



**THE USE OF ATTITUDES
AS A PART OF APPRAISALS SYSTEM
IN THE AL JAZEERA NEWS: IRAQ WAR**

THESIS

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for the degree of Magister in English Language Education

by

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To

ML

Jichan

My parents

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ABSTRACT

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Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings. Interpersonal meaning is meaning that makes it possible for people to negotiate their attitudes and feelings in social relationship with others. Every social relationship is a social event that results in a text that may be spoken or written. From this point of view, news is a kind of text through which the journalists negotiate their attitudes and feelings with the readers.

This thesis tried to provide answers to two research problems: (1) what kinds of attitude are used in the articles?, (2) how are the attitudes used to express feelings in the articles? Therefore, the research method used in this study is qualitative descriptive in nature. The purpose of the study is to describe and analyze the appraisal devices used in the articles which were taken from Al-Jazeera news channel by following the system network of appraisal offered by Martin and Rose (2003). The articles are, therefore, the data under analysis in this thesis. Since appraisals in written texts concern with the choice of words as devices to realize people's attitudes and feelings, the unit of analysis in this study is appraisal device.

Based on the above questions, the analysis was done by following the techniques offered by Martin and Rose (2003) and White (2001). The articles was first broken down into chunks. Then, each of the chunks was analysed for appraisal devices. The result of the analysis is then used to describe the appraisal devices employed in the articles, and how these devices are used to express attitudes and feelings in the articles.

On the basis of the result of the analysis done to the articles, the following conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the journalists employs all the three resources of attitudes to express people's feelings (affect), judge people's characters (judgment), and value the worth of things (appreciation). Affect and appreciation dominate the use of appraisal devices and judgment is the least resource used. Secondly, the affects used in these studied articles are non-authorial. Non-authorial affect value is higher than authorial affect. Non-authorial affect is used since the articles are factual stories that factual news should not be mixed with the author's attitudes. Most of affects are expressed negatively. It is reasonable since the articles are about the war. The number of instances with judgement is limited since the articles do not emphasize the evaluation of people's characters.

Finally, throughout the articles the journalists are highly evaluative in expressing their attitudes. They employ various resources of amplification to dynamically mobilize attitudes, and turn the volume of the evaluation up and down throughout the articles.

The result of this study is expected to give a valuable contribution to the teaching of English, especially in the teaching of writing. The understanding of appraisal system is expected to raise linguistic awareness of both teachers and students of English. Such awareness is important in the text-making processes (writing and speaking). This awareness will become a potential for them to lead to the production of good texts in which words are appropriately selected to realize their attitudes and feelings, and in which various linguistic resources related to appraisal devices are employed in harmony.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

.1 Background of the Study

Every person normally belongs to a social group in the community where he or she lives. In the community people are continuously engaged in social interactions for several purposes to satisfy their needs in their social life. In every day life, such social interactions are carried out mostly by means of language. It means that language is central in the social communications among people in the community.

When people are engaged in a social interaction they are actually in a process of creating a text. From this point of view, a text is a product of social event. Halliday and Hassan (1985) state that as a product of a social event, a text is not merely a collection of clauses or sentences but is essentially a semantic unit or a unit of meanings that unfolds through a sequence of clauses in a certain social context.

Depending on the mode of communication people use, texts may be spoken or written (Hammond : 1992). The success of a communicative event, either spoken or written, is therefore dependent on the ability of the participants in the communication to create a text so that the communication can be sustained to come to the goal of the communication. In other words speaking and writing skills are central in the daily communication. With respect to the communication in English for people whose native language is not English, these two skills are mainly acquired through the teaching and learning processes either in schools or in private courses. Learning of the target language – English – is intended to get

the adequate exposure to the use of the target language, so that learners are capable of engaging themselves in a communication – spoken and written – successfully. Text types are of various kinds depending on the social contexts in which the texts are produced. From genre point of view, written texts may fall into some categories. The categories include anecdote, description, exposition, story, argument, news item, procedure, recount, report, review and so on.

News articles are text-types, which usually receives a big deal of attention from journalists as producers as well as readers as receivers. News is any new information or information on [current events](#) which is presented by [print](#), [broadcast](#), [Internet](#), or [word of mouth](#) to a third party or mass audience (<http://www.news-wikipedia.com>, the free encyclopedia.htm, 2008). News reporting is a type of [journalism](#), typically written or broadcast in [news style](#). News is often reported by a variety of sources, such as newspapers, television, and radio programs, [wire services](#), and [web sites](#). White (1998:1) claims that, “The modern mass media news item is arguably one of the most influential written text types in contemporary society, influencing, as it does, the terms of many political, economic, and cultural debates”. This phenomenon may be caused by the social function of the editors plays to present the articles as realizations of meanings to be communicated to the readers. The journalists may use the text as a realization of construing knowledge of an occurrence to be a meaning through language in such a way so that the meaning can be communicated. This is a negotiation of meaning between the senders, the journalists, and the receivers, the readers. This communication is successful when the readers are able to access the journalists’ meaning: the readers are able to figure out what idea the journalists

intend to communicate. On the other words , the readers are able to understand the message. However, this kind of communication is primarily one-way communication; the sender and receiver are physically separated from each other. The readers are rarely able to use the media for feedback, so it's the media's (journalist's) role to control them. It seems that journalist posses an absolutely opportunity (authority) to use language to express any phenomenon. They may express their feelings, judge people's characters and appreciate things of a certain occurrence, and communicate them to the readers. They should understand and be aware of the use of language so that the meaning will be delivered successfully to the viewers without any prejudice. They should be very careful in applying the appraisal devices; otherwise, they will abuse the language for irresponsible purposes or create a misunderstanding of the message they try to communicate.

Based on the above explanation, relating to the fact that language is central in news articles, this study will focus on how the linguistic aspects, i.e., the appraisal systems used in the news articles to express attitudes and feelings. Appraisal system is concerned with evaluation (Martin and Rose, 2003: 16). The evaluation is related to the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text. It describes the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisal systems are interpersonal kinds of meanings, which realize variations in the tenor or participants in social interactions enacted in a text.

The news articles under the research were taken from Al Jazeera in period of two weeks, March,12 – April, 1, 2008. The articles chosen were the ones that presented the topic “ Iraq War ”. Al Jazeera English is the world's first English-language [news channel](#) headquartered in the [Middle East](#). The channel was launched on [15 November 2006](#). It is

one of the three largest global English language 24 hour news channels, the other two being [BBC World](#) and [CNN International](#). As of 2008, the channel reaches more than 100 million households worldwide.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the discussion above, there are two problems that will be addressed in this study. The problems are:

- a. What kind of attitudes are used in the news articles?
- b. How are the attitudes used to express feelings in the news articles?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the above two problems, the objectives of this study are:

- (1) to describe the attitudes used in the news articles.
- (2) to describe how the attitudes are used to express feelings in the news articles.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The finding of this study will be useful, theoretically and practically, for applied linguists, researchers, English learners and teachers, journalists, and readers. Theoretically, researchers especially applied linguists may use them as consideration for further study. English learners and teachers, especially in higher education, may use them as reference to learn news genre and discourse study. Journalists, who would prepare news, may consider the needed linguistics features, especially the appraisal system, which depict the underlying

logic of the newspaper belief and position of certain phenomenon, when writing news. Readers may use the findings for their consideration in facing any phenomenon.

Practically, applied linguists and researchers may re-study the findings for further understanding. English learners and teachers, especially in higher education, may use them as practical way for learning news genre and discourse study. Journalists, who would prepare news may use them as contrasting values when writing news. Readers may take a right position of a certain phenomenon (news report) presented by broadcasters after knowing the two things above.

1.5 Definition of Terms and Limitation of the Study

The study focused on one issue of news to see the application of appraisal systems in each kind of news article. This study was aimed at seeing what attitude and when news genres presented the issue under investigation.

To avoid misunderstanding, some technical terms are defined in this section. The terms are news, critical discourse analysis, appraisal system, appraisal device, interpersonal meaning, attitude, and feeling. It is important to note that the terms ‘appraisal’, ‘attitude’, and ‘feelings’ are defined in the context of discourse as proposed by Martin and Rose (2003). The following is the definition of each of the terms above.

News is any new information or information on [current events](#) which is presented by [print](#), [broadcast](#), [Internet](#), or [word of mouth](#) to a third party or mass audience.

(<http://www.news-wikipedia.com>, the free encyclopedia.htm. (April 2, 2008))

Critical Discourse Analysis refers from approach in analyzing text by considering the larger areas that are highly influencing, or on the other words the areas that can't be separated from the text.

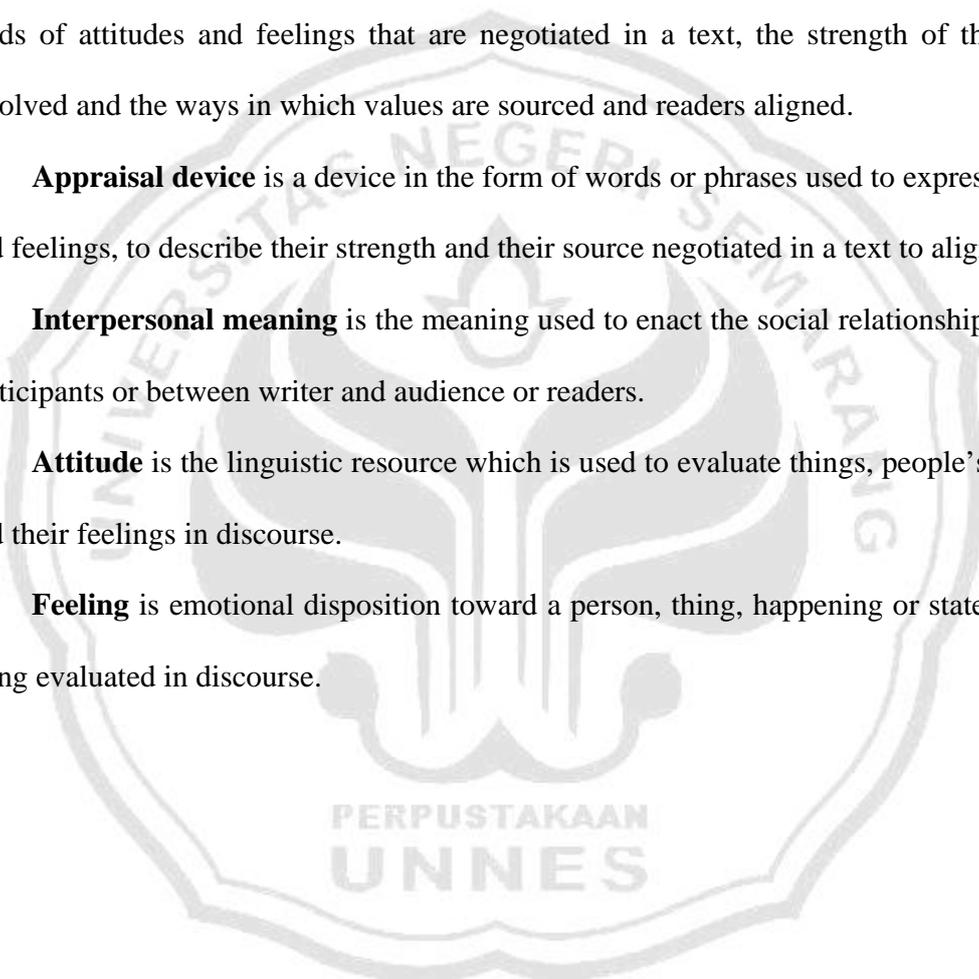
Appraisal system is a system network which is concerned with evaluation of the kinds of attitudes and feelings that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned.

Appraisal device is a device in the form of words or phrases used to express attitudes and feelings, to describe their strength and their source negotiated in a text to align readers.

Interpersonal meaning is the meaning used to enact the social relationships between participants or between writer and audience or readers.

Attitude is the linguistic resource which is used to evaluate things, people's character and their feelings in discourse.

Feeling is emotional disposition toward a person, thing, happening or state of affairs being evaluated in discourse.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, an overview of the concepts that base this study is presented. This overview is divided into the following sections: Language in Communication, Metafunctions of Language, Realization of Interpersonal Meaning in Discourse, Function of Clause, News Articles, Appraisal System and Appraisal Devices. The discussion in detail about these issues is presented in the following sections.

2.1 Language in Communication

Language is used as a means of communication. It means that people use language to communicate with others. Communication is a social activity in which people are engaged in an exchange of message or meaning by means of a medium to construe that message or meaning. According to Fiske (1991 : 2), there are two perspectives of communication. The first sees communication as the transmission of messages. It is concerned with how senders and receivers encode and decode, with how transmitters use the channels and media of communication. In other words, this perspective sees communication as a process by which one person affects the behaviour or state of mind of another. The second perspective, which is influenced by the study of semiotics, sees communication as the production and exchange of meanings. It is concerned with how messages or texts, interact with people in order to produce meanings; that is, it is concerned with the role of text in our culture.

Language is the commonly used medium to construe meanings in people's mind to be negotiated with others in communication. In this perspective, Eggins (1994 : 2) states that the general function of language is a semantic one. When people negotiate meanings with others they essentially create texts. In this context, language is central in a text-creating process, and Fairclough (1989) labels language as a form of social practice. It implies that language is used to enact social relationships through social interactions by which social purposes are accomplished.

A text as a product of social interaction is always produced within a context. The model of language in social context that has been developed within the field of systemic functional linguistics (SFL) should be used as the framework to analyse a text. The model of language offers two principles that should be taken into consideration when we analyse a text. The first principle states that language is functional, that is, language is the way it is because of the meaning it makes. In other words, language is a system for making meanings. Language is a tool for construing experience we have in our mind. The second principle is that language is always used in context. It means that language can only be understood in relation to the context in which it is used. Thus different purposes for using language and different contexts result in different language texts.

The construal of experience makes it possible for people to communicate and negotiate meanings with others. Other people will not understand the meanings we have in our mind until they are realized in language. Following Martin and Rose (2003: 3) there are three general functions of language in social context, well-known as *metafunctions* of

language: (i) to represent our experience, (ii) to enact our relationship, and (iii) to organize discourse as a meaningful text.

When people are engaged in communication, the acting of the three functions of language is performed through the production of clauses which are logically interconnected to exchange meanings, thus creating a text. Gerot and Wignell (1994 : 12) state that the clauses in a text simultaneously encode three strands of meanings: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena, goings on, and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. When people observe or think about someone or something or an event, when they are exposed to an environment, they will generate meanings in their mind about what they observe, experience or think about. The meaning of this ideational type tells us about the 'what' in discourse. Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgement. In other words, they express a speaker's evaluation about a phenomenon or someone negotiated in discourse. And textual meanings are meanings that express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment – what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings maintain the clauses in a text logico-semanticly interconnected and ensure the cohesion of the text.

The negotiation of meanings always takes place in an interactive social event, and at the same time it produces a text in the presence of context. The production of a text is always accompanied by the purposes people want to fulfil. For this reason, from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics, the oral and written texts people are

engaged in and produce have their particular linguistic form because of those social purposes. Halliday and Hassan (1985 : 10) conform that text is language that is functional. In this perspective, the focus is not on texts as decontextualized structural entities in their own right but rather on the mutually predictive relationship between texts and the social practices they realize. A text is developed in such a way in an interaction that the interactants work together in exchanging meanings. Each interactant does not work on his own; they work together to complete a text. Among them, there is a pattern that one side gives an incomplete move and the other completes it to form unified meanings. In this sense, text is essentially a unit of meanings.

Halliday (1994: 2) states that language is used in a context of situation as well as a context of culture. In line with this, understanding or interpreting a spoken text is, therefore, considered easier compared to understanding a written text. This is because in a spoken text the context is available and recoverable around the speech event, the total environment in which a text unfolds. The total environment here includes the verbal environment, gestures, and the situation in which the text is uttered. In such a text all the speakers can take the control in their relative degree in the text-making process. In a written text, however, such an “audio-video” and physical environment or some other people call it an immediate environment is not present. To understand such a text we should be able to identify the “environment” supplied by the writer in the form of necessary words and sentences before and after a particular sentence that someone was looking at and the cultural background surrounding the creation of the text.

With regard to context of situation or *register*, Halliday in Hammond et. al. (1992: 2) suggests that there are three variables within any context of situation that largely determine the language choices that are made in the construction of any language text. The three variables consist of *Field*, *Tenor*, and *Mode*. *Field* refers to what is happening or the social activity that is taking place. *Tenor* refers to the relationships between participants. Relationships can be described in terms of power (equal or unequal status), contact (how often we have contact with the person to whom we are speaking or writing), or affect (attitudes and feelings towards topics and participants). The relationships that exist between participants or the audience, for whom a text is written, have a considerable impact on the language that is used. *Mode* refers to the channel of linguistic communication; spoken or written or the combination of both. Field, tenor, and mode function together and are responsible for the choices that the speaker or writer makes from the systems in the language of discourse, vocabulary and grammar.

The relationship between the context of culture (genre) and the context of situation (register) in the construction of a text as described above can be summarized in the form of a diagram of the model of language developed by Derewianka (1990) in Hammond, et al (1992 : 1) below.

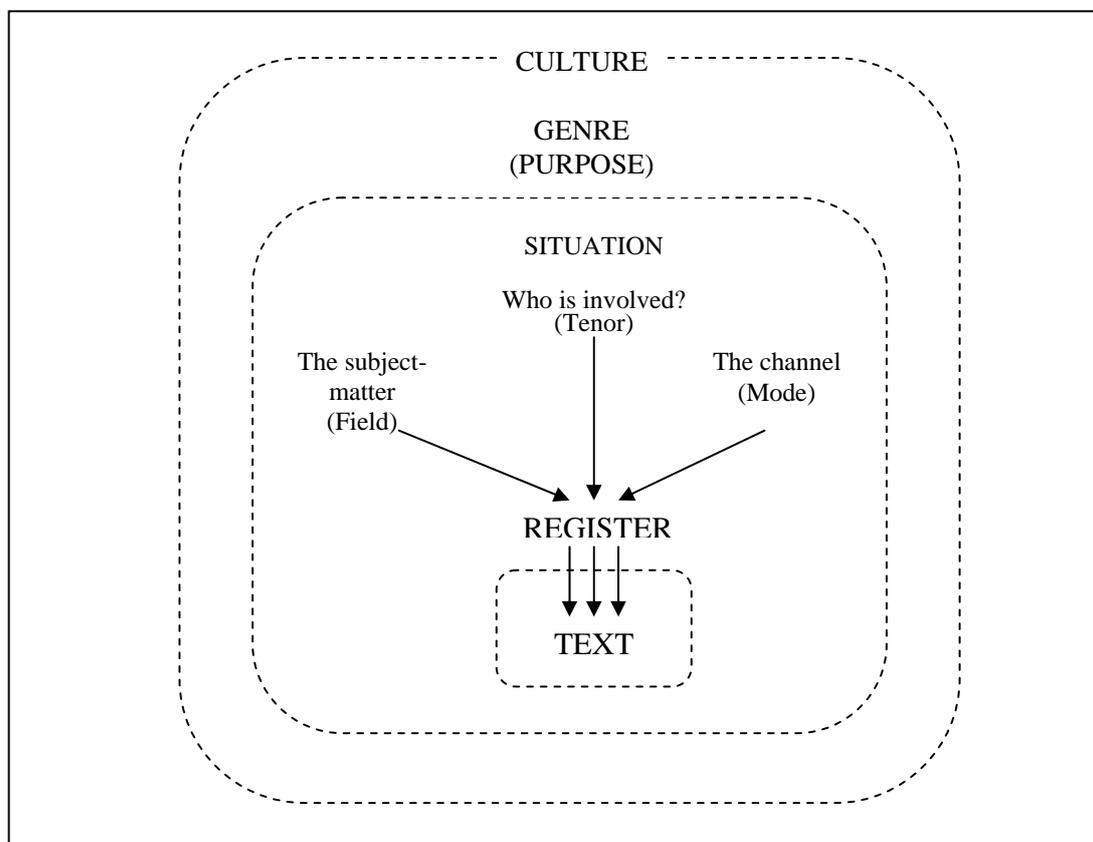


Figure 2.2 Model of Language

2.2 Metafunctions of Language

Language in social context recognizes three general social functions when we use language. We use language (i) to represent our experience to each other; (ii) to enact our social relationships; and (iii) to organize our enactments and representations as meaningful text. These are known as the *metafunctions* of language in social activity (Martin and Rose, 2003: 6). The first metafunction represents the ideational meaning that is used to construe our experience to negotiate with others in social interactions. The second metafunction

represents the interpersonal meaning that is used to enact the social relationships between participants or between writer and audience or readers. The third represents the textual meaning that is used to organize texts.

The three functions are interwoven with each other, so that we can achieve all three social functions simultaneously. We can look at any piece of discourse from any of these perspectives, and identify different functions realized by different patterns of meaning. Further, Martin and Rose (2003: 7) develop these three metafunctions in the discourse systems into five systems: Appraisal, Ideation, Conjunction, Identification, and Periodicity.

Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisals are interpersonal kinds of meaning, which realize variations in the tenor of social interactions enacted in a text. Appraisals focus on the interactive nature of discourse, including written discourse.

Ideation focuses on the content of a discourse: what kinds of activities are undertaken, and how participants undertaking these activities are described and classified. These are ideational kinds of meaning, which realize the field of a text.

Conjunction looks at inter-connections between activities: reformulating them, adding to them, sequencing them, explaining them and so on. These are also ideational types of meanings, but of the subtype 'logical'. Logical meanings are used to form temporal, causal and other kinds of connectivity.

Identifications is concerned with tracking participants: with introducing people, places and things into a discourse and keeping track of them once there. These are textual

resource, concerned with how discourse makes sense to the reader by keeping track of identities.

Periodicity considers the rhythm of discourse: the layers of prediction that flag for readers what's to come, and the layers of consolidation that accumulate the meanings made. These are also textual kinds of meanings, concerned with organizing discourse as pulses of information

2.3 Realization of Interpersonal Meaning in Discourse

Interpersonal meaning is the meaning that is used to enact social relationship between participants in discourse. The enactment of this type of meaning, as well as the other two types of meaning, is conducted through the clauses they produce during the social interaction. In discourse, interpersonal meaning is mainly realised through the Mood and Modality part of a clause. Following Martin, Matthiessen and Painter (1997 : 57) the system of Mood is the grammatical resource used to create and maintain an interactive move in a communication as a discourse making process. Making an utterance in an interactive event inherently involves a speaker or a writer and an addressee (listener or reader). In uttering a clause, a speaker selects a speech role for him or herself, and, simultaneously, thereby, allocates a speech role to the addressee. The role taken by a speaker may be giving goods or services (offering) or information (stating, declaring), or demanding goods or services (demanding) or information (questioning, asking). Modality, realised through Mood Adjuncts and Modal Operators is used to express attitudes and judgements and the degree of certainty of the speaker. In spoken language, the selection of

role taken by the participants of an interaction is mostly signalled by the intonation of an utterance. By means of intonation a participant can assign himself as an information seeker, for example, and, at the same time, allocate a speech role to the addressee.

In addition to Mood and Modality, and intonation, words also carry interpersonal meanings in a clause. These words, especially in written language, are used systematically to realise interpersonal meanings. These words are appraisal devices available in every language. These devices are used mostly in written texts to express and negotiate attitudes – feelings, judgements, and appreciation.

2.4 Functions of a Clause

As stated in the previous discussion that language we use simultaneously plays three metafunctions representing ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings respectively. When people are engaged in communication, the acting of the three functions of language is performed through the production of clauses which are logically interconnected, thus creating a text.

Following Halliday (1994 : 37), a clause is defined as the largest grammatical unit in which meanings of three different kinds – ideational, interpersonal, and textual – are combined. The three kinds of meanings are realized in the structures of Theme, Subject, and Actor. In a clause the three distinct structures, each expressing one kind of semantic organization, are mapped on to one another to produce a single wording. The Theme functions in the structure of the Clause as Message, while the Subject functions in the Clause as Exchange, and the Actor in the Clause as Representation. These three functions refer to the three distinct kinds of meaning that are embodied in the structure of a clause.

Theme, Subject, and Actor do not occur in isolation. Each occurs in association with other functions from the same strand of meaning. Each of the structures will be further dealt with in the following subsections.

