

**IDENTIFYING THE APPRAISAL SYSTEM AND THE DEGREE OF
OBJECTIVITY IN ONLINE MEDIA ISSUING ABU BAKAR
BASHIR'S CONTROVERSIAL CASE**



THESIS
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for Master Degree in Linguistics

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
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2019

A THESIS APPROVAL
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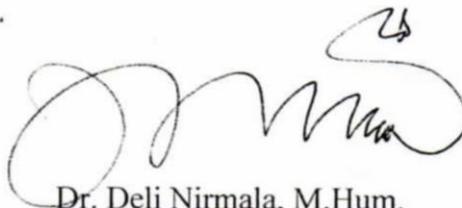
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IDENTIFYING OBJECTIVITY AND IDEOLOGY OF ONLINE 'HARD NEWS' THROUGH APPRAISAL SYSTEM OF ABU BAKAR BASHIR'S CONTROVERSIAL CASE



³⁵
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A THESIS VALIDATION
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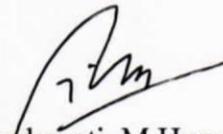
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PRONOUNCEMENT

I hereby declare that this study is my own and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this study contains no material previously published or written by another or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement is made in the text of the thesis.

Semarang, November 2019



Nurrahma Restia Fatkhiyati

DEDICATION

This thesis is wholeheartedly dedicated to:

Allah SWT

My beloved parents; Ibu Dwi Hastuti dan Bapak Legowo Dwi Resihono

My beloved brother; Syihabuddin Mahmud Affandi

My lecturer and thesis consultant Dr. Suharno, M.Ed.

All of lecturers in Magister Linguistik (MLI) Universitas Diponegoro

The linguistics researchers

Myself

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First of all, my deepest gratitude is dedicated to Allah SWT. Alhamdulillah, this thesis entitled “Identifying The Appraisal System and The Degree of Objectivity in Online Media Issuing Abu Bakar Bashir’s Controversial Case” is finally finished with His blessing and mercy.

This acknowledgment is presented to these beloved persons who keep supporting me through all the difficulties during the process. I want to give my appreciation and thank all of people who give their contribution in this thesis:

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7. All people whose names have not been mentioned, for the supports, prayers, and motivations,

Finally, I hope this thesis can share benefits towards researcher and students who are willing to study Appraisal system as their focus. However, this thesis is not perfect. So, I try to look forward for any suggestions and recommendation to complete this thesis.

Semarang, November 2019

Nurrahma Restia Fatkhiyati

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ABSTRACT

Bias in media lift up some issues related to the objectivity, and the trustworthiness is one of the issues. Media, such as online media issuing hard news, should be ideology-free in order to deliver the news objectively. However, when the online media appears with some controversial issue, objectivity is a significant factor to be a trustworthy media. In order to measure the degree of objectivity and find out the ideology of the journalist in media issuing a certain case, particularly in the case of early release of Abu Bakar Bashir, this thesis tries to utilize the appraisal system to identify the degree of objectivity of the journalist in online media issuing the case of Abu Bakar Bashir in six online media –Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, Sydney Morning Herald, and The Australian. Since the data used are document or text, the research is counted as a descriptive-qualitative study with content analysis and referential technique analysis. The analysis of this study used Appraisal theory written by Martin and White (2005). The data of the research consisted of 21 online media issuing hard news with 951 clauses published in six different online media mentioned above. The result shows that positive and negative attitude of the attitudinal system, force of graduation system, and heterogloss of engagement are mostly used in the text. Another point, four online media issuing hard news tends to be objective because they mostly used ‘acknowledge’ type of engagement system.

Keywords: appraisal system, degree of objectivity, journalist, Abu Bakar Bashir

INTISARI

Bias di media menyebabkan beberapa masalah yang berkaitan dengan obyektivitas dan salah satunya adalah permasalahan obyektifitas. Media, seperti koran atau berita daring, harus bebas dari ideologi tertentu untuk menyampaikan berita secara objektif. Namun, ketika berita tersebut muncul dengan permasalahan yang kontroversial, obyektivitas merupakan sebuah faktor penting untuk menjadi media yang dapat dipercaya. Untuk mengukur tingkat obyektivitas dalam kasus pembebasan Abu Bakar Bashir, tesis ini mencoba memanfaatkan sistem Appraisal untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat obyektivitas dan ideology jurnalis dalam enam media berita daring. –Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, Sydney Morning Herral, dan The Australian. Karena data yang digunakan adalah dokumen atau teks, penelitian ini dihitung sebagai penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif dengan analisis isi dan analisis teknik referensial. Analisis penelitian ini menggunakan teori Appraisal yang ditulis oleh Martin and White (2005). Data penelitian terdiri dari 21 berita keras online dengan 951 klausa yang diterbitkan dalam enam media online berbeda yang disebutkan di atas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penilaian positif dan negatif dari sistem *attitude*, *Force* dari sistem *graduation*, dan heterogloss dari sistem *engagement* yang sebagian besar digunakan dalam teks. Poin lain, empat berita online cenderung obyektif karena mereka kebanyakan menggunakan jenis sistem *acknowledge* dari sistem *engagement*.

Keywords: sistem appraisal, tingkat obyektivitas, jurnalis, Abu Bakar Bashir

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

To begin the study, this chapter discusses the background, the research question, the limitation, the objectives, the significance of the research, and also the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Bias in media has become the shortcoming in the online media issuing hard news report. This shortcoming is related to the lack of objectivity which leads to ideology used by the news. Both objectivity and ideology build the notion of hard news. In this term, hard news should be free from opinions and should be based on facts. It means that the hard news should be objective and neutral (Sabao, 2013). This shortcoming can be identified through Appraisal system theory (Sabao, 2013).

Appraisal system is the upgrade theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) based on Halliday (1994). It leads the meaning far beyond the clause. Halliday constructs the system of SFL into three levels called metafunctions, namely ideational, textual, and interpersonal meaning. Ideational meaning offers the scope of building and maintaining reality of experience. Textual meaning deals with carrying out the information flow while interpersonal meaning deals with establishing social relation between the participants. The appraisal system is included in the interpersonal meaning system. It shares the evaluation of attitude, the system on how the appraiser expresses how strong the feeling onto something and its value behind the text. Due to the study of meaning, appraisal system is also

included in the semantic discourse which means emphasizing the study of meaning beyond the clause or meaning in discourse.

Appraisal theory is one of the well-constructed theories to study objectivity and ideology in a number of ways. The reason is that the appraisal system has the clear cut distinction between objectivity of the media. It uses 'reporter voice' and 'writer/ authorial voice' (Sabao, 2013). The other reason is the appraisal system has a competency to indicate ideology through its characteristics (attitudinal system, engagement, and graduation).

The polemic arose when the Indonesian government planned to release the convicted terrorist, Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, on March 18, 2019. This polemic stems from Jokowi's personal legal counsel, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, stating that President Joko Widodo release Abu Bakar Ba'syir on the basis of humanity after nine years of serving a prison term of fifteen years of the actual time. Many criticisms emerged regarding the President's decision because it was considered to have no legal basis. This polemic prompted Australia to deliver a protest through the Australian Prime Minister, Scott Morrison. Scott Morrison said that Australian government expresses the deepest objections. This controversy has been exposed in several representations media such as Jakarta Post, The Australian, Sidney Morning Herald, The Guardian, The Daily Mail and Al Jazeera.

In this research, the news reported by each media based on its country relate to the objectivity. In this case, the researcher needs to reveal the objectivity brought by The 2002 Bali Bombing Media's victim including Australian media,

British Media, Indonesian media and Islamic's State media about Abu Bakar Ba'asyir's early released controversy.

Based on these six online media, they investigated how these media evaluate Indonesia and Australia as the doer of the cases, including how they evaluate Indonesia, Australia itself, and Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, who was the leader of Bali Bombing's 2002. Moreover, they also evaluate on what types of ideology brought by each media regarding Abu Bakar Ba'asyir early released controversy. The controversial online media issuing hard news refers to the news that has many opinions among people to social to political believes related to particular events (Sabao, 2013).

These six online media are chosen as the representatives of the country and the controversial issue of 2002 Bali Bombing—The Australian (The Australian as the national daily newspaper while The Sidney Morning Herald as the popular newspaper and as one of the highest-rank newspaper in online circulation (Ekawati, 2015)), The Sidney Morning Herald, The Jakarta Post, The Guardian, and The Daily Mail—while Al-Jazeera as the representatives of Islamic's media—Arabic part—out of the those two parties. The Al Jazeera is chosen beside as the Arabic representation, it is also the media that often used framing of Islamic case, particularly terrorism, in media (Abudllah & Ellareshi, 2015; Alshathry, 2015).

According to *Sbs.com.au*, All of the media used in this research which reported the news of 2002 Bali Bombing and the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir have also become the representatives of the victims's origin country when

the 2002 Bali Bombings happened. There are 88 victims from Australia, 38 victims from Indonesia, 24 Victims from United Kingdom, and the rest goes on until it reached 202 victims from 22 countries. Therefore, these online hardnews representatives are chosen as the media to find out more about the appraisal, the degree of objectivity, and ideology of the writer regarding the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir's news.

To strengthen the introduction and theory used in this article, the researcher found some studies dealing with the evaluative language in some area of appraisal study. In reviews, some researchers have executed appraisal system and some of them apply various media, such as newspapers both online and printed one –editorial and opinion column— (Suherman, 2008; Setiawan, 2011; Prasetyo, 2011; Arunsirot, 2012; Ekawati, 2015; Soares, 2017; Katajamäki, 2017), magazine (Widya, 2008), speech (Suprihatin, 2016) and the others focusing on editorial (Winarni, 2012). Some of them only focus on the attitudinal system and leaving the graduation and engagement behind.

Many studies have focused on appraisal system in editorial and other opinion part of the newspaper. However, none of the previous study has ever discussed about terrorism and the early released of a cleric topic. Therefore, this current study will discussed about identifying the appraisal system and the degree of objectivity in online media while reporting the Abu Bakar Bashir's controversial case as the novelty in six online Media—The Al-Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, The Sydney Morning Herral, and The Australian.

1.2 Research Question

In media, particularly in online media reporting hard news, the appraisal system and the degree of objectivity is influenced each other. Both of these characteristics are significant matters to the online media reporting hard news. Therefore, both of these questions need to be identified further and put in the research questions below:

1. What kind of appraisal system used in the online media issuing hard news?
2. How the degree of objectivity construct the online media in reporting hard news?

1.3 Limitation of the Study

In order to make sure that there is no overlapping theory, topics, and undefined results, the writer needs to limit the area of the analysis. The aspects that the writer has to limit are the theory, the data, and the topic used by the writer.

First, the data of the study were taken from six online media –Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, Sydney Morning Herald, and The Australian. The choice of the online media was based on the top five 2002 Bali Bombing victim's origin country and one country –Al Jazeera – taken as the representatives of Islamic online media that being popular as the pro-terrorism activity. The media comes from Australia – Sydney Morning Herald and The Australian –are taken as the representatives of the evaluation created by Australia regarding the issue of Abu Bakar Bashir. It is chosen because in the history, according to the news, the most victims killed by the 2002 Bali Bombing which

later related to Abu Bakar Bashir's issue came from Australia. Therefore, Australian media is suitable for this research as the source of data. The writer assumes to choose the media who have correlation and private issue with 2002 Bali Bombing and Indonesian Government. It is also because several previous studies also applied the media coming from Australia to be analysed because it can be contrasted to evaluate Indonesian media when it offends both parties—just like the issue about Abu Bakar Bashir. The number two and more as the most killed victims of the 2002 Bali's Bombings came from Indonesia, English countries, and other countries. Therefore, the Jakarta Post, The Daily Mail, and The Guardian are also cited as the source of data while Al Jazeera is cited as the representatives of world of Arab and Islam represent to the world Arab and Muslim perspectives on regional and international events (Powers & Gilboa, 2007). Each media gave four articles representatives except for The Daily Mail and The Guardian which only had two articles because some of the articles were limited: those online media have similar content with different title. The total data were 951 clauses from six media.

Second, the data were only in the topic of Abu Bakar Bashir's early released because the hard news is such a controversial news. It was related to the 2002 Bali Bombings and more than one country is included in this topic because it was a sensitive case: terrorism. Based on the previous study, Ekawati (2015) also did a research about how Australian and Indonesian media evaluated the report about 2002 Bali Bombings. Therefore, this study wants to uncover the appraisal to know more about how online media evaluate the following news report about Abu

Bakar Bashir and 2002 Bali Bombing through six online media that is related to the 2002 Bali Bombings.

Third, those data were analyzed only through *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English* from Martin and White (2005). This theory is suitable to evaluate the relationship between the writer and the readers through how the writer tells the story using the choice of words that related to emotional, behaviour, or things. The data were analyzed based on its Appraisal system's category and sub-categories: Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. Attitude is divided into three: Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation which later leads how the writer evaluates the hard news through online news based on lexical choice, Engagement that is divided into two: Monogloss and Heterogloss which later leads how the degree of objectivity created by the writer to evaluate the hard news, and last Graduation which is divided into two: Force and Focus which support the degree of objectivity. All of these components are used to analyse the data.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Following the research question above, the main purpose of the research is to:

1. Find out kinds of appraisal system used in the six media above in reporting the case of Abu Bakar Bashir's early release
2. Identify how the objectivity lies on the six media above in reporting the case of Abu Bakar Bashir's early release through appraisal system

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is supposed to broaden the knowledge related to linguistics and appraisal system particularly in the online media. The second benefit is the research results can be identified to spot the degree of objectivity in the online media reporting hard news.

Practically, this study is constructed to help the other researcher and practitioner on linguistics and media and also the public itself understand about language awareness to build such a critical thinking on how they should see media, especially online media issuing hard news.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Hard news is a part of news which reporting about politics, economics, or war and terrorism while soft news is the other way around. It talks about the light reports as arts, entertainment, trivia, and so on (Lehman-wilzig and Seletzky, 2010).
2. Systemic Functional Linguistics 's theory is popularized by M.A.K. Halliday which emphasizing on meaning-making power in language and constructing language to be a form of context of situation and context of culture. (Webster, 2015)
3. Ideational meaning is a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics system which represents experiences on the text and the language (Halliday, 1994).

4. Interpersonal meaning is also a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics system which draws the relationship between the addresser-addressee or the participant on the text (Halliday, 1994).
5. Textual meaning is a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics which depicts through the use of lexicogrammatical to gather up information and to draw the social relation (Halliday, 1994).
6. Appraisal system is the system to evaluate text through interpersonal system behind Systemic Functional Linguistics to find out the meaning beyond the clause popularized and used to negotiate social relationship based on feeling, behaviour, or things by Martin and Rose (2003).
7. Engagement deals with how the author argues about their ideas and how they position themselves to respect others in the text (Martin and White, 2005).
8. Graduation is part of Appraisal system that has function to find out how something valued by and graded through text (Martin and White, 2005)
9. Affect is the first part of attitudinal system which is also a part of Appraisal system that depicts the emotional side of the text which evaluate through language (Martin and White, 2005)
10. Judgement is the second part of attitudinal system that functions to look for the way people evaluate appraised behaviour and part of the attitudinal system (Martin and White, 2005).

11. Appreciation is the third part of attitudinal system that uncover how people value things through language in text (Martin and White, 2005)
12. Objectivity is an opinion-free text which still related to factual condition, neutral, and fair in both side (White, 2009).

1.7 Organization of Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters and categorized as follows:

CHAPTER I describes on the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, `significance of the study, scope of the study, definition of key terms and organization of thesis.

CHAPTER II concerns at the related literatures; it provides previous studies regarding appraisal system, and the degree of objectivity.

CHAPTER III deals with research method and technique to explain the description of research design, data, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV shows the result and the discussion of appraisal system that affects the degree of objectivity on online media issuing hard news in the case of early release of Abu Bakar Bashir.

CHAPTER V contains conclusion and suggestion that gives the conclusion of analysis and suggestion for the next academic researchers or non-academic researchers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews related literature concerning the research topics, theoretical framework underlying the study and hypotheses of the study. The details of related literature and theoretical framework are presented as follows.

2.1 Review on Previous Research

Some studies have been conducted in the area of appraisal that discuss the degree of objectivity. In the following paragraphs, some previous studies are being reviewed.

Suherman (2008) focused on interpreting the appraisal system relies on two different Indonesian media which are Suara Merdeka Daily Newspaper and Meteor Daily Newspaper. From this appraisal system, Suherman tried to find the differences and similarities between both of the media. This qualitative research later finds out that both of the hard news similar appraisal system but has particular proportion. In result, Suara Merdeka Daily Newspaper is more argumentative in the reporting devices than Meteor Daily Newspaper. While Meteor Daily Newspaper employs more on code-switching, Suara Merdeka put none of it on the text. In the terms of objectivity, Suara Merdeka seems more objective compared to the other one.

Widya (2008) also took a similar object of study with Suherman (2008) but she chose different focus of study. Widya finds out the appraisal system relies on punk-zine columns published in 1980-1990 aiming to find out the ideology that the reader needs to focus on. The evaluation finds that the writer of punk-zine

shows the negative attitude and assessment towards the government while the assessment applied to punk music is more positive. The finding depicts that the writer in punk-zine tends to oppose the government and support the punk music as the symbol of free of speech. The findings is found by using the analysis of appraisal system focusing on the attitudinal system.

While the previous research focuses on the attitudinal system only, Prasetyo (2011) explored the editorial and the opinion column through complete appraisal system that is divided into attitude, engagement, and graduation. Prasetyo needs to convey the controversial issue of Ahmadiyah reported in Jakarta Globe and Jakarta Post Websites. Through four texts as the data, Prasetyo finds the appraisal system to get the attitudinal system applied in both media and their differences-similarities including the reason to the ideology.

Sabao (2013) discussed the appraisal system that has the clear distinction between the objectivity of the media requirement using 'reporter voice' and 'writer/ authorial voice' in hard news. He compares the grammatical matters to ideological matters in controversial news in three languages (English, Shona, and Ndebele). He focuses on how the objectivity through grammatical properties delivered in the hard news while reporting controversial news report. Later, the research depicts that Sabao's corpus studies about Zimbabwean hard news delivering through three languages (English, Shona, and Ndebele) and having similar structure. Mostly, they use attributed materials on authorial subjective.

Arunsirot (2012) added the other research that using appraisal devices. Arunsirot's writing aimed to identify the strategy of lexical categories using

appraisal system. The focus of this research was on the attitudinal system expressed in the newspaper commentaries. After analysing nine online media issuing hard news, Arunsirot found that both positive and negative attitudinal system has been employed by the commentators. The lexical categories mostly used are adjectives, noun phrases or verb phrases that shows the emotional proportion of the newspaper commentaries.

From newspaper commentaries, other researcher examined the appraisal devices in different object of study. Winarni (2012) evaluated how the appraiser delivering the editorial in *Kedaulatan Rakyat* by identifying the appraisal system. In this content analysis research, Winarni finds out that most appraisal devices used by the appraiser is appreciation. It is because the appraiser, in many parts, tries to value appraiser's things or appraisee's things.

Moreover, Ekawati (2015) also focused on Editorial in hard news. Ekawati identified the evaluation of the writer's news reporting on both Indonesian and Australian newspaper agency when reporting about Bali Nine's controversial issue. Through Martin and White's theory (2005), Ekawati collects the findings that the Indonesian's evaluation on the hard news which tend to be more negative than Australian in facing the issue on the news. There is no positive appreciation for Indonesia from Australia's newspaper.

Katajamäki (2017) also evaluated Editorial just like Ekawati (2015). However, the study hold by Katajamäki purposed to find out how subjectivity through Appraisal system is built in the Editorials, especially in two Finnish business newspapers. The data were 32 editorials that describes the

economic process or economic-political development, published in 2001, 2005, and 2015 from Finnish newspaper. The analysis is only targeted inscribed linguistic devices : directives and assessments. The results of the analysis shows that both manifestations of directives and assessments and their targets use the authorial voice or as the voice of the commentator, which seems to be getting stronger from time to time.

On the other hand, on daily newspaper, Zhang (2015) did a research based on China Daily. Zhang investigated how China Daily over the ten years does the disaster reporting. The research is based on Appraisal theory focusing on attitudinal and engagement area. The final result shows there is a negative implication for years in how they report the disaster news. The disaster reporting ways has abandon the traditional positive report.

