raise the aid fund required for tackling the situation. Notably, the data conveyed the famine state of affair than that of personal and emotional feelings expression, as White (1997) states, "In a significant proportion of 'hard news' texts, the author avoids or at least minimises interpersonal meanings". Also, Wagner (2000) observes "that in political speech analysis, the choice of personal feelings is less likely than on analysing facts". Another obvious similarity in the articles is that almost all the chosen article except two (Vanguard's first chosen news article and Punch's third chosen

news article) tend to use the same phrase to describe the people affected and the phrase is “severely and acutely malnourished”. Also, most of the articles attribute the severity of the situation to Boko Haram insurgency, and the nonchalant attitude of the international community and the Nigerian authorities towards the situation. This suggests that the insurgency by Boko Haram cause farmers’ inability to access their farms, which resulted into lack of enough agricultural produce in the region. Furthermore, the lack of aid response by the international community and the Nigerian government worsen the situation, in that the aid fund raised by the UN is insufficient. The articles present the aforementioned issues as factors that influence the famine occurrence in such a way to persuade their targeted readers, as suggested McQuail (1969b) cited in Fowler (1991) that presumably mass communicators often strive to persuade their targeted audience into believing the events they present.

However, the area of disparity among the articles is in terms of socio-cultural perspective in that the UK articles tend to focus much on the fact that the situation in north-east Nigeria may possibly cause the influx of immigrants into Europe. This has been the concern of the international community, thereby reflecting an ethnocentric view of the crisis, and the audience the newspapers targeted. This concurs with the observations of Ledema(1994) that “the way events are observed, interpreted and reported will always be conditioned by the social background and ideological perspective of journalists, editors and management”. Similarly, Fowler (1991) notes that “several cultural and economic features of the Press combine to give it a unique importance in the (re)production of ideology”. Another noticeable difference in the articles is that the UK’s chosen articles seem to exaggerate the severity level of the situation than their Nigerian counterpart. Nigerian newspapers may focus on the local nature of the crisis and the inter-relationship between famine and the terrorist group, as noted Ledema(1994) “Any interpretation is seen as a “social construct”, because observation is constrained or determined by cultural preconceptions and traditions” Consequently, the articles are perhaps trying to draw attention to the disruptive nature of the situation on the international community, and to evoke the reader’s sympathetic feelings.

Moreover, in terms of personae all the articles tend to contained a lot of heteroglossic source, in that the percentage of heteroglossic by far outweigh that of monoglossic except one (UK’s the Guardian’s third chosen article), which seems to be totally monoglossic, meaning the evaluations expressed are all that of the reporter. The high proportion of heteroglossic nature of the reports tally with the suggestion of White (1997) that ‘hard news’ tend to construct text by avoiding interpersonal role or confined it to external source. Concerning the resource of amplification, the number of implicit labelled as N/A seems to appear most in the data, followed by the amplification of force and focus, which has the least number of occurrence. The articles use the different linguistic resources to intensify the attitude expressed, and these include attitudinal lexis (horrified, worrying, dramatic, awful, bad, poor), metaphors (teetering on the brink) and repetitions (really really).

In addition, there is a shift in tone that occurred during the period of the research in the Nigerian news coverage of ‘the Punch and Vanguard’. Two different articles one from each of the aforementioned news agencies tend to be highly optimistic that Nigeria is a blessed country with abundant farm produce, as such can never face famine. However, this sentiment was later on tempered in that the federal government call on the Nigerian to get ready for the outbreak of

famine, while in the UK news coverage there is no any shift in tone, the tone remained the same throughout the selected articles.

The findings of this research are compatible with other findings in the literature (Ledema 1994 and White and Thomson, 2008; Knox and Patpong, 2008; Pekarova, 2011; Arunsitot, 2012; and Auman, 2014). Appraisal System of SFL textual analysis model has helped and enabled the analysis and comparison of the use of evaluative language in UK and Nigerian news articles, such that it assists in providing a clear picture of the use of the evaluations and ideological perspectives expressed.

CONCLUSION

This research aimed at analysing the evaluative language used in reporting famine in north-eastern Nigeria by both Nigerian and UK news articles using the Appraisal System developed by Martin (2000) as the analytical tool. The research was designed to answer the following questions: 1. How do the reporters choose to either strengthen or weaken the attitude expressed? 2. What category of the attitude expressed are the most frequently used? 3. How is the evaluative language used in the selected news articles was structured? 4. Are there any differences in their choices and do they reflect their ideological positionings? In order to provide answers to these research questions both qualitative and quantitative approach was used.