2.4.1 Clause as Message

Clause as message is related to the way we structure information in English. It concerns with what we put where and why. In a clause, there are two points of prominence, the beginning and the end. The position of any piece of information in a clause; i.e., in the beginning or at the end, will reflect its importance on the meaning of the clause as a unit. This means that what is put in the beginning is considered more important than what in the rest. Following Halliday (1994) and Gerot and Wignell (1994) the information that comes first in a clause is considered as *Theme*, and the rest of the clause is called the *Rheme*.

The *Theme* is the point of departure for the message based on the message from the previous clause . It is the element the speaker or writer selects for grounding what he is going to say. The information put as the *Theme* is typically retrieved from the new information in the preceding clause. As soon as the information is introduced in a clause it becomes old. Therefore, the *Theme* typically contains old information and the *Rheme* the new one. It means that in terms of looking at a clause as a message, the *Theme* looks backwards, relating the current message to what has gone before, while the *Rheme* points both backwards and forwards by picking up on information which is already available and adding to it by presenting information which was not there before. By looking at the interaction of *Theme* and *Rheme* we can identify how information or message is developed in a text.

2.4.2 Clause as Exchange

Simultaneously with its meaning as a message, a clause also has meaning as an exchange; a transaction or negotiation of meanings between speaker (writer) and listener (reader). (For the sake of the discussion in this thesis, let us use the term 'speaker' to cover both speaker and writer, and 'audience' for listener and reader.) A clause as an exchange realises interpersonal meanings. These are the meanings that express a speaker's attitudes and judgements to be negotiated with his audience.

Halliday (1994 : 68) states that in the act of speaking, the speaker adopts for himself a particular speech role, and in so doing assigns to the audience a complementary role which he wishes him to adopt in his turn. For example, in asking a question, a speaker is taking on the role of seeker of information and requiring the audience to take on the role of supplier of the information demanded.

Following Gerot and Wignell (1994 : 23) there are actually two most fundamental types of speech role: (a) giving, and (b) demanding. If a speaker gives you some information, for example, he is inherently inviting you to receive that information. If he offers you some goods or services, he is inherently inviting you to receive those goods or services. Or, if he demands information from you, inherently you are invited to give that information. And if he demands some goods or services from you, you are thereby invited to render that service or provide the goods. In other words, those two basic roles involve complex notions: giving also means 'inviting to receive', and demanding also means 'inviting to give'. With respect to the audience, there are some possible discretion. In an

interaction you may accept or reject the goods or services; you may acknowledge or contradict the information; you may undertake or refuse a command; or you may answer or disclaim a question. This transaction between the speaker and audience is realized in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of Mood in a clause.

2.4.3 Clause as Representation

Clause as representation is the third aspect of the meaning simultaneously encoded in a clause with that as message and as exchange. The meaning in a clause as a representation concerns with the meaning in the sense of content. Following Halliday (1994 : 106), a clause as representation is related with the clause in its experiential function, its guise as a way of representing patterns of experience. Language enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them and inside them. Here, again, the clause plays a central role, because it embodies a general principle for modelling experience – namely, the principle that reality is made up of *Processes*.

The most powerful impression of experience of human beings is that it consists of ‘goings-on’ – happening, doing, sensing, meaning, and being and becoming. All these goings-on are construed through the grammar of the clause. Thus, along with the previous two functions, a clause is also a mode of reflection – representing experience or goings-on through language. The grammatical system used for this purpose is the system of *Transitivity*. The *Transitivity* system construes the world of experience into a set of *Processes, Circumstances, and Participants*.

2.5 News Articles

This study deals with articles produced by mass media. The articles were taken from Al Jazeera broadcaster. Gamble and Gamble in Martono (2001:22) describe that mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experience rapidly to large scattered, heterogeneous audiences; as such, they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us to overcome barriers by time and space. From the definitions above, there are some concepts to be taken for consideration. In mass media, there must be the message(s) (meaning) that is intended to transmit; the medium, by which the message is converted into a signal to be transmitted; the people, the receivers (as well as the senders) who deal with the message ; the medium itself.; the instrument which is used to communicating; the (limited) time, which deals with the importance of freshness of the information. In short, these deals with certain ways of communicating.

In Brainy Dictionary, news is a report of recent occurrences; information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence. Based on this definition, news is something that has just happened and reported by a certain media to the readers. This definition implies that has just happened and reported by a certain media to the readers. This definition implies that to be news the thing must be fresh from the oven and before known or presented by others. As mass media are mostly one-way communication, the news presented should be clear. It must give information of something newly happened, and educate the readers.

Generally, media in presenting news, do not limit on any kind of news, except for a certain kind of media that specify their news on a certain kind of field. This means that

media usually present news of politics, crime, economics, education, and others. Concerning with the political news, media are considered effective means of spreading the news, persuading the readers to follow, or against a certain political view, doing political actions, setting political view, doing political actions, setting political agenda. Media, in this way, have the power to set political agenda towards their readers. Sometimes there are media that radically do so; mostly they do it very carefully and implicitly. Readers may not able to realize what media have done to them.

News genre, as others genre, should be analyzed from three points: social function, generic structure, and significant lexicogrammatical features. Based on these three points, generally, people will be able to decide whether one text belongs to a certain genre or not. Each genre has its own specific social functions to serve. This social function has an implication to the generic structure; form and function are two inseparable face of a coin. Further, the form, generic structure, is then realized in lexicogrammar. News item has social function to inform readers, listeners, or viewers about events of the day which are considered newsworthy or important (Gerot and Wignel, 1994: 200).

2.6 Appraisals System

As stated above, in written language interpersonal meanings are realized mostly through the use of appraisal system. Appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings. Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Martin and Rose (2003: 22) state that there are three aspects in appraisal. They are attitudes, how attitudes are amplified, and the sources of attitudes. We use the

resources of appraisal for negotiating our relationship by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people. In other words, the resources of appraisal are used to tell the readers our attitudes towards things and people. Appraisal explores how attitudes, judgements and emotive responses are explicitly presented in texts and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed.

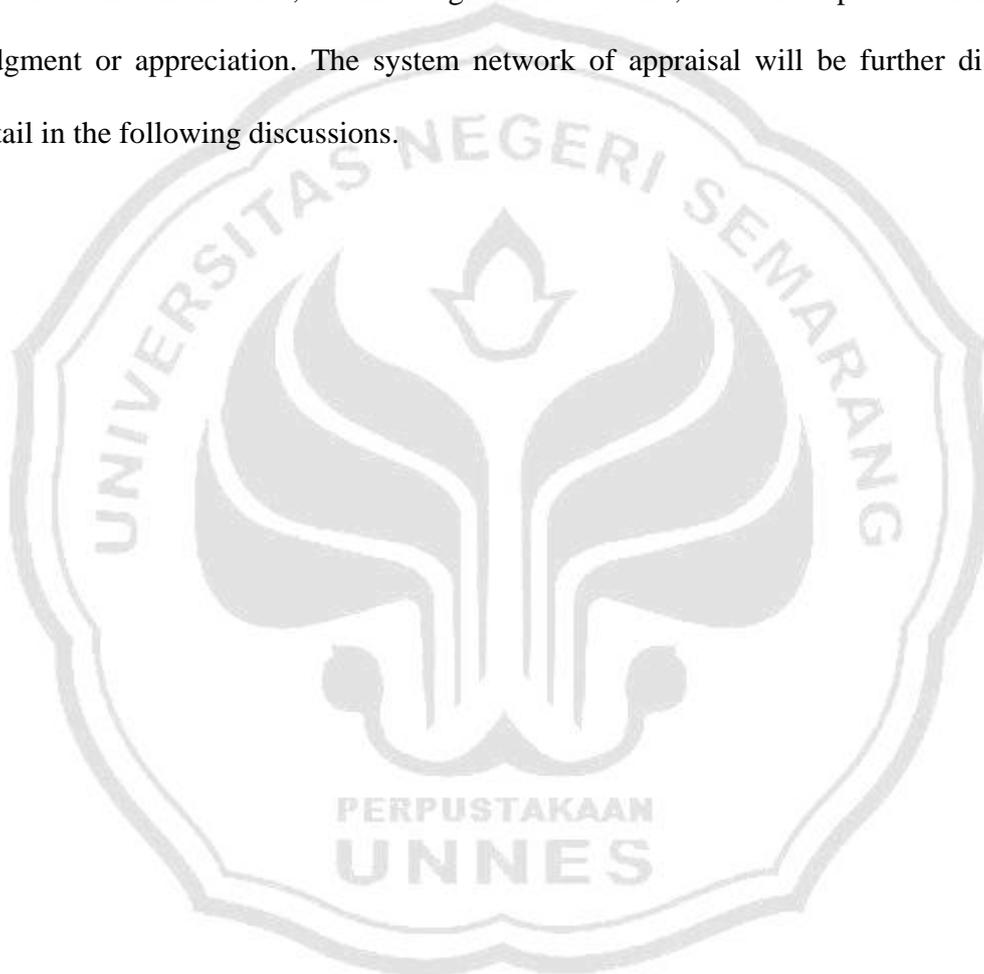
Attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings. In considering attitudes, we are concerned with the utterances which can be interpreted as indicating that some person, thing, situation, action or state of affairs is to be viewed either positively or negatively. That is to say, we classify as attitudinal any utterance which either conveys a negative or positive assessment.

Amplification of attitudes is based on the assessments or evaluations towards things, people's character and their feelings. Such evaluations or assessments can be more or less intense, that is they may be more or less amplified. Therefore, attitudes are gradable. Their volume can be turned up and down depending on how intensely we feel.

One thing that we need to consider about attitude is the who they are coming from – the source of attitude. Attitude may be the writer's own or it may be attributed to some other source. It means that the writer may express his own feelings, judge people's character, or appreciate things by using his own words or referring to somebody else's words. The above discussion on the appraisal as a system network can be summarized in the figure (Martin and Rose: 2003: 25) on the next page.

In the system network, the enclosing bracket on the left means that the enclosed options for appraisal devices are all selected at the same time, since when we express an

attitude, we also choose how amplified it is, and what its source is. Enclosing bracket in a system network like this means we select an attitude and its amplification and its source. By contrast the system shown on the right for attitude, for example, gives three alternative options. This means that, at this stage in the outline, we can express either affect or judgment or appreciation. The system network of appraisal will be further discussed in detail in the following discussions.



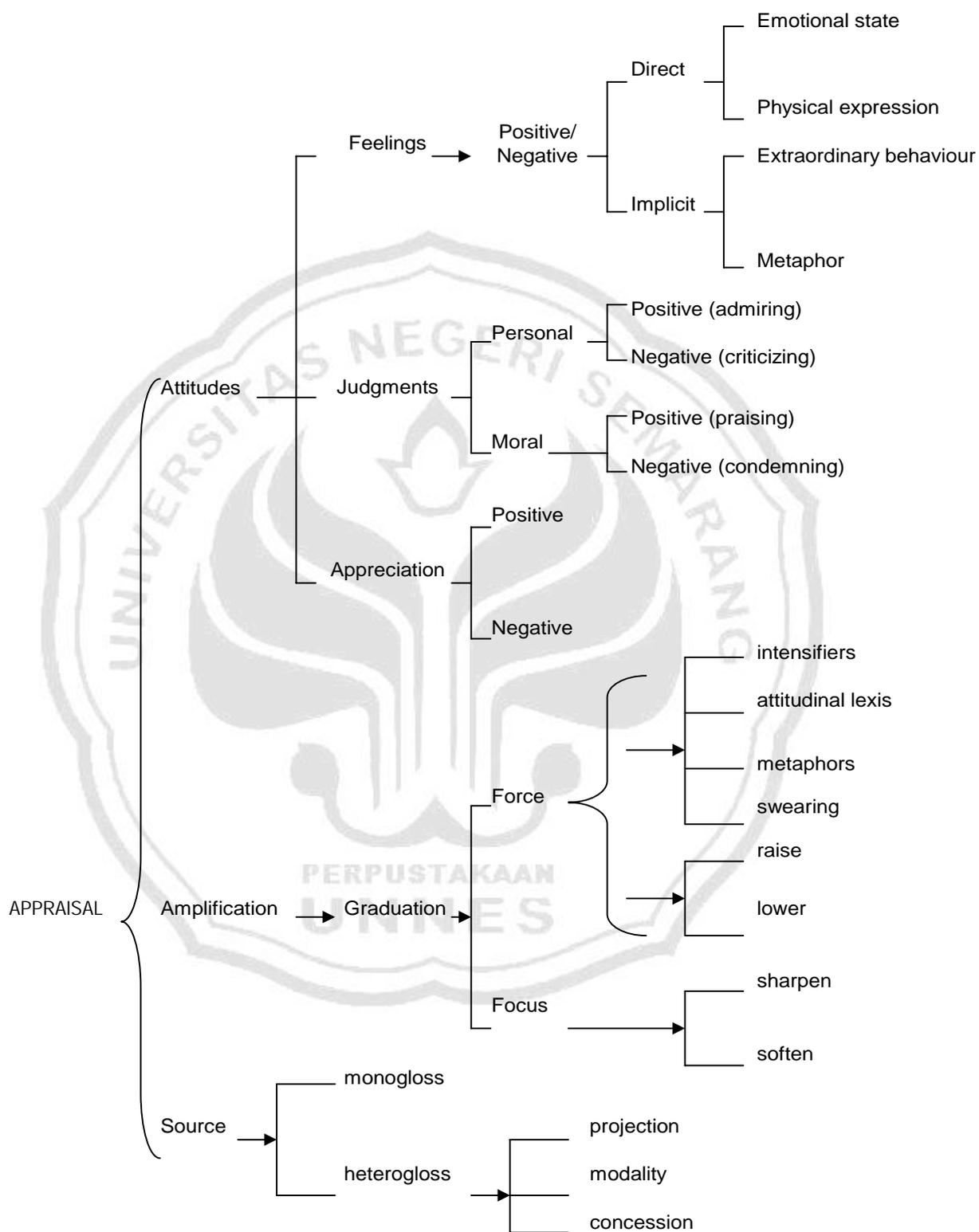


Figure 2.2 System Network of Appraisal

2.7 Appraisal Devices

As illustrated in Fig. 2.4 above, appraisal is a system network which is made up of several devices to realize interpersonal meanings. The devices are employed to perform evaluation from the perspective of the participants involved in discourse. Such evaluation concerns with the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Therefore, there are three main devices in appraisal. They are attitudes, how attitudes are amplified, and the sources of attitudes Martin and Rose (2003: 22). The three main devices of appraisal will be discussed in the following subsections.

2.7.1 Attitudes

Following Martin and Rose (2003: 25), there are three kinds of attitude: affect (expressing people's feeling or emotion), judgement (judging people's character), and appreciation (valuing the worth of things).

2.7.1.1 Affect: Expressing People's Feelings

Affect deals with the evaluation by means of the writer or speaker indicating how they are emotionally disposed to the person, thing, happening or state of affairs being evaluated. It means that affect concerns with resources for expressing feelings in discourse. So, affect concerns with emotions, with positive and negative emotional responses and dispositions.

Under affect, feelings vary in two general ways (Martin and Rose, 2003: 25). Firstly, we can have good feelings or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative. Secondly, people can express their feelings directly, or we can infer how people are feeling indirectly from their behaviour, so affect can be expressed directly or implied. Positive or negative choices will affect the atmosphere or the colour of the text. They will determine whether the story in the text is happy or good; things that most of us like, or unhappy or bad; things that people generally avoid. Therefore, a happy story is usually coloured mostly by positive affects and a sad one is generally rich of negative affects.

In addition, with respect to the source, affect can be classified into authorial (1st person) or non-authorial (2nd and 3rd person) affect (White, 2001). Authorial affect involves the writer/speaker indicating how they have responded emotionally to the person, thing, happening or situation being evaluated. Obviously they thereby take the responsibility for that attitudinal value assessment. The most obvious function of such a use of affect is to indicate an attitudinal position towards person or thing or situation which triggers the emotion. Phenomena which trigger positive emotions are, presumably, to be viewed positively and those which trigger negative emotions are, equally presumably, to be viewed negatively. By appraising events in such emotional/affectual terms, the speaker/writer invites the audience to share that emotional response, or at least to see that response as appropriate and well-motivated, or at least understandable. When the invitation is accepted, then, solidarity or sympathy between the speaker and listener or between writer and reader will be enhanced. The contrary holds true. Non-authorial affect means that the speaker/writer is not evaluating at all. The writer presents herself as merely reporting on other people's emotional reactions. He is not taking the responsibility (at least not directly)

for any positive or negative assessment which might be suggested or invoked by such a reporting of emotions. Thus, the speaker /writer positions himself externally in the emotional evaluation.

In discourse, following White (2001) affect may be realized through the following discourse markers:

- Verbs of emotion (Mental Processes) such as *to love/to hate, to frighten/to reassure, to interest/to bore, to enrage/to placate*. Sentences like *Your offer pleased me, I enjoy the tournament, I would adore her as a friend, and I hate chocolate*, use verbs of emotion to realize affect.
- Adverbs (typically Circumstances of Manner) such as *happily/sadly*. For example, *Sadly the government has decided to abandon its commitment to the comprehensive school system*.
- Adjectives of emotion such as *happy/sad, worried/confident, angry/pleased*. For examples, *I'm sad you've decided to do that. I'm happy she's joining the group. She is a keen observer in this annual tournament.*, etc.
- Nominalization (the turning of verbs and adjectives into nouns) such as *joy/despair, confidence/insecurity*. For examples, *His fear was obvious to all. I was overcome with joy*.

In analysing a text for affect, therefore, we have to be aware of the use of the words or phrases realizing affect as described above.

With respect to affect the table below (Martin and Rose, 2003: 28) gives the summary of the options that can be used to realize affect.

Table 2.1 Options for Affect

Options for Affect		Examples
positive		<i>We were ecstatic.</i> <i>We even celebrated.</i>
negative		<i>I was torn to pieces.</i> <i>I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me ...</i>
direct	emotional state	<i>ecstatic</i> <i>wild consuming fear</i>
	physical expression	<i>withdrawn</i> <i>shake uncontrollably</i>
implicit	extraordinary behaviour	<i>wander from window to window</i> <i>rolls his way, that side of the bed</i>
	metaphor	<i>ice cold in a sweltering night</i> <i>eyes ...dull like the dead</i>

In addition to the options for affect above, Martin and Rose (2003 : 59) further explain that affect can be realized in various grammatical niches. These include 'qualities', 'processes', and 'comments', realised in clauses to express emotional disposition to a person, thing, happening or state of affairs being evaluated in different grammatical functions. The examples of the use of the grammatical niches are provided in Table 2.2 (Martin and Rose, 2003 : 58) on the next page.

Table 2.2 Grammatical Niches for Affect

Grammatical Niches	Examples	Grammatical Function
<i>affect as 'quality'</i> - describing participants - attributing to participants - manner of processes	<i>a happy boy</i> <i>the boy was happy</i> <i>the boy played happily</i>	Epithet Attribute Circumstance
<i>affect as 'process'</i> - affective sensing - affective behaving	<i>the present pleased the boy</i> <i>the boy smiled</i>	Process (effective) Process (middle)
<i>affect as 'comment'</i> - desiderative comment	<i>happily, the boy had a long nap</i>	Modal Adjunct

2.7.1.2 Judgement: Judging people's Character

As stated earlier, Judgement refers to the resource for judging people's character in discourse. The term 'Judgement' is closely related to the evaluation of attitudes in which human behaviour is assessed by reference to some set of social norms.

In social discourse, judgement can be classified into personal judgement and moral judgement. Personal judgement concerns with language which criticizes or admires the characters or attitudes of people whom a speaker or writer is evaluating. It means that personal judgement can be made positively (admiring) and negatively (criticizing). The evaluation includes the actions, deeds, sayings, beliefs, motivations, etc. of people as individuals and/or as groups. In this sense, a speaker or writer uses words realizing criticism towards people's character to give negative judgement, and those realizing admiration to give positive judgement. Unlike personal judgement, moral judgement

concerns with language which condemns or praises the behaviour of people. In discourse, a speaker or writer can make both personal and moral judgement directly or indirectly (implied). The table below gives some examples of options for the realization of judgement of character in discourse (Martin and Rose, 2003 : 30).

Table 2.3 Examples of Judgement of Character

judgement		direct	implied
personal	admire (+)	<i>bubbly, vivacious, energetic, intelligent, popular, etc.</i>	<i>How was working in a top security structure.</i>
	criticize (-)	<i>What's wrong with him? ...I can't handle the man anymore.</i>	<i>I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me when I saw ...</i>
moral	praise (+)	<i>Their leaders have the guts to stand by their vultures ...</i>	<i>I envy and respect the people for the struggle ...</i>
	Condemn (-)	<i>Our leaders are too holy and innocent. And faceless.</i>	<i>... 'those at the top' were again targeting the next 'permanent removal from society' ...</i>

2.7.1.3 Appreciation: Valuing the Worth of Things

The previous sections on attitude have discussed a lot how people feel about people and the way they behave. Unlike judgment, appreciation deals with how people appreciate and feel about things, not about people's behaviour in discourse (Martin and Rose, 2003: 32). Appreciation of things includes our attitudes about TV shows, films, books, CDs; about paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks; about plays, recitals, parades or spectacles and performances of any kind; feeling about nature for that matter: panoramas

and glens, sunrises and sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night.

As with affect and judgement, things can be appreciated positively or negatively. Appreciation shares with judgement the property of being oriented towards the 'appraised' rather than the subjective 'appraiser' (White, 2001). In other words, judgement is concerned with positive and negative evaluations of human behaviour while appreciation is concerned, not with human behaviour, but with positive and negative evaluations of artefacts, states of affairs and entities (including humans when viewed as entities rather than as actors doing something). Values of appreciation are properties which attach to the phenomenon under evaluation rather than the human subject doing the evaluation. Thus, for example, a value of appreciation such as 'beautiful' in 'a beautiful sunset' is represented as residing in the 'sunset' rather than the person doing the evaluation.

Following Martin and Rose (2003 : 63) the system of appreciation, regarded as the institutionalization of feeling, is organized around three variables: reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction has to do with the degree to which the text/process in question captures our attention (reaction: impact) and the emotional impact it has on us (reaction: quality). Composition has to do with our perceptions of proportionality (composition: balance) and detail (composition: complexity) in a text/process. Valuation has to do with our assessment of the social significance of the text/process. The following table gives the examples of the three variables in both positive and negative appreciation.

Table 2.4 Types of Appreciation
(Martin and Rose, 2003 : 63)

linguistics	positive	negative
reaction: impact 'did it grab me?'	<i>arresting, captivating, involving, engaging, absorbing, imposing, stunning, striking, compelling, interesting ... fascinating, exciting, moving ... remarkable, notable, sensational... lively, dramatic, intense ...</i>	<i>dull, tedious, boring, staid... dry, ascetic, uninviting ... unremarkable, pedestrian... flat, predictable, monotonous ...</i>
reaction: quality 'did I like it?'	<i>lovely, beautiful, splendid ... appealing, enchanting, pleasing ... delightful, attractive, welcome ...</i>	<i>plain, ugly ... repulsive, off-putting, revolting, irritating, weird ...</i>
Composition: balance 'did it hang together?'	<i>balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportional ...</i>	<i>unbalanced, discordant, unfinished, incomplete ...</i>
Composition: complexity 'was it hard to follow?'	<i>simple, elegant ... intricate, rich, detailed, precise ...</i>	<i>ornamental, over-complicated, extravagant, puzzling ... monolithic, simplistic ...</i>
Valuation 'was it worthwhile?'	<i>challenging, significant, deep, profound, provocative, daring ... experimental, innovative, original, unique, fruitful, illuminating ... enduring, lasting ...</i>	<i>shallow, insignificant, unsatisfying, sentimental ... conservative, reactionary, generic ... unmemorable, forgettable ...</i>

2.7.2 Amplifying Attitudes

As stated earlier attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings. How people evaluate things and people's character may be different in the

sense that they may have different attitudes towards the same things or people. Martin and Rose (2003: 37) further explain that attitudes are gradable. This means that we can say how strongly we feel about someone or something. The way people evaluate someone or something depends on how strong they feel about someone or something. From the example we can see that there are several resources for use to amplify our attitudes. We can turn them up by using words like *extremely*, *sharply*, *really*, *very* and turn them down by means of expressions like *fairly* or *somewhat*.