Different from the previous research, Suprihatin (2016) did research on the appraisal system. She analysed the speeches between the former-president of Indonesia and the current president of Indonesia when they were delivering speeches at APEC CEO Summit. Using the appraisal system, the main goal is to assess what kind of appraisal system used by both of them and including the differences. These reasons need to clarify to find out more about the uniqueness of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Joko Widodo. The result of this research is both of them applying three devices of appraisal system. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono tends to use negative appreciation while Joko Widodo tends to use negative judgement. The choice of attitude is related to convey the feeling and make a good cooperation through speech. Moreover, the engagement used by Joko Widodo is

mostly monogloss which leads him to be more subjective in the speech rather than Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono while the graduation system is mostly force.

On the other hand, Soares (2017) tried to mix the approaches of appraisal system to Critical Discourse Analysis. It was utilised as the theory to analyse the linguistic including the image and the ideology including the haegemony and the strategy of persuasion in the newspaper and the relationship. Later, in the linguistics aspect, the newspaper is more persuading and easier in selling the products.

Many studies have focused on editorial and other opinion section of the newspaper. Then, the researcher finds the appraisal analysis in straight news even though it is uncommon. Among those researcher, Pusparini (2017) discussed appraisal system in media analysing the execution of Duo Bali Nine that is also a controversial case which force Australia to intervene the law regulations of Indonesia. She has a goal to explore the appraisal system in the news texts taken from The Sydney Morning Herald, The Guardian Australia, The Jakarta Globe and The Jakarta Post websites. She finds that heterogloss of the engagement system makes a journalist in a neutral position.

To summarize, from the previous studies before, most of them analyse the appraisal system in a single case media and only focus on the system itself. None of them focuses on the appraisal system that affects the degree of objectivity towards a particular case, in this case the criminal case.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

M.A.K Halliday introduced Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in 1960s. Halliday (1994) describes that language and meaning are inseparable. Furthermore, SFL creates language as a form of context of situation and context of culture. It has been shown in a key concept in Halliday and Hasan (1985) about “context of situation” designed through a systemic relationship between the social environment and the functional organization of language. Therefore, SFL has something to do with how the meaning of the language created to achieve a specific goal in a social context. There are three functions that is called as realities or metafunctions in SFL. It is realized that as ideational metafunction which represents experience, interpersonal metafunction which represents social interaction between participants, and textual metafunction as the projection of both metafunctions, ideational and interpersonal.

2.2.2 Appraisals

Martin and Rose (2003) explain that appraisal is united in a system of interpersonal meaning, in the language metafunction. The function of interpersonal meaning is to depict relationship which is in line with appraisal. It is used to negotiate social relationship by telling our listener or readers how we feel about things and people in the form of a word to tell what our attitudes. The attitudes can be more or less strong, and can be more or less amplified. Moreover, the source of attitudes may assume from the opinion of the writers or it may be also collecting from other sources.

Appraisal is divided into three systems: attitude, engagement, and graduation (Martin and White, 2005). This system has a purpose to give an overall sense of how appraisal system is formulated. The system of appraisal will be explained below.

2.2.2.1 Attitude

Attitude can be constructed explicitly or implicitly (Martin and Rose, 2003). The explicit meaning can be realized through lexicogrammar (inscribed) while the implicit meaning can be realized through ideational meaning (invoked). Attitude is the evaluation system that has three domains: affect which concerns people's feeling and emotion, judgment which values to people's character and behavior, and appreciation which gives the value of things (Martin and Rose, 2003).

2.2.2.1.1 Affect

Affect is divided into two kinds of categories: negative affect and positive affect. Martin and White (2005) state that the negative affect might appear when we wanted to express our madness, anxiousness, boredom, etc, while, the positive affect could be seen when we wanted to show our happiness, self-confident, excitement, etc. Those positive and negative affects can also be expressed implicitly or explicitly depending on the situation and intention of the speaker/writer. People use direct affect by showing their emotional state (ecstatic, fear) or physical expression (withdrawn, shake uncontrollably), while implicit affect is used by showing extraordinary behavior and metaphor. According to Martin and White (2005), Affect can be noted in different ways as follows.

Table 1.1 The Categorization of Affect

Affect	Positive	Negative
Dis/inclination	Miss, long for, yearn for	Wary, fearful, terrorised
Un/happiness	Cherful, love, adore...	Sad, broken-hearted, gloomy....
In/security	Together, confident...	Uneasy, anxious, surprised...
Dis/satisfaction	Involved, absorbed, pleased....	Flat, state, sick of.....

Note: Adapted from "The Language of Evaluation", Martin and White (2005: 31)

Dis/inclination is an irrealist affect. It implies a trigger (Martin and White, 2005).

It is actualized in the form of 'fear' and 'desire'. While un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction consist of one group of emotion. The un/happiness focuses on covering emotion in the state of the affair of the heart. The in/security embodies people's 'peace and anxiety'. Then, the dis/satisfaction turns into encompassing the activity that relates to 'achievement and frustration'.

2.2.2.1.2 Judgement

Judgement is considered as the way people value the appraised character or events positively or negatively (Martin and White, 2005; Martin and Rose, 2003). Moreover, judgement can also be identified as inscribed judgement (explicit) or invoked judgement (implicit). Judgment is shown in two categories, judgement of **social esteem** and judgement of **social sanction**. For the further information, see the table below adapted from Martin and White (2005):

Table 1.2 The Categorization of Judgement

Judgement	Positive [admire]	Negative [criticize]
Social Esteem	Normality	Lucky, fortunate, charmed....
	Capacity	Unlucky, hopeless, odd....
	Tenacity	Powerful, adult, fit, mature....
		Mild, weak, whimpy....
		Brave, heroic, Timid, cowardly, rash...

Social Sanction	Veracity	patient... Honest, truthful, Dishonest, lying, manipulative credible...
	Property	Good, moral, Bad, immoral, unjust... ethical...

Note: Adapted from "The Language of Evaluation", Martin and White (2005: 53)

While the judgement of esteem correlates with how uncommon the person or particular events is (normality), how capable a person is (capability), and how the way the person depends on something (tenacity), the judgement of sanction correlates with how honest the person is (veracity), and how respectful someone is (propriety). The judgement of attitude is not only finding out through meaning but also through grammatical categories in the modalisation system (Halliday in Martin and White, 2005). In the following proportions, normality relates to usuality, capacity relates to ability, tenacity relates to inclination, veracity relates to probability, and propriety relates to obligation.

2.2.2.1.3 Appreciation

Appreciation covers the evaluation of things. It shows how the person values such natural phenomena or things. Appreciation is realized in three major categories. They are reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction deals with affection, including impact (how the things or the natural phenomenon touch the person emotionally) and quality (how good the quality of the things of the natural phenomenon). Composition is about how the appraiser view about something while Valuation deals with cognition.

2.2.2.2 Engagement

Engagement or Source deals with which the evaluation emerges. It shows how the authors argue about their ideas and how they position themselves to respect the others (Martin and White, 2005). There are four resources arrangement covering engagement: reported speech, modal verbs, verbal group or reality phase, negation, and conjunction/connectives of expectations (White in Prasetyo, 2011).

Engagement is divided into two major groups: monogloss and heterogloss. The source of monogloss simply comes from the author or the writer while the source of heterogloss comes beyond the author (Martin and White, 2005). According to Martin and White (2005), heterogloss is branched off into two major groups: contract and expand. In each category, it is divided into several ones. Contract is divided into ‘disclaim’ and ‘proclaim’ while expand is divided into ‘entertain’ and ‘attribute’.

2.2.2.3 Graduation

Martin and White (2005) reveals that graduation is focused on scaling or grading the phenomena where feelings are attached and categories are blurred. Graduation has two jobs. It grades regarding the intensity and the realism of phenomena. It weakens or strengthens Attitude and Engagement system connected by the text. In grading the intensity, graduation usually grades attitudinal assessment, size, proximity, etc, which later included in ‘Force’ categories. In grading the realism of the phenomena, graduation usually scales a semantic category through locutions, such as *true*, *real*, like in “*He’s a true friend*”. This later on is called as ‘Focus’. Based on this information, it can be

pinned that graduation is divided into two major categories: focus and force (Martin and White, 2005: 137).

Focus discusses experiential categories, but some is scalar one. Focus is divided into two categories: sharpening and softening. It is used to sharpen and or smooth the quality of what is said. Sharpening aims to find out the ideas by the authorial voice or the writer in the value position and helps the author to persuade the reader in having the same ideas with the author. Sharpening can be seen in the use of intensifiers, boosters, and amplifiers (Martin and White, 2005: 138). Softening aims to preserve solidarity to those who are in the contrary side. Softening can be identified in the use of hedges and vague language.

On the other hand, force deals with assessing the the degree of intensity and amount. It is used to strengthen or weaken the evaluation level. It is divided into two categories: intensification and quantification (Martin and White, 2005: 140). The degree of intensity belongs to the terms 'intensification'. It covers some materials, including qualities, processes, and modalities. The amount assessment belongs to the terms 'quantification'. It is divided into some materials, including entities and measuring the numbers.

2.2.3 Objectivity and Subjectivity in Appraisal System

From a linguistics point of view, appraisal system defines subjectivity and objectivity as such a phenomena. Through creating grammatical and lexis choice, the writers are able to construct whether the literary works are subjective or objective in terms of authorial voice. The objective appears to be more factual that allows the author to avoid creating stance through evaluation, directives, and

certainty or doubt which called as dialogic positioning. If the author utilizes all of the tools before, it will be categorized as subjective text (Iedema, Feez & White 1994: 204–235; Martin & White 2005: 92–94, 163–178; *see also* White 1998: 39–40; in Katajamäki, 2017).

Discussing about ‘objectivity’, the hard news, followed also by the online media issuing hard news later, is one of the prototypical “news” events that is already asserted as “objective” report in the discourse of “broadsheet” journalism (White, 2009). He remarked that the ‘objective’ here tends to be based on factual condition, neutral, and fair in both side. It means that it should have no author’s opinion included in the news report.

Furthermore, the objectivity of the hard news can be discussed more through finding the evaluative key. Martin and White (2005) termed this key as ‘reporter voice’, ‘correspondence voice’, and ‘commentator voice’. They added that ‘reporter voice’ is realized only in ‘online media issuing hard news’ when the other two are only found in the context of commentary, opinion, and editorials. ‘Reporter voice’ which has no inscribed assessment or no authorial directives (the evaluation of quoted statements of external sources, in his/her own words) is granted as an objective part in journalistic voice compared to ‘writer voice’ (Thomson, White, and Kitley, 2008; White, 1998; Martin and White, 2005; in Katajamäki, 2017). ‘Writer voice’ is divided into two more subjective part in journalistic voice: correspondents and commentators voice. In short, correspondents has no or minimal inscribed judgement (social sanction) and has more social esteem while

commentators has no constraints in judgement (social sanction and social esteem) (Martin and White, 2005).

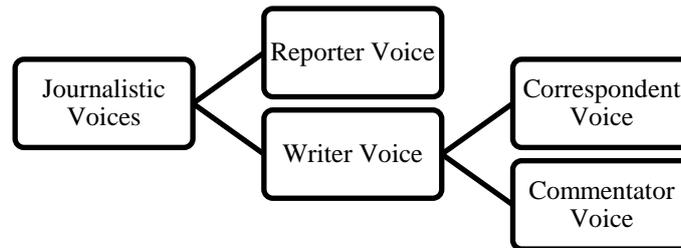


Figure 1.1 The Diagram of Journalistics Voice adapted from Martin and White (2005)

To find out more about ‘objectivity’ and ‘reporter voice’, Martin and White (2005) stated that some of appraisal systems can be categorized as its features including the expressions of (un)certainty and obligation that are assumed under *engagement* and the strength of the attitude that are assumed under *graduation*. In the following discussion, there are 10 forms **should be avoided** to identify objectivity in hard news based on Pounds (2010).

- a. Authorial unmediated judgement: giving an explicit evaluation or appreciation or opinion about participant’s competence or morality.
For example: ‘*Mr X is a very honest, and passionate person.*’
- b. Unmediated affectual responses: reporting the author’s own emotion to the particular events. For example: ‘*I feel furious/ it makes one furious/ it is infuriating that class sizes have not been reduced yet.*’

- c. Unmediated assessment of obligation (or authorially sourced) :
Using the modality of obligation in to report particular events. For example: ‘*class sizes should be reduced/ it would be advisable to reduce..*’
- d. Certainty markers in unattributed contexts: in engagement system it is called as ‘pronounce’ and ‘concur’ which tells the reader about the author’s opinions about certainty. For example: ‘*the truth of the matter.../ I contend/ know/ am sure../of course/naturally/predictably..*’
- e. The reporting of others’ mental processes : The author reports through his/her opinions using mental process whether it can be in personal (*X thinks/ believes..*) or impersonal (*it is thought/believed*) constructions (Iedema et al., 1994: 28, in Pounds, 2010).

Beside avoiding those forms above, Pounds (2010) also categorizes ‘objectivity’ in hardnews if there is **low frequency** of an explicit attitudinal expressions below:

- f. Low presence of unmediated appreciation: It can be defined as low presence of explicit superlative evaluation done by the reporter. For example: ‘*This is the most important change in political line to date.*’
- g. Low presence of grammatical intensification in unattributed contexts. For example: ‘*quite, fairly, extremely..*’

- h. Low presence of denials of other's opinion: For example: '*This is not a correct interpretation of his words.*'
- i. Low presence of the usage of modal auxiliary, modal adjunct, mental verbs, modal attribute, and evidentiality markers. In the engagement system, it is called as 'entertain'.. For example: *may, might, could, must*; modaladjuncts: *perhaps, possibly, likely*; mental verbs: *I think/believe.. .;* modal attributes:*it is possible/likely, in my view... and evidentiality markers:it seems/appears,apparently, arguably...*) in unattributed contexts (Martin and White, 2005: 105, in Pounds, 2010).
- j. Very low presence of counter-expectational markers. For example: '*only, still, just, even*)'
- k. Very low presence of speculative expression of cause and effect as interpreted by the author. For example: *Long-term unemployment leads to an increase in criminality..* (Iedema et al., 1994; in Pounds, 2010).

Through the characteristics above, the 'reporter voice' and 'the objectivity' of the text can be discussed in further area. Some of the characteristics are proven to have features as graduation and engagement in appraisal system. Therefore, both graduation and engagement can be the key to assess the objectivity of the hard news.

2.2.4 Genre in Media

Genre has a lot definitions regarding its function and philosophy. Wang inspired by Bathia (in Sabao, 2013) stated that genre is communicative events that are easily recognized. It is formed by a set of communicative purposes and approved by a certain member of the particular community, such as academic members or professional members. Genre has its own conventionalized construction which consists of intention, shape, and the lexico-grammatical resources. Santosa (in Prasetyo, 2011) supports that genre is shown as ‘a social process’. This social process has a particular purpose related to interpersonal meaning. There are many types of genre, such as recount, procedure, narrative, description, explanation, exposition, anecdote, review, and news item.

News item aims to give information to the readers about certain events. It elaborates about the events through summary of what happened, to whom, and in what occasion. It should be short, telegraphic, and informative to capture the headline and most of them use material processes. News item is included in newspapers discourse. In newspapers discourse, there are various genres involved, such as ‘headlines, news reports, editorials, feature articles, comments, letters to the editor, book reviews, reviews, weather reports and fashion columns’ (Bhatia in Sabao, 2013). Each of them has its own characteristics.

In this thesis, the researcher needs to focus only on ‘hard news’ or can be inferred as news report. ‘Hard news’ is supposed to be ‘a non-opinionated’ news story and factual one. It covers with ‘objectivity, neutrality, facticity, and attribution, and (Sabao, 2013). Later, it is constructed through ‘headline’ or the

title of the news, the 'head' or the main part of the news and the body or the elaboration of the main parts providing any details information of the hard news. 'Hard news' is usually defined as 'straight news' which is categorized into factual news (Santosa in Sabao, 2013) and supposed to be 'neutral' (Thomson, White, and Kitley, 2008).

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter is a vital part of this research. This part discusses about the research design, including the type of research, the source of data, and the sampling of the research. Then, the research procedure covers the technique of collecting data and the technique of analysing data.

3.1 Research Design

This research applied descriptive-qualitative method. Silverman (2014:5) stated that qualitative research functions to describe phenomena based on context, interpret phenomena through process into meaning, find out meaning based on theory, and uncover understanding. Based on this argumentation, this research also has a similar purpose. The researcher tried to uncover phenomena of objectivity and ideology through context of controversial case of Abu Bakar Bashir's early released in online media issuing hard news and later finds an understanding and implication about this phenomena.

The qualitative research focuses on figuring out 'how things work' to get detailed information of the particular issue (Patton, 2014). One of the qualitative data is document to get interpreted the process of its meaning-making. It is sourced by the secondary data including text through hard news or newspaper.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

The data were collected from document. Silverman (2014: 281) argued that document could be a tool to make public aware of a certain point of view, or

to persuade them through that instrument. The source of document itself was included in the secondary data because it came from the secondhand experience of a certain phenomenon (Silverman, 2014). The data were taken from online media issuing hard news about a certain case: Abu Bakar Bashir's early release case from six different online media: Australian Media (The Australian and Sidney Morning Herral), Indonesian Media (Jakarta Post), English Media (The Guardian and The Daily Mail), and Arabic Media—Islamic Media (Al Jazeera). Each media is taken four articles to be analyzed in the research except The Daily Mail and The Guardian because of the limited sourcecs. The data consists of clauses and the total clauses for this data were 951 clauses. The data were taken as the resources of the research as long as the data had the same topic and reported the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir from prison which launched from date January, 18th 2019 to January, 29th 2019.

The data which are consisted from clauses later were categorized based on the appraisal system categorization. The data taken by the researcher are the most available data in each categorization. The data were collected, compared, and evaluated by the researcher using The Appraisal Theory by Martin and White (2005).The researcher tries to find the certain classification (Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation) of the text using Martin and White's theory (2005). The sub-categorization of attitude is affect, judgement, and appreciation. The sub-categorization of Engangement is monogloss and heterogloss. The sub-categorization of graduation is force and focus. Each of them still has sub-categorization which is also used as the tool to analyze the data. Furthermore, the

data were constructed into some tables as the categorization. Later, the data are used to help the researcher answer the research question: finding the appraisal system and analyzing the degree of objectivity in online media reporting online media issuing hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir.

Moreover, in order to find out the degree of objectivity, Martin and White (2005) and Pounds (2010) use Engagement. The category of engagement system that reveals the degree of objectivity is ‘acknowledge’ and ‘distance’ while the subjectivity is revealed by ‘entertain’. ‘Acknowledge’ and ‘distance’ are related to the use of source or external quotation used by the writer while ‘entertain’ is related to certainty or uncertainty expressions. On the other hand, to examine the ideology in the online media issuing hard news focusing on the Abu Bakar Bashir’s controversial case, the researcher applied the theory of attitudinal system focusing on positive or negative judgement (Martin and White, 2005). Finally, the interpretation and discussion are needed based on the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics especially on the level of discourse semantic of appraisal and lead to the understanding of objectivity and ideology of the newspaper.

For each of the reference, the writer will use the following code:

(Code of Media / Clause Number)
--

Code of Media

(AJ-1) is related to Al Jazeera text 1

(AJ-2) is related to Al Jazeera text 2

(AJ-3) is related to Al Jazeera text 3

(AJ-4) is related to Al Jazeera text 4

(TDM-1) is related to The Daily Mail text 1

(TDM-2) is related to The Daily Mail text 2

(TG-1) is related to The Guardian text 1

(TG-2) is related to The Guardian text 2

(TG-3) is related to The Guardian text 3

(TJP-1) is related to The Jakarta Post text 1

(TJP-2) is related to The Jakarta Post text 2

(TJP-3) is related to The Jakarta Post text 3

(TJP-4) is related to The Jakarta Post text 4

(SHM-1) is related to Sydney Morning Herralld text 1

(SHM-2) is related to Sydney Morning Herralld text 2

(SHM-3) is related to Sydney Morning Herralld text 3

(SHM-4) is related to Sydney Morning Herralld text 4

(TA-1) is related to The Australian text 1

(TA-2) is related to The Australian text 2

(TA-3) is related to The Australian text 3

(TA-4) is related to The Australian text 4

Clause Number

The clause number can be reached in the *Appendix B*.

As this research will use percentage to find out the most applied appraisal system in text, the researcher adopts the calculation formula from Zhang (2015) inspired by Martin and White (2008).