The answer to the research question one is that the reporters make more use of force than focus in terms of graduating the attitude expressed, (see chapter four of this research for the examples of the linguistic resources used in terms of intensification). The answer to the second research question is that the most frequently used type of attitude in all the selected articles is judgement, which appears to have the highest frequency of occurrence, followed by appreciation and affect, which has the least frequency of occurrence. The frequently occurrence of judgement correspond with the observation of Ledema (1994) that “even the most ostensibly “factual” report will be the product of numerous value judgements”. Regarding the research question three, the evaluative language used are structured in the articles in such a way that most of the evaluation expressed are expressed using phrases and group of words rather than single lexical items. The answer to the last research question of this study is that a difference between UK and Nigerian news articles and the reflections of their ideological positionings has been observed. The difference observed is that Nigerian news articles selected tend to focus on the local nature of the crisis, whereas UK news articles tend to focus on the international damages the crisis may lead to. This is in line with the observation of Auman (2014) that there is a difference between domestic and foreign press. Also, Fowler (1991) notes that “There are always different ways of saying the same thing, and they are not random, accidental alternative. Differences in expression carry ideological distinctions (and thus differences in representation)”.

It has been observed that Nigerian news articles tend to use the evaluative expressions denoting judgement more, followed by appreciation, while affect is the least used. Similarly in the UK articles analysed the resource of judgement seems to be the dominant expression, followed by appreciation, while affect appears to be the least expressed in all the articles analysed. This could be that the writers tend to avoid the evaluation of human feelings. The articles analysed generally tend to amplify the attitude expressed by either toning up/down, and either sharpen/softening through the resource of graduation. The resource of source is used in such a way that all the

articles analysed typically used a significant proportion of attribution. In other words, the evaluations expressed are mostly attributed to other source than that of the reporter, except one UK the guardian in which all the evaluation expressed comes from the reporter. This is compatible with the observation of Martin and White (2005) cited in White and Thomson (2008) that journalistic voice in English-language broadsheet news reporting is typically conducted in one or other of two 'voice' or 'styles'.

Conclusively, it could be suggested that there is no obvious difference in terms of textual organisation, but a difference has been observed in terms of ideological positionings of national and international news coverage. This supports the view that 'Events Stories' do not 'mirror social realities but construct them' (White, 1997) and that the way those are narrated 'inflects the events it describes with cultural and ideological meanings'.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Table 4.1 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in Nigeria’s the Guardian’s first news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	3	3.6%
Appreciation	41	48.8%
Judgement	40	47.6%
Total	84	100%
Graduation		
Force	19	22.6%
Focus	1	1.2%
N/A	64	76.2%
Total	84	100%

Source		
Monoglossic	19	41.3%
Heteroglossic	27	58.7%
Total	46	100%

Appendix 2

Table 4.2 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Nigeria's the Guardian's second news articles selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	6	8.6%
Appreciation	33	47.1%
Judgement	31	44.3%
Total	70	100%
Graduation		
Force	19	27.1%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	51	72.9%
Total	70	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	17	35.4%
Heteroglossic	31	64.6%
Total	48	100%

Appendix 3

Table 4.3 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Nigeria's the Guardian's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	6	7.1%
Appreciation	30	35.3%
Judgement	49	57.6%
Total	85	100%
Graduation		
Force	23	27.1%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	62	72.9%
Total	85	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	25	51%
Heteroglossic	24	49%
Total	49	100%

Appendix 4

Table 4.4 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Vanguard's first news articles selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	7	21.9%
Judgement	25	78.1%
Total	32	100%
Graduation		
Force	7	21.9%
Focus	1	3.1%
N/A	24	75%
Total	32	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	2	8.7%
Heteroglossic	21	91.3%
Total	23	100%

Appendix 5

Table 4.5 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in Vanguard's second news articles selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	1	4.5%
Appreciation	5	22.7%
Judgement	16	72.7%
Total	22	100%
Graduation		
Force	4	18.2%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	18	81.8%
Total	22	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	3	23.1%
Heteroglossic	10	77.9%
Total	13	100%

Appendix 6

Table 4.6 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Vanguard's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	5	12.2%
Appreciation	12	29.3%
Judgement	24	58.5%
Total	41	100%
Graduation		
Force	12	29.3%
Focus	2	4.9%
N/A	27	65.8%
Total	41	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	4	14.8%
Heteroglossic	23	85.2%
Total	27	100%

Appendix 7

Table 4.7 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Punch's first news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	2	6.9%
Appreciation	11	37.9%
Judgement	16	55.2%
Total	29	100%
Graduation		
Force	6	20.7%
Focus	2	6.9%
N/A	21	72.4%
Total	29	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	4	13.8%
Heteroglossic	25	86.2%
Total	29	100%

Appendix 8

Table 4.8 An outline of the appraisal pattern which occur in the Punch's second news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	1	5.2%
Appreciation	9	47.4%

Judgement	9	47.4%
Total	19	100%
Graduation		
Force	7	36.8%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	12	63.2%
Total	19	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	4	36.4%
Heteroglossic	7	63.6%
Total	11	100%

Appendix 9

Table 4.9 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the Punch's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	10	45.4%
Judgement	12	54.6%
Total	22	100%
Graduation		
Force	4	18.2%
Focus	1	4.5%
N/A	17	77.3%
Total	22	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	2	18.2%
Heteroglossic	9	81.8%
Total	11	100%

Appendix 10

Table 4.10 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Guardian's first news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	2	3.5%
Appreciation	29	50.9%
Judgement	26	45.6%
Total	57	100%
Graduation		
Force	9	15.8%
Focus	4	7.0%
N/A	44	77.2%
Total	57	100%