There are two kinds of resources for amplification of attitudes (Martin and Rose, 2003: 38). They are called *force* and *focus*. The first resource – *force* – as illustrated in the example above is used for ‘turning the volume up and down’. This sort of source includes words that intensify meanings, such as *very/really/extremely*, and vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity, such as *happy/delighted/ecstatic*. The second resource – *focus* – involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things by using words such as *about/exactly* or *real/sort of/kind of*.

With respect to amplification, there are four types of words that can be used to amplify the force of attitudes. They are **intensifiers**, **attitudinal lexis**, **metaphors**, and **swearing**. Intensifiers are words that amplify the force of attitudes, such as *very*, *really*, and *extremely*. The use of intensifiers in discourse enables us to compare people or things – to say how strongly we feel about someone or something, by comparing to someone or something else. The intensifiers that belong to comparisons and scales are also commonly used to amplify attitudes. These include words like *best*, *better*, *worst*, *slightly more*, *a little more*, *a lot more*, *far more*, *less than*, *as much as*, *more than*, *etc*.

Besides intensifiers, attitudinal lexis is also used as resource to amplify attitudes. Attitudinal lexis is lexical items that include degrees of intensity, such as happy, delighted, ecstatic, etc. The intensifiers mentioned above belong to *grammatical items* because their meaning depends on being combined with *content words*. And content words, on the other hand, are referred to technically as *lexical items*, or simply *lexis*.

Following Martin and Rose (2003 : 41), metaphors and swearing are included in the use of attitudinal lexis. In their analysis of the story about Helena they cite some examples in which attitudinal lexis includes metaphors, such as: *ice cold* in a sweltering night, *dull like the dead*, *blood-curdling* shrieks. These metaphors tell us *how cold* her second love was, *how dull* his eyes were, and *how frightening* his screams were.

The use of lexis that realises swearing has negative effect on the attitudes. Swearing is usually used to express someone's feeling which is so negatively amplified that it seems to explode. Anger and frustration towards something tend to drive someone to express his feeling through swearing. Expressions like *Dammit!*, *Damn!* are commonly used to express swearing.

In addition to *force*, amplification of attitudes can also be achieved through the use of *focus*. *Focus* is used for the sharpening and softening of experiential categories (Martin and Rose, 2003 : 41). Unlike *force*, which deals with resources for adjusting the volume of gradable items, *focus* is about resources for making something that is inherently non-gradable gradable. Words like *real*, *a kind of*, *a sort of*, *about*, *exactly*, *own*, etc. are some examples of resources to sharpen and soften the boundaries between things. “*We are real policemen now*”, for example, which was uttered after a promotion, reflects the sharpening

of being policemen. They, now, become graded ones compared to their status before the promotion. The word *real* in the clause above gives the sharpening effect of the *focus*.

2.7.3 Sources of Attitudes

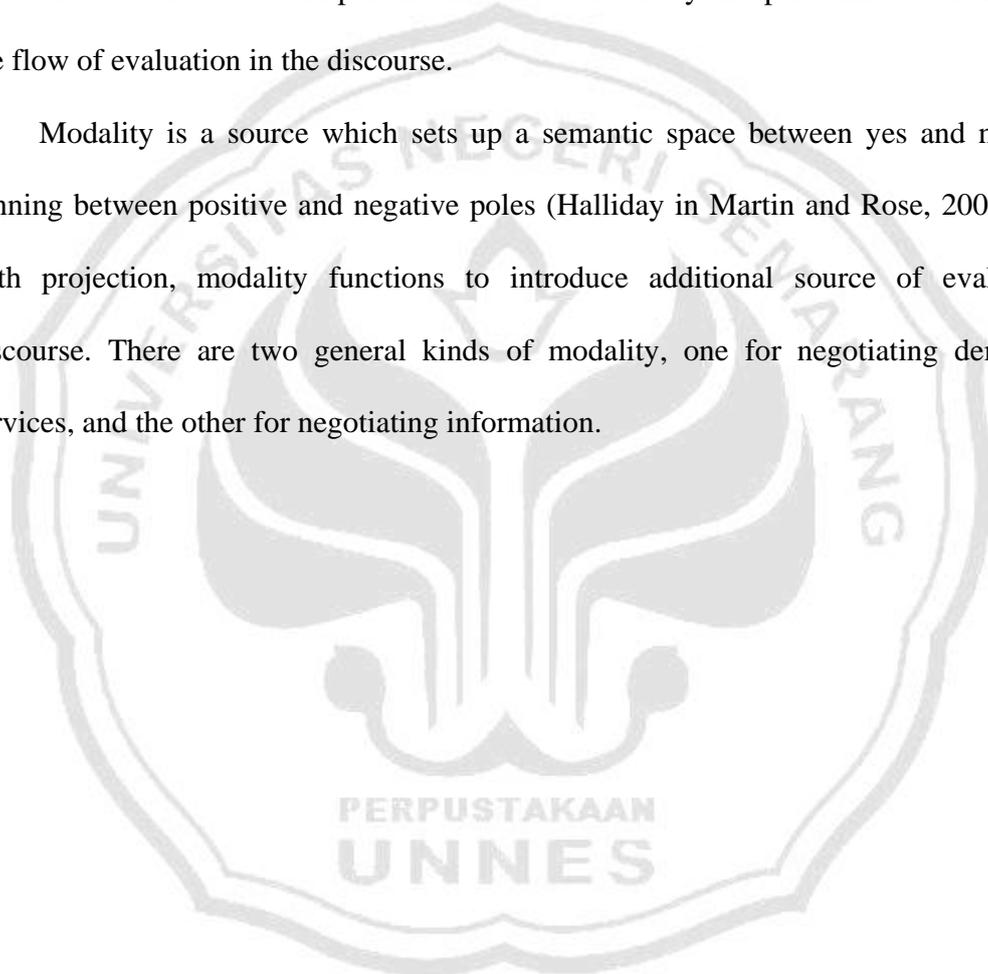
The source of attitudes is the final region of appraisal we need to analyse. It concerns with who the evaluations are coming from. The sources of attitudes need to be analysed to trace who should take the responsibility of the evaluations in discourse. In a story, for example, the source of attitudes may be the writer himself as the narrator, and hence, he is responsible for all the *voice* he puts in the story. The writer may also quote or report what other people evaluate about things or people's character in the story.

With respect to sources of attitudes there are two terms that may be applied when we analyse discourse. The two terms: **heteroglossia** ('different voice') and **monoglossia** ('single voice') are introduced by the French discourse analyst Kristeva in Martin and Rose (2003: 44). **Heteroglossia** refers to the source of attitude which is other than the writer, and **monoglossia** refers to the source of attitude which is simply the author. In a text as discourse of monoglossia type, the speaker/writer takes all the responsibility of the evaluation he puts throughout the text. In this type of text the writer reserves the authority of doing all the evaluations. In a heteroglossia-type text, the writer may use any of three kinds of linguistic resource. They are projection, modality, and concession (Halliday in Martin and Rose, 2003).

Projection is a linguistic resource that can be used in discourse by quoting or reporting what people say or think. It is the relationship between *who says* and *what was*

said. Through projection we can introduce additional sources of evaluation. And because we can choose from projection over and over again or recursively, we can use it to explore the source of sources, and the source of the source of sources. Therefore, when analysing the source of attitudes it is important that we should always keep informed with the track of the flow of evaluation in the discourse.

Modality is a source which sets up a semantic space between yes and no, a cline running between positive and negative poles (Halliday in Martin and Rose, 2003: 48). As with projection, modality functions to introduce additional source of evaluation in discourse. There are two general kinds of modality, one for negotiating demands for services, and the other for negotiating information.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter gives the discussion of several points concerning with the research method used in this thesis. The first point is the method of investigation. The method of investigation used in this thesis is qualitative in nature because it is intended to analyse the news articles for the appraisal system as described in Chapter II. The next points deal with data collection, unit of analysis, and the procedure of data analysis. Since this study is qualitative in nature, it is necessary to present the sample analysis of the short story to give a description and clear picture of data analysis of the attitudes that will be exhaustively dealt with in Chapter IV.

3.1 Research Design

This study is qualitative and descriptive in nature. The qualitative method of investigation is used in this study to unfold the news articles under study which are taken from Aljazeera. In this thesis the writer will use the descriptive method as a guidance for conducting the research. It is based on the reason that the following steps like gathering, composing, analyzing and interpreting the data are included in the descriptive method. It is also descriptive in nature in the sense that this study is intended to describe the realization of interpersonal meanings in the news articles based on the appraisal system offered by Martin and Rose (2003).

This qualitative-descriptive method of investigation is accomplished through two stages. Firstly, the text is closely read to get the comprehensive understanding . Secondly, the text

is then broken up into clauses or chunks manageable for analysis following the model offered by White (2001), and then each of the clauses or chunks are analysed for appraisal devices using the framework of appraisal system offered by Martin and Rose (2003). By so doing the text is firstly approached from general point of view in that the text is treated as a whole, and then it is approached from more specific one – clause by clause, and finally to smallest units – words of appraisal devices that are used to realize interpersonal meanings in the written text.

3.2 Object of the Research

As stated in the previous section, the research is intended to investigate the attitudes used in the news articles. It is about how attitudes and feelings are realized through the linguistic resources under the system of appraisal. The news articles under the research were obtained from Al Jazeera in period of two weeks, March,12 – April, 1, 2008. The articles chosen were the ones that presented the topic “ Iraq War ”. There are six (6) articles related to “ Iraq War ”. The articles are presented in the table 3.1:

Table 3.1 Analyzed Articles

Article No.	Title	Date of Publication
1.	Death toll in Iraq clashes	March 12, 2008
2.	Iraq between fear and hope	March 17, 2008
3.	Bush says Iraq surge is ‘working’	March 19, 2008
4.	Iraq war enters six years	March 19, 2008
5.	Many killed in fresh Iraq fighting	March 26, 2008
6.	Calm returns to Iraqi cities	April 1, 2008

3.3 Data Collection

As this study uses qualitative method of investigation, the researcher becomes the main instrument for collecting the data. Wardoyo (2003: 340) suggests that data collection in the study of discourse is conducted through close reading. The first thing to do was transferring (downloading) the articles from the sources to be ready for analysis. The data were obtained from The Al Jazeera on-line, which is available at <http://www.aljazeera.com/>?. Then, each of the articles was set out in its entry for a quick read through.

3.4 Unit of Analysis

This research is intended to investigate the attitudes used to express feelings in the news articles. The appraisal system analysis leads to the analysis of the interpersonal meanings realized through the tenor of the discourse. This thesis is focused on the realization of interpersonal meanings through words or phrases of appraisal devices to express the attitudes and feelings in the text. Therefore, the unit of analysis in the study is **appraisal device**. At this level the news articles is analysed for the appraisal devices to describe how the appraisal system is applied in the news articles.

3.5 Data Analysis

To come to the analysis of the attitudes used in news articles, several steps need to be carried out. The following is the procedure of the data analysis.

- a. Closely reading the news articles for comprehensive understanding.

Reading the news articles closely will come up with comprehensive understanding.

- b. Breaking up the news articles into chunks or clauses for further analysis.

This is the process of identifying clause boundaries in the text and breaking up of the text into individual clauses. The clauses in the news articles are often complex – two or more clauses joined together in a clause complex. Based on the identification of clause boundaries, these complex clauses are then broken up into individual clauses for the purpose of analysis.

- c. Analysing each of the clauses based on the appraisal system network.

In this stage, appraisal system network as described in Chapter II is carefully applied to exhaustively analyse the clauses.

3.6 Sample Analysis of the Text

This section will provide the sample analysis of a small part of the data under investigation to give a clear picture of the complete data analysis that will be presented in Chapter IV. The analysis follows the procedures of appraisal system analysis offered by White (2001) combined with those offered by Martin and Rose (2003) on the basis of the System Network of Appraisal described in Chapter II. The sample analysis covers the systems of attitude, amplification, and source used by the journalists in the news articles.

3.6.1 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Attitude

Attitude deals with the system of evaluation. Under system of attitude there are three alternative resources that may be used to do the evaluation of people's feelings (affect), their character (judgement), and things (appreciation) (Martin and Rose, 2003 :

22). The analysis of the text based on the three systems above can be seen in the subsections below.

3.6.1.1 System of Affect

According to White (2001), the text that will be analysed should firstly be set out in its entirety for a quick read through and then broken down into manageable chunks for the purposes of analysis. Then, each of the chunks is analysed based on the affect value that may be attached to it. Below is an example of analysis taken from the data.

Iraq between fear and hope

Five years ago, Iraqis watched in horror as the city they called "Baghdad the beautiful" was bombed. Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda. The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of peace, prosperity, liberty and freedom. Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated, Iraqis are still waiting for stability to return to their country. Successive investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of mass destruction. David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the illicit weapons, found no such activities. In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion. And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy - the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled.

Some media treat March 19, 2003 as the beginning of the war, but the conflict for ordinary Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's defeat and exit from Kuwait. They would endure 12 years of punitive sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis. Though the sanctions were removed following the fall of Baghdad, the reprieve Iraqis had been hoping for would be a long time in coming. With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police poorly-trained and equipped, Iraqis would witness the severity of the wanton violence that sectarianism would create. And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear its ugly head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's poorly defended borders from countries known to be US allies. They would bring to Iraq a brand of religiosity entirely foreign to the once secular society.

Then, the text is broken down into manageable chunks and each chunk is analyzed for affect value as done in Table 3.1 below. However, since the other two resources of attitude – judgment and appreciation are also attached in the news articles, the analysis below presents the values of judgment and appreciation as well. In order to make it easier to identify each of the three resources, the words that carry attitude values are printed differently – the words printed in **bold** represent **Affect**, those in *italic* represent *Judgment*, and those underlined represent Appreciation.

Table 3.2 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Iraq between (1) fear and (2) hope	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Authorial positive affect
2.	Five years ago, Iraqis watched in (1) <u>horror</u> as the city they called "Baghdad the (2) <u>beautiful</u> " was bombed.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.
3.	Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of <u>mass</u> destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
4.	The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of (1) <u>peace</u> , (2) <u>prosperity</u> , (3) <u>liberty</u> and (4) <u>freedom</u> .	(1) } (2) } Positive (3) } appreciation, (4) } reaction-quality
5.	Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated ,	Authorial negative affect
6.	Iraqis are still waiting for stability to return to their country.	No attitude
7.	<u>Successive</u> investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.

	weapons of mass destruction.	
8.	David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the <u>illicit</u> weapons, found no such activities.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
9.	In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.	Non-authorial negative affect
10.	And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy -	No attitude
11.	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an (1) <u>imminent</u> threat to the West also (2) crumbled .	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Non-authorial negative affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
12.	Some media treat March 19, 2003 as the beginning of the war,	No attitude
13.	but the conflict for (1) <i>ordinary</i> Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's (2) defeat and exit from Kuwait.	(1) Positive judgement (2) Authorial negative affect
14.	They would (1) endure 12 years of (2) <u>punitive</u> sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.
15.	Though the sanctions were removed following the <u>fall</u> of Baghdad,	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
16.	the reprieve Iraqis had been hoping for would be a long time in coming.	Authorial positive affect
17.	With the Iraqi army (1) disbanded and the police (2) <i>poorly</i> -trained and equipped,	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, personal: criticize
18.	Iraqis would witness the severity of the <u>wanton</u> violence that sectarianism would create.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.
19.	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would (1) rear its (2) <i>ugly</i> head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's (3) <u>poorly</u> defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact. (3) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
20.	They would bring to Iraq a brand of religiosity entirely foreign to the once <u>secular</u> society.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.

Based on the general analysis of attitude above, it is clear that values of attitude play the key role in the author's evaluative strategy with respect to her feelings (affect) to realize emotional states like anger, hate, and love; her evaluation towards people's character (judgment) to realize either personal or moral judgment; and her evaluation of things, situations, actions, events or state of affairs (appreciation). Following White (2001), in order to see more easily how these values are mobilized in the text, it is necessary to provide a further analysis focusing on each of the key values – affectual, judgmental, and appreciation values. Such an analysis can provide the description of how those values are mobilized in the text.

The analysis is done by following these steps:

- a. setting out just those chunks or clauses in which one of the key values occurred,
- b. indicating who the source of emotion or the 'emoter' (for affect), and
- c. indicating who the target of the evaluation is.

Table 3.2 below gives the analysis of text focusing on the system of affect based on the previous analysis presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.3 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Affect

No	Chunks	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1	Iraq between (1) fear and (2) hope	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraq
2	Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraq

	found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated ,			
3	In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.	Non-authorial negative affect	David Kay, a US weapons expert	Iraq
4	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled .	Non-authorial negative affect	David Kay	The notion
No	Chunks	Analysis	Emoter	Target
5	but the conflict for ordinary Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's defeat and exit from Kuwait.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraq
6	With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police poorly-trained and equipped,	Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraqi army
7	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear its ugly head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's poorly defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	Non-authorial negative affect	Islamic fanaticism	The head thanks
8	In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one significant factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.	Non-authorial negative affect	The US government	The planning for the post-war period.
9	TV screens were festooned with military experts, analysts from various institutions and think-tanks,	Authorial negative affect	Author	TV screens

3.6.1.2 System of Judgement

System of judgment is the second alternative resource to realize the system of attitude. Following the steps of analysis described in the previous sub-section, the analysis of the system of judgment can be presented as follows (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.4 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Judgment

No	Chunks	Analysis	Target
1	but the conflict for <i>ordinary</i> Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's defeat and exit from Kuwait.	Positive judgement, Normality: fate	Iraqis
2	With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police <i>poorly</i> -trained and equipped,	Negative judgement, Capacity.	The police

Under judgment, it is also important to identify where some value of judgment is, at least potentially, activated in the text (White, 2001). Where possible it is necessary to indicate whether the judgment is:

- a. inscribed (an explicitly judgmental wording),
- b. provoked (no explicit judgment wordings but other evaluating elements direct the reader to a judgment), or
- c. evoked (a purely 'factual' description which, nonetheless, is likely to lead to some inference of good or bad, praiseworthy or blameworthy, appropriate or inappropriate behaviour).

3.6.1.3 System of Appreciation

The last resource for realizing attitude is the system of appreciation. Following the steps of analysis described in the previous analysis (Table 3.1) the analysis of the system of appreciation can be presented as follows (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.5 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Appreciation

No	Chunks	Analysis	Target
1	Five years ago, Iraqis watched in (1) <u>horror</u> as the city they called "Baghdad the (2) <u>beautiful</u> " was bombed.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.	Baghdad
2	Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of <u>mass</u> destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.	The destruction
3	The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of (1) <u>peace</u> , (2) <u>prosperity</u> , (3) <u>liberty</u> and (4) <u>freedom</u> .	(1) } (2) } Positive (3) } appreciation, (4) } reaction-quality	Iraq's a new era
4	<u>Successive</u> investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of mass destruction.	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.	The investigations
5	David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the <u>illicit</u> weapons, found no such activities.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.	The weapons
6	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an <u>imminent</u> threat to the West also	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.	The threat

	crumbled.		
7	They would endure 12 years of <u>punitive</u> sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.	The sanctions
8	Iraqis would witness the severity of the <u>wanton</u> violence that sectarianism would create.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.	The violence
No	Chunks	Analysis	Target
9	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear <u>ugly</u> head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's <u>poorly</u> defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact. (2) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.	(1) The head thanks (2) The Iraq's defended borders
10	In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one <u>significant</u> factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.	Positive appreciation, valuation.	The factor that the US government overlooked

3.6.2 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Amplification

It has been clearly illustrated in the system network of appraisal in Chapter II that there are two kinds of resources for amplification of attitude (Martin and Rose, 2003). They are termed *force* and *focus*. *Force* is used to raise or lower the degree of a writer's evaluation, while *focus* is used to sharpen or soften it. Either of these two resources may be used to amplify attitudes – affect, judgment, and appreciation.

From the part of the text taken as the sample analysis it is apparent that the writer amplifies the attitude realised in the text mostly by means of *force* activated through the use of intensifiers and attitudinal lexis. Some clauses below can be taken as the examples:

- Successive investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of mass destruction. (attitudinal lexis)
- Sectarian militias quickly filled the gap and seized control of vital ministries. (attitudinal lexis)
- So it's fair to say that it has gone from extremely bad, but 2005 was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still very very dangerous on the streets. (intensifier)
- Nevertheless, there has been progress towards peace in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is far less violent than it was even a year ago. (intensifier)

In many spots in the text it seems that the writer uses the resource of attitudinal lexis, besides intensifiers, to amplify attitude. This is mostly done through the use of more than one lexis joined together in one clause to highly amplify attitude.

3.6.3 Analysis of the Text Based on the System of Source

In analyzing the source of attitude, there are two kinds of sources of attitude: *monoglossia* and *heteroglossia* (Martin and Rose, 2003). *Monoglossia* refers to the source of attitude which is simply the author (White calls it “Authorial”), whereas *heteroglossia* refers to the source of attitude which is other than the writer (White calls it “Non-Authorial”). Since attitude may be realized through three possible resources: affect, judgment, and appreciation, the analysis of source is traced in each of the three resources used in the text.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter deals with the core of the study, the findings and their interpretations. They are results of the analysis done in the view points of appraisal system which is used in Al-Jazeera articles. It presents the answers to the problems stated in chapter one. They are (1) the attitudes used in the news articles and (2) How the attitudes are used to express feelings in the news articles.

Following the procedures of the data analysis as described in Chapter III, the documentation did to the articles under the topic based on these two questions, which were presented by Al-Jazeera. The documented articles are then analyzed to disclose any information related to the questions addressed. Therefore, this chapter is then divided into two sections: (1) the attitudes used in the articles, and (2) how the attitudes are used to express feelings in the articles. In this chapter, the findings – based on the data analysis – and their interpretations are presented by using tables and several excerpts. To see the complete results of the analysis, readers are invited to refer to the appendices provided at the end of this thesis.

There are six articles for this study. The decision for selecting these six articles was based on the appropriateness of the articles to the topic. Consequently this study was done to these six articles found in Al-Jazeera in the period of two weeks, March,12 – April, 1, 2008. These six articles were analyzed on the ways as stated in chapter three. The analyses are not presented completely here. This chapter presents only the general findings on each

of the headings and some interpretations follow these findings. The articles are presented in the table 4.1:

Table 4.1 Analyzed Articles

Article No.	Title	Date of Publication
1.	Death toll in Iraq clashes	March 12, 2008
2.	Iraq between fear and hope	March 17, 2008
3.	Bush says Iraq surge is 'working'	March 19, 2008
4.	Iraq war enters six years	March 19, 2008
5.	Many killed in fresh Iraq fighting	March 26, 2008
6.	Calm returns to Iraqi cities	April 1, 2008

4.1 The Attitudes Used in the Articles

After being broken up into several chunks, each article was then analyzed to discover the system of attitude used in each chunks, the sources of the attitude, and the targets of them. The first analysis was intended to differentiate what kind of attitude employed in each chunk, the sources of the attitude-authorial or non-authorial, and the quality of the feeling-positive or negative. The second analysis was done to point up the person who expresses the feeling. This is a further explanation of the source of the attitude expressed. Finally, the third analysis was done to see the target of feeling expressed. The result of this complex analysis is presented in detail

in appendix 2 for findings in general per article, and in appendix 3 for findings per article.

For a complete understanding of the presentation of articles in Al-Jazeera, Table 4.2 presents the general findings of the attitudes applied by Al-Jazeera dealing with the issue. The table below presents the number of chunks for each of the articles in general way of the presentation of attitude.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Affect per Article

Article No.	Sum of Analyzed Items				
	Affect	Judgment	Appreciation	No attitude	Total
1.	13	5	21	-	39
2.	34	7	25	3	69
3.	44	15	37	2	98
4.	35	16	25	2	78
5.	37	16	7	1	61
6.	38	3	3	1	45
Total	201	62	118	9	390
%	51,54	15,90	30,27	2,31	100
	52,76	16,27	30,97		

Table 4.2 shows that the articles indicate the three attitudes dealing with the topic. As stated above, each of the articles was divided into chunk or clause complexes (sentences), including the headlines, to see whether in each sentence there is one, more than one, or no attitude and to show the sources of the attitudes-authorial or non-authorial, and the emoters and the targets of the attitudes. The numbers mean that among all the chunks from the six articles, it is found that 201 items are affect; 62 items are judgement; 118 items are appreciaaion; and 9 items are no-attitude sentences. Furthermore, these numbers indicate that the articles are presented in not neutral way since the amount of the no-

attitude sentences is relatively limited. However, the factual sense of the articles does not decrease. Compared to the entire chunks, these nine of no-attitude chunks are relatively very small number. In the next discussion, it is found that most of attitudes are non-authorial. This kind of attitude places other source rather than the writer themselves as the responsible bodies of expressed attitudes.