Calculation formula for Appraisal System:

$$\frac{\sum \text{number of **sub-category}}{\sum \text{numbers of *category in each media}} \times 100\%$$

**Category: Attitude, Engagement, or Graduation*

***Sub-category of Affect, Judgement, Appreciation, Force, Focus, etc.*

**** Σ =total or sum*

The formula of calculation follows the other percentage needed by other category such as Graduation and Engagement system and its sub-categories.

For example:

To find out the realization of positive judgement in The Jakarta Post:

$$\Sigma \text{numbers of judgement} = 35$$

$$\Sigma \text{attitudinal system in Jakarta Post} = 70$$

Result:

$$\frac{35}{70} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The collecting data procedure that the researcher used was purposive sampling technique. The researcher chose the data from online media issuing hard news published around January 18, 2019 to January 25, 2019 and covered the case of Abu Bakar Bashir's early released purposively. The researcher took two articles to four articles on each media to be analyzed based on the availability of the article. The researcher chose the media because the media had a high rank position for both circulation and online access. Moreover, these media institution

were also chosen because it was included in the victim's origin media of 2002 Bali's Bombing phenomena.

The data were analyzed through content analysis technique and referential analysis. Silverman (2014) stated that content analysis included in 'textual investigation' focusing in the communication's matters while referential analysis, according to Sudaryanto (1993), discussed how the data were acquired based on the meaning-making through the particular clause or lexis. These techniques construct categories like what the researcher did in this study: sorting and classifying the data into categories.

To make it easier to understand, the following steps of collecting data to finding the pattern and relationship, in short, will show about the process of researching in this research:



a) Collecting Data

The data are taken from six online media issuing hard news media that has 2 or more articles regarding the issue of the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir.

- Sorting the data taken from the online media issuing hard news into clauses.

- Classifying the data taken from the online media issuing hard news based on Appraisal system category.

b) Analysing Data

Based on the codes of the data, the researcher analyses the data after selecting it based on the theory of Appraisal system.

- Attitude

The lexicon in particular clauses is categorized into Affect, Judgement, or Appreciation.

- Engagement

The clauses are categorized into Monogloss or Heterogloss.

- Graduation

The lexicon in particular clauses is categorized into Sharpening or Softening.

c) Coding the materials to identify similar categories based on the Appraisal system theory or its sub-categories or sub-system.

d) Finding The Result

- Analysing the category so that the category has a meaning based on The Appraisal system theory.

Attitude

It analyses the lexicon used in the clauses to find out more about the evaluation of human's attitude , or the evaluation of the characteristics of particular things, or the evaluation of the

emotional side of readers and writers. Three of them can be evaluated as negative or positive.

Engagement

The clauses used by the writer will later be categorized as Heterogloss or Monogloss. If the clause is monogloss, it means that the clause is a simple clause. If the clause is heterogloss or it has more than one clause, it will be analysed more into two categories: Expand and Contract to find out the function.

Graduation

The clauses are categorized into Sharpening or Softening. Sharpening is when the clause seen using intensifiers, boosters, or amplifiers. Softening is when the clause seen using hedges and vague language.

- Analysing Objectivity

The result can be seen from the use of Engagement and Graduation system in the Appraisal.

- Analysing Ideology

The result can be seen from the used of Appraisal system.

- e) Searching, finding patterns and relationship, and discussing the result so that it can be a general finding.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the results of analysis. First, it comprehensively provides systematically and statistically data. Then it shows several sample analysis and some necessary discussion about the data. In chapter IV, it shows the analysis of appraisal system including attitudinal system, engagement, and graduation to construct

4.1 Appraisal system in online media issuing the hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir controversial case

The analysis involves six online media –The Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, Sydney Morning Herald, and The Australian – to find out what kind of appraisal system running in the online media issuing hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir controversial case. The analysis uses Appraisal system to uncover how the online media issuing the Abu Bakar Bashir early released’s controversial case delivered. Appraisal system is divided into three: Attitudinal system, Graduation system, and Engagement system.

4.1.1 Attitudinal system in online media issuing the hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir controversial case

The attitudinal analysis covers the advantage of emotional response or being called as ‘Affect’, the advantage of the ethics of human behaviour or being called as ‘Judgement’, and the advantage of the aesthetic of object, entity, and phenomenon or being called as (Appreciation). As the main resource of Appraisal system, attitude constructs the core in solidarity negotiation towards other people attitude on things and people. Then, it is followed by reader or people give

attention and get involved in the interaction. In the next section, it discusses the attitudinal resource distribution.

Table 1.3 Result of Attitudinal System's Realization

Feature	Pol	Al Jazeera		The Daily Mail		The Guardian		The Jakarta Post		Sydney Morning Herald		The Australian	
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Affect	Pos	1	1,5%	-	0%	1	2,3%	6	8,6%	3	2,4%	1	1,5%
	Neg	3	4,4%	2	3,2%	-	0%	5	7,1%	5	4%	5	7,6%
Judgement	Pos	<u>30</u>	<u>44,1%</u>	19	30,1%	<u>21</u>	<u>47,7%</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>50%</u>	46	36,8%	24	36,4%
	Neg	23	33,8%	<u>30</u>	<u>47,6%</u>	17	38,6%	16	22,9%	<u>50</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>51,5%</u>
Appreciation	Pos	6	8,8%	3	4,8%	3	6,8%	3	4,3%	8	6,4%	2	3%
	Neg	5	7,4%	9	14,3%	2	4,6%	5	7,1%	13	10,4%	-	0%

**** Σ : Result; %: Percentage, Pos: Positive, Neg: Negative; Pol: Polarity**

As it can be seen in Table 1.5 about the realization of attitudinal system, there are three categories consisted of Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation. Compared to Judgement and Appreciation, Affect shows less data than the others two. It correlates to the source of data that used online media headlines rather than editorial. Therefore, the affect is limited compared to judgement and appreciation. Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, Sydney Morning Herald and The Australian shows negative affect towards the controversial case of Abu Bakar Bashir early released. For both Australian online media, the negative trend is related to the 2002 Bali Bombing's tragedy towards Australians. It took so many souls of Australian people.

Through affect analysis, the expression that the speaker need to deliver is easily detected and analysed. In affect data, the writer can evaluate that most of

the online hardnews reported by the writer about the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir is showing off to the public explicitly.

In order to describe the analysis better, the most affect are given below which represents how it is identified clearly.

(1) Datum (AJ-2/ C.5b)

Al Jazeera

- a. *Bashir's lawyer said the 80-year-old was the oldest prisoner in Indonesia*
- b. *and **suffered** (attitude; affect; -happiness) from illness,*
- c. *but the release has not been without controversy.*

In the datum (AJ-2/ C.5b), the resource of affect “*suffered*” in Clause (5b) is taken from an indirect statement coming from Abu Bakar Bahir’s lawyer. In that clauses, the reason behind the planning to release Bashir from jail is that the government found that he has been years suffering from illness. But then, the planning leads them into a controversy. The writer chooses the lexis “suffered” in order to tell the reader of the Al Jazeera online media that Abu Bakar Bashir is having a disastrous life as the prisoner for years. So, the journalist needs to get people concerned deeply in this case. The attachment of “*Suffered*” can be attributed to the unhappiness of affect. Since the following word is taken from Bashir’s lawyer’s statement than the journalist itself, the word “suffered” can be ascribed as the non-authorial and followed by negative affect.

(2) Datum (AJ-4/ C.4a)

Al Jazeera

- a. *The president **had declared** (attitude; affect; +security) last week*
- b. *that Abu Bakar Bashir, 81, would be freed on humanitarian grounds, citing his age and poor health.*

The clause in datum (AJ-4/C.4a) above tells that after the rumor spreads out about the release of the suspect of the leader of Bali bombings, the President speaks up that another reason of the release of Abu Bakar Bashir is because of the humanitarian reasons or Bashir's health. In that clause, the writer draws the President through 'had declared' or decide the reasons behind the plans. The affect used by the writer is positive security. It is shown as the certainty of the argument coming from the President towards the news and the decision of President about Abu Bakar Bashir. Al Jazeera proceeds this positivity towards its online media about the Abu Bakar Bashirs. It constructs positive affect coming from non-authorial appraiser.

(3) Datum (TDM-1/ C.13a)

The Daily Mail

- a. *'Stunned that he is about to be released,'*
- b. *said Jan Laczynski, an Australian who lost five friends in the bombing of the Sari Club and narrowly avoided being at the venue himself.*

The next affect resource comes from a victim of Bali Bombing which can be categorized as non-authorial appraiser because the statement is not based from the writer. The victim of the Bali Bombings get 'stunned' because the victim who still has trauma over the accident get shocked after knowing Indonesia plans to release the leader of the bomber. The victim used "*stunned*" in clause (13a) can be categorized as negative security (-sec) in appraisal system. It shows the evaluative language over the

emotional side of the victim that he is getting insecure over the news. Moreover, the ‘security’ turns out to be negative because the context leads the emotional feeling felt by the speaker that he is afraid that the leader of the Bombing would do the same agenda like what he did on him on 2002 Bali Bombings.

(4) Datum (TDM-1/ C.11a)

- a. *The announcement **has sparked** (attitude; affect; t; –security) outrage around the world,*
- b. *in particular in Australia where many victims hailed from.*

The authorial appraiser above, which reported directly by the journalist, has affect resource “*has sparked*” in Clause (11a) as the implication of the announcement of Abu Bakar Bashir early released. The announcement given by the Indonesian government has made the Australian, particularly the victim of Bali Bombing, desperately struggled with insecurity. Therefore, the online media has been reported through invoked attitudinal system. It indirectly shows the message without focusing on the sender or the appraiser of the message. This affect is categorized as negative affect.

(5) Datum (TG-3/ C.17a)

The Guardian

- a. *“We have been **consistent** (attitude; affect; +security) always – governments of both persuasions, over a long period of time – about our concerns about Abu Bakar Bashir,”*
- b. *Morrison said.*

The least analysis in this part shows affect resource “*consistent*” in Clause (17a) as a part of showing the confidence around security emotion of the non-authorial appraiser. The Prime Minister of Australia, Morrison, replies on the Abu Bakar Bashir’s early released news report by standing on the Australian consistency that Australia rejects to agree with the Indonesian government decision to let the cleric free. Confidently, Morrison try to persuade the the Australian, particularly the victim of Bali Bombing, to trust the government attitude towards Indonesian government’s decision about Abu Bakar Bashir early released. Therefore, Morrison need in his direct speech is categorized as positive affect and reported by the journalist directly without changing it into indirect one.

(6) Datum (TJP-1/ C.12a)

The Jakarta Post

- a. *Ba'asyir also expressed **gratitude**(attitude; affect; +happiness)*
- b. *and thanked all those who had taken the initiative to release him.*

After receiving the decision about the early released, Abu Bakar Bashir gave a positif feedback to the government by expressing happiness to the public through non-authorial appraiser or the writer. The ‘*gratitude*’ in Clause (12a) expresses happiness and positive affect towards the reader. The writer tries to fit in Bashir’s shoes that there is a positive part of this controversial news in the cleric’s side. The ‘*gratitude*’ expression draws the image that Abu Bakar Bashir respects the country and reject the assumption that he does not want to submit to the higher authority. The writer of the Jakarta Post helps him to show a positive affect.

(7) Datum TJP-4/ C.3)

*“It is **not fair** (attitude; affect; neg; +sat) .*

As a victim, (TJP-4/C.4a)

I object to it. (TJP-4/C.4b)

Why would he get an early release only on humanitarian grounds (TJP-4/C.5a)

when he had killed many people?” (TJP-4/C.5b)

Tumini, a Bali bombing survivor, told The Jakarta Post on Tuesday. (TJP-4/C.5c)

The clause 4a to 5c are included there to bring out the context clearer.

Based on it, the victims of Bali Bombing speak up towards the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir’s case. They are not satisfied with the decision. Therefore, they spoke “*not fair*” in clause (3) which later it is categorized as positif affect with non-authorial appraiser. It has to be distinguished between “*unfair*” with “*not fair*” because it is gramatically negated (Martin and White, 2005: 73). By performing this to the public, the victims hope that the decision is cancelled because it feels not fair for the victims. Moreover, through the direct quotes there, the reader will see the fact how the victims reject the plans to release Abu Bakar Bashir. It attracts others readers to feel what the victims feel, not satisfied towards Indonesian government.

(8) Datum (SMH-1/C.1)

Sidney Morning Herralld

*Bali bombing survivors **furiosus** (attitude; affect; -sat) at early release of radical cleric.*

In Datum (SMH-1/ C.1), the writer uncovers the emotion of the survivors of Bali Bombing towards the plans of the early release of Abu Bakar Bashirs by Indonesian government. The writer delivers it using the ‘furious’ expression. It shows the dissatisfaction on the emotion. The lexicon “*furious*” is reported by the journalist as the non-authorial appraiser here concludes the feeling of the victims, angry and dissatisfied towards the release. Therefore, it is categorized as negative feeling or negative satisfying in the explanation.

(9) Datum (TA-3/ C.11a)

The Australian

- a. *“I would obviously be very **disappointed** (attitude; affect; -sat) about that like other Australians would*
- b. *and I would register that disappointment and quite strong feelings about [the possibility of his release],”*
- c. *Mr Morrison said.*

In Datum (TA-3/ C.11a), the Australian Prime Minister shows the disappointment over the Indonesian government regarding the planning release of Abu Bakar Bashir. In clause (c.11a), the Prime Minister of Australia made a statement about the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir. The statement supports the victims of Bali Bombing, particularly who come from Australia, to reject the Indonesian President’s decision to let the cleric free. Morrison influences the public by performing dissatisfying affect using lexicon “*dissappointed*”. It shows negative affect in the categorization.

In Table 1.3 above, Judgement is the most attitudinal system use in the online media issuing hard news about Abu Bakar Bashir's early released. Most of the media use Judgement, Al Jazeera (44,1%), The Guardian (47,7%), and The Jakarta Post (50%) occupy positive judgement in online hardnews talking about Abu Bakar Bashir's early released while The Daily Mail (47,6%), Sydney Morning Herralld (40%) and The Australian (51,5%) show negative judgement to the reader about their online hardnews about Abu Bakar Bashir's early released.

Judgement analysis regulates both social esteem which deals with verbal culture through some activity such as joking, gossiping, or delivering humour and social sunction which deals with written culture to be valued such as rules, regulation, or law (Martin and White, 2005). These analysis value positive and negative characters implicitly or explicitly. In short, judgement can be divided into two, judging to focus on personal or moral judgement (Ekawati, 2015).

In online media which talking about the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir involves people as the informant—President, victims of Bali Bombing, Spokesperson, Prime minister and so on—and the reporter cannot avoid to provide judgement in the writing results indirectly or directly. These judgement which later construes the meaning of the people's attitude towards how the way they behave.

For more explanation, the following examples taken from the data to lead the information to details.

Al Jazeera

In Al Jazeera, social-esteem is the most used judgement's type compared to social-sanction. Social-esteem describes about whether the person judged as an appropriate-innapropriate person or be discourage-incouraged person. Even though it will not cover their morality or criminality in it is included in a negative polarity. In Al Jazeera, Tenacity is the first level judgement used in the text. It is utilized to assess the determination of particular person within text to get the piece of work done. Therefore, it appears when the author wants to evaluate how resolute someone to accomplish problems. In the table 1.6 above, Tenacity hits 36,5% in the online hardnews of Al Jazeera that talking about Abu Bakar Early Released's case. Most of them has positive polarity or Positive Judgement towards Abu Bakar Bashir. However, all of these tenacity judgements are delivered implicitly through the attitudinal system. For example:

(10) Datum (AJ-1/ C.3a)

- a. *A lawyer for the ailing Muslim leader who inspired the 2002 bombings in Bali(attitude; judgement; +ten) has said*
- b. *the Indonesian government will release him from prison next week.*

The journalist wrote the online media through Abu Bakar Bashir's lawyer perspective. In the example above, the writer tries to introduce Abu Bakar Bashir to the public as 'the one who inspired' the Bali Bombings which leads the perspective into a positive area. It is needed because in the following clause the lawyer of Abu Bakar Bashir informs that, a week later, Abu Bakar Bashir will be freed from the prison as the

reccomendation of government. In this part, the journalist stands for the position of the report above. The journalist utilizes word ‘inspired’ to evaluate Abu Bakar Bashir as a person. It leads to positive tenacity (social esteem) because the evaluation creates a claim that Abu Bakar Bashir is well-disposed person who leads the Bali bombings which is a good thing. Therefore, the appraiser used implicitly positive tenacity because it makes the appraisee looks like invented the resolution beyond the problem. Through the lexical choice, the journalist creates positive impact to the image of Abu Bakar Bashirs.

(11) **Datum (AJ-1/ C.5a)**

- a. *The announcement came during the campaigning for a presidential election due in April*
- b. *in which opponents of President Joko Widodo have tried to discredit him as "insufficiently Islamic" (attitude; judgement; -ten).*

Based on that example, the appraiser, in this case is the writer, reports that the announcement time of the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir is questionable. The writer thinks that the announcement time is related to the President Joko Widodo needs to decrease the perspective that said he is as ‘insufficiently islamic’. The appraiser use the word to construct the image implicitly that President Joko Widodo is far from religiousity or inconsistent for being an islamic person. Beside negative tenacity, the writer also delivers the reports implicitly as invoked judgement. The problems start when President Joko Widodo is hit by the government

opposition as the one who does not represent Moeslem which is used to bring President down in the Indonesian election.

The Daily Mail

The judgement system of social sanction, 'propriety' judgement in this matter, is mostly negative judgement in presenting the Indonesian president in details or Indonesian government and nation in general. The Daily Mail shows a negative attitudinal system towards the planning of the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir. The disagreement of this plan is uncovered through the online hardnews of The Daily Mail. To inform the detail of the explanation, the following example will uncover the information:

(12) Datum (TDM-1/C.25a)

- a. *The 2002 bombings were a turning point in Indonesia's battle against **violent extremists** (attitude; judgement; -propriety),*
- b. *making heavy security a norm in big cities*
- c. *and forging closer counter-terrorism cooperation with the US and Australia.*

Based on the example, the journalist put the calling for the bomber of Bali Bombing, including Abu Bakar Bashir as the leader, as **violent extremist**. **Violent extremists** in Clause (5a) is included in negative judgement grouped in negative propriety with authorial unmediated judgement. Negative propriety is defined in the non-ethical behaviour while authorial unmediated judgement gives the writer a free chance to create a subjective opinion towards them.

The extremist can be called as the evil, cruel, or inhumane. The extremists or the Bali bombers are viewed as the inhumane creatures based on the journalist of the Daily Mail because they started the war against the country, especially Indonesia and Australia. Then, both country cooperate to build high security to fight against terrorism.

(13) **Datum (TDM-2/ C.4a)**

- a. *Last week, Indonesian president Joko Widodo said*
- b. *he had given the green light for the early release of Bashir -- believed to have been a key figure in militant group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI).*

The data above shows the plot of how the decision to release Abu Bakar Bashir earlier had made. In that plot, the journalist put a positive judgement of propriety to describe who is Bashir. The positive propriety gives a positive image to Bashir as ‘believed to have been a key figure..’ or ‘believed as a leader’ in Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) to inform the reader in a positive way rather than using ‘bomber’ or ‘terrorist’ to describe him.

In that data, the propriety in judgement shows that it is an ethical way to call the terrorist ‘believed as a key figure’ to increase the height of the image that the journalist need to show to the reader. Moreover, it is used to support the previous argument that President has given the ‘key figure’ a green light to release him.

The Guardian

In the Guardian, the journalist constructs the online hardnews mostly using social-esteem of judgement. The percentage reaches 59,5%. It is categorized through judgement of propriety also reached 59,5%, almost half of the attitudinal system in the text. The guardian tend to be positive in reporting the case of Abu Bakar Bashir. It can be seen from the percentage that reach 54,1% positive polarity. Moreover, it is followed by the inscribed or direct judgement through the online media written by the journalist in evaluating the case of Abu Bakar Bashir and The Government. It is known that judgement of propriety deals with ethical or non-ethical of particular text such as online media. In this case, Abu Bakar Bashir's case, the journalist exposes the perspective of the online hardnews through judgement of propriety. For the following evidence, here is two example of the mostly used judgement of propriety appears in the text:

(14) Datum (TG-1/ C.4)

Bashir, 81, who is considered the spiritual leader (attitude; judgement; +prop) of the Islamist group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), was convicted in 2010 under anti-terrorism laws for links to militant training camps in Aceh province and jailed for 15 years.