Source		
Monoglossic	25	51.1%
Heteroglossic	23	47.9%
Total	48	100%

Appendix 11

Table 4.11 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Guardian's second news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	5	8.8%
Appreciation	27	47.4%
Judgement	25	43.8%
Total	57	100%
Graduation		
Force	18	31.6%
Focus	9	15.8%
N/A	30	52.6%
Total	57	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	12	34.3%
Heteroglossic	23	65.7%
Total	35	100%

Appendix 12

Table 4.12 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Guardian's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	29	51.8%
Judgement	27	48.2%
Total	56	100%
Graduation		
Force	23	41.1%
Focus	3	5.4%
N/A	30	53.5%
Total	56	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	49	100%
Heteroglossic	0	0%
Total	49	100%

Appendix 13

Table 4.13 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Independent's first news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	1	3.8%
Appreciation	5	19.2%
Judgement	20	76.9%
Total	26	100%
Graduation		
Force	9	34.6%
Focus	3	11.5%
N/A	14	53.9%
Total	26	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	6	31.6%
Heteroglossic	13	68.4%
Total	19	100%

Appendix 14

Table 4.14 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Independent's second news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	9	32.1%
Judgement	19	67.9%
Total	28	100%
Graduation		
Force	10	35.7%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	18	64.3%
Total	28	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	5	35.7%
Heteroglossic	9	64.3%
Total	14	100%

Appendix 15

Table 4.15 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's the Independent's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	2	4.1%
Appreciation	16	32.6%
Judgement	31	63.3%
Total	49	100%
Graduation		
Force	14	28.6%
Focus	1	2%
N/A	34	69.4%
Total	49	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	8	21.6%
Heteroglossic	29	78.4%
Total	37	100%

Appendix 16

Table 4.16 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's Mail's first news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	1	3.8%
Appreciation	9	34.6%
Judgement	16	61.5%
Total	26	100%
Graduation		
Force	10	38.5%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	16	61.5%
Total	26	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	3	21.4%
Heteroglossic	11	78.5%
Total	14	100%

Appendix 17

Table 4.17 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's Mail's second news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	13	39.4%
Judgement	20	60.6%
Total	33	100%
Graduation		
Force	10	30.3%
Focus	0	0%
N/A	23	69.7%
Total	33	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	8	36.4%
Heteroglossic	14	63.6%
Total	22	100%

Appendix 18

Table 4.18 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in the UK's Mail's third news article selected

Attitude expressed	Number of occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
Affect	0	0%
Appreciation	6	23.1%
Judgement	20	76.9%
Total	26	100%
Graduation		
Force	6	23.1%
Focus	1	3.8%
N/A	19	73.1%
Total	26	100%
Source		
Monoglossic	6	35.3%
Heteroglossic	11	64.7%
Total	17	100%

Appendix 19

Table 4.19 An outline of the appraisal pattern that occurred in all the eighteen news articles selected

News agencies	Types of appraisal	No. of occurrence	% of occurrence	Graduation	No. of occurrence	% of occurrence	Source	No. of occurrence	% of occurrence
The Nigerian Guardian	Affect	15	6.3%	Force	61	25.5%	Monoglossic	61	49.6%
	Appreciation	104	43.5%	Focus	1	0.4%	Heteroglossic	82	66.6%
	Judgement	120	50.2%	N/A	177	74.1%			
	Total	239	100%	Total	239	99.9%	Total	123	116.2%
Vanguard	Affect	6	6.6%	Force	23	24.2%	Monoglossic	9	17.0%
	Appreciation	24	26.4%	Focus	3	3.2%	Heteroglossic	44	83.0%
	Judgement	65	71.4%	N/A	69	72.6%			
	Total	91	104.4%	Total	95	100%	Total	53	100%
Punch	Affect	3	4.2%	Force	17	24.3%	Monoglossic	10	19.6%
	Appreciation	30	42.8%	Focus	3	4.3%	Heteroglossic	41	80.4%
	Judgement	37	52.8%	N/A	50	71.4%			
	Total	70	100%	Total	70	100%	Total	51	100%
UK's the Guardian	Affect	7	4.1%	Force	50	29.4%	Monoglossic	86	65.2%
	Appreciation	85	50%	Focus	16	9.4%	Heteroglossic	46	34.8%
	Judgement	78	45.9%	N/A	104	61.2%			
	Total	170	100%	Total	170	100%	Total	132	100%
Independent	Affect	3	2.9%	Force	33	32.0%	Monoglossic	19	27.1%
	Appreciation	30	29.1%	Focus	4	3.9%	Heteroglossic	51	72.9%

	Judgement	70	68%	N/A	66	64.1%			
	Total	103	100%	Total	103	100%	Total	70	100%
UKMAIL	Affect	1	1.2%	Force	26	30.6%	Monogl ossic	17	32.1%
	Appreciation	28	32.9%	Focus	1	1.2%	Heterogl ossic	36	67.9%
	Judgement	56	65.9%	N/A	58	68.2%			
	Total	85	100%	Total	85	100%	Total	53	100%

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