To give a clearer picture of the results of the analysis of appraisal devices used in the articles, Table 4.2 also gives the relative proportion or percentage of each of the three kinds of attitudes employed by the writer in the articles. The table shows that affects dominate the use of appraisal system in the articles (51.54%) followed by appreciations (30.27%), and judgment (15.90%). Whereas the chunks which do not contain appraisal devices contribute only 2.31% of the total instances of analysis. By excluding the instances that do not express attitudes, it is found that affect dominates the use of appraisal devices (52.76%) followed by appreciation (30.97%) and finally judgment, the least number of appraising instances (16,27%).

The entire six articles use affect, judgement and appreciation. Most of the articles use more affect and appreciation than judgement. Five articles, out of 6, use affect more than judgement and appreciation, except article number 1. It uses more appreciation than affect and judgement. It is reasonable, since the topic deals with things, that is the condition of Iraq after the US surge. See the following excerpts:

- (1) Five years ago, Iraqis watched in horror as the city they called "Baghdad the beautiful" was bombed.

(2) Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.

(3) The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of peace, prosperity, liberty and freedom.

Whereas Article number five used more judgement than appreciation, since the topic deals with people. It can be seen in the following excerpts.

(4) "We demand that religious and political leaders intervene to stop the attacks on poor people," a statement read by Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr representative, said.

(5) The US military says it is targeting only "rogue" members who have broken the ceasefire, and has cited the truce as a main factor in a significant drop in violence across the country.

(6) "Al-Mahdi Army is not a military army, as some believe.

The general findings above are then analyzed from viewpoint of each type of attitudes is utilized in each article. In more detail, these attitudes are divided into their sub types to see them in a deeper understanding. Orderly, the result of the analysis is presented here starting from affect, judgement, and finally appreciation.

4.1.1 The Affect Used in the Articles

In the following table (Table 4.3), there are deeper explanations of the findings of the affect analysis. See the table below for the sources of attitude of affect. Notice that APA means Authorial Positive affect, ANA means Authorial Negative affect, NAPA means Non-authorial Positive affect, and NANA means Non-authorial Negative affect.

Table 4.3 Sources of Affect per Article

Article No.	APA	ANA	NAPA	NANA	Total
1.	-	5	2	6	13
2.	9	19	2	4	34
3.	11	6	7	20	44
4.	3	13	5	14	35
5.	6	8	3	20	37
6.	8	10	11	9	38
Total	37	61	30	73	201
	98 (48,75 %)		103 (51,24 %)		
%	18,41	30,34	14,90	36,32	100

Table 4.2 gives the relative proportion or percentage of each of the three sources of affect employed by the writer in the articles. The table shows that non-authorial negative affect dominate in the articles (36.32%) followed by authorial negative affect (30.34%), authorial positive affect (18.41%) and non-authorial affect (14.90%). In general, it is clear that affects are slightly expressed negatively (33.33% positive and 66.67% negative). The affects used in these studied articles are non-authorial. As can be seen in table above non-authorial affect value is higher than authorial affect (non-authorial affect 51.24% and authorial affect 48.75%). Non-authorial affect is used since the articles are factual stories that factual news should not be mixed with the author's attitudes. In expressing their feelings, the authors just put other's word in their writings, since the journalists must limit their involvement into the content of the news. Moreover, the purpose of this action is to show the object of the articles.

As stated above, most of affects are expressed negatively. It is reasonable since the articles are about the war. There is a conflict between America (George Bush) and Iraq (Saddam Hussein). See the following excerpts:

- (7) Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.
- (8) Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated,
- (9) In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.
- (10) They would endure 12 years of punitive sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.
- (11) And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy –
- (12) the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled.

From the above excerpts, people can easily see George Bush, the US president, claimed that Saddam Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda. But successive investigations into pre-war intelligence claims had revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of mass destruction. David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the illicit weapons, found no such activities. In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at

the time of the invasion. And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy - the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled.

4.1.2 The Judgement Used in the Articles

The analysis of the sub-type of judgement is different from the one of affect in the way that it can't directly show the emoter and the target of the expressions. It is closely related to the field of the clause, the sub-types are the criteria used to analyze the people's characters. To see the emoter and the target of the judgement, people should refer to the detailed analysis (in appendixes). Notice that SE means Social Esteem and SS means Social Sanction. Judgement and its sub-type used in the clause-complexes of the analyzed articles are as follows:

Table 4.4 Sources of Judgement per Article

Article No.	Normality: fate			Capacity			Tenacity: resolve			Veracity: truth			Propriety: ethics			Total
	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	7
3	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	15
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	16
5	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1		1		1	12	-	12	16
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Total	1	1	-	5	3	2	6	4	2	1	-	1	49	-	49	62
%	1,60			8,06			9,67			1,60			79			100

Table 4.4 shows that among the five sub-types of judgement, SS, propriety: ethics dominates the other sub-types. Forty-nine out of entire judgements are SS, propriety: ethics; it is about seventy-nine percent. The second place of the judgement value used is SE, tenacity: resolve, the third place is SE, capacity, and the last ones are SE, normality: fate and SS, veracity: truth.

The writer seems to use quite limited number of clauses realizing this kind of attitude. Throughout the six articles the journalists employ 62 instances of judgment (15.90% of the total number of appraising instances). Of these judgments, 12.90% are positive and 87.09% negative. The limited use of judgment is influenced by the nature of the articles that tell the audience mostly about things (Iraq war) not about people. For this reason the journalists use a quite limited number of judgmental instances in the articles. The analysis of judgement shows that around a half of the total of the emoters, the sources of the attitude are non-authorial, whereas the targets are varied. Similar to the reason in expressing affect, here the journalists do not want to mix their feelings into the articles. In this kind of attitude, George Bush receives many critics because of his speech in pentagon. See the following excerpts.

- (13) "The gains we've made are fragile and irreversible, but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of violence is significantly down, civilian deaths are down, sectarian killings are down," Bush said.
- (14) "The surge is working and as a return of the success in Iraq we have begun bringing some of our troops home."

- (15) He said it was also notable that Bush referred to his status as commander-in-chief, rather than the US president.
- (16) "This was a military speech, not a political speech," he said.
- (17) Bush's speech on the war anniversary comes as he faces continued criticism for his administration's strategy.
- (18) Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was a strategic disaster.
- (19) He said: "When you have at least 200 Iraqis dying every month in attacks on a per capita equivalent ... I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."

From the excerpts above, Bush's speech got critics from many people. Bush made his comments in a speech at the Pentagon to mark the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president. He stated that the US troop 'surge' in Iraq had succeeded in promoting stability there. Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's senior political analyst didn't agree with Bush statement. In fact, the 2003 invasion plunged Iraq into chaos and bloodshed. Bishara said that Bush had neglected in his address to give a balanced picture of the events, challenges and the human cost of the war. So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians. The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its latest report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still have little or no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was the "most critical in the world". Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, also didn't agree with Bush's opinion

about the success of the US invasion of Iraq. He mentioned US-led invasion of Iraq as a strategic disaster. By using its own words or referring to others', Al-Jazeera seems to blame the US invasion of Iraq.

4.1.3 The Appreciation Used in the Articles

Based on the general findings on Table 4.2 above, appreciation, which deals with valuing things, is limitedly used in the analyzed articles different from affect and judgement. Since most attitudes are attached to people. However, it is similar to judgement in the way that it can't directly show the emoter and the target of the expression. It deals with expressing the adjective or adjectival in the clause items. To see the emoter and the target of appreciation, people should refer to the detailed analysis. As with affect and judgment, things can be appreciated positively or negatively. Appreciation shares with judgment the property of being oriented towards the 'appraised' rather than the subjective 'appraiser' (White, 2001). The percentage of sub-types of appreciation in the analyzed articles is presented in the following table.

Table 4.5 Sources of Appreciation per Article

Article No.	Reaction: impact			Reaction: quality			Composition balance			Composition complexity			Valuation			Total
		+	-		+	-		+	-		+	-		+	-	
1	16	-	16	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	21
2	3	-	3	14	5	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	25
3	5	-	5	13	5	8	6	5	1	-	-	-	13	8	5	37
4	4	-	4	11	5	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	7	25
5	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7
6	-	-	-	-	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Total	31		31	41	17	29	14	12	2	-	-	-	30	13	17	118
%	26,27			34,75			11,86						25,42			100

Table 4.5 shows that among the five sub-types of appreciation, reaction: quality dominates the other sub-types. Thirty-one out of entire appreciation are reaction: quality; it is about 34.75 percent. The second place of the appreciation value used is reaction: impact (26.27%), the third place is valuation (25.42%), and the least one is composition: balance (11.86%). Moreover, all the appreciations are expressed directly. From table above we can see, most of appreciations expressed negatively (positive 35.59% and negative 66.95%). From the analysis it is found that the negative instances of appreciation are attached to the impacts of Iraq war. See the following excerpts:

- (20) Initial reports said the fighting between militants and Iraqi forces late on Tuesday left eight people dead and 28 injured.
- (21) Reports also spoke of five Iraqi policemen being wounded during clashes between US and Iraqi forces and al-Mahdi Army militiamen.

- (22) The fighting also left a number of vehicles and residential buildings damaged.
- (23) They would endure 12 years of punitive sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.
- (24) The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it the most expensive conflict in history.
- (25) The economy is in deep trouble, with unemployment running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.
- (26) Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored, despite billions of dollars having been spent on often badly managed reconstruction projects.

The writer mostly expresses his/her positive feeling towards things related to the condition of Iraq after the war. The reprieve Iraqis hope Iraq will be much better as promised by George Bush before the invasion. Such evaluations can be seen in the following excerpts.

- (27) The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of (1) peace, (2) prosperity, (3) liberty and (4) freedom.
- (28) Iraqis are still waiting for stability to return to their country.
- (29) In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one significant factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.

The above excerpts show the journalists' positive evaluations on the things related to Iraq's condition after the US invasion as promised by George Bush. Something which is totally in contrast to the above evaluation can be seen in the journalists' evaluation towards Iraq real

condition. In fact, there are many negative impacts rather than the positive ones. The journalists' mostly expresses their negative feeling towards things related to Iraq's condition after the US invasion. For the detailed results of analysis of appreciation, see Appendix 5.

4.1.4 Interpretations

Based on the above general findings, the six articles employ all the three attitudes. In this study, it is found that from the three kinds of attitude journalists employed in the issue under investigation shows this phenomenon, they are not presented in the same proportion. Affect obtains the most of the application, the second one is appreciation, and judgement acquired the least one.

Based on Table 4.2, the general finding of attitude applied in the analyzed articles, affect is the attitude mostly applied in the articles. The six articles were found to use this attitude more than the other attitudes. About 51.54% from three hundred and nineteen analyzed items are affect. As stated in chapter two, affect deals with resources for expressing feelings. It deals with emotions, with positive and negative emotional responses and dispositions. There emotions or feelings are usually expressed implicitly by the choice of wordings.

By this general amount of affect employed, it is assumed that there is a tendency of the newspaper towards a certain position of the dispute between two sides America and Iraq sides. In the analyzed articles, the authors play with words to express their feelings toward the issue. In general writing a writer or speaker may express their feelings towards the issue. However, since in the analyzed articles here are factual, they do not explicitly state their stance.

In Table 4.3, it is obvious how affect is applied in the analyzed articles. With exception for article number two, all articles employ non-authorial affect. It happens, since, as stated above, news article is factual. It deals with facts, and journalists should limit their subjective involvement in their writings. They should present the fact as it is. One way of representing their feelings in the articles they develop is by using other's words that they feel similar to theirs. By using this way, it seems that the journalists are free from the responsibility of what others (the sources) say. Moreover, by this way, it means that the evaluations are not coming from the journalists, they use other's words, the words are theirs since logically there no one writer or speaker that uses others' words that he does not fit his feeling, or at least he does not believe in. this is a common and usual way of presenting journalist's feeling towards any phenomenon.

For the second kind of attitude applied in the articles, judgement, it is about 15.90% of entire analyzed items. It's reasonable to have less judgement than appreciation because the topic of the articles is not about people but about the thing (the war). Since the two are different in the sense of the object of the evaluation. Judgement deals with evaluating people, whereas appreciation deals with things. Appreciation may be employed more than judgement when people deal with evaluating things other than people. As stated previously, judgement refers to the act of judging people's character in discourse. Seeing from the Table 4.4, there is one dominant value of judgement, social sanction, propriety ethics. Among sixty-two items of judgement, there are forty-nine items. Social sanction involves praise, and condemnation, often with legal implications, and one of its subordinate propriety with how ethical someone is. The finding of the analysis reasonable since the topic under investigation is to criticize somebody for wrong action.

The last kind of attitude employed in the analyzed articles is appreciation. It deals with evaluations, which are concerned with positive and negative assessment of objects, artifacts, processes, and states of affair rather than with human behaviour. It found that for appreciation there is one hundred and eighteen items out three hundred and ninety items. It can be seen from Table 4.5 that among the three values of appreciation, reaction: quality is the one mostly used in the articles. Reaction: quality deals with the assessment of the social signal of the text process. In the analyzed articles this kind of appreciation was used to asses the social signal of the phenomenon towards the issue. This value is reasonably applicable to the issue since it deals with the social matter. Thus, there is only limited usage of the other values. As in judgement, people can't directly see the emoter and target of the analysis without reading the detailed one. In this study, the analyzed items of appreciation are related to the Iraq situation since appreciation deals with things other than human being. For detailed findings of the analysis, see the appendixes.

4.2 How the Attitudes Are Used to Express Feelings in the Articles

This section of the thesis deals with how the journalists use the appraisal system or the appraisal devices to express attitudes and feelings to be negotiated with readers. In other words, it concerns with how the journalists amplifies their evaluation towards people's feelings and their behaviors as well as their evaluation towards things and goings on in the articles. The complete results of the analysis of attitudes can be seen in Appendix 2.

Following the system network of appraisals (Martin and Rose, 2003), the three appraisal devices; i.e. attitude, amplification and source, are all selected at the same time, since when we express an attitude, we also choose how amplified it is, and what its source

is. There are two kinds of resources for amplification of attitudes (Martin and Rose, 2003: 38). They are called *force* and *focus*. The first resource – *force* – is used for ‘turning the volume up and down’. This sort of source includes words that intensify meanings, such as *very/really/extremely*, and vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity, such as *happy/delighted/ecstatic*. The second resource – *focus* – involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things by using words such as *about/exactly* or *real/sort of/kind of*. With respect to amplification, there are four types of words that can be used to amplify the force of attitudes. They are intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, metaphors, and swearing.

Based on the analysis in Appendix 2 it can be inferred that the journalists are highly evaluative. In addition, most of the evaluation towards people’s feelings (affect), their behaviours (judgment) and the value of things (appreciation) are expressed directly. In the articles the journalists employ various resources to amplify the expressions of her attitudes and feelings. They make use of both force and focus for amplification. Force is used for ‘turning the volume up and down’. This sort of source includes words that intensify meanings, such as *very, so, extremely*, words of degree of comparisons, and vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity, such as *shambles, mass, and vital*. The second resource – focus – involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things by using words such as *real, relatively, and kind of*.

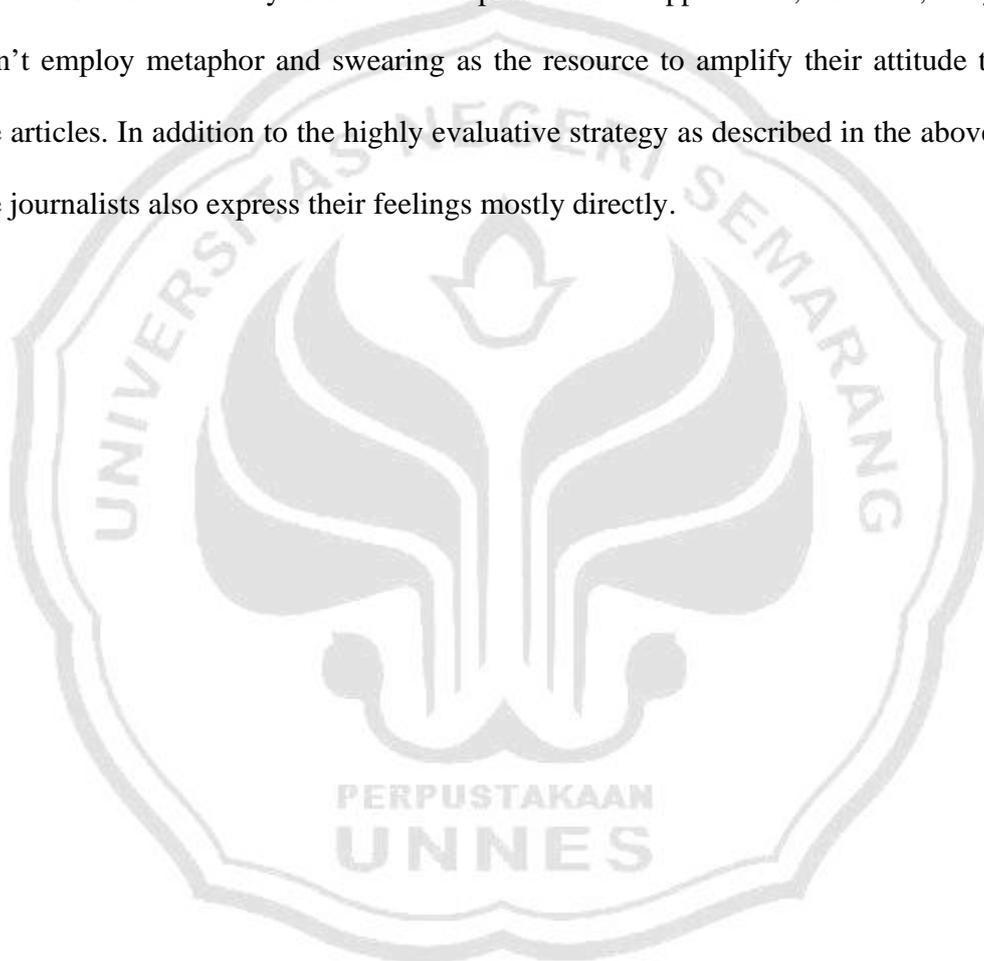
In evaluating the condition of Iraq, for example, the writer makes use of intensifiers and attitudinal lexis, sometimes combined together, to amplify her attitudes. Again, such an evaluation towards these things are expressed directly describing the quality of the things evaluated.

The following excerpts give the description of how the journalists do the evaluation.

- (30) Without the technocrats, which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been paralysed to the point of bickering endlessly over the most mundane of issues, such as the colours of the Iraqi flag, while dozens of civilians are killed every day.
- (31) Nevertheless, Iraqis today still pin their hopes that the worst is over.
- (32) So it's fair to say that it has gone from extremely bad, but 2005 was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still very very dangerous on the streets.
- (33) Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.
- (34) Fewer than 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled.
- (35) Nevertheless, there has been progress towards peace in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is far less violent than it was even a year ago.
- (36) Otherwise, they will face the most severe penalties.
- (37) The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been relatively calm overnight as fighters loyal to a Shia leader remained off the streets after clashes with government forces.
- (38) The economy, the main concern of Iraqis after security, is a shambles.

The excerpts above (30 to 37) realize how the journalists give the picture of how worst the Iraq's situation.. In excerpts 32 and 35 the writer employs a series of attitudinal lexis together in one chunk to amplify their attitudes.

Based on the analysis of attitudes presented in Appendix 2, however, the journalists don't employ metaphor and swearing as the resource to amplify their attitude throughout the articles. In addition to the highly evaluative strategy as described in the above excerpts, the journalists also express their feelings mostly directly.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

In this final chapter, conclusions and pedagogical implications are presented on the basis of the results and findings of the data analysis that have been discussed in the previous chapters.

5.1 Conclusions

Appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings. Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. We use the resources of appraisal for negotiating our relationship by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people. Appraisal explores how attitudes, judgements and emotive responses are explicitly presented in texts and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed.

Based on the findings and interpretations presented in Chapter IV it can be concluded that the journalists of Al-Jazeera employ all the three kinds of attitude: affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect dominates the proportion of the attitudes employed in the articles (51.54%), followed by appreciation in the second place (30.29%). Judgment is the least resource of attitude used in the articles (15.90%). The affects used in these studied articles are non-authorial. Non-authorial affect value is higher than authorial affect (non-authorial affect 51.24% and authorial affect 48.75%). Non-authorial affect is used since the articles

are factual stories that factual news should not be mixed with the author's attitudes. Most of affects are expressed negatively (33.33% positive and 66.67% negative). It is reasonable since the articles are about the war. The analyzed articles deal with the thing, the number of instances with judgement is limited since the articles do not emphasize the evaluation of people's characters.

Throughout the articles the journalists are highly evaluative. They employ various resources of amplification to dynamically mobilized attitudes and turns the volume of the evaluation up and down. Force and focus are all used to amplify attitudes. Intensifiers and attitudinal lexis are the two resources for amplification used throughout the articles, whereas metaphors and swearing are not employed. In addition, the journalists express their attitudes mostly directly by employing words realizing emotional states and those describing physical expressions.

5.2 Pedagogical Implications

Based on the findings, it is worth presenting the pedagogical implications that can be considered as the contribution of the study to the teaching of English, especially the teaching of writing in the framework of promoting our literacy level. Firstly, English teachers especially those in higher education may find it beneficial as valuable input to better understand and raise their linguistic awareness of the importance of the appropriate use of appraisal devices in writing a text. Such a linguistic awareness is important since it will eventually drive English teachers to influence their students in the way they write a text. Moreover, the result of this study can also be used as an example of how to write a good text by manipulating various appraisal devices to express attitudes and feelings.

These, in turn, will improve the students writing skills by using the appropriate and proper choices of words as the realization of their interpersonal meanings, i.e. their attitudes and feelings in the text they write. Secondly, students learning English will find it useful to improve their linguistic awareness which is important in the text-making processes (speaking and writing). Such a linguistic awareness will become a potential for them to lead to the production of good texts in which words are appropriately selected to realize their attitude and feelings, and in which various linguistic resources related to appraisal system are employed in harmony.

Thus, the knowledge about appraisal system is very important when we write or produce texts. It is within this context that this study is expected to raise awareness of English teachers and learners of the use of appraisal devices. It is also expected that this linguistic awareness will, in turn, enable English teachers, on the one hand, to teach writing better to their students, and on the other hand, this linguistic awareness will facilitate learners of English in producing beautiful and quality texts that can work properly.

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APPENDIX 1**Analyzed Articles**

Article No.	Title	Date of Publication
1.	Death toll in Iraq clashes	March 12, 2008
2.	Iraq between fear and hope	March 17, 2008
3.	Bush says Iraq surge is 'working'	March 19, 2008
4.	Iraq war enters six years	March 19, 2008
5.	Many killed in fresh Iraq fighting	March 26, 2008
6.	Calm returns to Iraqi cities	April 1, 2008

Article 1



UPDATED ON:
 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2008
 16:16 MECCA TIME, 13:16 GMT

Death toll in Iraq clashes rises

The death toll in clashes in the Iraqi city of Kut has risen to 22, while a US soldier was killed and two injured in an explosion in Diwaniyah, US officials said on Wednesday.

The attack in Kut also left 40 others injured, the military and security sources said.

Initial reports said the fighting between militants and Iraqi forces late on Tuesday left eight people dead and 28 injured.

The Voices of Iraq (VOI) agency said the casualties included children and women who were admitted to three hospitals in Kut, 60km south-east of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.

The US military statement said the fighters were from a breakaway faction of the al-Mahdi army, and that the Iraqi police were supported by US Special Forces.

Meanwhile five people were killed in Duluiyah, when a suicide bomber blew up a truck at a checkpoint near the headquarters of the local Awakening council.

A police captain in the town, 72km north of Baghdad, said that the authorities were tackling al-Qaeda fighters in the area.

"We are determined to put an end to the al-Qaeda fighters and Duluiyah and its outskirts," he said.

Soldier killed

The US military also reported on Wednesday that one soldier was killed and two others were injured Tuesday when a bomb went off near their patrol in Diwaniyah, 200km south of Baghdad.

Reports also spoke of five Iraqi policemen being wounded during clashes between US and Iraqi forces and al-Mahdi Army militiamen.

The fighting also left a number of vehicles and residential buildings damaged.