In the example above, the writer introduces Abu Bakar Bashir as **'the spiritual leader'**. Based on the attitudinal system of appraisal, the writer uses positive judgement of propriety. The writer tries to inform to the reader that Bashir is a person who have an ethics to lead such a community even though he was convicted to be part of militant training in

Aceh in 2010. The journalist still wants to keep the positive image of the Bashir eventhough he did a crime.

The judgement of propriety let the appraiser decides how to evaluate the ethical or non-ethical behaviour of the appraisee, in this case is Abu Bakar Bashir, to construct the image of the appraisee in the mind of the reader. In the example above, propriety's judgement is delivered expliciteley through inscribed judgement. For about 94,6% inscribed judgement constructs the online hardnews of The Guardian. It purposes to

(15) Datum (TG-1/ C.1)

Indonesia to free radical cleric (attitude;judgement; t; -prop) linked to Bali bombings.

In the second example of The Guardian online media, the appraiser write down about '**radical cleric**' as title of the news. The lexicon 'radical' here is followed by cleric which means the priest. He should be a saint. However, the writer put the 'radical' lexis in the previous part of the noun phrase. It changes the meaning into something negative. Therefore, the meaning of the word is non-ethical which lead them into judgement of negative propriety. The writer focuses on the pure side of the leader of the Islam religion but the writer also wants to uncover the evil side of it. This example is delivered by implicitly (*t*) or as an invoked judgement without mentioning the actor in the title to catch the attention of the reader. In this part also, the writer use their own perspective to construct image.

The Jakarta Post

Most of the data in The Jakarta Post uses social-esteem as the online hardnews's judgement construction. However, the category that has the highest percentage (43,1%) is judgement of propriety categorized in the social-sanction's judgement. Through this online media, the writer delivers the report positively using mostly positive propriety or positive judgement from the appraiser to appraisee. Therefore, the journalist does not need to cover the positive judgement so that the writer reports the news explicitly (inscribed judgement). To get the information in details, the following example will complete the explanation.

(16) Datum (TJP-1/ C.6)

- a. *"This is purely for humanitarian reasons (attitude; judgement; +prop).*
- b. *He is old, (TJP-1/C.7a)*
- c. *so the president will release him unconditionally," (TJP-1/C.7b)*
- d. *Abdul said. (TJP-1/7c)*

A direct speech from Abdul Rochim, a son of Abu Bakar Bashir, is cited as the example of the judgement. Abdul Rochim as a son explains that the release of Abu Bakar Bashir is just part of **'humanitarian reason'** coming from the Indonesian President. The appraiser, Abdul Rochim, tells the public it is because Abu Bakar Bashir is getting old and ill therefore the decision to release him should be granted. 'Humanitarian reason' constructs the positive image toward Indonesian President's behaviour. It is included in positive propriety which delivered without invoking it. The positive evaluation of the president works well in this online media.

(17) **Datum (TJP-2/ C.4)**

- a. *“Every religion teaches us to forgive even **the sinful ones**.*
- b. *[Ba’asyir]’s condition has weakened (TJP-2/ C5a)*
- c. *because of old age and illness, so let us forgive him,” (TJP-2/ C5b)*
- d. *Lukman said on Saturday as quoted by Antara, adding that the convict had served two-thirds of his prison sentence. (TJP-2/ C5c)*

The example above is delivered by Religious Affairs Minister, Lukman Hakim Saifuddin. The Indonesian minister argues that everyone should be forgiven even ‘**the sinful one**’. The sinful one is a metaphor that used as indirect expression to build the image of Abu Bakar Bashir that he has rights to be forgiven. Therefore, the writer use invoked negative judgment of propriety to construct the reversed-image of Abu Bakar Bashir to the reader of The Jakarta Post online media. The judgement of propriety let the behaviour of the appraisee has the ethical gesture and government should facilitate it because of humanitarian reason. The metaphor above is delivered implicitly and negatively to create a positive image towards the appraisee. It can be seen that The Jakarta Post takes a side in a positive judgement towards Government and Abu Bakar Bashir.

Sidney Morning Herral

Sydney Morning Herral mostly acquired social-esteem judgement in the news but the highest percentage is taken by judgement of propriety (36,5%) in social-sanction compared to other categories in social-esteem and social-sanction. Moreover, the polarity that is used in the online media tend to be more negative (53,1%) towards the appraisee which

includes Government and Abu Bakar Bashir. Sydney Morning Herald is an Australian media and the journalist of it takes a negative side towards the news by reporting using negative judgement and being bold through explicit expression. The following example will add the clarity of the explanation:

(18) Datum (SMH-1/C.17a)

- a. *"As a human with empathy (attitude; judgement; -prop),*
- b. *I understand that he is old,*
- c. *I empathise with that.*
- d. *But shouldn't the victims and families of the bombings be given consideration? How we would feel about it?" (SMH-1/C.18)*

The example above explains the contradictive clause in clause (v17a). The journalist put the positive judgement but later buries it with negative judgement and last all the meaning tends to be negative. First, the writer takes the perspective coming from Indonesian man, Dewa Ketut Rudita, who is in pain almost 50% of his body because of Bali Bombing 2002. This appraiser evaluates the Indonesian government that is unfair about the early released plan of Abu Bakar Bashir. He used 'as a human with empathy' to start the negative argument. He argues for the ethical action and responsibility action towards the Indonesian Government which forget to consider the feeling of the Bali Bombing's victims in Bali. Therefore, the appraiser gives a direct speech which show explicitly towards the Indonesian government in Australian media, Sydney Morning Herald.

(19) Datum (SMH-1/ C.26)

- a. *"Respect must be shown for the lives that were lost (attitude; judgement; +prop).*
- b. *And it's important .(SMH-1/ C.27a)*
- c. *that this character doesn't get the opportunity to spread and incite hatred."*(SMH-1/ C.27b)

The speech above is uttered by Mr. Morrison in clause (26) , The Australian Prime Minister, who sends protest to Indonesian government. The prime minister gave speech about why Indonesia should respect the victims of Bali Bombing and ask to decline the decision to release Abu Bakar Bashir. Prime minister applies the modulation of obligation using ‘**must**’. It can be included in judgement of propriety. The ethical action to respect the victims by not allowing the release of Abu Bakar Bashir. The Prime Minister argues that Indonesia should consider Australian’s arguments before knocking the decision. Even though the opinion sent to the Indonesian’s government sounds negative but how the writer takes sides into this case is positive towards victims and Australian government because the unethical one is fall for Indonesia.

The Australian

This media is the Australian’s media which owned by News Corp Australia, one of the largest newscompany in Australia. In this part, the Australian’s journalist mostly uses the negative judgement of propriety which evaluates the behaviour of the appraisee directly (inscribed judgement). For the following information, the examples below will explain more:

(20) Datum (TA-1/ C.11)

The move appears designed to boost President Jokowi's electoral stocks with conservative Islamic voters ahead (attitude; judgement; -prop) of presidential polls this April.

Based on the example (a), the appraiser is the journalist whom evaluates the president by saying that the move to release Abu Bakar Bashir is all to get attention of conservative Islamic voters. This judgement tend to be negative because it is authorial judgement which coming from the journalist itself by putting their own evaluation on the online hardnews. The judgement used by the appraiser is propriety which focusing on evaluating ethical or non ethical the behaviour is. In this case, the judgement shows that the appraisee, the President of Indonesia, is behaving non-ethical because using dangerous cleric to get many votes. The journalist use “**boost....ahead**” to make the readers notice that the President is being manipulative because he uses Abu Bakar’s case to increase the votes on the soon presidential election. Therefore, the propriety of judgement is directly delievered to bold the arguments of the appraiser.

(21) Datum (TA-1/ C.16)

- a. *This is not new,” (TA-1/ C.14a)*
- b. *lawyer Mahendradatta said. (TA-1/ C.14b)*

- c. “ *The Minister of Defense has also previously offered Bashir (TA-1/ C.15a)*
- d. *that he can be free if only he admits guilt (TA-1/ C.15b)*
- e. *and he won't do it (TA-1/ C.15c)*
- f. *and he will never do it.(TA-1/ C.15d)*
- g. *So we **shall** see what Jokowi has to offer.(attitude; judgement; +prop)”(TA-1/ C.16)*

The example above tells the reader that the lawyer of Abu Bakar Bashir argues about the repetition of offering The President of Indonesia has made to Bashir. The least offer is not the first time. Therefore, the lawyer tries to evaluate the behaviour of the president by saying “So, we **shall** see what Jokowi has to offer”. In the previous sentence, there is an obligatory instrument that relating the sentence into a particular type of judgement coming from the appraiser. The judgement is propriety. Propriety helps the appraiser to evaluate the appraisee by showing the solution or inspecting the behaviour which is ethical or not. In this case, the lawyer tries to evaluate what kind of person Jokowi is, whether he is a person who keep his words or the other way around. However, the evaluation tends to be positive because the lawyer still trust the government to release his client.

The next category of attitudinal system is Appreciation. The appreciation has something to do with the resource on how the appraiser construes the value of things, including process, product or the a particular natural phenomena (Martin and White, 2005). The type of appreciation can be divided into ‘reaction’ to things which has purposes on how it can get the appraisee attention or how it can please

the appraiser, then the ‘composition’ on how balance it is, and last the ‘value’ of things on how authentic, valuable, innovative it is.

Reaction system in appreciation is related to emotion of the speaker to the things or event that they evaluated in. Four media (The Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Jakarta Post, and Sydney Morning Herald) apply more in reaction. It means that they way they ascribe power to trigger such a feeling to events of things is through reaction. It is related to affect system but when it comes to evaluate the things or the events, the focus is appreciation system. On the other hand, Valuation relates to how important the events or the things is seen by the appraiser.

In the appreciation system, Polarity covers the negative and the positive perspective of the appraisers about events or things. To get a clearer concept, the writer put some examples below.

A. Reaction

(22) **Datum (TDM-2/ C.2a)**

- a. *Plans to free a radical cleric linked to the deadly Bali bombings (attitude; appreciation; -reaction) are under review,*
- b. *Indonesia has said,*
- c. *after the surprise decision drew sharp criticism.*

In the example (22) in Datum (TDM-2/ C.2a), the plan of the government to release Abu Bakar Bashir draws many critics on Indonesian society and International society, especially Australia. The reason of the sharp criticism here because ‘the deadly bombings’ in Bali that Abu Bakar

Bashir did as his unforgettable criminal's case. The word 'deadly' here is categorized as Reaction in appreciation. It functions to grab the reader attention to feel the emotion on how badly the Bali bombing was. Therefore, the journalist use the 'raction' system to create such a moment.

B. Composition

(23) Datum (TDM-2/ C.17b)

- a. *Also due to be released from prison next week is the former governor of Jakarta,*
- b. *a Widodo ally and minority Christian who was toppled by **aconservative Islamic** movement in 2016*
- c. *and subsequently sentenced to two years in prison on blasphemy charges.*

The author of the online hardnews describes the movement happened in 2016 as 'a conservative Islamic'. Here, 'conservative' is united to negative appreciation which relates to negative composition. The author needs the negative composition to build the readers perception. The word 'conservative' creates a perception towards old, close-minded, and radical. Therefore, it creates negative perspective towards the reader.

C. Valuation

(24) Datum (TG-3/ C.20b)

- a. *"But we have been very clear about the need to ensure*
- b. *that as part of our joint counter-terrorism efforts – we have an excellent counter-terrorism partnership with Indonesia (attitude; appreciation; +val) – that Abu Bakar Bashir would not be in any position*
- c. *or in any way able to influence or incite anything,"*
- d. *he said.*

The Australian government explains about how important the cooperation between Indonesia and Australia by describing it through

‘excellent’ word. It shows how valuable that the counter-terrorism partnership between Australia and Indonesia. Therefore, it would not be possible for Indonesia to create such a plan that risk both parties. It is the function of the direct speech from the Australian government: to pinpoint or to zoom in the decision to release Abu Bakar Bashir is a wrong movement that later might be risky for both countries.

4.1.2 Graduation system in online media issuing the hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir controversial case

This part will be focused on how the writer writes attitude on the Force and Focus as the sub-categories. Force deals with attitude. It is either increase or decrease the meaning of the attitude. While Focus deals with Engagement either increase it or decrease the intention. Both force and focus have two sub-categories: intensification and quantification.

Table 1.4 The Realization of Graduation system

	AJ		TDM		TG		JKT		SMH		TA	
Feature	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Type of Graduation												
Force	18	90%	10	52,6%	5	38,5%	32	84,2%	28	70%	24	53,3%
Focus	2	10%	9	47,4%	8	61,5%	6	15,8%	12	30%	21	46,7%
Type of Force												
QNT	9	45%	6	31,6%	4	30,8%	8	21%	6	15%	4	8,9%
INT	9	45%	4	21%	1	7,7%	24	63,2%	22	55%	20	44,4%
Type of Focus												
Sharpen	2	100%	9	100%	8	100%	6	100%	8	66,7%	16	76,2%
Soften	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33,3%	5	23,8%
Type of Quantification												
Number	3	16,7%	4	40%	4	80%	8	25%	6	21,4%	4	16,7%
Mass	6	33,3%	2	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of Intensification												
Quality	4	22,2%	4	40%	-	-	10	31,3%	15	53,6%	11	45,8%
Process	5	27,8%	-	-	1	20%	14	43,7%	7	25%	9	37,5%
Type of Polarity												

Up-Scale	5	25%	18	94,7%	13	100%	33	86,8%	30	75%	43	95,6%
Down-scale	15	75%	1	5,3%	-	-	5	13,2%	10	25%	2	4,4%

****AJ: Al-jazeera; TDM: The Daily Mail; TG: The Guardian; JKT: The Jakarta Post; SMH: Sydney Morning Herral; TA: The Australian**

Table 1.4 shows the result of graduation system in the online hardnews that is related to the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir in Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, Sydney Morning Herral, and The Australian. Graduation system is divided into two categories: Force and Focus. In the result above, most of the online hardnews tend to utilize Force in graduation system compared to Focus. All of the media uses Force except The Guardian which uses Focus in the appraisal system.

Based on table 1.4, most of the media apply Force system in graduation. There are Al Jazeera (90%), The Daily Mail (52,6), The Jakarta Post (84,2%), Sydney Morning Herral (70%), and The Australian (53,3%) that use Force while The Guardian (61,5%) applies Focus in the online hardnews. The media that applies Force in their online hardnews shows

In Force, there are two sub-categories Intensification and Quantification. The Al Jazeera shows both sub-categories while the others have their preferency. The Daily Mail (31,6%) and The Guardian (30,8%) use more Quantification rather than Intensification while The Jakarta Post (63,2%), Sydney Morning Herral (55%), and The Australian (44,4%) pick Intensification more than Quantification. While in Focus of graduation system, there are also two sub-categories, Softening and Sharpening. The Guardian mostly apply its devices on Sharpening.

4.1.2.1 Force

Force is one of sub-categories of locution scalability or graduations. The way the author assess the scale of the locution is over quality, process, or verbal modalities which later categorized in Intensification. Then, the assessment through amount of quantities is called as Quantifications sub-category.

4.1.2.1.1 Intensification

(25) Datum (AJ-1/ C.5a)

- a. *The announcement came during the campaigning for a presidential election due in April*
- b. *in which opponents of President Joko Widodo have tried to discredit him as "insufficiently Islamic".*

The author shows the relation between the news between the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir and the presidential election through the author statement above that people discredits Joko Widodo as '*insufficiently islamic*' as if the president has lack in the religiousity of his religion. In politics, it matters. In this example, the '*insufficiently*' is categorized as the intensifier. It intensifies the information followed by the intentioned statement. It is also consisted in the intensification of quality which mostly adverb or adjective. It intensifies the statement because of the '*insufficient*' religiousity, the president needs Abu Bakar Bashir to up-scaled and gather the supports from the religious people who follow Abu Bakar Bashir. The movement of the president is read by the reader.

(26) Datum (TJP-2/ C.9c)

- a. *It is unclear*
- b. *if Jokowi granted him a pardon*
- c. *or merely approved a request for a conditional release.*

In Datum (TJP-2/ C.9), the author of the text questions the plans of the president to make an early release of the Bali bombing's cleric, Abu Bakar Bashir. The author shows the confusion in clause (9c) through graduation of intensification which focuses to intensify the process. It down-scales the expression of "merely" approved in the plans of the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir. The locution feels to lower the president and his decision. This rhetorical statement of the author also drives the reader to think the same as what the author did.

(27) Datum (SMH-1/ C. 5a)

a. Prime Minister Scott Morrison said Australia had "the deepest of reservations" about Bashir's early release,

Datum (SMH-1/ C.5a) shows how Prime minister of Australia delivers his emotion through an indirect locution about the Indonesian plan to release one of the Australian enemy, Abu Bakar Bashir. The Prime minister executes "the deepest of reservation" to express that he, as an institution, fully hoped that the plans is cancelled. The prime minister down-scaled intensified the word "reservation" toward Indonesia using "the deepest" to show that Australia is being fully serious about that. The word deepest which is also categorized as Localised intensification in graduation system which intensify the locution through superlative or comparative method gives the reader comprehension about Australia's concern through the superlative "deepest".

4.1.3.1.2 Quantification

(28) Datum (TDM-2/ C.3a)

- a. *Abu Bakar Bashir, once synonymous with militant Islam in Indonesia, was tied to a terror network behind the 2002 attacks*
- b. *that killed more than 200 people, mostly foreign tourists.*

The statement ‘*killed more than 200 people*’ consists of numbers which categorized as intensifier in graduation as Number which up-scaled the locutions. The number helps the author to pinpoint on how awful Abu Bakar Bashir was when he spreaded the terror. It creates a certain assumption agreed by both parties (reader and writer).

(29) Datum (TDM-1/ C.7)

Dozens of Australians were killed in the Bali attacks.

In Datum (TDM-1/ C.7), the author of the text apply the lexis “dozens” in front of the expression that he/she wants to deliver. The author intensifies that many of the Australians were killed because of the bombings which is assumed initiated by Abu Bakar Bashir and team. The lexis “dozen” is also categorized as Mass of Quantification in graduation system which directly up-scaled the expression towards the reader. It also intensifies the horrible terrorist attack in Bali bombings.

4.1.2.2 Focus

Focus is one of the sub-categories from graduation system that cannot be scaled seen from experiential perspective. The uncountable graduation of this specification scales through ‘sharpen’ and ‘soften’ the expression.

Table 1.9 about the realization of graduation system shows the result of graduation system in the online hardnews that is related to the early released of Abu Bakar Bashir in Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, Sydney Morning Herald, and The Australian. Graduation system is divided into two categories: Force and Focus. In the result above, most of the online hardnews tend to utilize Force in graduation system compared to Focus. All of the media uses Force except The Guardian which uses Focus in the appraisal system.

4.1.2.2.1 Sharpen

The author quoted the source that describes the condition of Australians when the tragedy happened. The word ‘horrifically’ below helps the author strengthen the value position of the Australian that they have been struggling so hard and will not let the cleric released earlier and easier. The author and the source wants to connect to the readers to support them and refuse the Indonesian government plans.

Example:

(30) Datum (TG-2/ C.11b)

- a. *On Monday, the Australian prime minister, Scott Morrison, voiced his concerns,*
- b. *saying: “Australians died **horrifically** on that night,*
- c. *and I think Australians everywhere would be expecting*
- d. *that this matter was treated with the utmost seriousness by our government,*
- e. *which it is.*

In the Datum (TG-2/C.11b) above, the Australian prime minister on his speech tries to bold the statement by using intensifiers. He uses ‘died horrifically’ on clause (11b) to position their value position as the victims. It can maintain solidarity towards the readers or the hearer. It is called as sharpening category in the graduation. By intensifies the points of the tragedy, prime minister hopes that it can gather up the Australian and create a pressure to the Indonesian government.

4.1.2.2.2 Soften

(31) Datum (TG-2/ C.11c)

- a. *On Monday, the Australian prime minister, Scott Morrison, voiced his concerns,*
- b. *saying: “Australians died horrifically on that night,*
- c. *and I think Australians everywhere would be expecting*
- d. *that this matter was treated with **the utmost seriousness** by our government,*
- e. *which it is.*

Through the author reports above, the Australian expect to be treated with ‘utmost’ seriousness. ‘Utmost’ here is categorized as booster and has function to show confidence. Booster is one of the requirements of soften graduation except intensifiers and amplifiers. It is related to the text that the author has purpose to inform the readers about what is expected by the Australian through it.

4.1.3 Engagement System in online media issuing the hard news about the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir controversial case

Engagement category deals with authorial (writer) and non-authorial (speaker) system. It is considered as interpersonal strategy to get along with the readers through the speaker or the writer. This part contributes to multiple voices in a text or it is called as heteroglossic and the single source. The table 1.5 below will reveal about the usage of Engagement system in the online media.

Table 1.5 Realization of Engagement System

	AJ		TDM		TG		JKT		SMH		TA	
Feature	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Type of Engagement												
Monogloss	6	19,4%	23	34,8%	19	36,5%	68	45,9%	85	36,3%	53	31,7%
Heterogloss	25	80.6%	43	65,2%	33	63,5%	80	54,1%	149	63.7%	114	68,3%
Type of Heterogloss												
Contract	8	32%	15	34,9%	9	27,3%	28	35%	53	35,6%	39	34,2%
Expand	17	68%	28	65,1%	24	72,7%	52	65%	96	64,4%	75	65,8%
Type of Contract												
Disclaim	6	24%	9	20,9%	9	27,3%	22	27,5%	37	24,8%	37	32,4%
Proclaim	2	8%	6	14%	-	-	6	7,5%	16	10,7%	2	1,8%
Type of Expand												
Entertain	12	48%	8	18,6%	11	33,3%	22	27,5%	49	32,9%	37	32,5%
Attribute	5	20%	20	46,5%	13	39,4%	30	37,5%	47	31,6%	38	33,3%

****AJ: Al-jazeera; TDM: The Daily Mail; TG: The Guardian; JKT: The Jakarta Post; SMH: Sydney Morning Herald; TA: The Australian**

In table 1.5 about the result of engagement system above, most of the text in the online media media use heterogloss as way they deliver the text. Heterogloss shows the recognition of the dialogistic alternatives while monogloss shows the other way around: no-recognition (Martin and White, 2005). The proportion of dialogic expansive resources (including 'expand' category) in each media is

higher than dialogic contractive (including ‘contract’ category). It means that the writer uses more than one viewpoints of external voices to entertain the online hardnews reader rather than to challenge other voices and fend the other voices off.

Moreover, the heterogloss that all media used—from The Al Jazeera, The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post, Sydney Morning Herald, and The Australian—is mostly categorized as ‘expand’. However, expand is divided into two, ‘entertain’ and ‘attribute’. The preview of this comes in different result in each online hardnews about the case of early release of Abu Bakar Bashir. For the following details, the example given below is shown as the further explanation:

A. Entertain

In the table 1.9, the media that mostly used ‘entertain’ is The Al Jazeera (48%) and Sydney Morning Herald (32,9%). Entertain is categorized as ‘dialogistically expansive’ in the heterogloss categorization. Example:

(32) Datum (AJ-1/ C.3b)

- a. *A lawyer for the ailing Muslim leader who inspired the 2002 bombings in Bali has said(AJ-1/ C.3a)*
- b. *the Indonesian government will(engangement; expand; entertain) release him from prison next week.*

The modal auxiliary ‘will’ above encompasses meaning of the assessment that the speaker or writer has been delivered. The wording of ‘entertain’ makes the reader fulfill the dialogic space possibilities. Therefore, the auxiliary functions to ‘entertain’ the reader with

possibilities. In the example of ‘will’, the writer as the appraiser shows that the appraisee, the Indonesian government, will (probably) release Abu Bakar Bashir in the next week based on schedule but the writer and the lawyer of Bashir cannot make it sure. ‘Will’ is included in the ‘entertain categorization’ that creates space of others points-of-view to fill in.

(33) Datum (SMH-1/ C.10)

- a. *"Who is next?(engagement; expand; entertain) Ali Imron, the guy who made the bomb?"*
- b. *It's frightening,"*
- c. *Mr Laczynski said.*

The example (b) above consists of ‘pseudo’ question or it can be called as ‘rhetorical question’. As a non-interactive text and open-ended question, it functions to entertain the reader rather than to challenge the reader. In the case above, The victim of the Bali Bombing gives an open-ended question “who is next?” to creates a space that the reader can give their own point-of-view to fill the answer. Therefore, it is categorized as ‘entertain’ in the engagement categorization.

B. Attribute

In the category of attribute, there are three online media in the case of early release of Abu Bakar Bashir that uses mostly this category: The Daily Mail, The Jakarta Post, and The Australian. Attribute has two sub-categories: Acknowledge and Distance.

(34) Datum (TDM-1/ C.6a)

- a. *The ailing Islamist cleric who inspired the Bali bombing in Indonesia is to be released from prison halfway through a 15-year jail term,*
- b. *the country's president said (engagement; expand; attribute; acknowledge).*

To identify certain attribution, the writer uses “said”. The framing device “said” shows that there is an external voice to support that the case of the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir is supported by the head of the country. Through the reported speech “said”, the supports of the online media is fully gathered.

(35) Datum (TJP-2/ C.2a)

Religious Affairs Minister Lukman Hakim Saifuddin has asked the Indonesian people to forgive firebrand cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, a terror convict believed to have been responsible for the 2002 Bali bombings.

In Datum (TJP-2/ C.2a), the context shows that the Religious Minister of Indonesia asks the people of Indonesia to set Abu Bakar Bashir free from the judgement and forgive him. The writer of the online media needs to describe who is Abu Bakar Bashir and the writer chooses to describe him as “*a terror convict believed to have been responsible for..*” . The word ‘believed’ here is categorized as attributive-acknowledge in engagement because the function of it has no overt indication or no framing purpose beyond the word. It is a typical reporting verb. Later, it leads to the objectivity of the online media.

(36) Datum (TA-3/ C.33b)

- a. *While Mr Yusril had previously said Bashir would receive an unconditional pardon,*
- b. *yesterday he claimed (engagement; expand; attribute; distance) parole would be the “simplest and fastest solution”*
- c. *because the cleric’s imprisonment predated the legal requirement to swear allegiance to the state.*

In clause (C.33b), the spokesperson of Indonesian president, gives an argument using “claimed” as he informs the public about the imprisonment of Abu Bakar Bashir. The ‘claimed’ is categorized as the framing device that it has rhetorical effect about others perspective of the statement. ‘Claimed’ is categorized as attributive-distance in engagement system. The writer of the online media put the word ‘claimed’ to show to the reader that it has contingent subjectivity over his statements. This statement is coming from authorial voice. The writer of this news explicitly does not want to take responsibility for the propositions above.

In summary of attitudinal system, The Daily Mail, Sydney Morning Herald and The Australian are dominated by negative attitude. Meanwhile, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, The Jakarta Post show positive judgement. The Daily Mail, Sydney Morning Herald and The Australian perform negative attitude. It means that these online media shows negative evaluation towards the Indonesian president’s behavior about the early released on the Abu Bakar Baashir’s controversial case. After the president reviewing the decision to back-

pedaling the planning to release Abu Bakar Bashir earlier, these media still give the negative evaluation towards him. They focus on the behavior of the appraised participant.

On the contrary, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, and The Jakarta Post choose to show positive attitude towards the controversial case of Abu Bakar Bashir. They pay less attention to this case through negative perspective. In this case, positive judgement is used to describe the event based on the valid logic. The purpose of communication of positive judgment is to persuade the readers to not being skeptical towards a certain case. In this topic, the writer try to invite the readers to have the same ideas with the writer so that the readers agree that the early-released of Abu Bakar Bashir using ‘the humanitarian reason’ as the background of the release is such a common decision.

As the supporting data in the attitudinal system, in the next table, it uncovers about the choice of lexis used by the media to show in which side they see this case. It uncovers how the online media deliver and evaluate the controversial news about Abu Bakar Bashir’s early released.

Table 1.6. Lexicon choices in Online Media Issuing Hard News about The Controversial Case of Abu Bakar Bashir Early Released

Attitudinal System	Polarity	AJ	TDM	TG	JKT	SMH	TA
Affect	Positive						
	Negative	Suffered,	-	-	deeply traumatized, disappointed,	Furious, disappointed, suffering, very disappointed, obviously be very disappointed,	Disappointed, upset
Judgement	Positive	Ailing muslim leader,	The ailing Islamist	the spiritual leader; the	the most influential jihadi	-	the spiritual leader,

		inspired 2002 bombing in Bali, the spiritual leader, armed fighters, ideological and spiritual leader, old age and poor health,	cleric, "old and sick",	alleged mastermind;	ideologue, really old, very old, the spiritual leader, <i>ustaz</i>		
	Negative	Frail, a string of "terrorism",	Cleric who inspired terrorists, The firebrand cleric, violent extremists, a threat, murdered hundreds of people, 'Politically deaf',	radical cleric,	firebrand cleric, might do the same thing,	Radical cleric, The firebrand cleric, an extreme form of Islam, bombs killed 202 people, convicted of conspiracy over his role in the bombings, hurting the elderly cleric, hate preacher's, an extremist group,	criminalising clerics, the notorious extremist, the firebrand cleric, a threat, his evil acts,
Appreciation	Positive	conservative Islamic movement, fighters' training, fighting training camps,	-	-	-	-	-
	Negative		secular ideology	radical networks.	the deadly terror attack,	huge risk, Truly devastating news rousing, burdensome conditions	disappointment and quite strong feelings,

***This table was adopted from Ekawati (2015) which inspired by Martin and*

White (2005)

As it has been discussed before, the way the six online media choose the lexis in the text uncover how they evaluate and deliver the news report in online media issuing Abu Bakar Bashir's early released controversial case. In the

summary of attitudinal system, the Al Jazeera is known to apply more on positive attitude towards the controversial case of Indonesia. Al Jazeera tends to evaluate the plan to release Abu Bakar Bashir through positive assessment. The online media media tend to use the lexis “Ailing muslim leader” rather than a terrorist, then choose phrase “inspired 2002 bombing in Bali” compared to “iniciates the terror”, then choose to use noun phrase “armed fighters” rather than “violent extremist or terrorist”, and so on to evaluate Abu Bakar bashir and this case. The lexicon choices used by Al Jazeera shows as if Abu Bakar Bashir is an important figure for Islamic world compared to the way others online media media see Abu Bakar Bashir through the lexicon choice. Furthermore, It can be correlated to the framing that Al Jazeera often do in their news that this media is in the side of Islamic coverage (Abdullah & Elareshi, 2015; Alshathry, 2015).

Moreover, the other negative evaluation is made by two Australian Media: Sydney Morning Herral and The Australian. Sydney Morning Herral is brave to exploit the phrase “Radical” cleric and “hate preacher” compared to “ustaz” or only “cleric”. The lexicon ‘radical’ and ‘hate’ frames more intention that Sydney Morning Herral is giving a negative evaluation towards Indonesia particularly in the planning of Abu Bakar Bashir’s early release. Sydney Morning Herral also defines that Abu Bakar Bashir is ‘an extreme form of Islam’. Therefore, it must be a bad idea to release the cleric. Moreover, The Australian, as the other Australian media that applied negative lexicon choice towards Indonesia and Abu Bakar Bashir, exploits less than Sydney Morning Herral. However, this media is still possessing negative attitude towards this case. The Australian took ‘the notorious

extremist' to evaluate Abu Bakar Bashir and his group because many Australians were struggling over the terror attack in 2002 Bali bombing. Australia has an agenda to reject the plan because of the history that the terrorists had been made, therefore the negative attitude that brings over the media seems so strong.

On the other hand, the English media (The Guardian and The Daily Mail) is divided into two streams. The Daily Mail tends to use negative attitude. The while The Guardian tends to use positive attitude even though the positive lexicon used by Guardian is not as many as The Al Jazeera. The Daily Mail exploits the lexis "a violent extremist" to define about the Abu Bakar Bashir and its case while The Guardian tend to use "a spiritual leader" compared to "hate preachers" or "radical cleric".

Likewise, The Jakarta Post also tends to apply positive judgement towards Abu Bakar Bashir's controversial case. In the text, the Jakarta Post exposes a phrase 'the most influential jihadi ideologue' as reporting about this case. The writer of the online media also tend to use "ustaz" and "the spiritual leader" to define Abu Bakar Bashir. Even though the definition of "ustaz" is the same as "cleric" or "preacher" but the judgement of "ustaz" is far more positive to be attached to Abu Bakar Bashir that has been convicted terror attack.

After all, the Australian media and one of the English media (UK) are dominantly expressed through negative attitude. Negative attitude indicates the online hardnews try to persuade and provoke the readers to unite them into an opposition side. Meanwhile, the Indonesian media and the Arabic media are dominantly appraised this case through positive way. The positive attitude of the

online media here tries to respect the decision of the authority of Indonesia in the case of Abu Bakar bashir early release. The positive attitude is far from provoking or persuading the readers to be an opposition.

On a final note, this result is corresponded to Ekawati's (2015) findings that the negative attitude tends to provoke the readers and attitudinal system is one of the linguistics strategy used to uncover the attitude of the text. Therefore, the media that employs more on judgement can be a reason of how the online media deliver the hard news issuing Abu Bakar Bashir's controversial case. Therefore, it cannot be generalized to all the media because each media has its own attitude to report the online media.

4.2.2 The Degree of Objectivity Applied in Online Media Issuing Abu Bakar Bashir's early released controversial case

The realization of the degree of objectivity below is concluded from theEngagement system used by online media issuing Abu Bakar Bashir's early released controversial case.This engagement system leads the research into the degree of objectivity. According to Pounds (2010), Engagement system can analyse the degree of objectivity through some attributions: 'entertain' and 'attribute'. This attribution is attached in 'acknowledge' type (no overt intention of the authorial voice to the attributed proposition) and 'distance' type of engagement system (has an overt indication where the authorial voice stands).While 'entertain' tends to be less objective if it is used in frequent way.

Table. 1.7 The degree of objectivity

No	Media	Engagement	The Level of Objectivity
1	Al Jazeera	Entertain	Less Objective

2	The Daily Mail	Attribute –Acknowledge	More Objective
3	The Guardian	Attribute –Acknowledge	More Objective
4	The Jakarta Post	Attribute –Acknowledge	More Objective
5	Sydney Morning Herald	Entertain	Less Objective
6	The Australian	Attribute –Acknowledge	More Objective

***The table is adapted from the discussion in the Pounds (2010)*

The degree of objectivity of these online media issuing hard news about Abu Bakar Bashir's early released is defined based on what the most engagement system used in the text. Most of the 'objectivity' in these media used attitude-acknowledge' while the 'less objective' media used 'entertain' in the engagement system of appraisal. In Pounds (2010), the higher presence of 'acknowledge' and 'distance' can be inferred as the requirements of objectivity while higher presence of 'entertain' subcategories is related to the subjectivity or less objective.

Based on the description, there are three media—The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta Pos, and The Australian—that tend to use more 'acknowledge' type in their engagement system. By using 'acknowledge', the writer of the online media tend to consider the external voice to lift up objectivity. Later, it proves that the writer try to limit the authorial voice in the text. The requirement of the acknowledge subcategories is applied through direct or indirect reported speech or quoted speech by individuals. The example of 'acknowledge' that used in the text is written below.

Datum (TDM-1/ C.6a)

.....the country's president said (engagement; expand; attribute; acknowledge).

The news writer uses a direct speech with an attribute resource 'said' to indicate that the opinion is originally coming from the author. This is one of the examples of the external voice that leads the text into somewhat objectivity compared to each other.

On the other hand, the 'entertain' type of engagement system that is explicitly grounded in the subjectivity point of view (Martin and White, 2005) is presented in the online media of Al Jazeera and Sydney Morning Herald. The 'entertain' type has several distinctions compared to 'acknowledge'. 'Entertain' consists of uncertainty, modal adjunct, mental verbs, or evidentiality markers. The example of the 'entertain' type that is used in the online hard news is presented below.

(Datum (AJ-1/ C.3b))

..the Indonesian government will(engagement; expand; entertain) release him from prison next week.

In the example above, the news writer uses modal adjunct to show the probability of the release of Abu Bakar Bashir. Therefore, there is no certainty on the locution. The probability lies in "will" which is related to probability. Therefore, the value of entertain is correlated to the subjectivity reason.

In the example above, Al Jazeera is 'less objective' while issuing about Abu Bakar Bashir's controversial case. It can be assumed that the case is related to the terrorist leader, Abu Bakar Bashir, who acted as an actor behind the 2002 Bali Bombing's tragedy. The way the online media deliver the hard news is dominated by 'entertain' which mostly uses modality to show the

news report. It creates the degree of objectivity becoming less compared to the others. Based on the online media itself, Al Jazeera, is popular as the pro-terrorism online media. It cannot be denied that this background can be one of the reason behind the 'less objective' hard news report while issuing about Abu Bakar Bashir's early release. In the other case which also 'less objective' is Sydney Morning Herald as the Australian media. In this media, Sydney Morning Herald mostly use 'entertain' by showing off the source or the proofs based on the victims of the 2002 Bali Bombings that definitely reject the planning of the early release of Abu Bakar Bashir did by The Indonesian President, Joko Widodo.

In sum, according to the analysis that there are two online media that tend to be 'less objective' in reporting the case of Abu Bakar Bashir, it is somewhat slightly different to the White's theory (2009) that mentioned the hard news is tend to be 'neutral'.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

According to the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that each of the online media has its own perspective based on the case of Abu Bakar Bashir's early released news.

Dropping down the category, attitude in the appraisal system can show the appraiser's perspective towards particular emotion, behaviour, or the value of things. Then in this case, three of the online media tend to use negative attitude – The Daily Mail, The Australian, and Sydney Morning Herralld. Meanwhile, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, and The Jakarta Post are dominated by positive attitude.

On the other hand, graduation system are dominated by Force-scale up in almost all of the online media media. This finding shows that the writer wants to lift up the meaning in the hard news towards the reader to create such an impact. Moreover, in the engagement system, it is dominated by Hetergloss which gives the hint for the degree of objectivity.

The findings show the degree of objectivity for each online media media. It is analyzed based on the type of engagement used by the online media issuing hard news about Abu Bakar Bashir's early release. 'Acknowledge' and 'distance' that leads the online media towards less or more objective. In this article, the researcher finds that four out of six media are more objective (*The Daily Mail, The Guardian, The Jakarta*

Post, and The Australian) and the others are less objective (*Al Jazeera and Sydney Morning Herald*).

5.2 Suggestions

As it can be seen in the conclusion, the researcher needs to recommend several categories as follows:

1. To the readers of online media

The readers of the media should become a critical readers and take care of their consciousness upon the media because media has its degree of objectivity

2. To the students in Linguistics

Media is never ending discussion. If it is combined to other focus of the studies, like language and Linguistics, it will become more complicated. That is why it is a never ending materials. Therefore, there are many parts of this studies to be discussed further. Not only appraisal system, and the degree of objectivity as a macrolinguistics but also its microlinguistics such as morphosyntax, lexicon, and others. As a students that wants to focus on this materials, there are many bubbles left to be discussed.

3. To the next researchers

I, as a researcher, suggest to observe more about hagemony that is correlated to the degree of objectivity in the online media. It is because this study only limit the analysis in the degree of objectivity and not in ideology and haegemony. Meanwhile, the haegemony and power can be constructed through ideology. Moreover, the lexicon categories that can

frame the online media towards the readers deeper. However, if there are many of the academic researcher that focus on appraisal system and media, this kind of further studies should be executed later.

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APPENDIX A

ONLINE HARD NEWS

AL JAZEERA – TEXT 1

18 January 2019

Indonesian leader behind 2002 Bali bombings to be freed: Lawyer

Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, 80, has served eight years of his 15-year sentence and sought early release on health grounds.

A lawyer for the ailing Muslim leader who inspired the 2002 bombings in Bali has said the Indonesian government will release him from prison next week.

The lawyer, Muhammad Mahendradatta, said on Friday that the decision to release 80-year-old Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, an Indonesian of Yemeni origins, was made on humanitarian grounds.

The announcement came during the campaigning for a presidential election due in April in which opponents of President [Joko Widodo](#) have tried to discredit him as "insufficiently Islamic".

"He will be released in the coming days," said Yusril Ihza Mahendra, a presidential adviser for legal affairs.

"We know Abu Bakar Ba'asyir is frail and he wants to be close to his family."

The [2002 bombings](#) on the popular Indonesian tourist island of Bali by [al-Qaeda](#) group killed 202 people, many of them foreigners, including dozens of Australians.

Australia had urged [Indonesia](#) last March against any leniency towards Ba'asyir when the government was considering house arrest and other forms of clemency.

Ba'asyir, who was the spiritual leader of the Jemaah Islamiyah group responsible for the bombings, was arrested almost immediately after the incident.