Iraqi police have found five unidentified bodies in various areas in Baghdad, police sources said.

Three truck drivers have been killed in three bomb explosions near the Iraqi city of Samara and three others were injured and six trucks damaged in a bomb explosion in Mosul.

Police sources said unidentified armed men killed Abd al-Haidari, an al-Sadr leader, in north Basra city.

The "Jihad and Islah Front" group has released footage of a bomb explosion targeting what it said was a US military vehicle in Duluiya town, north of Baghdad.

The videotape shows a military truck carrying a damaged vehicle, but All Jazeera could not verify its authenticity from an independent source.

According to the US military there had been a drop in the number of attacks since June, but that the last few weeks have seen a sudden increase in violence.

Article 2



UPDATED ON:
 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 2008
 12:37 MECCA TIME, 9:37 GMT

Iraq between fear and hope

By Firas Al-Atraqchi

Five years ago, Iraqis watched in horror as the city they called "Baghdad the beautiful" was bombed.

Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.

The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of peace, prosperity, liberty and freedom.

Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated, Iraqis are still waiting for stability to return to their country.

Successive investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of mass destruction.

David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the illicit weapons, found no such activities. In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.

And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy - the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled.

Sanctions

Some media treat March 19, 2003 as the beginning of the war, but the conflict for ordinary Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's defeat and exit from Kuwait.

They would endure 12 years of punitive sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.

Though the sanctions were removed following the fall of Baghdad, the reprieve Iraqis had been hoping for would be a long time in coming.

With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police poorly-trained and equipped, Iraqis would witness the severity of the wanton violence that sectarianism would create.

And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear its ugly head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's poorly defended borders from countries known to be US allies.

They would bring to Iraq a brand of religiosity entirely foreign to the once secular society.

Broken Iraq

In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one significant factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.

TV screens were festooned with military experts, analysts from various institutions and think-tanks, and so-called Iraqi exiles who spoke of how quickly Iraq would fall.

But none of them spoke of how to rebuild Iraq. In fact, the budgeting - a \$50 billion price tag according to Dick Cheney, the US vice-president - did not factor in how to rehabilitate a country decimated by 12 years of economic sanctions.

Nor how to build grassroots democratic institutions and address the need for national reconciliation.

The post-war planning that did exist was restricted solely to embedding Iraqi exiles - many of whom lived in London, Washington and Tehran - to take the seats of power once Saddam Hussein was overthrown or killed.

This plan entirely erased the valuable input of a secular Iraqi intelligentsia that should have been given the reins of power.

Future hopes?

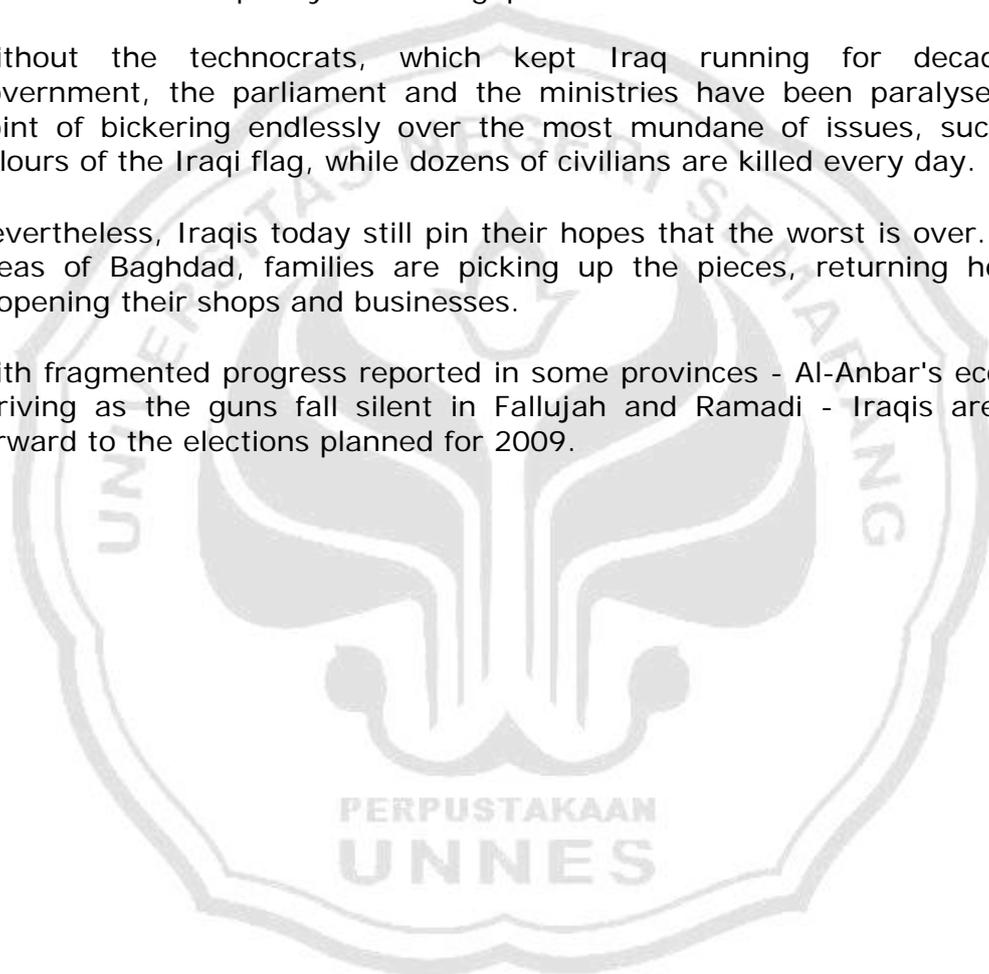
Those who could, fled for their lives - to the order of some 4.5 million Iraqis now begging for jobs on the doorsteps of western and Arab countries.

As a result, the very institutions which could have rebuilt Iraq were now virtually devoid of the expertise and talent needed for such an endeavour. Sectarian militias quickly filled the gap and seized control of vital ministries.

Without the technocrats, which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been paralysed to the point of bickering endlessly over the most mundane of issues, such as the colours of the Iraqi flag, while dozens of civilians are killed every day.

Nevertheless, Iraqis today still pin their hopes that the worst is over. In some areas of Baghdad, families are picking up the pieces, returning home and reopening their shops and businesses.

With fragmented progress reported in some provinces - Al-Anbar's economy is thriving as the guns fall silent in Fallujah and Ramadi - Iraqis are looking forward to the elections planned for 2009.



Article 3



UPDATED ON:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 2008
17:02 MECCA TIME, 14:02 GMT

Bush says Iraq surge is 'working'

George Bush, the US president, has said that the US is safer after its invasion of Iraq, adding that the troop 'surge' had succeeded in promoting stability there.

Bush made his comments in a speech at the Pentagon to mark the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.

Because we acted the world is better and the United States of America is safer," he said on Wednesday.

"Because of the troop surge, the level of violence is significantly down.. Civilian deaths are down. Sectarian killings are down. Attacks on American forces are down.

Surge 'working'

The US president acknowledged that work still had to be done.

The gains we've made are fragile and irreversible, but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of violence is significantly down, civilian deaths are down, sectarian killings are down," Bush said.

"We have captured or killed thousands of extremists in Iraq, including hundreds of key al-Qaeda leaders and operatives.

"The surge is working and as a return of the success in Iraq we have begun bringing some of our troops home."

However, he said that US troop withdrawals from Iraq above those already agreed "must not jeopardise" what he called recent improvements in security there.

Invasion aftermath

The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it the most expensive conflict in history.

The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into chaos and bloodshed.

Iraqis and US forces still face daily attacks from armed groups, and fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.

The economy, the main concern of Iraqis after security, is in deep crisis..

Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's senior political analyst, said it was interesting that the speech was Bush's first Iraq war anniversary address from the Pentagon.

He said it was also notable that Bush referred to his status as commander-in-chief, rather than the US president.

"This was a military speech, not a political speech," he said.

Bishara said that Bush had neglected in his address to give a balanced picture of the events, challenges and the human cost of the war.

Before 2005, he would speak about the challenges or the difficulties. This year he could have spoken about political reconciliation in Iraq. He didn't."

"He did not give us a balance sheet [on progress in Iraq], but a one-way street where he has selective memory of all the successes but none of the failures or challenges that the US faces in Iraq, or that Iraq faces under occupation."

Critics unimpressed

Bush's speech on the war anniversary comes as he faces continued criticism for his administration's strategy.

Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made insufficient progress towards national reconciliation.

Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was a strategic disaster.

He said: "When you have at least 200 Iraqis dying every month in attacks on a per capita equivalent ... I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."

"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a totalitarian state, and turned it into a haven for terrorism."

Deteriorating situation

So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians.

Between 104,000 and 223,000 died between March 2003 and June 2006 alone, according to the World Health Organisation.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its latest report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still have little or no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was the "most critical in the world".

Iraq's parliament has been paralysed by competition between parties driven by sectarian interests.

Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a high level of corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on crooked practices.

Nevertheless, there has been progress towards peace in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is far less violent than it was even a year ago.

An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has helped reduce the violence, and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been recruited to fight al-Qaeda.

At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his powerful Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.

Armed groups, however, continue to carry out spectacular attacks.

"Certainly there is an effect from the surge, and the US military figures show that attacks are down," James Bays, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Iraq, said on Wednesday.

"But they show that attacks are down to the level of 2005. So it's fair to say that it has gone from extremely bad, but 2005 was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still very very dangerous on the streets.

"Just today we have had a number of attacks – a colonel in the interior ministry was assassinated, a truck bomb in Mosul killed 14 people, and a female suicide bomber in Diyala province, about 70km north-east of Baghdad, killed four people. That is the level of violence we are seeing on a daily basis."

Failed economy

The economy is in deep trouble, with unemployment running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.

Oil exports are the country's main money earner and a key source of contention between rival political factions.

Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, higher than pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.

Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored, despite billions of dollars having been spent on often badly managed reconstruction projects.

Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return to help rebuild the country have been largely ignored.

Fewer than 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled.

Article 4



UPDATED ON:
 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 2008
 12:50 MECCA TIME, 9:50 GMT

Iraq war enters sixth year

Thursday marks the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.

The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it the most expensive conflict in history.

George Bush, the US president, is to deliver a speech at the Pentagon, the US military headquarters, on Wednesday to mark the invasion's fifth anniversary.

In extracts of the speech released by the White House, he acknowledges that the war has "come at a high cost in lives and treasure", but defends both the decision to invade and to boost the number of US troops in Iraq last year.

Invasion aftermath

The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into chaos and bloodshed.

Iraqis and US forces still face daily attacks from armed groups, and fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.

The economy, the main concern of Iraqis after security, is a shambles.

In his speech, Bush says that "removing Saddam Hussein from power was the right decision - and this is a fight America can and must win".

He says last year's troop build-up has turned Iraq around and produced "the first large-scale Arab uprising against Osama bin Laden.

"The challenge in the period ahead is to consolidate the gains we have made and seal the extremists' defeat".

'Hard experience'

In the Pentagon speech, Bush further says: "We have learned through hard experience what happens when we pull our forces back too fast - the terrorists and extremists step in, fill the vacuum, establish safe havens and use them to spread chaos and carnage.

"The successes we are seeing in Iraq are undeniable, yet some in Washington still call for retreat.

"The surge has done more than turn the situation in Iraq around - it has opened the door to a major strategic victory in the broader war on terror.

"For the terrorists, Iraq was supposed to be the place where al-Qaeda rallied Arab masses to drive America out. Instead, Iraq has become the place where Arabs joined with Americans to drive al-Qaeda out.

"In Iraq, we are witnessing the first large-scale Arab uprising against Osama bin Laden, his grim ideology, and his terror network. And the significance of this development cannot be overstated."

Critics unimpressed

Critics of the Iraq invasion are not impressed.

They are planning hundreds of protests around the world.

Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made insufficient progress towards national reconciliation.

Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was a strategic disaster.

He said: "When you have at least 200 Iraqis dying every month in attacks on a per capita equivalent ... I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."

"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a totalitarian state, and turned it into a haven for terrorism."

Deteriorating situation

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An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has helped reduce the violence, and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been recruited to fight al-Qaeda.

At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his powerful Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.

Armed groups, however, continue to carry out spectacular attacks.

Failed economy

The economy is a mess, with unemployment is running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.

Oil exports are the country's main money earner and a key source of contention between rival political factions.

Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, higher than pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.

Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored, despite billions of dollars having been spent on often badly managed reconstruction projects.

Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return to help rebuild the country have been largely ignored. Fewer than 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled.

Article 5



UPDATED ON:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 2008
15:50 MECCA TIME, 12:50 GMT

Many killed in fresh Iraq fighting

Fighters loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr have clashed for a second day with Iraqi and US forces in their Baghdad bastion of Sadr City and in the southern city of Basra.

Iraqi security officials said at least 20 people were killed and 100 others wounded on Wednesday in Sadr City and confirmed that seven people had been killed in Basra.

Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, has imposed a deadline for those fighting security forces in Basra to surrender.

"Those who were deceived into carry weapons must deliver themselves and make a written pledge to promise they will not repeat such action within 72 hours," he said on Wednesday. Otherwise, they will face the most severe penalties."

'Disobedience' appeal

Officials said the latest fighting broke out in Sadr City early on Wednesday.

Clashes were also reported in the Mahdi Army's southern strongholds of Al-Gazaiza, Al-Garma, Khmasamene, Al-Hayania and Al-Maqal.

Three US government officials were injured after rockets and mortars were fired into the capital's fortified Green Zone.

The violence comes after Iraq's security forces launched raids on strongholds of Sadr's Mahdi Army fighters on Tuesday.

As the fighting broke out, al-Sadr issued a statement calling for demonstrations across the country and threatened "civil disobedience" if attacks by US and Iraqi forces on members of his movement continued.

"We demand that religious and political leaders intervene to stop the attacks on poor people," a statement read by Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr

representative, said.

"We call on all Iraqis to launch protests across all the provinces. If the government does not respect these demands, the second step will be general civil disobedience in Baghdad and the Iraqi provinces."

Falah Shenshal, an MP allied to al-Sadr, told Al Jazeera that al-Maliki was targeting political opponents.

"They say they target outlaw gangs but why do they start with the areas where the sons of the Sadr movement are located?"

"This is a political battle ... for the political interests of one party [al-Maliki's Dawa party] because the local elections are coming soon."

"They are using the law for their political interests. We will ask the parliament to drop confidence from the Maliki government."

Basra operation

The fighting in Basra, where al-Sadr's followers maintain a strong presence, began before dawn on Tuesday in what the Iraqi government called an operation to win control of the city from militias and criminal gangs.

Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, was in the oil hub city to personally oversee the operation involving thousands of Iraqi troops.

Ali al-Dabbagh, an Iraqi government spokesman, told Al Jazeera that the security forces were fighting against "those that are exploiting the name of the Mahdi, those that are exploiting the name of Muqtada al-Sadr".

"There will be no dialogue with them [the fighters] but there definitely will be dialogue with Muqtada al-Sadr himself," he said.

By nightfall, many towns and cities across southern Iraq were under curfew to try to stem spreading violence.

Police sources said supporters of al-Sadr seized control of five neighbourhoods in the southern town of Kut after clashing with police.

In Hilla, police battled Mahdi Army fighters in two districts in the centre of the southern town.

'Ceasefire'

The Mahdi Army has grown frustrated with a ceasefire imposed by al-Sadr last year.

Its fighters say the ceasefire has been abused by US and Iraqi forces to make indiscriminate arrests ahead of provincial elections.

The US military says it is targeting only "rogue" members who have broken the ceasefire, and has cited the truce as a main factor in a significant drop in violence across the country.

Sheikh Ahmed al-Ali, a member of al-Sadr's office in Basra, said the group could not understand why Iraqi security forces had launched an operation against it.

"This ongoing operation in Basra appears to be security-related, while, in fact, it is a political one," he told Al Jazeera.

"The al-Sadr trend in Basra has frequently said that it supports the Iraqi government and the Iraqi forces in Basra.

"Al-Mahdi Army is not a military army, as some believe. It is a doctrinal army that serves the society. And that is why al-Mahdi Army has had a great role in supporting the Iraqi security forces in Basra."

Basra province was handed over to Iraqi control by British forces in mid-December and Tuesday's operation was seen as a test for the security forces.

Source: Al Jazeera and agencies

Article 6



UPDATED ON:
TUESDAY, APRIL 01, 2008
8:16 MECCA TIME, 5:16 GMT

Calm returns to Iraqi cities

The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been relatively calm overnight as fighters loyal to a Shia leader remained off the streets after clashes with government forces.

Some gunfire was heard in Basra on Monday evening amid a continuing Iraqi security operation, while rockets were fired into Baghdad's Green Zone. But the overall level of violence in Basra and Baghdad has dropped after Muqtada al-Sadr on Sunday ordered fighters from his al-Mahdi Army to withdraw.

More than 450 people are reported to have died in clashes sparked by an Iraqi military crackdown on March 25 against warring Shia groups. Major-General Mohammed Jawan Huweidi, commander of the Iraqi Army's 14th division, said: "We have control of the towns around Basra and also inside the city. There are no clashes anywhere in Basra. Now we are dismantling roadside bombs."

Overnight curfew

An overnight curfew remains in place in Basra but authorities said that schools would reopen on Tuesday.

In Baghdad, the curfew was lifted on Monday morning, although vehicle restrictions remained in place in three predominantly Shia neighbourhoods, including Sadr City.

Families were venturing out to bury their dead.

James Bays, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Baghdad, said that although al-Sadr's fighters seemed to be observing his order, civilians were nervous that the fighting would flare up again.

Haider al-Asadi, a fighter in Sadr City, said all the al-Mahdi Army fighters were "now sitting in their homes".

"But we are ready, should the Americans come inside our district, to fight. We have enough IEDs [improvised explosive devices] for them. If they come, we will defend ourselves."

Asadi said that US troops were still on the edge of the neighbourhood and had deployed snipers on the rooftops of houses.

Basra crackdown

In response to al-Sadr's order on Sunday, the government agreed not to pursue those involved in the fighting provided they put away their weapons.

Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister who personally supervised the Basra operation, admitted that the crackdown had not been entirely successful.

"We came here [to Basra] to pursue criminal gangs and murderers ... our forces were not ready for this battle and we were surprised," he told al-Iraqiya, a state television service.

The deal with al-Sadr meant that his supporters were able to keep hold of their weapons despite the best efforts of government forces to take control of the city.

However, Major-General Abdul Aziz, Iraqi commander, said that by Sunday security forces had managed to clear five areas of Basra which were known Mahdi Army strongholds - Al-Najibiyah, Al-Makkal, Al-Ashhar, Al-Zubair and Qarmat Ali.

Iraqi political officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Iran had played a key role in brokering the peace deal between the Iraq's Shia-led government and al-Sadr.

Senior figures in Iraq's major Shia parties and representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard held the negotiations in the Iranian city of Qom, one Iraqi Shia official said.

Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra, said he was glad the violence had died down but was doubtful the calm would hold.

"I didn't go to work today. It is true that there are no clashes, gunmen or explosions, but the situation is still dangerous. I don't trust the words of politicians," he said.

Source: Al Jazeera and agencies

APPENDIX 2

ANALYSIS PER-ARTICLE

Article 1

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
21.	Death toll in Iraq clashes rises	Authorial negative affect
22.	(1) The death toll in clashes in the Iraqi city of Kut has risen to 22, while a US soldier was (2) <u>killed</u> and two (3) <u>injured</u> (4) in an explosion in Diwaniyah, US officials said on Wednesday.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2), (3) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (4) Non-authorial negative affect
23.	The attack in Kut also left 40 others <u>injured</u> , the military and security sources said.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
24.	(1) <u>Initial</u> reports said the fighting between militants and Iraqi forces late on Tuesday left eight people (2) <u>dead</u> and 28 (3) <u>injured</u> .	(1) } (2) } Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (3) }
25.	The Voices of Iraq (VOI) agency said the casualties included children and women who were admitted to three hospitals in Kut, 60km south-east of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.	Non-authorial positive affect
26.	The US military statement said (1) <i>the fighters</i> were from a (2) <u>breakaway</u> faction of the al-Mahdi army, and that the Iraqi police were (3) supported by US Special Forces.	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) Negative appreciation, composition; balance (3) Non-authorial positive affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis

27.	Meanwhile five people were (1) <u>killed</u> in Duluiyah, when a (2) <i>suicide</i> bomber (3) blew up a truck at a checkpoint near the headquarters of the local Awakening council.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (2) Negative judgement, SE, capacity (3) Authorial negative affect
28.	A police captain in the town, 72km north of Baghdad, said that the authorities were (1) tackling (2) <i>al-Qaeda fighters</i> in the area.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
29.	"We are determined (1) to put an end to (2) <i>the al-Qaeda fighters</i> and Duluiyah and its outskirts," he said.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
30.	Soldier killed	Authorial negative affect
31.	The US military also reported on Wednesday that one soldier was (1) <u>killed</u> and two others were (2) <u>injured</u> Tuesday when a bomb (3) went off near their patrol in Diwaniyah, 200km south of Baghdad.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (3) Non-authorial negative affect
32.	Reports also spoke of five Iraqi policemen being <u>wounded</u> during clashes between US and Iraqi forces and al-Mahdi Army militiamen.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
33.	The fighting also left a number of vehicles and residential buildings <u>damaged</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
34.	Iraqi police have found five <u>unidentified</u> bodies in various areas in Baghdad, police sources said.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
35.	Three truck drivers have been (1) <u>killed</u> in three bomb explosions near the Iraqi city of Samara and three others were (2) <u>injured</u> and six trucks (3) <u>damaged</u> in a bomb explosion in Mosul.	(1) } (2) } Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (3) }
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
36.	Police sources said (1) <u>unidentified</u> armed men (2) killed Abd al-Haidari,	(1) Authorial negative affect

	an al-Sadr leader, in north Basra city.	(2) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
37.	The "Jihad and Islah Front" group has released footage of a bomb explosion targeting what it said was a US military vehicle in Duluiya town, north of Baghdad.	Authorial negative affect
38.	The videotape shows a military truck carrying a <u>damaged</u> vehicle,	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
39.	but All Jazeera (1) could not verify its authenticity from an (2) <u>independent</u> source.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
40.	According to the US military there had been a <u>drop</u> in the number of attack since June,	Negative appreciation, valuation
41.	but that the last few weeks have seen (1) <u>a sudden increase</u> in (2) <i>violence</i> .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics

Article 2

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Iraq between (1) fear and (2) hope	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Authorial positive affect
2.	Five years ago, Iraqis watched in (1) <u>horror</u> as the city they called "Baghdad the (2) <u>beautiful</u> " was (3) bombed .	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality. (3) Authorial negative affect
3.	Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change (1) to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of (2) <u>mass</u> destruction and was linked	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.

	to al-Qaeda.	
4.	The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of (1) <u>peace</u> , (2) <u>prosperity</u> , (3) <u>liberty</u> and (4) <u>freedom</u> .	(1), (2), (3), (4) Positive appreciation, Composition: balance
5.	Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated ,	Authorial positive affect
6.	Iraqis are still waiting for <u>stability</u> to return to their country.	Positive appreciation, composition: balance
7.	(1) <u>Successive</u> investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had (2) <i>neither the capacity nor the capability</i> to produce weapons of (3) <u>mass</u> destruction.	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Negative judgement, SE; capacity (3) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
8.	David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the <u>illicit</u> weapons, found no such activities.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
9.	In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.	Non-authorial positive affect
10.	And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy -	Non-authorial positive affect
11.	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an (1) <u>imminent</u> threat to the West also (2) crumbled .	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality. (2) Non-authorial negative affect
12.	Sanctions	[No attitude]
13.	Some media treat March 19, 2003 as the beginning of the war,	[No attitude]
14.	but the conflict for (1) <i>ordinary</i> Iraqis (2) never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's (3) defeat and exit from Kuwait.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, normality: fate (2) Authorial negative affect, highly amplified