But prosecutors were unable to prove a string of "terrorism"-related allegations.

He was instead sentenced to 18 months in prison for immigration violations.

In 2011, he was [sentenced to 15 years](#) in prison for supporting a military-style training camp for armed fighters.

Also due to be released from prison next week is the former governor of Jakarta, a Widodo ally and minority Christian, who was toppled by a conservative Islamic movement in 2016 and subsequently sentenced to two years in prison on blasphemy charges.

The 2002 bombings were a turning point in Indonesia's battle against armed groups, making heavy security a norm in big cities and forging closer counterterrorism cooperation with the US and Australia.

SOURCE: NEWS AGENCIES

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/01/indonesian-leader-2002-bali-bombings-freed-lawyer-190118092640849.html>

AL JAZEERA – TEXT 2

19 January 2019

Bali bombing: Abu Bakar Bashir, 80, granted release from prison

President Joko Widodo uses his authority to release Bashir for humanitarian reasons, over the objections of some of the survivors and families of the victims. The Indonesian scholar who was the ideological and spiritual leader of the Bali bombers is being granted early release from prison for what have been described as humanitarian reasons.

Eighty-year-old Abu Bakar Bashir was jailed for 15 years for links to the 2002 nightclub bombings, in which more than 200 people were killed.

Bashir's lawyer said the 80-year-old was the oldest prisoner in Indonesia and suffered from illness, but the release has not been without controversy.

Al Jazeera's Alexi O'Brien reports.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/01/bali-bombing-80-year-old-abu-bakar-bashir-released-prison-190119151021995.html>

AL JAZEERA – TEXT 3

22 January 2019

Indonesia reviewing Abu Bakar Bashir's early release

Decision to release 81-year-old cleric for humanitarian reasons criticised at home and abroad.

Indonesia is reviewing a decision to grant an early release to Abu Bakar Bashir, a Muslim leader linked to the 2002 Bali bombings, following criticism at home and overseas.

President Joko Widodo announced last week that Bashir, 81, would be given early release on humanitarian grounds, citing his old age and poor health. A legal adviser to Widodo said it would be unconditional.

But Wiranto, the chief security minister, said on Monday the government was reviewing the unconditional release, Reuters news agency reported.

"The president has ordered related officials to immediately conduct a deeper and more comprehensive examination to respond to the request," the minister, who uses only one name, said in a statement.

He added that authorities were "weighing up aspects like the Pancasila", the secular state ideology which Bashir has repeatedly refused to acknowledge.

'Legally flawed, insensitive'

Bashir was convicted under anti-terrorism laws in 2010 for links to fighters' training and jailed for 15 years.

Although linked to the 2002 Bali bombings that killed more than 200 people from 20 countries, the cleric was not convicted in connection with the attacks. He has repeatedly denied involvement in the Bali attacks.

The move to free Bashir was criticised in Australia. It lost 88 people in the bombings.

"We have been very clear about the need to ensure that as part of our joint counterterrorism efforts ... that Abu Bakar Bashir would not be in any position or in any way able to influence or incite anything," Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison told reporters on Monday.

After the Bali attacks, Indonesia established an elite anti-terrorism police squad known as Densus 88 or Detachment 88, which received funds and training from Australia and the United States. Last year, it passed legislation allowing the military to take part in counterterrorism operations.

Criticism of Bashir's early release also came from the opposition party, Gerindra, with media quoting a senior party official as saying the release was a "political manoeuvre" to gain votes ahead of April's general election.

The English-language Jakarta Post newspaper described Widodo's decision as "poorly timed, legally flawed and insensitive".

SOURCE: AL JAZEERA AND NEWS AGENCIES

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2019/01/indonesia-reviewing-abu-bakar-bashir-early-release-190122042609296.html>

AL JAZEERA – TEXT 4

23 January 2019

Indonesia's Widodo sets conditions for release of jailed leader

After criticism, president says Abu Bakar Bashir will only be freed if he pledges loyalty to the state and its ideology.

[Indonesia's](#) President Joko Widodo has said a scholar linked to the [2002 Bali bombings](#) would only be freed from imprisonment if he pledged loyalty to the state and its secular ideology, after news he would be released unconditionally was met criticism at home and abroad.

The president had declared last week that Abu Bakar Bashir, 81, would be freed on humanitarian grounds, citing his age and poor health.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra, a legal adviser to Widodo, had said the leader would be [granted unconditional release](#).

But in a statement on Tuesday, Widodo said it would be "conditional release", a day after the country's chief security minister said the [decision was being reviewed](#).

"Conditions have to be fulfilled like loyalty to the unitary state of Indonesia, to the Pancasila," Widodo said, referring to the state's secular ideology which includes recognition of one God.

"That is one of the very basic conditions".

Convicts eligible for early release are required to pledge loyalty to the state and its secular ideology, known as Pancasila, and not to repeat their crimes.

But Bashir's lawyers and the president's legal adviser said that Bashir had refused to sign the allegiance pledge. Mahendra said Bashir had told him that his loyalty was only to God and Islam.

Australia urges against leniency

Bashir was convicted under anti-terrorism laws in 2010 for links to fighting training camps and jailed for 15 years.

Although linked to the 2002 Bali bombings that killed more than 200 people from 20 countries, including 88 Australians, the scholar was not convicted in connection with the attacks. He has repeatedly denied involvement.

Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison, speaking before Widodo set out conditions for Bashir's release, urged Indonesia not to show him leniency.

"We have been very clear about the need to ensure that as part of our joint counterterrorism efforts ... that Abu Bakar Bashir would not be in any position or in any way able to influence or incite anything," Morrison told reporters on Monday, adding that Australia would protest if the scholar were released early.

April elections

Widodo has also come under fire at home over the possible release. Critics have accused him of trying to win over religious conservatives before a presidential election set for April 17 in the world's largest Muslim-majority country.

Some members of the ruling coalition, including officials in Widodo's party, fear Bashir's release could alienate moderate Muslim and non-Muslim voters.

"Everyone is asking: 'How can we possibly allow this?'," said an official from Widodo's Democratic Party of Struggle.

"Now it's about how many votes we will lose, not gain."

Most opinion polls have given Widodo a double-digit lead over rival Prabowo Subianto, a retired general who had also contested the presidency in 2014.

SOURCE: NEWS AGENCIES

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/01/indonesia-widodo-sets-conditions-release-jailed-cleric-190123011047253.html>

THE DAILY MAIL – TEXT 1

Cleric who inspired terrorists who killed 202 people in Bali bombing is freed from prison ahead of Indonesian elections as current president is accused of being insufficiently Islamic

- Abu Bakar Bashir is due to be released imminently, Indonesia's president said
- The 80-year-old inspired bombing on Bali in 2002, which killed 202 people
- Islamist preacher is being released halfway through his 15-year jail term
- President Joko Widodo under fire for not being 'Islamic enough' by opponents

By ASSOCIATED PRESS and SARA MALM FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 13:05 BST, 18 January 2019 | **UPDATED:** 15:14 BST, 18 January 2019

The ailing Islamist cleric who inspired the Bali bombing in [Indonesia](#) is to be released from prison halfway through a 15-year jail term, the country's president said.

Abu Bakar Bashir's followers, the al-Qaeda-affiliated Jemaah Islamiyah, carried out the attack on Bali in 2002, which killed 202 people, many of them foreign tourists. Bashir's imminent release comes ahead of April's presidential election, and the run-up has seen opponents of President Joko Widodo try to discredit him as being insufficiently Islamic.

'I have considered this decision for a long time, involving the National Police chief and legal experts,' Mr Widodo told reporters.

'This release was decided because of humanitarian considerations and also related to his healthcare.'

The announcement has sparked outrage around the world, in particular in Australia where many victims hailed from.

Australia urged Indonesia last March against any leniency towards Bashir when the government was considering house arrest and other forms of clemency.

'Stunned that he is about to be released,' said Jan Laczynski, an Australian who lost five friends in the bombing of the Sari Club and narrowly avoided being at the venue himself.

'Truly devastating news as effectively he gets on with his life whilst everyone else suffers from seeing him walk out of jail,' he said.

Bashir's lawyer Muhammad Mahendradatta said that Bashir, who was sentenced and imprisoned in 2011, would be released within days.

'We haven't had the exact date of his release, but because Bashir badly needs serious health care the release will be carried out no later than next week,' he said.

Also due to be released from prison next week is the former governor of Jakarta, a Widodo ally and minority Christian who was toppled by a conservative Islamic movement in 2016 and subsequently sentenced to two years in prison on blasphemy charges.

Mr Mahendradatta said he wanted Bashir's release to be without any conditions, enabling him to meet supporters and give sermons.

However, another Bashir lawyer who is also an adviser to Mr Widodo, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, told Indonesian TV that the cleric accepted conditions and would do nothing except rest and be close to his family.

Mr Widodo said Mr Mahendra was among the legal experts he sought advice from. The firebrand cleric was arrested almost immediately after the Bali bombings but prosecutors were unable to prove a string of terrorism-related allegations. He was instead sentenced to 18 months in prison for immigration violations.

In 2011, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison for supporting a military-style training camp for Islamic militants.

The 2002 bombings were a turning point in Indonesia's battle against violent extremists, making heavy security a norm in big cities and forging closer counter-terrorism cooperation with the US and Australia.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-6607065/Cleric-inspired-terrorists-killed-202-people-Bali-bombing-freed-prison.html>

THE DAILY MAIL – TEXT 2

Radical Indonesian cleric who inspired Bali bombers to be freed

By [PRESS ASSOCIATION](#)

PUBLISHED: 09:19 BST, 18 January 2019 | **UPDATED:** 11:29 BST, 18 January 2019

The ailing radical cleric who inspired the Bali bombers and other extremists in Indonesia is to be released from prison halfway through a 15-year jail term, the country's president said.

The announcement of Abu Bakar Bashir's imminent release came during campaigning for a presidential election due in April in which opponents of President Joko Widodo have tried to discredit him as insufficiently Islamic.

"I have considered this decision for a long time, involving the National Police chief and legal experts," Mr Widodo told reporters. "This release was decided because of humanitarian considerations and also related to his healthcare."

The 2002 bombings on the popular tourist island of Bali by al Qaida-affiliated Jemaah Islamiyah militants killed 202 people, many of them foreigners including dozens of Australians.

Australia urged Indonesia last March against any leniency towards Bashir when the government was considering house arrest and other forms of clemency.

"Stunned that he is about to be released," said Jan Laczynski, an Australian who lost five friends in the bombing of the Sari Club and narrowly avoided being at the venue himself.

"Truly devastating news as effectively he gets on with his life whilst everyone else suffers from seeing him walk out of jail," he said.

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Also due to be released from prison next week is the former governor of Jakarta, a Widodo ally and minority Christian who was toppled by a conservative Islamic movement in 2016 and subsequently sentenced to two years in prison on blasphemy charges.

Mr Mahendradatta said he wanted Bashir's release to be without any conditions, enabling him to meet supporters and give sermons.

However, another Bashir lawyer who is also an adviser to Mr Widodo, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, told Indonesian TV that the cleric accepted conditions and would do nothing except rest and be close to his family.

Mr Widodo said Mr Mahendra was among the legal experts he sought advice from. The firebrand cleric was arrested almost immediately after the Bali bombings but prosecutors were unable to prove a string of terrorism-related allegations. He was instead sentenced to 18 months in prison for immigration violations.

In 2011, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison for supporting a military-style training camp for Islamic militants.

The 2002 bombings were a turning point in Indonesia's battle against violent extremists, making heavy security a norm in big cities and forging closer counter-terrorism cooperation with the US and Australia.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/pa/article-6606327/Radical-cleric-freed-humanitarian-grounds--lawyer.html>

The Guardian – Text 1

Indonesia to free radical cleric linked to Bali bombings

President confirms early jail release of atrocity's alleged mastermind Abu Bakar Bashir

Reuters

Fri 18 Jan 2019 14.40 GMT Last modified on Fri 18 Jan 2019 17.48 GMT

Abu Bakar Bashir, the radical Muslim cleric and alleged mastermind of the 2002 Bali bombings, will be granted early release from jail on humanitarian grounds, Indonesia's president has said.

Bashir, 81, who is considered the spiritual leader of the Islamist group [Jemaah Islamiyah \(JI\)](#), was convicted in 2010 under anti-terrorism laws for links to militant training camps in Aceh province and jailed for 15 years.

President Joko Widodo, who is seeking re-election in April, has been criticised by opponents who question his Islamic credentials and accuse him of backing the "criminalisation" of clerics.

A statement from the social affairs ministry quoted Widodo as saying of the release: "The first reason is humanitarian. He is elderly and his health is also a consideration." He also cited security concerns, but did not elaborate.

A legal adviser in Widodo's campaign team, Yusril Mahendra, said he had lobbied the president for Bashir's release. "This shows to the public that it is not correct that Jokowi persecutes or criminalises clerics," Mahendra was quoted by Indonesian media as saying. Jokowi is the president's nickname.

A large number of the more than 200 people killed in the [2002 bombings](#) of Bali nightclubs were Australian, and Canberra has previously urged against leniency for Bashir.

The attack spurred [Indonesia](#) to set up its now elite anti-terrorism squad Densus 88, or Detachment 88, which received funds and training from Australia and the US.

It was not immediately clear when Bashir would be released from prison in the city of Bogor, near the capital Jakarta, or what the terms of his release would be.

Bashir's lawyers said he was eligible for early release because he had served more than a third of his sentence, but he had refused to sign documents detailing the requirements for his probation.

Security officials have previously raised concerns about the cleric's influence in radical networks. In 2016, police moved him from a maximum security prison on Nusakambangan island in central Java to Bogor.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/18/indonesia-to-free-radical-cleric-abu-bakar-bashir-linked-bali-bombings>

The Guardian – Text 2

Abu Bakar Bashir must renounce radicalism before release, says Indonesia

President changes tack after agreeing to release alleged mastermind behind Bali bombings on humanitarian grounds

Staff and agencies

Wed 23 Jan 2019 00.43 GMT Last modified on Fri 25 Jan 2019 11.50 GMT

Indonesia's president says the alleged mastermind behind the [Bali](#) bombings won't be released from prison unless he renounces radicalism, backing down from plans to free him without conditions.

President [Joko Widodo](#) said on Tuesday that Abu Bakar Bashir must fulfil conditions such as loyalty to the state and the national ideology to be eligible for release.

Bashir is considered the spiritual leader of Islamist group Jemaah Islamiah, which was implicated in the 2002 [Bali](#) bombings, in which more than 200 people were killed, 88 of whom were Australian.

The radical Muslim cleric was convicted of terrorism charges in 2010 over links to militant training camps in Aceh province and jailed for 15 years.

The 80-year-old insists he is answerable only to God and that [Indonesia](#) should be governed by Islamic rather than civil law.

Widodo said: "There are legal mechanisms that we must go through. This is parole, not pure release, but conditional release, so the conditions must be fulfilled first."

Widodo on Friday said he had agreed to Bashir's release on humanitarian grounds.

On Monday, the Australian prime minister, Scott Morrison, [voiced his concerns](#), saying: "Australians died horrifically on that night, and I think Australians everywhere would be expecting that this matter was treated with the utmost seriousness by our government, which it is.

"But also that the Indonesian government would show great respect for Australia in how they manage this issue."

Bashir's family had requested his release since 2017 because of his age and deteriorating health.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/23/abu-bakar-bashir-must-renounce-radicalism-before-release-says-indonesia>

TheGuardian – Text 3

Bali bombings: Indonesia reviews Abu Bakar Bashir's release after Morrison's request

AUSTRALIAN PRESS

PM urges president Joko Widodo to show respect for Australia over the planned early prison release of alleged mastermind

Indonesia's security minister says the decision to release alleged Bali bombing mastermind Abu Bakar Bashir is being reviewed, hours after [Scott Morrison](#) urged president Joko Widodo to show respect for Australia.

The minister, Wiranto, told a hastily called news conference on Monday night that Widodo had asked him to coordinate a review of all aspects of the planned release.

Bashir had previously been considered ineligible for parole because of his refusal to renounce radical beliefs. His family had requested his release since 2017 because of his age and deteriorating health.

“On the basis of humanitarian considerations, the president is very understanding of the family's request,” Wiranto said. “However, it still needs to be considered by other aspects.”

Bashir, 81, is considered the spiritual leader of Islamist group Jemaah Islamiah, which was implicated in the 2002 [Bali](#) bombings.

The radical Muslim cleric was convicted of terrorism charges in 2010 over links to militant training camps in Aceh province and jailed for 15 years.

But Widodo said on Friday Bashir would be granted early release from jail on humanitarian grounds.

Morrison and other members of the Australian government have been in direct contact with their Indonesian counterparts over Bashir's impending release.

“Australians died horrifically on that night, and I think Australians everywhere would be expecting that this matter was treated with the utmost seriousness by our government, which it is,” the prime minister told reporters on Monday.

“But also that the Indonesian government would show great respect for Australia in how they manage this issue.”

Eighty-eight of the more than 200 people killed in the 2002 bombings of Bali nightclubs were Australians, and Canberra has previously urged against leniency for Bashir.

“We have been consistent always – governments of both persuasions, over a long period of time – about our concerns about Abu Bakar Bashir,” Morrison said.

“He should serve what the Indonesian justice system has delivered to him as his sentence.”

Morrison said it was not uncommon for prisoners who have served two-thirds of their Indonesian prison sentences to get parole.

“But we have been very clear about the need to ensure that as part of our joint counter-terrorism efforts – we have an excellent counter-terrorism partnership with [Indonesia](#) – that Abu Bakar Bashir would not be in any position or in any way able to influence or incite anything,” he said.

“Let’s not forget that the Bali bombing led to the deaths of Indonesians as well.”
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/22/bali-bombings-indonesia-reviews-abu-bakar-bashirs-release-after-morrison-request>

The Jakarta Post – Text 1

Jokowi approves release of firebrand cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Sat, January 19, 2019 / 09:48 am

Convicted terrorist Abu Bakar Ba'asyir will be unconditionally released from Gunung Sindur prison in Bogor, West Java, as he has received a pardon from President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo.

Abdul Rahim, a son of Ba'asyir, said on Friday that the family had received news of the pardon from the President's lawyer Yusril Ihza Mahendra. Yusril had visited Ba'asyir to tell him that Jokowi had agreed to set him free despite him having over six years left to serve in prison.

He would be released early next week pending an administrative process.

"This is purely for humanitarian reasons. He is old, so the president will release him unconditionally," Abdul said.

He said Ba'asyir would return to Surakarta and live with him.

Ba'asyir has been in prison for eight years after being sentenced to 15 years by the South Jakarta District Court in 2011. The court found him guilty of funding a military training camp for terrorists in Aceh.

Yusril, who is also an adviser to the Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin presidential campaign team, said because Ba'asyir is now 81 years old and has a deteriorating health condition, it was time to release him.

"Jokowi said he was very concerned about Ba'asyir's condition and therefore asked me to examine [his release], start a dialogue and meet him at the prison," Yusril said in a statement.

Ba'asyir also expressed gratitude and thanked all those who had taken the initiative to release him.

Jokowi confirmed the cleric's release on humanitarian grounds but he refused to expand on the details of the legal mechanism that enabled the release.

"Please ask the National Police chief about the details," he told reporters on the sidelines of his visit to an Islamic boarding school in Garut, West Java. (ggq)

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/01/18/jokowi-pardons-firebrand-cleric-abu-bakar-baasyir.html>

The Jakarta Post – Text 2

'He is really old': Minister asks Indonesians to forgive Ba'asyir

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Sun, January 20, 2019 / 11:09 am

Religious Affairs Minister Lukman Hakim Saifuddin has asked the Indonesian people to forgive firebrand cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, a terror convict believed to have been responsible for the 2002 Bali bombings.

He further called on the public support President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo's decision to release the cleric, who was once seen as the most influential jihadi ideologue in Southeast Asia.

"Every religion teaches us to forgive even the sinful ones. [Ba'asyir]'s condition has weakened because of old age and illness, so let us forgive him," Lukman said on Saturday as quoted by Antara, adding that the convict had served two-thirds of his prison sentence.

Ba'asyir's age, the minister said, was the primary reason why he supported his release.

"He's really old, very old," he said.

With Jokowi's approval, Ba'asyir is slated to be released from Gunung Sindur prison in Bogor, West Java, on Thursday. It is unclear if Jokowi granted him a pardon or merely approved a request for a conditional release.

The 81-year-old cleric, known as the spiritual leader of hard-line organization Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), has been in prison for eight years after being sentenced to 15 years by the South Jakarta District Court in 2011. The court found him guilty of funding a military training camp for terrorists in Aceh.

Ba'asyir was also convicted for being involved in the 2002 Bali bombings, which killed more than 200 people. However, in 2006, the Supreme Court accepted his case review petition and acquitted him of all charges.

Jokowi's decision came only months before the April presidential election, sparking speculation that the move was politically motivated.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra, a lawyer of for Jokowi-M'aruf Amin campaign, was quick to dismiss the speculation, saying the President's decision had been purely based on humanitarian reasons, given Ba'asyir's old age and deteriorating health.

"Jokowi said he was very concerned about Ba'asyir's condition and therefore asked me to examine his release, start a dialogue and meet him at the prison," Yusril said.

He said the cleric would return to his hometown in Surakarta, Central Java, after his release and live with his son.

Indonesia's largest Islamic organization, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), meanwhile, approved the move to free Ba'asyir from prison and asked the public to respect the decision.

"We appreciate President Jokowi for his decision to release [Ba'asyir] based on humanitarian reasons," NU secretary-general Helmy Faishal Zaini said separately as reported by Antara news agency.

Helmy further said the decision could serve as reconciliation to reduce political tension among voters ahead of the presidential election. (vny)

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/01/20/he-is-really-old-religious-affairs-minister-asks-indonesians-to-forgive-baasyir.html>

The Jakarta Post – text 3

Ba'asyir must accept Pancasila to be eligible for parole: Jokowi

Jakarta / Tue, January 22, 2019 / 04:54 pm

After facing a deluge of criticism over the planned release of convicted terrorist Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo declared that the firebrand cleric must express loyalty to the state ideology of Pancasila if he wants to be paroled.

Jokowi had said on Friday that the 80-year-old, believed to be behind the 2002 Bali bombings, would be released on humanitarian grounds.

However, on Tuesday the president laid out the conditions that must be met for the release to happen.

"As I said before, the humanitarian considerations are that *ustaz* Ba'asyir is very old and has many health problems," Jokowi said.

"But we have a legal system and we have to go through the legal mechanism for conditional parole. The conditions for that must be fulfilled. I cannot clash with that. For example, loyalty to the NKRI [Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia], loyalty to Pancasila: Those are basic principles."

Separately, Defense Minister Ryamizard Ryacudu echoed Jokowi's statement.

"Yes, of course [he has to accept Pancasila]," Ryamizard said at the Defense Ministry on Tuesday, as quoted by Antara. "If not, that means he is just a squatter [in this country]. If he squats for too long he may be driven off."

Ba'asyir, who has been in prison since 2011 after receiving a 15-year sentence for funding a military training camp for terrorists in Aceh, has resisted declaring loyalty to Pancasila, which Government Regulation No. 99/2012 stipulates as a condition for obtaining parole.

Ba'asyir's lawyer, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, had previously said Jokowi had agreed that Ba'asyir would be released without having to express any commitment to Pancasila.

"I spoke to Jokowi about this," he said. "We have been running back and forth on

Pancasila. While [Ba'asyir's] condition is getting worse and [the President] understood. Therefore, he [said he] would simplify the mechanism.” (kmt)
[HTTPS://WWW.THEJAKARTAPOST.COM/NEWS/2019/01/22/BAASYIR-MUST-ACCEPT-PANCASILA-TO-BE-ELIGIBLE-FOR-PAROLE-JOKOWI.HTML](https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/01/22/baasyir-must-accept-pancasila-to-be-eligible-for-parole-jokowi.html)

The Jakarta Post – Text 4

Bali bombing survivors protest plan to release Ba'asyir

- Ni Komang Erviani and Connor Foley

The Jakarta Post

Denpasar and Jakarta / Wed, January 23, 2019 / 02:14 pm

The government's now-canceled plan to grant Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, the spiritual leader of a terror group responsible for the 2002 Bali bombings, an early release has received a backlash from survivors of the deadly terror attack and families of the victims.

"It is not fair. As a victim, I object to it. Why would he get an early release only on humanitarian grounds when he had killed many people?" Tumini, a Bali bombing survivor, told The Jakarta Post on Tuesday.

Tumini was working as a bartender at Paddy's Bar in Kuta when the bombs ripped through the area, burning some parts of her body in an instant. She was mistaken as dead and taken to a hospital, where her sister later found her lying among dozens of dead bodies.

"I still can't forget the incident that killed many people. And now the mastermind would be freed? It shouldn't be that easy to release him," she said, adding that the fact that Ba'asyir refused to pledge allegiance to the state ideology was another reason why he was not supposed to be released.

"He has many followers. If he is released, he might do the same thing," she said. Another survivor, Bambang Jatmiko, shared the view. "If he refused to sign a letter of loyalty to the state ideology, if he is not loyal to the republic, he should not be released. I am disappointed at the government if it insisted on releasing him," Bambang said.

Bambang was working at the Sari Club in Kuta on the ill-fated night. He sustained minor injuries but has been left deeply traumatized by the terror attack.

He said he did not hold a grudge against the perpetrators, however, "[Ba'asyir] doesn't deserve an early release because he has never shown remorse over what happened," he said. "I am feeling extremely anxious."

Ni Luh Erni, a Balinese woman who lost her husband to the tragedy, also rejected the government's plan, which has now been canceled after Ba'asyir refused to pledge allegiance to Pancasila.

Erni said humanitarian reasons should not be the main ground to grant the 80-year-old cleric an early release, particularly after she watched the latest video showing Ba'asyir in a relatively good condition.

"If his condition was extremely weak, that's fine. But he is still well, active [...] his mind is still active and doesn't show changes. The government should remember that he is the mastermind. If he doesn't regret his act and now he would be released, I don't know what to say," she said.

Another survivor, Gatot Indro Suranto, said he did not object to the plan, "As long as it is done based on the laws," he said.

Isaac Kfir, the director of the National Security Program and head of the Counter-Terrorism Policy Center at the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, said he was uncertain whether Ba'asyir still presented the same risk but noted that Indonesia must do more to address radicalization in prison.

“Ba'asyir is 80 years old, has been in and out of prison for decades, and therefore I just don't know how much pull he has with the younger generation of jihadis. I think the government is aware of what needs to be done, I just don't know if they have the appetite to do so,” he said.

Connor Foley is an intern at The Jakarta Post.

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/01/23/bali-bombing-survivors-protest-plan-to-release-baasyir.html>

Sydney Morning Herald – Text 1

By James Massola, Karuni Rompies & Amilia Rosa

January 19, 2019 — 4.40pm

Bali bombing survivors furious at early release of radical cleric

Jakarta: The early release of radical Indonesian cleric Abu Bakar Bashir is very disappointing and a "slap in the face", according to survivors of the 2002 Bali bombings, who have lashed Indonesian President Joko Widodo's decision. President Widodo, widely known as Jokowi, confirmed on Friday that Bashir would be released from prison next week – he could walk free as soon as Monday – even though the 81-year-old cleric has more than six years left to serve in jail for terrorism-related crimes.

The firebrand cleric will have no conditions placed on his release, according to Widodo's legal adviser Yusril Ihza Mahendra, which could open the door to him preaching an extreme form of Islam once again.

Prime Minister Scott Morrison said Australia had "the deepest of reservations" about Bashir's early release, while a spokesman for presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto suggested the release may have been announced to win Widodo voter support ahead of the April 17 election.

Bashir was the spiritual leader of terror group Jemaah Islamiyah, which committed the 2002 Bali bombings.

Those bombs killed 202 people, including 88 Australians, and Bashir was initially convicted of conspiracy over his role in the bombings – a conviction overturned after he had spent 26 months in prison.

In 2011, he was jailed for inciting terrorism and financing an Aceh-based terrorist cell; he has served nine years of that 15-year sentence.

Melbourne man Jan Laczynski, who lost five friends in the blasts, told *The Age* and *The Sydney Morning Herald* the President should have considered "all the people all around the world who are still suffering because of this bombing".

Add to shortlist

"Who is next? Ali Imron, the guy who made the bomb? It's frightening," Mr Laczynski said.

"It's a slap in the face for so many Australians who are still injured and still recovering.

"Widodo wants to give clemency, leniency; for goodness' sake, there are a lot of people in Australia still hurting right now."

Indonesian man Dewa Ketut Rudita, who suffered burns to 35 per cent of his body in the blasts and had his right eye injured, said he was "disappointed, of course".

Add to shortlist

"If humanitarian reasons are the reason given for his release, shouldn't it be asked where was his humanity when he committed the crime that took so many lives?"

[Many people are] suffering still, the survivors and families of the victims," he said.

"As a human with empathy, I understand that he is old, I empathise with that. But shouldn't the victims and families of the bombings be given consideration? How we would feel about it?"

Mr Morrison said on Saturday that Canberra had spoken to Jakarta about the early release of Bashir and that "Australia's position on this matter has not changed".

"We have always expressed the deepest of reservations and we will continue to work closely with Indonesia on this issue. We are partners when it comes to countering terrorism and religious extremism and we will continue to do that," he said.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra – who successfully lobbied Widodo for Bashir's early release – said the elderly cleric would be released unconditionally and the President had personally involved himself in the case in anticipation of concerns from friendly governments including Australia and the United States.

"Actually releasing a convict should be the role of the Minister of Law and Human Rights and all the agencies under him including the corrections agency. But the President took over the authority just in case there will be questions from other countries," he said.

Bashir's lawyer, Muhammad Mahendradatta, said on Saturday that the release was not extraordinary and that "this is a legal case, this is not a political issue. It has legal grounds".

"God willing, as promised by the President or Yusril, the plan is that [he will be released] next week. Next week can mean Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. How it will happen [what legal avenue will be taken to release him] it's not our authority, it's the government."

Asked if Bashir could return to preaching, Mahendradatta said "it's an unconditional release from both sides, from the government and Bashir".

Wednesday or Thursday is considered the most likely day for Bashir's release.

Dahnil Anzar Simanjuntak, the spokesman for the Prabowo campaign, told the Antara news agency that "apart from the political element, we are grateful that he was released for humanitarian reasons, moreover he is already old, because it is time".

Dahnil said it was unfortunate the Widodo government had only recently made efforts to liberate Bashir, noting the 2019 election campaign was now under way. Sidney Jones, one of the world's leading counter-terrorism experts and the director of the Jakarta-based Institute of Policy Analysis of Conflict, said the timing of the release was "strange".

"If Jokowi didn't want all the speculation about political motivations, why not wait a few months [until after the election] for the release?"

Jones said it would not be a "huge risk" to allow Bashir to return to his home town of Solo as he had reversed his support for Islamic State several years ago.

"He won't be touring the country rabble-rousing as he has done in the past. But he is very much the elder statesman of the extremist movement, so there will be an endless flood of visitors to his house," she said.

The release of the elderly cleric did not signal, she said, diminished support from Indonesia for tackling extremism.

<https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/bali-bombing-survivors-furious-at-early-release-of-radical-cleric-20190119-p50se8.html>

Sydney Morning Herald – Text 2

Radical cleric Abu Bakar Bashir, leader of group behind Bali bombings, to walk free early

By James Massola, Amilia Rosa & Karuni Rompies

Updated January 18, 2019 — 10.45pm first published at 8.05pm

Jakarta: The radical Indonesian cleric Abu Bakar Bashir will be freed from jail in a matter of days, after President Joko Widodo cleared the way to the hate preacher's early release.

Bashir was the the spiritual leader of the terror group Jemaah Islamiyah, which committed the 2002 Bali bombings that killed 202 people including 88 Australians.

Australia urged Indonesia last March against any leniency for Bashir, after a push for him to be granted early release by the President gathered steam but then came to nothing.

Nearly a year later, President Widodo confirmed late on Friday that Bashir's release was imminent.

The decision to grant the convicted terrorist early release is very controversial and has already drawn strong criticism from an Australia who lost friends in the Bali bombings.

Stunned that he is about to be released. Truly devastating news as effectively he gets on with his life whilst everyone else suffers from seeing him walk out of jail.

Australian Jan Laczynski, who lost five friends in the Bali bombings

And while the move may win Widodo favour with some conservative Muslim voters ahead of the April 17 presidential election, it will likely also be greeted with dismay and protest by some of Indonesia's allies, including Australia, in the fight against Islamic extremism.

Bashir was initially convicted of conspiracy over his role in the 2002 Bali bombings but his conviction was overturned after he had served 26 months' jail and he was released in December 2006.

The 81-year-old was later convicted in 2011 of inciting terrorism and financing an Aceh-based terrorist cell and has served nine years of his 15 year sentence, meaning if released early, it will shave six years off of his sentence

In a statement to *Kompas.com*, the President said he had agreed to the early release of the convicted terrorist.

"It's based on humanitarian grounds because he's aging. Also his health," Widodo said.

The President confirmed his decision came after discussions with legal expert Yusril and a range of other senior figures in the government.

"We have considered it for a long time, since the beginning of last year involving the national police chief [Tito Karnavian], the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs [Wiranto] and [legal] experts, and lastly with Professor Yusril."

Australian Jan Laczynski lost five friends in the bombings at the Sari Club in Bali and narrowly avoided being at the venue himself.

"Stunned that he is about to be released," he said.

"Truly devastating news as effectively he gets on with his life whilst everyone else suffers from seeing him walk out of jail," he said.

It is not yet clear what, if any, conditions will be placed on Bashir after his release - or whether he will be granted parole, or a full release and pardon.

Bashir's lawyer, Muhammad Mahendradatta, said he wanted Bashir's release to be without any conditions, enabling him to meet supporters and give sermons.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra, who is a legal advisor to the Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin presidential campaign team and who is also the chair of the Islam-leaning Crescent Star Party, claimed that Bashir accepted there would be conditions on his release and that he would do nothing except rest and be close to his family.

Earlier on Friday in a post on Facebook, Yusril claimed to have convinced the President to agree to the release of Bashir next week.

"Abu Bakar Bashir has been in prison for nine years of a fifteen year sentence handed down to him. It is time for Bashir to be released without burdensome conditions. Jokowi believes that Bashir must be released due to humanitarian considerations.

"Bashir is now 81-years-old and in declining health. Jokowi confirmed to Yusril that he was very concerned about the situation of Ustadz [Islamic leader] Abu Bakar and therefore asked Yusril to study, talk to and meet Abu Bakar Bashir in Mount Sindur prison.

"All talks with Bashir were reported by Yusril to Jokowi, so he was sure that there was enough reason to release Bashir from prison. Bashir is to be released next week" after paper work has been completed.

"After being released, Bashir will return to [the city of] Solo and will live in the home of his son, Abdul Rahim."

Yusril had visited Bashir in the Mount Sindur prison, which is in Bogor, West Java, on Friday and the Facebook post was uploaded a few hours later.

Ade Kusmanto, a spokesman for Directorate-General of Corrections had earlier said he could not confirm Yusril's claim that Bashir would be released from prison next week.

He noted that on December 13, 2018, Bashir had served two-thirds of this sentence, which is one of the conditions for receiving parole.

But Bashir had not met all conditions required for parole, such as signing a written statement that he would not repeat his crime, he said, and nor had Bashir or his family or his lawyers filed for clemency.

In 2014, while in jail, Bashir pledged allegiance to the Islamic State though he later walked away from that pledge.

with AP

<https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/disarray-abu-bakar-bashir-s-release-unclear-as-president-widodo-orders-review-20190122-p50sst.html>

Sydney Morning Herald – Text 3

'Disarray': Abu Bakar Bashir's release unclear as Widodo orders review

By James Massola, Fergus Hunter & Karuni Rompies

Updated January 22, 2019 — 4.35pm first published at 9.47am

Jakarta, Indonesia: The release of firebrand Muslim cleric Abu Bakar Bashir is in "disarray" and could be cancelled, with a senior member of Indonesian President Joko Widodo's cabinet confirming the move is being reviewed. The shock announcement of the plan to release Bashir, made late last week, has drawn domestic and international criticism including from Prime Minister Scott Morrison who said Australia would "obviously be very disappointed" if the early release went ahead.

Sidney Jones, the director of the Jakarta-based Institute of Policy Analysis of Conflict, said there had been strong push back from within Widodo's own inner circle over the release plan.

"There is disarray within the government, within the ranks of the President's advisers when everyone should be focused on the [presidential election] campaign," she said.

"We don't know yet whether Bashir will be freed or not."

Jones suggested that, as happened in March 2018, it may be that "hopes get raised [for Bashir's release] among his supporters and then wiser heads will prevail". There is a growing realisation among the President's political allies that the release of Bashir could cost Widodo support from moderate Muslim and non-Muslim voters.

Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Wiranto announced at a hastily called news conference late on Monday evening that the President had asked him to coordinate a review of all aspects of the planned release.

"On the basis of humanitarian considerations, the President is very understanding of the family's request," Wiranto said.

"However, of course other aspects still need to be considered such as the aspects of Pancasila ideology, the unitary state of Indonesia, legal aspects. [We] cannot [do things] carelessly but we need to consider other aspects. Therefore, the President has ordered related officials to immediately conduct a deeper and comprehensive assessment to respond the request."

Pancasila (five principles) is Indonesia's state ideology and is designed to promote religious and political pluralism.

Supporters of Bashir say he will not commit to the principles of Pancasila ahead of a possible release, something he is legally required to do to receive parole. His lawyers say he will not admit guilt in his involvement in terror training camps, which is legally required before a pardon [grasi] from the President could be granted.

Bashir was the spiritual leader of Jemaah Islamiah, an extremist group that the bombers who attacked nightclubs on Bali in 2002, killing 202 people including 88

Australians, belonged to. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison in 2011 for inciting terrorism and financing an Aceh-based terrorist cell and has served nine years of a 15-year sentence.

Widodo on Friday said he had agreed to release 80-year-old Bashir on humanitarian grounds. The announcement came during campaigning for a presidential election due in April in which opponents of Widodo have tried to discredit him as insufficiently Islamic.

Andre Rosiade, a spokesman for presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto, said the opposition supported the release of Bashir on humanitarian grounds. He criticised the President for being indecisive and mishandling the case. Behind the scenes, Canberra has been in close contact with Jakarta since the announcement of the release.

Morrison said he had personally conveyed the Australian government's "strong views" about the matter to Jakarta.

"It's their justice system and they run it so there are calls they have to make there," he said.

Add to shortlist

"Respect must be shown for the lives that were lost. And it's important that this character doesn't get the opportunity to spread and incite hatred."

Relations between Canberra and Jakarta have been strained in recent months after Morrison floated a plan to move Australia's embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a plan he subsequently watered down.

The [friends and families of victims](#) of the bombings have also harshly criticised the possible release of Bashir.

The firebrand cleric was arrested almost immediately after the 2002 Bali bombings and served 25 months in jail for relatively minor offences relating to the bombing, before his conviction was overturned on appeal.

with AP

<https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/disarray-abu-bakar-bashir-s-release-unclear-as-president-widodo-orders-review-20190122-p50sst.html>

Sydney Morning Herald – Text 4

In apparent backflip, Widodo sets out tough conditions for Bashir's release

By James Massola, Amilia Rosa & Karuni Rompies

January 22, 2019 — 11.51pm

Jakarta: Radical Islamic cleric Abu Bakar Bashir's chance of being released from jail early now look remote, after Indonesian President Joko Widodo demanded the convicted terrorist sign up to the state's guiding ideology of *Pancasila*.

Just days after the President said Bashir, the spiritual leader of the 2002 Bali bombers, [could be released](#) from jail this week, Widodo on Tuesday placed significant obstacles in the path of that release taking place.

The President said humanitarian reasons – Bashir is 81, and in poor health – were behind his decision to consider the cleric's release and that his government had discussed the release in 2018.

But in a hardening of his position, he spelled out conditions that would have to be met first.

"There is a legal system, a legal mechanism that we need to take. [If] I am asked to crash through [the legal system] I won't, more over it is about a basic thing: loyalty to the unitary state of Indonesia, loyalty to *Pancasila*. It's very basic."

Those comments signal that Bashir's release is now unlikely, given that presidential legal adviser Yusril Ihza Mahendra and the cleric's lawyers have indicated he is unwilling to sign up to Indonesia's *Pancasila*, or "five principles" state ideology which is a requirement for him to be granted parole.

Pancasila promotes religious and political pluralism and tolerance. However, Bashir has reportedly indicated he is only loyal to the principles of Islam and that he believes *Pancasila* and Islam are incompatible.