		(3) Authorial negative affect
15.	They would (1) endure 12 years of (2) <u>punitive</u> sanctions which the UN estimates (3) killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact. (3) Authorial negative affect
16.	Though the sanctions were removed following the <u>fall</u> of Baghdad,	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
17.	the reprieve Iraqis had been hoping for would be a long time in coming.	Authorial positive affect
18.	With the Iraqi army (1) disbanded and the police (2) <i>poorly</i> -trained and equipped,	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, personal: criticize
19.	Iraqis would witness the severity of the <u>wanton</u> violence that sectarianism would create.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
20.	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would (1) rear its (2) <i>ugly</i> head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's (3) <u>poorly</u> defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact. (3) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
21.	They would bring to Iraq a brand of religiosity entirely foreign to the once <i>secular society</i> .	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics.
22.	<u>Broken</u> Iraq	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.
23.	In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one (1) <u>significant</u> factor that the US government (2) overlooked - planning for the post-war period.	(1) Positive appreciation, valuation. (2) Non-authorial negative affect

24.	TV screens were festooned with military experts, analysts from various institutions and think-tanks,	Authorial negative affect, implied
25.	and so-called Iraqi exiles who spoke of how quickly Iraq would fall .	Authorial negative affect
26.	But none of them spoke of how to rebuild Iraq.	Authorial negative affect
27.	In fact, the budgeting - a \$50 billion price tag according to Dick Cheney, the US vice-president – (1) did not factor in how to rehabilitate a country decimated by 12 years of (2) <u>economic</u> sanctions.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality.
28.	Nor how to build <u>grassroots democratic</u> institutions and address the need for national reconciliation.	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
29.	The post-war planning that did exist was (1) restricted solely to embedding Iraqi exiles - many of whom lived in London, Washington and Tehran - to take the seats of power once Saddam Hussein was (2) overthrown or (3) killed .	(1) } (2) } Authorial negative affect (3) }
30.	This plan entirely erased the <u>valuable</u> input of a secular Iraqi intelligentsia that should have been given the reins of power.	Positive appreciation, valuation
31.	Future hopes ?	Authorial positive affect
32.	Those who could, (1) fled for their lives - to the order of some 4.5 million Iraqis now (2) begging for jobs on the doorsteps of western and Arab countries.	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) }
33.	As a result, the very institutions which could have rebuilt Iraq (1) were	(1) } Authorial positive affect

	now virtually devoid of the expertise and talent needed for such (2) an endeavour.	(2)
34.	Sectarian militias (1) quickly filled the gap and (2) seized control of (3) <i>vital</i> ministries.	(1) Authorial negative affect, highly amplified (2) Authorial negative affect (3) Positive judgement, SE, capacity
35.	Without (1) <i>the technocrats</i> , which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been (2) paralysed to the point of (3) <i>bickering</i> endlessly over (4) <u>the most mundane</u> of issues,	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Authorial negative affect (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
	such as the colours of the Iraqi flag, while dozens of civilians are (5) killed every day.	(4) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality, highly amplified. (5) Authorial negative affect
36.	Nevertheless, Iraqis today still (1) pin their hopes that (2) <u>the worst</u> is over.	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction- quality, highly amplified.
37.	In some areas of Baghdad, families are picking up the pieces , returning home and reopening their shops and businesses.	Authorial positive affect
38.	With <u>fragmented progress</u> reported in some provinces -	Positive appreciation, valuation
39.	Al-Anbar's economy is (1) thriving as the guns fall (2) <u>silent</u> in Fallujah and Ramadi	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Positive appreciation, reaction- quality
40.	Iraqis are looking forward to the elections planned for 2009.	[No attitude]

Article 3

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Bush says Iraq surge is ' working '	Non-authorial positive affect
2.	George Bush, the US president, has said that the US is safer after its invasion of Iraq, adding that the troop 'surge' had (1) succeeded in promoting (2) <u>stability</u> there.	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Positive appreciation, composition: balance
3.	Bush made his comments in a speech at the Pentagon to mark the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.	Non-authorial negative affect
4.	Because we acted the world is (1) <u>better</u> and the United States of America is (2) <u>safer</u> ," he said on Wednesday.	(1) } Positive appreciation, valuation (2) }
5.	Because of the troop surge, the level of violence is <u>significantly</u> down.	Positive appreciation, valuation
6.	Civilian deaths are down .	Authorial positive affect
7.	Sectarian killings are down .	Authorial positive affect
8.	Attacks on American forces are down .	Authorial positive affect
9.	Surge ' working '	Authorial positive affect
10.	The US president acknowledged that work still had to be done.	[No attitude]
11.	The gains we've made are (1) <u>fragile</u> and (2) <u>irreversible</u> ,	(1), (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
12.	but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of (1) <i>violence</i> is (2) <u>significantly</u> (3) down , civilian deaths are (4) down , sectarian killings are (5) down ," Bush said.	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) Positive appreciation, valuation (3), (4), (5) Authorial positive affect

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
13.	We have (1) captured or (2) killed thousands of extremists in Iraq, including hundreds of key al-Qaeda leaders and operatives.	(1) } Non-authorial negative affect (2) }
14.	The surge is working and as a return of <u>the success</u> in Iraq we have begun bringing some of our troops home."	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
15.	However, he said that US troop (1) withdrawals from Iraq above those already agreed (2) " must not jeopardise " what he called (3) <u>recent</u> improvements in security there.	(1) } Non-authorial positive affect (2) } (3) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
16.	<u>Invasion aftermath</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
17.	The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it <u>the most expensive</u> conflict in history.	Negative appreciation, valuation
18.	The 2003 invasion (1) plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into (2) <i>chaos</i> and (3) <i>bloodshed</i> .	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (3) }
19.	Iraqis and US forces (1) still face daily attacks from armed groups, and (2) fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) }
20.	The economy, the (1) <u>main</u> concern of Iraqis after security, is in (2) <u>deep</u> crisis	(1) Positive appreciation, valuation (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis

21.	Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's (1) <i>senior</i> political analyst, said it was (2) interesting that the speech was Bush's first Iraq war anniversary address from the Pentagon.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Non-authorial positive affect, implied
22.	He said it was also (1) notable that Bush referred to his status as (2) <i>commander-in-chief, rather than the US president</i> .	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, SS, veracity: truth
23.	"This was <i>a military speech, not a political speech</i> ," he said.	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, veracity: truth (2) }
24.	Bishara said that Bush had (1) neglected in his address to give a (2) <u>balanced</u> picture of the events, challenges and (3) <u>the human cost of the war</u> .	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Positive appreciation, composition: balance (3) Negative appreciation, valuation
25.	Before 2005, he would speak about the challenges or the difficulties. This year he could have spoken about <u>political reconciliation</u> in Iraq.	Positive appreciation, composition: balance
26.	He didn't."	[No attitude]
27.	"He did not give us a (1) <u>balance</u> sheet [on progress in Iraq], but a (2) <u>one-way</u> street where he has (3) <u>selective</u> memory of all (4) <u>the successes</u> but none of (5) <u>the failures</u> or (6) <u>challenges</u> that the US faces in Iraq, or that Iraq (7) faces under occupation ."	(1) Positive appreciation, composition: balance (2), (3) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (4) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (5), (6) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (7) Non-authorial negative affect
28.	Critics unimpressed	Authorial negative affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
29.	Bush's speech on the war anniversary comes as he faces continued	Negative judgement, SS, veracity: truth

	<i>criticism</i> for his administration's strategy.	
30.	Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made (1) <u>insufficient</u> progress towards (2) <u>national reconciliation</u> .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Positive appreciation, composition: balance
31.	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was a <u>strategic disaster</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
32.	He said: "When you have at least 200 Iraqis dying every month in attacks on a per capita equivalent ...	Non-authorial negative affect
33.	I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."	Non-authorial negative affect
34.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, (1) <u>a totalitarian state</u> , and turned it into a haven for (2) <i>terrorism</i> ."	(1) Negative appreciation, composition: balance (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
35.	<u>Deteriorating</u> situation	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
36.	So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians.	Authorial negative affect
37.	Between 104,000 and 223,000 died between March 2003 and June 2006 alone, according to the World Health Organisation.	Non-authorial negative affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
38.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its (1) <u>latest</u> report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who (2) still have little or (3) no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was (4) the "most critical in the	(1) Positive appreciation, valuation (2), (3) Non-authorial negative affect (4) Non-authorial negative affect, highly

	world".	amplified
39.	Iraq's parliament has been (1) paralysed by competition between parties driven by (2) <u>sectarian interests</u> .	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
40.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented (1) <u>a high level of corruption</u> at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, (2) to crack down on (3) <u>crooked</u> practices.	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Authorial negative affect (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
41.	Nevertheless, (1) there has been progress towards peace in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is (2) <u>far less</u> violent than it was even a year ago.	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Positive appreciation, valuation
42.	An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year (1) increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has (2) helped reduce the violence , and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been (3) recruited to fight al-Qaeda.	(1) } Authorial positive affect (2) } (3) Authorial negative affect
43.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his (1) <i>powerful</i> Mahdi Army militia (2) to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Non-authorial positive affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
44.	Armed groups, however, continue to carry out <u>spectacular attacks</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
45.	"Certainly there is an effect from the surge, and the US military figures show that attacks are down ," James Bays, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Iraq, said on Wednesday.	Non-authorial positive affect

46.	"But they show that attacks are down to the level of 2005.	Non-authorial positive affect
47.	So it's fair to say that it has gone from (1) <u>extremely bad</u> , but 2005 (2) was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still (3) <u>very very dangerous</u> on the streets.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Non-authorial negative affect (3) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality with highly amplified.
48.	"Just today we have had a number of attacks – a colonel in the interior ministry was (1) assassinated , a truck bomb in Mosul (2) killed 14 people, and a female (3) <i>suicide</i> bomber in Diyala province, about 70km north-east of Baghdad, (4) killed four people.	(1) } Non-authorial negative affect (2) } (3) Negative judgement, SE, capacity (4) Non-authorial negative affect
49.	That is the level of <i>violence</i> we are seeing on a daily basis."	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
50.	<u>Failed</u> economy	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
51.	The economy is (1) <u>in deep trouble</u> , with (2) <i>unemployment</i> running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
52.	Oil exports are the country's main money earner and <i>a key source of contention</i> between rival political factions.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
53.	Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, <u>higher than</u> pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.	Positive appreciation, valuation
54.	Public services like water and electricity have (1) yet to be fully restored , despite billions of dollars having been spent on often (2) <u>badly managed reconstruction projects</u> .	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality

55.	Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return (1) to help rebuild the country have been (2) largely ignored .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect
56.	(1) <u>Fewer than</u> 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have (2) fled .	(1) Negative appreciation, composition: complexity (2) Authorial negative affect

Article 4

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Iraq war enters sixth year	[No attitude]
2.	Thursday marks the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.	Authorial negative affect
3.	The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it <u>the most expensive conflict</u> in history.	Negative appreciation, valuation
4.	George Bush, the US president, is to deliver a speech at the Pentagon, the US military headquarters, on Wednesday to mark the invasion's fifth anniversary.	[No attitude]
5.	In extracts of the speech released by the White House, he acknowledges that the war has "come at (1) <u>a high cost</u> in lives and treasure", but (2) defends both the decision (3) to invade and (4) to boost the number of US troops in Iraq last year.	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Non-authorial positive affect (3) } Non-authorial negative affect (4) }
6.	Invasion <u>aftermath</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
7.	The 2003 invasion (1) plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into (2) <i>chaos</i> and (3) <i>bloodshed</i> .	(1) Authorial negative affect (2), (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics

8.	Iraqis and US forces still face <u>daily</u> attacks from armed groups, and fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.	Negative appreciation, valuation
9.	The economy, the main concern of Iraqis after security, is <u>a shambles</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
10.	In his speech, Bush says that (1)" removing Saddam Hussein from power was the (2) <u>right</u> decision -	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
11.	and this is (1) a fight America (2) can and must win ".	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } positive affect
12.	He says last year's troop build-up has (1) turned Iraq around and produced "the first large-scale Arab (2) uprising against Osama bin Laden.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect
13.	"The challenge in the period ahead is (1) to consolidate the gains we have made and (2) seal (3) <i>the extremists'</i> defeat".	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
14.	' <u>Hard</u> experience'	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
15.	In the Pentagon speech, Bush further says: "We have learned through (1) <u>hard</u> experience what happens when we (2) pull our forces back too fast – (3) <i>the terrorists</i> and (4) <i>extremists</i> step in, fill the vacuum, establish (5) <u>safe</u> havens and use them to spread (6) <i>chaos</i> and (7) <i>carnage</i> .	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Non-authorial negative affect (3), (4), } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: (6), (7) } ethics (5) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
16.	"The (1) <u>successes</u> we are seeing in Iraq are (2) undeniable , yet some in	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality

	Washington still call for retreat.	(2) Non-authorial positive affect
17.	"The surge has done more than turn the situation in Iraq around - it has opened the door to <u>a major strategic victory</u> in the broader war on terror.	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
18.	"For (1) <i>the terrorists</i> , Iraq was supposed to be the place where al-Qaeda (2) rallied Arab masses (3) to drive America out .	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) , (3) Non-authorial negative affect
19.	Instead, Iraq has become the place where Arabs joined with Americans to drive al-Qaeda out .	Non-authorial negative affect
20.	In Iraq, we are witnessing the first large-scale Arab (1) uprising against Osama bin Laden, his (2) <i>grim ideology</i> , and (3) his <i>terror network</i> .	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: (3) } ethics
21.	Critics unimpressed	Authorial negative affect
22.	Critics of the Iraq invasion are not impressed .	Authorial negative affect
23.	They are planning hundreds of <i>protests</i> around the world.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
24.	Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made <u>insufficient progress</u> towards <u>national reconciliation</u> .	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
25.	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was <u>a strategic disaster</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
26.	He said: "When you have <u>at least 200 Iraqis dying every month</u> in attacks on a per capita equivalent ...	Negative appreciation, valuation
27.	I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."	Non-authorial negative affect

28.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, (1) <u>a totalitarian state</u> , and turned it into a haven for (2) <i>terrorism</i> ."	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
29.	Deteriorating situation	Authorial negative affect
30.	So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians.	Authorial negative affect
31.	<u>Between 104,000 and 223,000 died</u> between March 2003 and June 2006 alone, according to the World Health Organisation.	Negative appreciation, valuation
32.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its (1) <u>latest</u> report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still (2) have little or (3) no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was (4) the " <u>most critical</u> in the world".	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (2), (3) Non-authorial negative affect (4) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality, highly amplified.
33.	Iraq's parliament has been (1) paralysed by competition between parties driven by (2) <u>sectarian</u> interests.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, composition: balance
34.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented (1) <u>a high level of</u> corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, (2) to crack down on (3) <i>crooked practices</i> .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Authorial negative affect (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
35.	Nevertheless, there has been progress towards (1) <u>peace</u> in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is (2) <u>far less violent</u> than it was even a year ago.	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative appreciation, valuation
36.	An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year (1) increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has (2) helped reduce the violence,	(1) } Authorial positive affect (2) }

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
37.	and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been recruited to fight al-Qaeda.	Authorial negative affect
38.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his (1) <i>powerful</i> Mahdi Army militia (2) to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Non-authorial positive affect
39.	Armed groups, however, continue to carry out <u>spectacular attacks</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
40.	<u>Failed</u> economy	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact
41.	The economy is (1) <u>a mess</u> , with (2) <i>unemployment</i> is running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative judgement, SE, capacity
42.	Oil exports are the country's main money earner and a key source of contention between rival political factions.	Authorial negative affect
43.	Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, <u>higher than</u> pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.	Positive appreciation, valuation
44.	Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored ,	Authorial negative affect
45.	despite billions of dollars having been spent on often <u>badly managed reconstruction projects</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
46.	Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return (1) to help rebuild the country have been (2) largely ignored .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect
47.	(1) <u>Fewer than</u> 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have (2) fled .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Authorial negative affect

Article 5

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Many killed in fresh Iraq fighting	Authorial negative affect
2.	(1) <i>Fighters</i> loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr have (2) clashed for a second day with Iraqi and US forces in their Baghdad bastion of Sadr City and in the southern city of Basra.	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) Authorial negative affect
3.	Iraqi security officials said at least 20 people were (1) <u>killed</u> and 100 others (2) <u>wounded</u> on Wednesday in Sadr City and confirmed that seven people had been (3) killed in Basra.	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } impact (3) Non-authorial negative affect
4.	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, has (1) imposed a deadline for those fighting security forces in Basra (2) to surrender .	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) }
5.	"Those who were (1) deceived into carry weapons must deliver themselves and make a (2) <u>written</u> pledge to promise they will not repeat such action within 72 hours," he said on Wednesday.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
6.	Otherwise, they will face <u>the most severe penalties</u> ."	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality, highly amplified
7.	<i>'Disobedience'</i> appeal	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
8.	Officials said (1) the <u>latest</u> fighting (2) broke out in Sadr City early on Wednesday.	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Non-authorial negative affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
9.	Clashes were also reported in the Mahdi Army's southern strongholds of	Authorial negative affect

	Al-Gaazaiza, Al-Garma, Khmasamene, Al-Hayania and Al-Maqal.	
10.	Three US government officials were (1) <u>injured</u> after rockets and mortars were (2) fired into the capital's fortified Green Zone.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact (2) Authorial negative affect
11.	(1) <i>The violence</i> comes after Iraq's security forces launched raids on strongholds of Sadr's Mahdi Army (2) <i>fighters</i> on Tuesday.	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) }
12.	As the fighting (1) broke out , al-Sadr issued a statement calling for demonstrations across the country and (2) threatened (3) " <i>civil disobedience</i> " if attacks by US and Iraqi forces on members of his movement continued.	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) } (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
13.	"We (1) demand that (2) <i>religious and political</i> leaders (3) intervene to stop the attacks on poor people ," a statement read by Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr representative, said.	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (3) Non-authorial positive affect
14.	"We call on all Iraqis to launch protests across all the provinces.	Non-authorial negative affect
15.	If the government does not respect these demands,	Non-authorial negative affect
16.	the second step will be general civil disobedience in Baghdad and the Iraqi provinces. "	Non-authorial negative affect
17.	Falah Shenshal, an MP (1) allied to al-Sadr, told Al Jazeera that al-Maliki was targeting (2) <i>political opponents</i> .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Negative judgement, SE, capacity
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
18.	"They say they target <i>outlaw gangs</i> but why do they start with the areas where the sons of the Sadr movement are located?"	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
19.	"This is a (1) <i>political battle ... for the political interests of one party</i> [al-	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics

	<i>Maliki's Dawa party]</i> because (2) <u>the local</u> elections are coming soon.	(2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality
20.	"They are using the law for their political interests.	Non-authorial negative affect
21.	We will ask the parliament to drop confidence from the Maliki government."	Non-authorial negative affect
22.	Basra operation	[No attitude]
23.	The fighting in Basra, where al-Sadr's followers maintain (1) <i>a strong presence</i> , began before dawn on Tuesday in what the Iraqi government called an operation (2) to win control of the city from (3) <i>militias and criminal gangs</i> .	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Authorial positive affect (3) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
24.	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, was in the oil hub city to personally oversee the operation involving thousands of Iraqi troops.	Authorial positive affect
25.	Ali al-Dabbagh, an Iraqi government spokesman, told Al Jazeera that the security forces were (1) fighting against "those that are (2) exploiting the name of the Mahdi, those that are (3) exploiting the name of Muqtada al-Sadr".	(1) } (2) } Non-authorial negative affect (3) }
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
26.	"There will be no dialogue with them [<i>the fighters</i>] but there definitely will be dialogue with Muqtada al-Sadr himself," he said.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
27.	By nightfall, many towns and cities across southern Iraq were under curfew to try to stem spreading violence.	Authorial positive affect

28.	Police sources said supporters of al-Sadr (1) seized control of five neighbourhoods in the southern town of Kut after (2) clashing with police.	(1) } Non-authorial negative affect (2) }
29.	In Hilla, police (1) battled Mahdi Army (2) <i>fighters</i> in two districts in the centre of the southern town.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics
30.	'Ceasefire'	Authorial positive affect
31.	The Mahdi Army has grown (1) frustrated with a ceasefire (2) imposed by al-Sadr last year.	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) }
32.	Its (1) <i>fighters</i> say the ceasefire has been (2) abused by US and Iraqi forces to make (3) indiscriminate arrests ahead of provincial elections.	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) } Non-authorial negative affect (3) }
33.	The US military says it is targeting only (1) " <i>rogue</i> " members who (2) have broken the ceasefire , and has cited the truce as a main factor in a (3) <u>significant</u> drop in violence across the country.	(1) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) Non-authorial negative affect (3) Positive appreciation, valuation
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
34.	Sheikh Ahmed al-Ali, a member of al-Sadr's office in Basra, said the group (1) could not understand why Iraqi security forces had (2) launched an operation against it .	(1) } Non-authorial negative affect (2) }
35.	"This (1) <u>ongoing operation</u> in Basra appears (2) <i>to be security-related</i> , while, in fact, it is a <i>political one</i> ," he told Al Jazeera.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics

36.	"The al-Sadr trend in Basra has frequently said that it supports the Iraqi government and the Iraqi forces in Basra.	Non-authorial positive affect
37.	"Al-Mahdi Army is <i>not a military army</i> , as some believe.	Negative judgement, SE, capacity
38.	It is <i>a doctrinal army</i> that serves the society. And that is why al-Mahdi Army has had a great role in supporting the Iraqi security forces in Basra."	Negative judgement, SE, capacity
39.	Basra province was handed over to Iraqi control by British forces in mid-December and Tuesday's operation was seen as a test for the security forces.	Authorial positive affect

Article 6

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Calm returns to Iraqi cities	Authorial positive affect
2.	The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been (1) <u>relatively calm</u> overnight as (2) <i>fighters</i> loyal to a Shia leader (3) remained off the streets after clashes with government forces.	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (3) Authorial positive affect
3.	Some gunfire was heard in Basra on Monday evening amid a continuing Iraqi security operation, while rockets were fired into Baghdad's Green	Authorial negative affect

	Zone.	
4.	But the overall level of violence in Basra and Baghdad (1) has dropped after Muqtada al-Sadr on Sunday (2) ordered fighters from his al-Mahdi Army to withdraw.	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect
5.	More than 450 people are reported (1) to have died in clashes sparked by an Iraqi military (2) crackdown on March 25 against warring Shia groups.	(1) } Authorial negative affect (2) }
6.	Major-General Mohammed Jawan Huweidi, commander of the Iraqi Army's 14th division, said: "We have control of the towns around Basra and also inside the city.	Non-authorial Positive affect
7.	There are (1) no clashes anywhere in Basra. Now we are (2) dismantling roadside bombs."	(1) } Non-authorial Positive affect (2) }
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
8.	<u>Overnight</u> curfew	Negative appreciation, valuation
9.	(1) An overnight curfew remains in place in Basra but authorities said that (2) schools would reopen on Tuesday.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Non-authorial Positive affect
10.	In Baghdad, (1) the curfew was lifted on Monday morning, although (2) vehicle restrictions remained in place in three predominantly Shia neighbourhoods, including Sadr City.	(1) Authorial Positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect
11.	Families were venturing out to bury their dead.	Authorial negative affect
12.	Haider al-Asadi, (1) <i>a fighter</i> in Sadr City, said all (2) <i>the al-Mahdi Army fighters</i> were (3) "now sitting in their homes" .	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics (2) }

		(3) Non-authorial positive affect
13.	"But we are (1) ready, should the Americans come inside our district, to fight . We have enough (2) IEDs [improvised explosive devices] for them.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality
14.	If they come, we will defend ourselves."	Non-authorial positive affect
15.	Asadi said that US troops were (1) still on the edge of the neighbourhood and (2) had deployed snipers on the rooftops of houses .	(1) } Non-authorial negative affect (2) }
16.	Basra crackdown	Authorial negative affect
17.	In response to al-Sadr's order on Sunday, the government (1) agreed not to pursue those involved in the fighting provided they (2) put away their weapons .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
18.	Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister who (1) personally supervised the Basra operation, admitted that the crackdown (2) had not been entirely successful .	(1) Authorial Positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect
19.	"We came here [to Basra] (1) to pursue criminal gangs and murderers ... our forces were (2) not ready for this battle and we were (3) surprised ," he told al-Iraqiya, a state television service.	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) } Non-authorial negative affect (3) }
20.	The deal with al-Sadr meant that his supporters were able to keep hold of their weapons despite the best efforts of government forces to take control of the city.	Authorial positive affect, implied