Widodo's comments come less than 24 hours after Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Wiranto announced at a hastily called news conference late on Monday evening that the President had asked him to coordinate a review of all aspects of the planned release – the first clear sign that the administration was backing away from the release.

Like Widodo, Wiranto said that Bashir should agree to to the principles of *Pancasila*.

The prospect of Bashir being granted a pardon also now appears to have been ditched, and no indication has been given by the government of how long the review of the case will take, either.

'Looks like he is back pedalling'

The apparent backflip comes amid a growing realisation among the President's political allies that the release of Bashir could cost Widodo support from moderate Muslim and non-Muslim voters.

Sidney Jones, the director of the Jakarta-based Institute of Policy Analysis of Conflict, said Widodo's government [appeared to be in disarray](#) over the release

and that it was clear the Indonesian security establishment and members of the President's own party were pushing back.

"It doesn't look like Bashir will sign onto the principles of *Pancasila*. It looks like the President wasn't paying attention to what his legal adviser was saying last Thursday," she said.

"Now he [Widodo] looks like he is back pedalling. The domestic backlash was so high that it forced this back down, both from the members of the security side of [Widodo's] government but also from the political party side."

It looks like the President wasn't paying attention to what his legal adviser was saying last Thursday.

Sidney Jones, director of the Jakarta-based Institute of Policy Analysis of Conflict

Bashir's release was first flagged last Friday by Yusril – who is also a former Justice Minister – and then confirmed by the President. It has drawn strong domestic and international criticism, including from Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison who said Australia would "obviously be very disappointed" if the early release went ahead.

In an interview with the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* before the President's comments on Tuesday, Yusril said that "suddenly Wiranto made a statement, I don't know what happened".

"Now Wiranto is not talking only about the legal matter, but also ideology, political considerations. I say this is purely a legal [matter]. To release someone from prison is purely a legal [matter], [there should be] no considerations like ideology or political considerations," he said.

"My job is finished, Bashir should've been released, but since it has caused a polemic everywhere, this is not my fault, it is the fault of the people who created the polemic."

Bashir was the spiritual leader of the Jemaah Islamiyah extremist group. Bombers loyal to him attacked nightclubs on Bali in 2002, killing 202 people, including 88 Australians, and he was later sentenced to 15 years in prison in 2011 for inciting terrorism and financing an Aceh-based terrorist cell.

He has served nine years of his 15-year sentence and on Saturday, Yusril claimed he would be released with no conditions in place, such as a ban on him returning to preaching.

<https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/in-apparent-backflip-jokowi-sets-out-tough-conditions-for-bashir-s-release-20190122-p50szi.html>

The Australian – Text 1

Bali bombing radical cleric Abu Bakar Bashir to be released from jail

<https://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/bali-bombing-radical-cleric-abu-bakar-bashir-to-be-released-from-jail/news-story/585fde6b3c92a26fbb39a6eb4ea43f3a>

JANUARY 18, 2019

Abu Bakar Bashir, the spiritual leader of the Indonesian terrorist group behind the 2002 Bali bombings, could walk free from prison within days should he accept the conditions of a humanitarian release granted by president Joko Widodo.

A spokesman for President Jokowi's re-election campaign team said the 81-year-old Islamic cleric would be released from jail "in one or two days" to rest at home and had agreed not to preach or meet anyone outside his family.

"The president believes there is enough reason to release him. He is 81, sick and in need of medical care," Yusril Ihzra Mahendra said.

"I have talked to (Bashir) and he agreed that he will rest at home if he is free and not do many activities. He said he will not meet guests outside of the family. He will not preach and just focus on getting better and rest."

Mr Yusril said President Jokowi's decision to release Bashir was a "clear sign that it is not true Jokowi is criminalising clerics".

"Even Bashir who receives international attention can be released."

The move appears designed to boost President Jokowi's electoral stocks with conservative Islamic voters ahead of presidential polls this April.

Bashir has served nine years of a 15-year jail term for his role in setting up a paramilitary training camp in Indonesia's Aceh province.

But lawyers for the ailing firebrand said he would not accept release if it meant he had to admit guilt in order to do so.

"This is not new," lawyer Mahendradatta said. "The Minister of Defense has also previously offered Bashir that he can be free if only he admits guilt and he won't do it and he will never do it. So we shall see what Jokowi has to offer."

As the alleged founder and chief ideologue for terrorist group Jemmah Islamiyah, Bashir was previously convicted over the Bali bombings in which 202 people, 88 of them Australians.

But 26 months into his sentence the conviction was overturned by the Supreme Court.

In 2014 Bashir pledged allegiance to Islamic State while serving time in prison in 2014.

In Indonesia, parole can be granted once two-thirds of a sentence has been carried out.

The Australian – Text 2

Bali bombing: Scott Morrison asks Indonesia to respect Australia on Abu Bakar Bashir

January 21, 2019

<https://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/bali-bombing-scott-morrison-asks-indonesia-to-respect-australia-on-abu-bakar-bashir/news-story/8ffef2e50034e22991ac9e54dd56a80c>

Scott Morrison has urged Indonesia to “show great respect for Australia” in considering the parole of radical cleric Abu Bakar Bashir, who is expected to be released from prison this week.

The Prime Minister said the architect of the 2002 Bali bombings, which killed 88 Australians, should serve out his full term.

Mr Morrison said he did not want Bashir to be in a position to “influence or incite anything”.

“We have been consistent always, governments of both persuasions over a long period of time, about our concerns about Abu Bakar Bashir and that he should serve what the Indonesian justice system has delivered to him as his sentence,” Mr Morrison said.

“In these cases, when prisoners have served about two-thirds of their sentence, it is not uncommon for them to get parole.

“But we have been very clear about the need to ensure that, as part of our joint counter-terrorism efforts, we have an excellent counter terrorism partnership with Indonesia, that Abu Bakar Bashir would not be in any position or any in way able to influence or incite anything.”

Mr Morrison said Australians died “horribly on that night” of Bashir’s attack.

“I think Australians everywhere would be expecting that this matter was treated with the utmost seriousness. Of course by our government, which it is, and I have had direct contact over this matter,” Mr Morrison said.

“But also that the Indonesian government would show great respect for Australia in how they manage this issue also.”

The Australian – text 3

Abu Bakar Bashir: Indonesia back-pedals on early release

<https://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/foreign-affairs/abu-bakar-bashir-indonesia-to-review-parole-move-for-bali-bombing-architect/news-story/4ff58cba2aabcff3e8e8efff3a448b65>

JANUARY 23, 2019

Indonesian President Joko Widodo has bowed to domestic and international pressure over the proposed release of Abu Bakar Bashir, the ageing spiritual leader of the Bali bombers, declaring last night that the notorious extremist must swear loyalty to the state to qualify for parole.

Mr Jokowi had said on Friday that the 80-year-old, who founded the Jemaah Islamiyah terror group behind the deadly 2002 attacks, would be released on humanitarian grounds and indicated his release would be unconditional.

But by last night the president had reversed that position, laying out conditions for Bashir's release that almost guarantee the firebrand cleric will remain behind bars.

“As I said before, the humanitarian considerations are that ustazBa’asyir is very old and has many health problems,” Mr Jokowi said.

“But we have a legal system and we have to go through the legal mechanism for conditional parole. The conditions for that must be fulfilled. I cannot clash with that. For example, loyalty to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, loyalty to Pancasila (the country's founding ideology): Those are basic principles.”

Earlier yesterday [Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison said he had personally been lobbying Indonesian leaders not to release Bashir](#) who he said was “a threat” to both Australians and Indonesians.

“I would obviously be very disappointed about that like other Australians would and I would register that disappointment and quite strong feelings about [the possibility of his release],” Mr Morrison said.

“We don't want this character able to go out there and incite the killing of Australians and Indonesians, preaching a doctrine of hate.”

Bill Shorten endorsed the Coalition's handling of the matter, but added he personally believed Bashir belonged in jail.

“When it comes to this person and his evil acts, the government and I are of the same position,” the Opposition Leader said.

“At a personal level, to the extent that a leader can have a personal opinion, he can be in jail for as long as he should be. I think that’s where he belongs.”

The president’s clarification came after Indonesia’s Law and Security Minister back-pedaled on weekend announcements by senior government officials that Bashir would be released unconditionally this week.

Mr Wiranto told media Monday night at a hastily convened press conference that the cleric’s release would now be subject to a “comprehensive” review.

“The president instructed relevant officials to immediately conduct a more in-depth and comprehensive study to respond to that request. That is what is happening at the moment,” he said.

Bashir’s lawyer Achmad Michdan said yesterday he hopes his client would still walk free from prison this week.

Mr Achmad said the government would owe “everyone an explanation” if it reneged on its offer to grant him an unconditional pardon and waive the usual legal requirements that he admit his guilt and declare his allegiance to the Indonesian state.

“The initiative came from president Jokowi but of course for terrorism cases the procedure is more complicated and involves many government institutions like police, ministry of justice, security minister. We understand that the president has to listen to their inputs,” he told The Australian.

But, he added; “From our conversations with Mr Yusril (Jokowi’s lawyer and campaign Adviser) we were under the impression everything was taken care of. They are the ones who announced the plans. They are the ones making comments to the media.”

Bashir, who has served nine years of a fifteen year sentence for funding a terrorism training camp, rejected parole last December because he does not recognise the authority of the Indonesian state and says Indonesia should be an Islamic state governed by Sharia Law.

But he is understood to have accepted President Jokowi’s offer of an unconditional release, notwithstanding strident criticism of the proposal inside Indonesia and internationally which has since forced a government rethink.

Prime Minister Scott Morrison on Monday said 88 Australians died “horribly” when Jemaah Islamiyah terrorists detonated two massive bombs outside Bali

nightclubs on October 12, 2002, and it was critical to continued counter-terrorism efforts that Bashir should not be in a position to “incite anything”.

He appealed to Jakarta to “show great respect for Australia in how they manage this issue”, and to ensure Bashir served his full judicial sentence.

But Yusril Ihza Mahendra, Jokowi’s campaign manager, a former justice minister and the man who brokered the deal, told *The Australian* he was taken aback by the government’s about-turn, and warned Bashir could “sue the government for denying his rights to parole”.

While Mr Yusril had previously said Bashir would receive an unconditional pardon, yesterday he claimed parole would be the “simplest and fastest solution” because the cleric’s imprisonment predated the legal requirement to swear allegiance to the state.

“Parole is 100 per cent the authority of the government and the president has agreed that on humanitarian grounds Bashir should be released early,” he said. “The government was supposed to do the administrative work today but Wiranto’s statement signalled the plan had changed. Now I’m not sure when, or if, Bashir will be released.”

Any deferment is unlikely to improve president Jokowi’s already low electoral stocks with conservative and hardline Indonesian Muslims, a vote bank he has been accused of cynically trying to woo by dangling the release offer.

But the debate has handily diverted attention away from the early release tomorrow (OK) of another Indonesian prisoner, former Jakarta governor and Jokowi loyalist Basuki Tjahaja “Ahok” Purnama.

The Christian, ethnic-Chinese politician was jailed for blasphemy in May 2017 following a concerted campaign by a coalition of Islamists and political opponents of Jokowi.

The Australian – Text 4

Abu Bakar Bashir's family to sue if he's not released this week

- 12:00AM January 24, 2019

The family of Abu Bakar Bashir, the spiritual leader of the Bali bombers, say they are considering legal action against the Indonesian government if it does not release the ageing extremist from prison by the end of the week.

Bashir's son Abdul Rochim told *The Australian* the family was "disappointed and upset" by President Joko Widodo's reversal of an earlier commitment to unconditionally release on "humanitarian grounds" the 80-year-old founder of Jemaah Islamiah, the terror group behind the Bali attacks.

"So far the government has not contacted us with any decision or even informed us about the change of plan. We would like the government to personally explain to us what the decision is," Abdul Rochim said as he waited outside Gunung Sindur prison south of Jakarta to see his father.

"We still feel the best thing for Bashir is to be sent home so the family can look after him. We will wait for a formal decision by the government. If it is rejected, then we will challenge the rejection in court. (The government) promised Bashir can be released this week, so we will decide what our next legal move will be if we don't see any decision by the end of the week."

Mr Joko confirmed on Friday that Bashir would be released this week, after serving nine years of a 15-year sentence for supporting a terrorist training camp. Over following days, several senior aides and government officials revealed details of the release, including that Bashir would receive an "unconditional pardon".

The President reversed that position on Tuesday night, in the face of fierce domestic and international opposition, saying the cleric would have to declare allegiance to the Indonesian state to receive parole.

Bashir has consistently refused to do so, saying his loyalty is to Islam alone. The firebrand Islamist has long advocated for Indonesia to become an Islamic state governed by sharia law.

"The humanitarian considerations are that Bashir is very old and has many health problems," Mr Joko said. "But we have a legal system and we have to go through the legal mechanism for conditional parole. The conditions for that must be fulfilled. I cannot clash with that."

Mr Abdul Rochim said he was “really upset” at the Australian government for describing his father as the mastermind of the 2002 Bali bombings, given the courts had acquitted him.

<https://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/abu-bakar-bashirs-family-to-sue-if-hes-not-released-this-week/news-story/a96e6902dc05209c67dea9da93ff6777>

APPENDIX B

APPRAISAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

ATTITUDINAL SYSTEM

Keywords:

Attitude:

+ 'positive'

- 'negative'

Affect:

Affect of dire → des

Affect of un/happiness → hap

Affect of in/security' → sec

Affect of dis/satisfaction → sat

Judgement:

Judgment: normality → norm

Judgment: capacity → cap

Judgment: tenacity → ten

Judgment: veracity → ver

Judgment: propriety → prop

Appreciation:

Appreciation: reaction → reac

Appreciation: composition → comp

Appreciation: valuation → val

't' is for invoked or implicit attitude

ATTITUDE

Affect:

1. Datum (AJ-2/ C.5b)

Invoked and inscribed affect				
NO.	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
5b	and suffered	Bashir's Lawyer	-hap	Bashir

2. Datum (AJ-4/ C.4a)

Invoked and inscribed affect				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
4a	The president had declared last week	President	+sec	Bashir's early released

3. Datum (TDM-1/ C.13a)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
13a	' Stunned that he is about to be released,'	Victims	-sec	Bashir

4. Datum (TDM-1/ C.11a)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
11a	The announcement has sparked outrage around the world,	Journalist	t, -sec	Bashir

5. Datum (TG-3/ C.17a)

No	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
17a	"We have been consistent always	Prime Minister	+sec	Australia

6. Datum (TJP-1/ C.12a)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
No	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
12a	Ba'asyir also expressed gratitude and thanked all those who had taken the initiative to release him.	Bashir	+hap	President

7. Datum (TJP-4/ C.3)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
No	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
3	"It is not fair ..."	Victim	neg, +sat	Bashir

8. Datum (SMH-1/C.1)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
No	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
1	Bali bombing survivors furious ..	Victim	-sat	Bashir

9. Datum (TA-3/ C.11a)

Inscribed and Invoked Affect				
No	ITEMS	APPRAISER	AFFECT	APPRAISED
11a	"I would obviously be very disappointed about that like other Australians would	Prime Minister	-sat	Indonesia

Judgement:

10. Datum (AJ-1/ C.3a)

11. Datum (AJ-1/ C.5a)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
3a	who inspired the 2002 bombings in Bali	Lawyer	t, +ten	Bashir
5a	The announcement came during the campaigning for a presidential election due in April in which opponents of President Joko Widodo have tried to discredit him as " <u>insufficiently Islamic</u> ".	Journalist	t, -ten	Bashir

12. Datum (TDM-1/ C.25a)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
25a	violent extremists	Journalist	-prop	Bashir

13. Datum (TDM-2/ C.4a)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
4a	believed to have been a key figure in militant group Jemaah Islamiyah (JI).	Journalist	+prop	Bashir

14. Datum (TG-1/ C.4)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
4	Baashir, 81, is considered the spiritual leader..	Journalist	+prop	Bashir

15. Datum (TG-1/ C.1)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
1	Indonesia to free radical clericlinked to Bali bombings	Journalist	t, -prop	Bashir

16. Datum (TJP-1/ C.6)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
6	“This is purely for humanitarian reasons.	President	+prop	Bashir

17. Datum (TJP-2/ C.4)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
4	“Every religion teaches us to forgive even the sinful ones..	Journalist	t,-prop	Bashir

18. Datum (SMH-1/ C.17a)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
17a	"As a human with empathy	Victim	+prop	Bashir

19. Datum (SMH-1/ C.26)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
26	"Respect must be shown for the lives that were lost.	Prime Minister	+prop	President

20. Datum (TA-1/ C.11)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
11	The move appears designed to boost President Jokowi’s electoral stocks with conservative Islamic voters ahead of presidential polls this April.	Journalist	-prop	Bashir

21. Datum (TA-1/ C.16)

Inscribed and Invoked Judgement				
NO	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
10	So we shall see what Jokowi has to offer.”	Bashir’s lawyer	+prop	President

Appreciation:

22. Datum (TDM-2/ C.2a)

Invoked and Incribed Appreciation				
NO.	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
2a	the deadly Bali bombings	Journalist	-reac	Bali Bombings

23. Datum (TDM-2/ C.17b)

Invoked and Incribed Appreciation				
NO.	ITEMS	APPRAISER	APPRECIATION	APPRAISED
17b	who was <u>toppled by a conservative Islamic movement</u> in 2016	Journalist	+reac	Widodo's ally

24. Datum (TG-3/ C.20b)

Invoked and Incribed Appreciation				
NO.	ITEMS	APPRAISER	JUDGEMENT	APPRAISED
20b	we have an excellent counter-terrorism partnership with Indonesia	Prime Minister	+val	Indonesia

GRADUATION

25. Datum (AJ-1/ C.5a)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensification	Quantification	Sharpen	Soften	
5a	"insufficiently Islamic".	Quality				Iso- down-scaled-intensifier

26. Datum (TJP-2/ C.9c)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensification	Quantification	Sharpen	Soften	
9c	merely approved	Process				Down-scaled

27. Datum (SMH-1/ C. 5a)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensification	Quantification	Sharpen	Soften	
5a	"the deepest of reservations"	Localised				Iso-down-scaled-intensifiers

28. Datum (TDM-2/ C.3a)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensification	Quantification	Sharpen	Soften	
3a	killed more than 200 people		Number			Iso=up-scaled-intensifier

29. Datum (TDM-1/ C.7)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensificatio n	Quantificatio n	Sharpen	Soften	
7	Dozens of Australians were killed		Mass			Iso-up-scaled-intensifier

30. Datum (TG-2/ C.11b)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensificatio n	Quantificatio n	Sharpen	Soften	
11b	died horrifically			V		Up-scaled

31. Datum (TG-2/ C. 11c)

Clause No.	Apprising item	Graduation				Form/Meaning
		Force		Focus		
		Intensificatio n	Quantificatio n	Sharpen	Soften	
11c	the utmost seriousness			V		Up-scaled

ENGAGEMENT:

32. Datum (AJ-1/ C.3b)

No.	Clause of text	Appraiser	Engagement		Appraised
			Monogloss	Heterogloss	
1	the Indonesian government will release him from prison next week.	Journalist		Expand; entertain	Indonesia

33. Datum (SMH-1/ C.10)

No	Clause of Text	Appraiser	Engagement	Appraised
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			Monogloss	Heterogloss	
10	" <u>Who is next?</u> Ali Imron, the guy who made the bomb?"	Victims		Expand; Entertain	Bombings

34. Datum (TDM-1/ C.6a)

No.	Clause of Text	Appraiser	Engangement		Appraised
			Monogloss	Heterogloss	
6 a	The ailing Islamist cleric who inspired the Bali bombing in <u>Indonesia</u> is to be released from prison halfway through a 15-year jail term, <u>the country's president said.</u>	The country's president		Expand; attribute; acknowledge	The ailing islamist cleric who inspired the Bali Bombing

35. Datum (TJP-2/ C.2a)

No	Clause of Text	Appraiser	Engangement		Appraised
			Monogloss	Heterogloss	
2.	Religious Affairs Minister Lukman Hakim Saifuddin has asked the Indonesian people to forgive firebrand cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, <u>a terror convict believed</u> to have been responsible for the 2002 Bali bombings.	Minister		Expand; attribute; acknowledge	Bashir

36. Datum (Ta-3/ C.33b)

No		Clause of Text	Appraiser	Engangement		Appraised
				Monogloss	Heterogloss	
33	b.	yesterday he <u>claimed</u> parole would be the “simplest and fastest solution”	Jokowi’s campaign manager		Expand; attribute; distance	Bashir