21.	However, Major-General Abdul Aziz, Iraqi commander, said that by Sunday security forces had managed to clear five areas of Basra which were known Mahdi Army strongholds - Al-Najibiyah, Al-Makkal, Al-Ashhar, Al-Zubair and Qarmat Ali.	Non-authorial positive affect
22.	Iraqi political officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Iran had played a key role in brokering the peace deal between the Iraq's Shia-led government and al-Sadr.	Non-authorial positive affect
23.	Senior figures in Iraq's major Shia parties and representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard held the negotiations in the Iranian city of Qom, one Iraqi Shia official said.	Authorial positive affect
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
24.	Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra, said he was (1) glad the violence had died down but was (2) doubtful the calm would hold .	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect
25.	"I didn't go to work today.	[No attitude]
26.	It is (1) true that there are no clashes, gunmen or explosions , but (2) the situation is still dangerous .	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect
27.	I don't trust the words of politicians," he said.	Non-authorial negative affect

APPENDIX 3

ANALYSIS PER-ATTITUDE

Article 1 (System of Affect)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
42.	Death toll in Iraq clashes rises	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraq
43.	(1) The death toll in clashes in the Iraqi city of Kut has risen to 22 , while a US soldier was killed and two injured (2) in an explosion in Diwaniyah, US officials said on Wednesday.	(1) Non-authorial negative affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	US officials	Iraq
44.	The Voices of Iraq (VOI) agency said the casualties included children and women who were admitted to three hospitals in Kut, 60km south-east of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.	Non-authorial positive affect	The Voices of Iraq (VOI) agency	The casualties
45.	The US military statement said the fighters were from a breakaway faction of the al-Mahdi army, and that the Iraqi police were supported by US Special Forces.	Non-authorial positive affect	Author	The Iraqi police
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
46.	Meanwhile five people were killed in Duluiyah,	Authorial negative affect	Author	A truck

	when a suicide bomber blew up a truck at a checkpoint near the headquarters of the local Awakening council.			
47.	A police captain in the town, 72km north of Baghdad, said that the authorities were tackling al-Qaeda fighters in the area.	Non-authorial negative affect	A police captain	The authorities
48.	"We are determined to put an end to the al-Qaeda fighters and Duluiyah and its outskirts," he said.	Non-authorial negative affect	A police captain	The Iraqi police
49.	Soldier killed	Authorial negative affect	Author	Soldier
50.	The US military also reported on Wednesday that one soldier was killed and two others were injured Tuesday when a bomb went off near their patrol in Diwanayah, 200km south of Baghdad.	Non-authorial negative affect	The US military	The US soldier
51.	Police sources said unidentified armed men killed Abd al-Haidari, an al-Sadr leader, in north Basra city.	Non-authorial negative affect	The Police sources	Abd al-Haidari, an al-Sadr leader
52.	The "Jihad and Islah Front" group has released footage of a bomb explosion targeting what it said was a US military vehicle in Duluiya town, north of Baghdad.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The "Jihad and Islah Front" group
53.	but All Jazeera could not verify its authenticity from an independent source.	Authorial negative affect	Author	All Jazeera

Article 1 (System of Judgement)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The US military statement said <i>the fighters</i> were from a	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The al-Mahdi army

	breakaway faction of the al-Mahdi army, and that the Iraqi police were supported by US Special Forces.		
2.	Meanwhile five people were killed in Duluiyah, when a <i>suicide</i> bomber blew up a truck at a checkpoint near the headquarters of the local Awakening council.	Negative judgement, SE, propriety: ethics	The bomber
3.	A police captain in the town, 72kn north of Baghdad, said that the authorities were tackling al-Qaeda <i>fighters</i> in the area.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Al Qaeda supporters
4.	"We are determined to put an end to the al-Qaeda <i>fighters</i> and Duluiyah and its outskirts," he said.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Al Qaeda supporters
5.	but that the last few weeks have seen a sudden increase in <i>violence</i> .	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Iraq

Article 1 (System of Appreciation)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The death toll in clashes in the Iraqi city of Kut has risen to 22, while a US soldier was (1) <u>killed</u> and two (2) <u>injured</u> in an explosion in Diwaniyah, US officials	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } impact	The US soldiers

	said on Wednesday.		
2.	The attack in Kut also left 40 others <u>injured</u> , the military and security sources said.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	People
3.	(1) <u>Initial</u> reports said the fighting between militants and Iraqi forces late on Tuesday left eight people (2) <u>dead</u> and 28 (3) <u>injured</u> .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (3) } impact	(1) The report (2) } People (3) }
4.	The US military statement said the fighters were from a <u>breakaway</u> faction of the al-Mahdi army, and that the Iraqi police were supported by US Special Forces.	(1) Negative appreciation, composition; balance	The faction of the al-Mahdi army
5.	Meanwhile five people were <u>killed</u> in Duluiyah, when a suicide bomber blew up a truck at a checkpoint near the headquarters of the local Awakening council.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	People
6.	The US military also reported on Wednesday that one soldier was (1) <u>killed</u> and two others were (2) <u>injured</u> Tuesday when a bomb went off near their patrol in Diwaniyah, 200km south of Baghdad.	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } impact	The US soldiers
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
7.	Reports also spoke of five Iraqi policemen being <u>wounded</u> during clashes between US and Iraqi forces and al-Mahdi Army militiamen.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The Iraqi policemen
8.	The fighting also left a number of vehicles and residential buildings <u>damaged</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	a number of vehicles and residential buildings
9.	Iraqi police have found five <u>unidentified</u> bodies in	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The bodies

	various areas in Baghdad, police sources said.		
10.	Three truck drivers have been (1) <u>killed</u> in three bomb explosions near the Iraqi city of Samara and three others were (2) <u>injured</u> and six trucks (3) <u>damaged</u> in a bomb explosion in Mosul.	(1) } (2) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (3) } impact	(1) } The truck (2) } drivers (3) } The trucks
11.	Police sources said <u>unidentified</u> armed men killed Abd al-Haidari, an al-Sadr leader, in north Basra city.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The armed men
12.	The videotape shows a military truck carrying a <u>damaged</u> vehicle,	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The vehicle
13.	but All Jazeera could not verify its authenticity from an <u>independent</u> source.	Negative appreciation, composition balance	The source
14.	According to the US military there had been <u>a drop</u> in the number of attack since June,	Negative appreciation, valuation	The number of attack
15.	but that the last few weeks have seen <u>a sudden increase</u> in violence.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The violence.

Article 2 (System of Affect)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1.	Iraq between (1) fear and (2) hope	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraq
2.	Five years ago, Iraqis watched in horror as the city they called "Baghdad the beautiful" was bombed .	Authorial negative affect	Author	Baghdad
3.	Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush, the US president	Saddam Hussein

	Hussein who had weapons of mass destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.			
4.	Five years later, with no weapons of mass destruction found and claims of al-Qaeda links unsubstantiated ,	Authorial positive affect	Author	Claims of al-Qaeda links
5.	In 2005, he concluded that Iraq was not in possession of such weaponry at the time of the invasion.	Non-authorial positive affect	David Kay, a US weapons expert	Iraq
6.	And as evidence revealed that Iraq never had ties with al-Qaeda - its ideological enemy -	Non-authorial positive affect	David Kay, a US weapons expert	Iraq
7.	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an imminent threat to the West also crumbled .	Non-authorial negative affect	David Kay	An imminent threat
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
8.	but the conflict for ordinary Iraqis (1) never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's (2) defeat and exit from Kuwait.	(1) Authorial negative affect, highly amplified (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	The conflict Iraq
9.	They would (1) endure 12 years of punitive sanctions which the UN estimates (2) killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	Iraqis.
10.	the reprieve Iraqis had been hoping for would be a long time in coming.	Authorial positive affect	Author	The reprieve Iraqis
11.	With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police poorly-trained and equipped,	Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraqi army

12.	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear its ugly head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's poorly defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Islamic fanaticism
13.	In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one significant factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The US government
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
14.	TV screens were festooned with military experts, analysts from various institutions and think-tanks,	Authorial negative affect, implied	Author	Author
15.	and so-called Iraqi exiles who spoke of how quickly Iraq would fall .	Non-authorial negative affect	The Iraqi exiles	Iraq
16.	But none of them spoke of how to rebuild Iraq.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraqi exiles
17.	In fact, the budgeting - a \$50 billion price tag according to Dick Cheney, the US vice-president – did not factor in how to rehabilitate a country decimated by 12 years of economic sanctions.	Non-authorial negative affect	Dick Cheney, the US vice-president	A country
18.	The post-war planning that did exist was (1) restricted solely to embedding Iraqi exiles - many of whom lived in London, Washington and Tehran - to	(1) (2) } Authorial negative affect (3)	Author	(1) The post-war Planning (2) } Saddam

	take the seats of power once Saddam Hussein was (2) overthrown or (3) killed .			(3) Hussein
19.	Future hopes ?	Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraq
20.	Those who could, (1) fled for their lives - to the order of some 4.5 million Iraqis now (2) begging for jobs on the doorsteps of western and Arab countries.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	Iraqi exiles
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
21.	As a result, the very institutions which could have rebuilt Iraq (1) were now virtually devoid of the expertise and talent needed for such (2) an endeavour .	(1) } Authorial positive (2) } affect	Author	The expertise and talent
22.	Sectarian militias (1) quickly filled the gap and (2) seized control of vital ministries.	(1) Authorial negative affect, highly amplified (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	Sectarian militias
23.	Without the technocrats, which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been (1) paralysed to the point of bickering endlessly over the most mundane of issues, such as the colours of the Iraqi flag, while dozens of civilians are (2) killed every day.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	(1) The parliament and the ministries (2) Civilians
24.	Nevertheless, Iraqis today still pin their hopes that the worst is over.	Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraqis
25.	In some areas of Baghdad, families are picking up	Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraqis

	the pieces , returning home and reopening their shops and businesses.			
26.	Al-Anbar's economy is thriving as the guns fall silent in Fallujah and Ramadi	Authorial positive affect	Author	Al-Anbar's economy

Article 2 (System of Judgement)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	Successive investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had <i>neither the capacity nor the capability</i> to produce weapons of mass destruction.	Negative judgement, SE; capacity	Iraq
2.	but the conflict for <i>ordinary</i> Iraqis never ended in March 1991 following Iraq's defeat and exit from Kuwait.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, normality: fate	Iraqis
3.	With the Iraqi army disbanded and the police <i>poorly</i> -trained and equipped,	Negative judgement, SE, capacity	The Iraqi army
4.	They would bring to Iraq a brand of religiosity entirely foreign to the once <i>secular society</i> .	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics.	Iraq
5.	Sectarian militias quickly filled the gap and seized control of <i>vital</i> ministries.	Positive judgement, SE, capacity	The ministries
6.	Without (1) <i>the technocrats</i> , which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been paralysed to the point of (2)	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	(1) Iraqis (2) Iraq

	<i>bickering</i> endlessly over the most mundane of issues,	
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Article 2 (System of Appreciation)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	Five years ago, Iraqis watched in (1) <u>horror</u> as the city they called "Baghdad the (2) <u>beautiful</u> " was bombed.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction-quality. (2) Positive appreciation, reaction-quality.	Baghdad
2.	Behind the plumes of smoke, George Bush, the US president, promised the world that he was pursuing regime change to unseat the dictator Saddam Hussein who had weapons of <u>mass</u> destruction and was linked to al-Qaeda.	Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	The destruction
3.	The US president also promised Iraqis a new era of (1) <u>peace</u> , (2) <u>prosperity</u> , (3) <u>liberty</u> and (4) <u>freedom</u> .	(1), (2), (3), (4) Positive appreciation, Composition: balance	Iraqis
4.	Iraqis are still waiting for <u>stability</u> to return to their country.	Positive appreciation, composition: balance	Iraq
5.	(1) <u>Successive</u> investigations into pre-war intelligence claims have revealed that Iraq had neither the capacity nor the capability to produce weapons of (2) <u>mass</u> destruction.	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction-quality. (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	(1) The investigations (2) The destruction
6.	David Kay, a US weapons expert and chief of the team searching for the <u>illicit</u> weapons, found no such	Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	The weapons

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
	activities.		
7.	the notion that Saddam Hussein posed an <u>imminent</u> threat to the West also crumbled.	Negative appreciation, reaction- quality	The threat
8.	They would endure 12 years of <u>punitive</u> sanctions which the UN estimates killed nearly 1.7 million Iraqis.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact	The sanctions
9.	Though the sanctions were removed following the <u>fall</u> of Baghdad,	Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	Baghdad
10.	Iraqis would witness the severity of the <u>wanton</u> violence that sectarianism would create.	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.	The violence
11.	And for the first time in Iraq's history, Islamic fanaticism would rear its (1) <u>ugly</u> head thanks to the constant stream of terrorists pouring across Iraq's (2) <u>poorly</u> defended borders from countries known to be US allies.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction-impact. (2) Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	(1) The thanks (2) US defended borders
12.	<u>Broken</u> Iraq	Negative appreciation, reaction-impact.	Iraq
13.	In the early days of the planning for the Iraq war there was one <u>significant</u> factor that the US government overlooked - planning for the post-war period.	Positive appreciation, valuation.	The factor that the US government overlooked

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
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14.	In fact, the budgeting - a \$50 billion price tag according to Dick Cheney, the US vice-president –did not factor in how to rehabilitate a country decimated by 12 years of <u>economic sanctions</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction-quality.	Iraq
15.	Nor how to build <u>grassroots democratic</u> institutions and address the need for national reconciliation.	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality.	The institutions
16.	This plan entirely erased the <u>valuable</u> input of a secular Iraqi intelligentsia that should have been given the reins of power.	Positive appreciation, valuation	The input
17.	Without the technocrats, which kept Iraq running for decades, the government, the parliament and the ministries have been paralysed to the point of bickering endlessly over <u>the most mundane</u> of issues, such as the colours of the Iraqi flag, while dozens of civilians are killed every day.	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality, highly amplified.	The issues
18.	Nevertheless, Iraqis today still pin their hopes that <u>the worst</u> is over.	Negative appreciation, reaction-quality, highly amplified.	The Iraq situation
19.	With <u>fragmented progress</u> reported in some provinces -	Positive appreciation, valuation	The progress
20.	Al-Anbar's economy is thriving as the guns fall <u>silent</u> in Fallujah and Ramadi	Positive appreciation, reaction- quality	The guns fall

Article 2: No Attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Sanctions	[No attitude]
2.	Some media treat March 19, 2003 as the beginning of the war,	[No attitude]
3.	Iraqis are looking forward to the elections planned for 2009.	[No attitude]

Article 3 (System of Affect)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1.	Bush says Iraq surge is ' working '	Non-authorial positive affect	George Bush	Iraq surge
2.	George Bush, the US president, has said that the US is safer after its invasion of Iraq, adding that the troop 'surge' had succeeded in promoting stability there.	Non-authorial positive affect	George Bush	The troop 'surge'
3.	Bush made his comments in a speech at the Pentagon to mark the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	The US-led invasion
4.	Civilian deaths are down .	Authorial positive affect	Author	Civilian deaths
5.	Sectarian killings are down .	Authorial positive affect	Author	Sectarian killings
6.	Attacks on American forces are down .	Authorial positive affect	Author	Attacks on American forces
7.	Surge ' working '	Authorial positive affect	Author	Surge
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
8.	but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of violence is significantly (1) down , civilian deaths are (2)	(1) } (2) } Non-authorial positive (3) } affect	George Bush	(1) Civilian deaths (2) Sectarian killings

	down , sectarian killings are (3) down ," Bush said.			(3) Attacks on American forces
9.	We have (1) captured or (2) killed thousands of extremists in Iraq, including hundreds of key al-Qaeda leaders and operatives.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	George Bush	The US troop
10.	However, he said that US troop (1) withdrawals from Iraq above those already agreed (2) " must not jeopardise " what he called recent improvements in security there.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } positive affect	George Bush	The US troop
11.	The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into chaos and bloodshed.	(1) Authorial negative affect	Author	The 2003 invasion
12.	Iraqis and US forces (1) still face daily attacks from armed groups, and (2) fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.	(1) } Authorial (2) } negative affect	Author	Iraqis and US forces
13.	Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's senior political analyst, said it was interesting that the speech was Bush's first Iraq war anniversary address from the Pentagon.	Non-authorial positive affect, implied	Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's senior political analyst	The Bush's speech
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
14.	He said it was also notable that Bush referred to his status as commander-in-chief, rather than the US president.	Non-authorial negative affect	Marwan Bishara	George Bush
15.	Bishara said that Bush had neglected in his address to give a balanced picture of the events, challenges and the human cost of the war.	Non-authorial negative affect	Marwan Bishara	George Bush

16.	"He did not give us a balance sheet [on progress in Iraq], but a one-way street where he has selective memory of all the successes but none of the failures or challenges that the US faces in Iraq, or that Iraq faces under occupation. "	Non-authorial negative affect	Marwan Bishara	Iraq
17.	Critics unimpressed	Authorial negative affect	Author	Critics
18.	He said: "When you have at least 200 Iraqis dying every month in attacks on a per capita equivalent ...	Non-authorial negative affect	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha	Iraqis
19.	I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."	Non-authorial negative affect	Hady Amr	The surge success
20.	So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians.	Authorial negative affect	Author	the war
21.	Between 104,000 and 223,000 died between March 2003 and June 2006 alone, according to the World Health Organisation.	Non-authorial negative affect	The World Health Organisation	Iraqi civilians
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
22.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its latest report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who (1) still have little or (2) no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was (3) the "most critical in the world" .	(1) } Non-authorial negative (2) } affect (3) Non-authorial negative affect, highly amplified	The International Committee of the Red Cross	Iraqis
23.	Iraq's parliament has been paralysed by competition between parties driven by sectarian interests.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraq's parliament
24.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a high level of corruption at all levels of government,	Non-authorial negative affect	The US embassy in Baghdad	Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister

	and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on crooked practices.			
25.	Nevertheless, there has been progress towards peace in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is far less violent than it was even a year ago.	Authorial positive affect	Author	Large areas of southern and central Iraq
26.	An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year (1) increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has (2) helped reduce the violence , and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been (3) recruited to fight al-Qaeda.	(1) } Authorial positive (2) } affect (3) } Authorial negative affect	Author	(1) } US forces (2) } (3) } Sunni former armed groups
27.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his powerful Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	Non-authorial positive affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader	Mahdi Army
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
28.	"Certainly there is an effect from the surge, and the US military figures show that attacks are down ," James Bays, Al Jazeera's correspondent in Iraq, said on Wednesday.	Non-authorial positive affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader	The attacks
29.	"But they show that attacks are down to the level of 2005.	Non-authorial positive affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader	The attacks
30.	So it's fair to say that it has gone from extremely <u>bad</u> , but 2005 was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still very very dangerous on the streets.	Non-authorial negative affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader	Iraq
31.	"Just today we have had a number of attacks – a colonel in the interior ministry was (1) assassinated ,	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	Muqtada al-Sadr,	(1) A colonel in the interior ministry

	a truck bomb in Mosul (2) killed 14 people, and a female suicide bomber in Diyala province, about 70km north-east of Baghdad, (3) killed four people.	(3) Non-authorial negative affect	the Shia leader	(2) } People (3) }
32.	Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored , despite billions of dollars having been spent on often badly managed reconstruction projects.	Non-authorial negative affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader	Public services
33.	Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return (1) to help rebuild the country have been (2) largely ignored .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraqi refugees
34.	Fewer than 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled .	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraqi refugees

Article 3 (System of Judgement)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of <i>violence</i> is significantly down, civilian deaths are down, sectarian killings are down," Bush said.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Iraq situation
2.	The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into (1) <i>chaos</i> and (2) <i>bloodshed</i> .	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, (2) } propriety: ethics	Iraq
3.	Marwan Bishara, Al Jazeera's <i>senior</i> political analyst, said it was interesting that the speech was Bush's first Iraq war anniversary address from the Pentagon.	Positive judgement, SE, capacity	Marwan Bishara
4.	He said it was also notable that Bush <i>referred to his</i>	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	George Bush

	<i>status as commander-in-chief, rather than the US president.</i>		
5.	"This was <i>a military speech, not a political speech</i> ," he said.	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, (2) } veracity: truth	George Bush
6.	Bush's speech on the war anniversary comes as he faces continued <i>criticism</i> for his administration's strategy.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Bush's speech on the war anniversary
7.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a totalitarian state, and turned it into a haven for <i>terrorism</i> ."	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Iraq
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
8.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a high level of corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on <i>crooked</i> practices.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The practices
9.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his <i>powerful</i> Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	Positive judgement, SE, capacity	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader
10.	"Just today we have had a number of attacks – a colonel in the interior ministry was assassinated, a truck bomb in Mosul killed 14 people, and a female <i>suicide</i> bomber in Diyala province, about 70km north-east of Baghdad, killed four people.	Negative judgement, SE, capacity	The bomber
11.	That is the level of <i>violence</i> we are seeing on a daily	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Iraq situation

	basis."		
12.	The economy is in deep trouble, with <i>unemployment</i> running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	Negative judgement, SE, tenacity: resolve	The economy
13.	Oil exports are the country's main money earner and a <i>key source of contention</i> between rival political factions.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Oil exports

Article 3 (System of Appreciation)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	George Bush, the US president, has said that the US is safer after its invasion of Iraq, adding that the troop 'surge' had succeeded in promoting <u>stability</u> there.	Positive appreciation, composition: balance	Iraq
2.	Because we acted the world is (1) <u>better</u> and the United States of America is (2) <u>safer</u> ," he said on Wednesday.	(1) } Positive appreciation, (2) } valuation	(1) The world (2) the United States of America
3.	Because of the troop surge, the level of violence is <u>significantly</u> down.	Positive appreciation, valuation	The level of violence
4.	The gains we've made are (1) <u>fragile</u> and (2) <u>irreversible</u> ,	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } quality	The gains
5.	but on this anniversary, the American people should know that since the surge began, the level of <i>violence</i> is <u>significantly</u> down, civilian deaths are down, sectarian killings are down," Bush said.	Positive appreciation, valuation	The level of violence

6.	The surge is working and as a return of <u>the success</u> in Iraq we have begun bringing some of our troops home."	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The surge
7.	However, he said that US troop withdrawals from Iraq above those already agreed "must not jeopardise" what he called <u>recent improvements</u> in security there.	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The improvements
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
8.	<u>Invasion aftermath</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The Invasion
9.	The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it <u>the most expensive</u> conflict in history.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The conflict
10.	The economy, the (1) <u>main</u> concern of Iraqis after security, is in (2) <u>deep</u> crisis	(1) Positive appreciation, valuation (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The economy
11.	Bishara said that Bush had neglected in his address to give a (1) <u>balanced</u> picture of the events, challenges and (2) <u>the human cost of the war</u> .	(1) Positive appreciation, composition: balance (2) Negative appreciation, valuation	(1) A picture of the events (2) The war
12.	Before 2005, he would speak about the challenges or the difficulties. This year he could have spoken about <u>political reconciliation</u> in Iraq.	Positive appreciation, composition: balance	Iraq
13.	"He did not give us a (1) <u>balance</u> sheet [on progress in Iraq], but a (2) <u>one-way</u> street where he has (3) <u>selective</u> memory of all (4) <u>the successes</u> but none of the failures or challenges that the US faces in Iraq, or that Iraq faces under occupation."	(1) Positive appreciation, composition: balance (2) } Positive appreciation, reaction: (3) } quality (4) }	(1) A sheet [on progress in Iraq] (2) A street (3) The memory (4) The US surge

14.	Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made (1) <u>insufficient progress</u> towards (2) <u>national reconciliation</u> .	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation (2) Positive appreciation, composition: balance	(1) The progress (2) Iraq
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
15.	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was a <u>strategic disaster</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The disaster
16.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a <u>totalitarian state</u> , and turned it into a haven for terrorism."	(1) Negative appreciation, composition: balance	The country
17.	<u>Deteriorating</u> situation	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The situation
18.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its <u>latest</u> report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still have little or no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was the "most critical in the world".	Positive appreciation, valuation	The International Committee of the Red Cross report
19.	Iraq's parliament has been paralysed by competition between parties driven by <u>sectarian interests</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The interests
20.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a <u>high level of corruption</u> at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on crooked practices.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The corruption at all levels of government
21.	Nevertheless, there has been progress towards peace	Positive appreciation, valuation	The violent

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
	in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is <u>far less</u> violent than it was even a year ago.		
22.	Armed groups, however, continue to carry out <u>spectacular attacks</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The attacks
23.	So it's fair to say that it has gone from (1) <u>extremely bad</u> , but 2005 was not a peaceful time in Iraq. It's still (2) <u>very very dangerous</u> on the streets.	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality with highly amplified.	Iraq
24.	<u>Failed economy</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The economy
25.	The economy is <u>in deep trouble</u> , with unemployment running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The economy
26.	Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, <u>higher than</u> pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.	Positive appreciation, valuation	Oil exports
27.	Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored, despite billions of dollars having been spent on often <u>badly managed reconstruction projects</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The projects
28.	<u>Fewer than</u> 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have	(1) Negative appreciation, valuation	The Iraqi refugees

fled.		
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Article 3: No Attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	The US president acknowledged that work still had to be done.	[No attitude]
2.	He didn't."	[No attitude]

Article 4 (System of Affect)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1.	Thursday marks the fifth anniversary of the US-led invasion that toppled the government of Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The US-led invasion
2.	In extracts of the speech released by the White House, he acknowledges that the war has (1) " come at a high cost in lives and treasure ", but (2) defends both the decision to invade and to boost the number of US troops in Iraq last year.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	George Bush	(1) The war (2) the decision to invade and to boost the number of US troops in Iraq last year
3.	The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into chaos and bloodshed.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The 2003 invasion
4.	In his speech, Bush says that " removing Saddam Hussein from power was the right decision -	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	Saddam Hussein
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target

5.	and this is (1) a fight America (2) can and must win ".	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	George Bush	America
6.	He says last year's troop build-up has turned Iraq around and produced "the first large-scale Arab <i>uprising against</i> Osama bin Laden.	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	The US troop
7.	"The challenge in the period ahead is (1) to consolidate the gains we have made and (2) seal the extremists' defeat".	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	(1) The challenge (2) The extremists' defeat
8.	In the Pentagon speech, Bush further says: "We have learned through hard experience what happens when we pull our forces back too fast –the terrorists and extremists step in, fill the vacuum, establish safe havens and use them to spread chaos and carnage.	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	The US Force
9.	"The successes we are seeing in Iraq are undeniable , yet some in Washington still call for retreat.	Non-authorial positive affect	George Bush	The successes in Iraq
10.	"For the terrorists, Iraq was supposed to be the place where al-Qaeda (1) rallied Arab masses (2) to drive America out .	(1) } Non-authorial negative (2) } affect	George Bush	Iraq
11.	Instead, Iraq has become the place where Arabs joined with Americans to drive al-Qaeda out .	Non-authorial negative affect	George Bush	Arabs joined with Americans
12.	Critics unimpressed	Authorial negative affect	Author	Critics
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
13.	Critics of the Iraq invasion are not impressed .	Authorial negative affect	Author	Critics of the Iraq invasion

14.	I don't know how anyone can characterise that as a success."	Non-authorial negative affect	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar,	The US-led invasion of Iraq
15.	Deteriorating situation	Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraq's situation
16.	So far, the war has killed more than 4,000 US and allied soldiers and tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The war
17.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its latest report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still (1) have little or (2) no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was the "most critical in the world".	(1) } Non-authorial negative (2) } affect	The International Committee of the Red Cross	Iraqis
18.	Iraq's parliament has been paralysed by competition between parties driven by sectarian interests.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Iraq's parliament
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
19.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a high level of corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on crooked practices.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister

20.	An increase or "surge" in US forces, which over the past year (1) increased the level of troops to more than 160,000, has (2) helped reduce the violence,	(1) } Authorial positive (2) } affect	Author	An increase or "surge" in US forces
21.	and tens of thousands of Sunni former armed groups have been recruited to fight al-Qaeda.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Sunni former armed groups
22.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his powerful Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	Non-authorial positive affect	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader,	Mahdi Army militia
23.	Oil exports are the country's main money earner and a key source of contention between rival political factions.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Oil exports
24.	Public services like water and electricity have yet to be fully restored,	Authorial negative affect	Author	Public services
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
25.	Government calls for Iraqi refugees to return (1) to help rebuild the country have been (2) largely ignored.	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraqi refugees
26.	Fewer than 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraqi refugees

Article 4 : System of Judgement

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The 2003 invasion plunged Iraq, a country of 26 million people, into (1) <i>chaos</i> and (2) <i>bloodshed</i> .	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, (2) } propriety: ethics	Iraq
2.	Iraqis and US forces still face from armed groups, and <i>fighting</i> between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian
3.	"The challenge in the period ahead is to consolidate the gains we have made and seal <i>the extremists'</i> defeat".	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	People
4.	In the Pentagon speech, Bush further says: "We have learned through (1) <u>hard</u> experience what happens when we (2) pull our forces back too fast – (3) <i>the terrorists</i> and (4) <i>extremists</i> step in, fill the vacuum, establish safe havens and use them to spread (5) <i>chaos</i> and (6) <i>carnage</i> ."	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, (2) } propriety: ethics (3) } (4) }	(1) } People (2) } (3) } Iraq (4) }
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
5.	"For <i>the terrorists</i> , Iraq was supposed to be the place where al-Qaeda rallied Arab masses to drive America out.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The People
6.	In Iraq, we are witnessing the first large-scale Arab uprising against Osama bin Laden, his (1) <i>grim ideology</i> , and (2) his <i>terror network</i> .	(1) } Negative judgement, SS, (2) } propriety: ethics	Osama bin Laden
7.	They are planning hundreds of <i>protests</i> around the world.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The people
8.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a totalitarian state, and turned it into a haven for <i>terrorism</i> ."	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The people

9.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented a high level of corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on <i>crooked</i> practices.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The practices
10.	At the same time, Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader, has ordered his <i>powerful</i> Mahdi Army militia to refrain from attacks on Iraqi civilians and security forces.	Positive judgement, SE, capacity	Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia leader
11.	The economy is a mess, with <i>unemployment</i> is running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	Negative judgement, SE, capacity	Iraqis

Article 4 : System of Appreciation

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The war is estimated to have already cost the US more than \$400bn, making it <u>the most expensive</u> conflict in history.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The conflict
2.	In extracts of the speech released by the White House, he acknowledges that the war has "come at <u>a high cost</u> in lives and treasure", but defends both the decision to invade and to boost the number of US troops in Iraq last year.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The lives and treasure

3.	Invasion <u>aftermath</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The invasion
4.	Iraqis and US forces still face <u>daily</u> attacks from armed groups, and fighting between armed factions from both sides of Iraq's Sunni-Shia sectarian divide rages on.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The attacks
5.	The economy, the main concern of Iraqis after security, is a <u>shambles</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The economy
6.	In his speech, Bush says that "removing Saddam Hussein from power was the <u>right</u> decision -	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The decision
7.	' <u>Hard</u> experience'	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The experience'
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
8.	In the Pentagon speech, Bush further says: "We have learned through (1) <u>hard</u> experience what happens when we pull our forces back too fast –the terrorists and extremists step in, fill the vacuum, establish (2) <u>safe</u> havens and use them to spread chaos and carnage.	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } quality	(1) The experience (2) The havens
9.	"The <u>successes</u> we are seeing in Iraq are undeniable, yet some in Washington still call for retreat.	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	Iraq
10.	"The surge has done more than turn the situation in Iraq around - it has opened the door to a <u>major</u> <u>strategic</u> victory in the broader war on terror.	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The victory
11.	Even General David Petraeus, the commander of US forces in Iraq, admits that the country has made	(1) Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	(1) The progress (2) The reconciliation

	(1) <u>insufficient progress</u> towards (2) <u>national reconciliation</u> .	(2) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	
12.	Hady Amr, a Middle East analyst at the Brookings Institution in Doha, Qatar, told Al Jazeera that the US-led invasion of Iraq was <u>a strategic disaster</u>	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The disaster
13.	He said: "When you have <u>at least 200 Iraqis dying every month</u> in attacks on a per capita equivalent ...	Negative appreciation, valuation	Iraqis
14.	"The US took a country that had a lot of problems, a <i>totalitarian</i> state, and turned it into a haven for terrorism."	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The state
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
15.	<u>Between 104,000 and 223,000 died</u> between March 2003 and June 2006 alone, according to the World Health Organisation.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The war victims
16.	The International Committee of the Red Cross, in its (1) <u>latest</u> report, said the plight of millions of Iraqis who still have little or no access to clean water, sanitation or health care was (2) the " <u>most critical in the world</u> ".	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative appreciation, reaction: impact ,highly amplified.	(1) The report (2) The plight of millions of Iraqis
17.	Iraq's parliament has been paralysed by competition between parties driven by <u>sectarian</u> interests.	Negative appreciation, composition: balance	The interests
18.	Last year the US embassy in Baghdad documented <u>a high level of</u> corruption at all levels of government, and questioned the willingness of Nuri al- Maliki, the	Negative appreciation, valuation	The corruption

	Iraqi prime minister, to crack down on crooked practices.		
19.	Nevertheless, there has been progress towards (1) <u>peace</u> in large areas of southern and central Iraq, where the situation is (2) <i>far less violent</i> than it was even a year ago.	(1) Positive appreciation, reaction: quality (2) Negative appreciation, valuation	The large areas of southern and central Iraq
20.	Armed groups, however, continue to carry out <u>spectacular attacks</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The attacks
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
21.	<u>Failed</u> economy	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The economy
22.	The economy is <u>a mess</u> , with unemployment is running at between 25 and 50 per cent of the workforce, according to government figures.	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The economy
23.	Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, <u>higher than</u> pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.	Positive appreciation, valuation	Oil exports
24.	Iraqi officials say production is at 2.9 million barrels a day, <u>higher than</u> pre-war levels, oil analysts believe it is really around 2.2 million.	Positive appreciation, valuation	Oil exports
25.	despite billions of dollars having been spent on often <u>badly managed reconstruction projects</u> .	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The projects

26.	<u>Fewer than</u> 50,000 have returned from neighbouring Jordan and Syria, while more than two million have fled.	Negative appreciation, valuation	Iraqi refugees
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Article 4: No Attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Iraq war enters sixth year	[No attitude]
2.	George Bush, the US president, is to deliver a speech at the Pentagon, the US military headquarters, on Wednesday to mark the invasion's fifth anniversary.	[No attitude]

Article 5 (System of Affect)

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1.	Fighters loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr have clashed for a second day with Iraqi and US forces in their Baghdad bastion of Sadr City and in the southern city of Basra.	Authorial negative affect	Author	Fighters loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr
2.	Iraqi security officials said at least 20 people were killed and 100 others wounded on Wednesday in Sadr	Non-authorial negative affect	Iraqi security officials	The people

	City and confirmed that seven people had been killed in Basra.			
3.	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, has (1) imposed a deadline for those fighting security forces in Basra (2) to surrender .	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	a deadline for those fighting security forces in Basra
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
4.	"Those who were deceived into carry weapons must deliver themselves and make a written pledge to promise they will not repeat such action within 72 hours," he said on Wednesday.	Non-authorial negative affect	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister	Fighters loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr
5.	Officials said the latest fighting broke out in Sadr City early on Wednesday.	Non-authorial negative affect	The US government officials	The latest fighting
6.	Three US government officials were (1) injured after rockets and mortars were (2) fired into the capital's fortified Green Zone.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	Three US government officials
7.	As the fighting (1) broke out , al-Sadr issued a statement calling for demonstrations across the country and (2) threatened "civil disobedience" if attacks by US and Iraqi forces on members of his movement continued.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	Author Al-Sadr	(1) The fighting (2) US and Iraqi forces
8.	"We (1) demand that religious and political leaders	(1) } Non-authorial positive	Al-Sadr's	The religious and

	(2) intervene to stop the attacks on poor people," a statement read by Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr representative, said.	(2) affect	statement	political leaders
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
9.	"We call on all Iraqis to launch protests across all the provinces.	Non-authorial negative affect	Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr representative	All Iraqis
10.	If the government does not respect these demands,	Non-authorial negative affect	Hazam al-Aaraji	The government
11.	the second step will be general civil disobedience in Baghdad and the Iraqi provinces."	Non-authorial negative affect	Hazam al-Aaraji	The government
12.	Falah Shenshal, an MP allied to al-Sadr, told Al Jazeera that al-Maliki was targeting political opponents.	Authorial positive affect	Author	Falah Shenshal
13.	We will ask the parliament to drop confidence from the Maliki government."	Non-authorial negative affect	Falah Shenshal, an MP allied to al-Sadr	The parliament
14.	The fighting in Basra, where al-Sadr's followers maintain a strong presence, began before dawn on Tuesday in what the Iraqi government called an operation to win control of the city from militias and criminal gangs.	Authorial positive affect	Author	The Iraqi government
15.	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime minister, was in the oil hub city to personally oversee the operation	Authorial positive affect	Author	Nuri al-Maliki, Iraq's prime

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
	involving thousands of Iraqi troops.			minister
16.	Ali al-Dabbagh, an Iraqi government spokesman, told Al Jazeera that the security forces were (1) fighting against "those that are (2) exploiting the name of the Mahdi, those that are (3) exploiting the name of Muqtada al-Sadr".	(1) } (2) } Non-authorial (3) } negative affect	Ali al-Dabbagh, an Iraqi government spokesman	(1) the security forces (2) } The (3) } fighters
17.	By nightfall, many towns and cities across southern Iraq were under curfew to try to stem spreading violence .	Authorial positive affect	Author	The night curfew
18.	Police sources said supporters of al-Sadr (1) seized control of five neighbourhoods in the southern town of Kut after (2) clashing with police.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	Police sources	The supporters of al-Sadr
19.	In Hilla, police battled Mahdi Army fighters in two districts in the centre of the southern town.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The police
20.	'Ceasefire'	Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraq
21.	The Mahdi Army has grown (1) frustrated with a ceasefire (2) imposed by al-Sadr last year.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	The Mahdi Army
22.	Its fighters say the ceasefire has been abused by US and Iraqi forces to make indiscriminate arrests ahead of provincial elections.	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	The Mahdi's fighters	The ceasefire
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target

23.	The US military says it is targeting only "rogue" members who have broken the ceasefire , and has cited the truce as a main factor in a significant drop in violence across the country.	Non-authorial negative affect	The US military	The fighters
24.	Sheikh Ahmed al-Ali, a member of al-Sadr's office in Basra, said the group (1) could not understand why Iraqi security forces had (2) launched an operation against it .	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	Sheikh Ahmed al-Ali, a member of al-Sadr's office in Basra	The al-Sadr's group
25.	"The al-Sadr trend in Basra has frequently said that it supports the Iraqi government and the Iraqi forces in Basra.	Non-authorial positive affect	Author	The al-Sadr trend in Basra
26.	Basra province was handed over to Iraqi control by British forces in mid-December and Tuesday's operation was seen as a test for the security forces.	Authorial positive affect	Author	Basra province

Article 5: System of Judgement

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	<i>Fighters</i> loyal to Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr have	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Shia leader

	clashed for a second day with Iraqi and US forces in their Baghdad bastion of Sadr City and in the southern city of Basra.		Muqtada al-Sadr supporters
2.	' <i>Disobedience</i> ' appeal	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The fighters
3.	As the fighting broke out, al-Sadr issued a statement calling for demonstrations across the country and threatened " <i>civil disobedience</i> " if attacks by US and Iraqi forces on members of his movement continued.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The US and Iraqi forces
4.	"We demand that <i>religious and political</i> leaders intervene to stop the attacks on poor people," a statement read by Hazam al-Aaraji, an al-Sadr representative, said.	Positive judgement, SE, capacity	The leaders
5.	Falah Shenshal, an MP allied to al-Sadr, told Al Jazeera that al-Maliki was targeting <i>political opponents</i> .	Negative judgement, SE, capacity	The opponents
6.	"They say they target <i>outlaw</i> gangs but why do they start with the areas where the sons of the Sadr movement are located?"	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The gangs
7.	"This is a <i>political battle ... for the political interests of one party [al-Maliki's Dawa party]</i> because the local elections are coming soon.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Basra operation
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
8.	The fighting in Basra, where al-Sadr's followers maintain (1) <i>a strong</i> presence, began before dawn on Tuesday in what the Iraqi government called an operation to win control of the city from (2) <i>militias and criminal</i> gangs.	(1) Positive judgement, SE, capacity (2) Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	(1) The presence (2) The gangs
9.	"There will be no dialogue with them [<i>the fighters</i>] but there definitely will be dialogue with Muqtada al-Sadr	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The people

	himself," he said.		
10.	In Hilla, police battled Mahdi Army <i>fighters</i> in two districts in the centre of the southern town.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Mahdi Army
11.	Its <i>fighters</i> say the ceasefire has been abused by US and Iraqi forces to make indiscriminate arrests ahead of provincial elections.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Mahdi Army
12.	The US military says it is targeting only " <i>rogue</i> " members who have broken the ceasefire, and has cited the truce as a main factor in a significant drop in violence across the country.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The members who have broken the ceasefire
13.	"This ongoing operation in Basra appears <i>to be security-related, while, in fact, it is a political one,</i> " he told Al Jazeera.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	The Basra operation
14.	"Al-Mahdi Army is <i>not a military army</i> , as some believe.	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Al-Mahdi Army
15.	It is <i>a doctrinal army</i> that serves the society. And that is why al-Mahdi Army has had a great role in supporting the Iraqi security forces in Basra."	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Al-Mahdi Army

Article 5: System of Appreciation

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	Iraqi security officials said at least 20 people were (1) <u>killed</u> and 100 others (2) <u>wounded</u> on Wednesday in Sadr City and confirmed that seven people had been killed in Basra.	(1) } Negative appreciation, reaction: (2) } impact	The people
2.	"Those who were deceived into carry weapons must deliver themselves and make a <u>written</u> pledge to	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The pledge

	promise they will not repeat such action within 72 hours," he said on Wednesday.		
3.	Otherwise, they will face <u>the most severe</u> penalties."	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality, highly amplified	The penalties
4.	Officials said the <u>latest</u> fighting broke out in Sadr City early on Wednesday.	Negative appreciation, valuation	The fighting
5.	Three US government officials were <u>injured</u> after rockets and mortars were fired into the capital's fortified Green Zone.	Negative appreciation, reaction: impact	The US government officials
6.	"This <u>ongoing</u> operation in Basra appears to be security-related, while, in fact, it is a political one," he told Al Jazeera.	Negative appreciation, reaction: quality	The Basra operation

Article 5: No Attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
1.	Basra operation	[No attitude]

Article 6 : System of Affect

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
1.	Calm returns to Iraqi cities	Authorial positive affect	Author	Iraqi cities
2.	The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been relatively calm overnight	Authorial positive affect	Author	The fighters loyal to a Shia leader

	as fighters loyal to a Shia leader remained off the streets after clashes with government forces.			
3.	Some gunfire was heard in Basra on Monday evening amid a continuing Iraqi security operation, while rockets were fired into Baghdad's Green Zone.	Authorial negative affect	Author	The rockets
4.	But the overall level of violence in Basra and Baghdad (1) has dropped after Muqtada al-Sadr on Sunday (2) ordered fighters from his al-Mahdi Army to withdraw .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	(1) The overall level of violence in Basra and Baghdad (2) The fighters from al-Mahdi Army
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
5.	More than 450 people are reported (1) to have died in clashes sparked by an Iraqi military (2) crackdown on March 25 against warring Shia groups.	(1) } Authorial negative (2) } affect	Author	(1) People (2) The clashes
6.	Major-General Mohammed Jawan	Non-authorial Positive affect	Major-General	the towns around

	Huweidi, commander of the Iraqi Army's 14th division, said: "We have control of the towns around Basra and also inside the city.		Mohammed Jawan Huweidi, commander of the Iraqi Army's 14th division	Basra and also inside the city
7.	There are (1) no clashes anywhere in Basra. Now we are (2) dismantling roadside bombs."	(1) } Non-authorial Positive (2) } affect	Major-General Mohammed Jawan Huweidi	The roadside bombs
8.	(1) An overnight curfew remains in place in Basra but authorities said that (2) schools would reopen on Tuesday.	(1) Authorial negative affect (2) Non-authorial Positive affect	(1) Author (2) The authorities	An overnight curfew The schools
9.	In Baghdad, the curfew was (1) lifted on Monday morning, although vehicle restrictions (2) remained in place in three predominantly Shia neighbourhoods, including Sadr City.	(1) Authorial Positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	(1) The curfew (2) The vehicle restrictions
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
10.	Families were venturing out to bury their dead .	Authorial negative affect	Author	Families
11.	Haider al-Asadi, a fighter in Sadr City, said all the al-Mahdi Army fighters were " now sitting in their homes ".	Non-authorial positive affect	Haider al-Asadi, a fighter in Sadr City	The al-Mahdi Army fighters

12.	"But we are (1) ready , should the Americans come inside our district, to fight . We have enough IEDs [improvised explosive devices] for them.	Non-authorial negative affect	Haider al-Asadi, a fighter in Sadr City	The al-Mahdi Army fighters
13.	If they come, we will defend ourselves."	Non-authorial positive affect	Haider al-Asadi	The al-Mahdi Army fighters
14.	Asadi said that US troops were (1) still on the edge of the neighbourhood and (2) had deployed snipers on the rooftops of houses .	(1) } Non-authorial (2) } negative affect	Asadi	The US troops
15.	Basra crackdown	Authorial negative affect	Author	Basra
16.	In response to al-Sadr's order on Sunday, the government (1) agreed not to pursue those involved in the fighting provided they (2) put away their weapons .	(1) Authorial positive affect (2) Authorial negative affect	Author	The Iraq government
17.	Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister who (1) personally supervised the Basra operation, admitted that the crackdown (2) had not been entirely successful .	(1) Authorial Positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	(1) Author (2) Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister	(1) Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime minister (2) The crackdown
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
18.	"We came here [to Basra] (1) to pursue criminal gangs and	(1) Non-authorial positive affect	Nuri al-Maliki, the Iraqi prime	The Iraq government

	murderers ... our forces were (2) not ready for this battle and we were (3) surprised ," he told al-Iraqiya, a state television service.	(2) } Non-authorial (3) } negative affect	minister	
19.	The deal with al-Sadr meant that his supporters were able to keep hold of their weapons despite the best efforts of government forces to take control of the city.	Authorial positive affect, implied	Author	The supporters of al-Sadr
20.	However, Major-General Abdul Aziz, Iraqi commander, said that by Sunday security forces had managed to clear five areas of Basra which were known Mahdi Army strongholds - Al-Najibiyah, Al-Makkal, Al-Ashhar, Al-Zubair and Qarmat Ali.	Non-authorial positive affect	Major-General Abdul Aziz, Iraqi commander	The Sunday security forces
21.	Iraqi political officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Iran had played a key role in brokering the peace deal between the Iraq's Shia-led government and al-Sadr.	Non-authorial positive affect	Iraqi political officials	Iran
22.	Senior figures in Iraq's major Shia parties and representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard held the negotiations in the Iranian	Authorial positive affect	Author	Senior figures in Iraq's major Shia parties and representatives of

	city of Qom, one Iraqi Shia official said.			the Iranian Revolutionary Guard
No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Emoter	Target
23.	Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra, said he was (1) glad the violence had died down but was (2) doubtful the calm would hold.	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra	(1) The violence (2) The calm
24.	It is (1) true that there are no clashes, gunmen or explosions, but the situation is (2) still dangerous.	(1) Non-authorial positive affect (2) Non-authorial negative affect	Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra	(1) clashes, gunmen or explosions (2) The situation
25.	I don't trust the words of politicians," he said.	Non-authorial negative affect	Jabbar Sabhan, a civil servant in Basra	The words of politicians

Article 6 : System of Judgement

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been relatively calm overnight as <i>fighters</i> loyal to a Shia leader remained off	Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Shia groups

	the streets after clashes with government forces.		
2.	Haider al-Asadi, (1) <i>a fighter</i> in Sadr City, said all (2) <i>the al-Mahdi Army fighters</i> were "now sitting in their homes".	(1) } (2) } Negative judgement, SS, propriety: ethics	Al-Mahdi Army

Article 6 : System of Appreciation

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis	Target
1.	The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra have been <u>relatively calm</u> overnight as fighters loyal to a Shia leader remained off the streets after clashes with government forces.	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The Iraqi capital Baghdad and the southern city of Basra
2.	<u>Overnight</u> curfew	Negative appreciation, valuation	The curfew
3.	"But we are ready, should the Americans come inside our district, to fight. We have enough <u>IEDs</u> [<u>improvised explosive devices</u>] for them.	Positive appreciation, reaction: quality	The explosive devices

Article 6: No attitude

No.	Chunk / Clause	Analysis
28.	"I didn't go to work today.	[No attitude]