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# **Saudi Arabia in the US News: Appraisal Theory Applied**

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## **Abstract**

This study takes twenty-one articles from various US media outlets to determine how they portray Saudi Arabia. Each article is examined using Appraisal Theory, pioneered by Martin and White (2005), which extends Hallidayan principles of Systemic Functional Grammar (Halliday, 2013) and focuses on the interpersonal metafunction. After using this framework to identify appraisal patterns in the texts, they are examined from a Critical Discourse approach to determine how these texts reflect a worldview of Saudi Arabia in the United States. The discussion that ensues creates a unique opportunity for self-reflection on whether or not these worldviews are justified, and how or why they could be changed to better facilitate a dialogue between two dichotomous cultures. While doing this, the study examines the underlying assumptions made in Systemic Functional Linguistics, how Appraisal Theory has often gone unnoticed by Critical Discourse analysts, and how a closer look at Appraisal Theory could open new pathways of inquiry for those interested in launching a Critical Discourse analysis from a stronger empirical basis than previously before.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics
AT	Appraisal Theory
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CL	Corpus Linguistics
+	Positive attitude
-	Negative attitude
Des	Desire (affect)
Hap	Happiness (affect)
Sec	Security (affect)
Sat	Satisfaction (affect)
Norm	Normality (judgement)
Cap	Capacity (judgement)
Ten	Tenacity (judgement)
Ver	Veracity (judgement)
Prop	Propriety (judgement)
Reac	Reaction (appreciation)
Comp	Composition (appreciation)
Val	Valuation (appreciation)
Leg	Legitimacy (heteroglossia)
App	Approval (heteroglossia)
Acc	Acceptance (heteroglossia)
Sin	Sincerity (heteroglossia)
Auth	Authority (judgement)
Culp	Culpability (judgement)
Inf	Influence
H	Heteroglossia
M	Monoglossia

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This dissertation examines a number of news articles surveyed across various media outlets in the United States to see how a specific topic is approached in terms of evaluative language. Using evaluative language in a text is often a covert way of the speaker or writer positioning themselves in relation to the content they are attempting to portray. Interlocutors are frequently unaware of the evaluative language being used to describe an event or an occurrence. While there are obvious linguistic cues that can be used to give the impression of a speaker's opinion-stance, many appraisal systems lie beneath the surface. Every day when people use language to express experiential content, they are knowingly or unknowingly positioning themselves in relation to their content by selecting specific language rather than other language to express that content.

The use of evaluative language has been treated in Critical Discourse studies and in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) under the title of Appraisal Theory (AT). Appraisal Theory is often cited as falling under the interpersonal metafunction of Hallidayan SFL (Martin and White, 2005; Matthiessen, 2007; Martin and Rose, 2003). However, as will be demonstrated in this examination, the limits of evaluative language and of appraisal are often blurred by the inability to separate a person's informative (i.e. content-related) language from their position regarding it. This dissertation will take twenty-one articles that were tagged by their respective media outlets with "Saudi Arabia" as a key word and will examine how each author positions themselves in relation to this country in general. The questions that this type of analysis could answer are as follows: What are the general opinions of people in the United States toward Saudi Arabia? How are they treated in the media? What are the most common themes of evaluative stance present? Do these differ based on the political leanings of the media outlet?

This type of analysis, treated specifically in Appraisal Theory, has been carried out in various forms for mostly small texts or singular texts to look at a particular author's evaluative stance toward the topic, actors, or entities in question (Coffin, 2005; Butt, Lukin, and Matthiessen, 2004; Martin and White, 2005). However, the gathering of numerous texts from different authors about a single topic (in this case "Saudi Arabia") has not yet been done and has not played an important role in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Recently, Corpus Linguistics (CL) has been a dominant topic in eliminating many of the valid criticisms leveled at CDA for its



subjective nature, lack of quantitative analysis, and generalizability. This dissertation will attempt to show that Appraisal Theory also offers an important perspective that can help CDA be cleared of its often idiosyncratic approaches and subjectivity.

The organization of this examination into US media portrayal of Saudi Arabia will start by giving an overview of how SFL, CDA, and AT fit together into a web of linguistic theories and methodologies that help reveal under-studied aspects of human language and its connection to societal beliefs and prejudices. It will then move on to focus on the key role of appraisal in language and how, although often subconscious, appraisal is present at every level of discourse. A sociopolitical background will then be given regarding the topic at hand: the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States. The methodology for selecting and examining the texts will then be discussed, followed by the findings of the analyses. After that, a discussion about what the appraisal patterns exposed imply for society, how these patterns of portrayal may have consequences in everyday reality, and the importance of stance in language will ensue. The items examined from Appraisal Theory will then be discussed to show how AT can be expanded, adapted, and applied to critical approaches to linguistic analyses in the future.

## CHAPTER 2: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS, CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, AND APPRAISAL THEORY

Systemic Functional Linguistics, originally developed by Halliday in the 1980s (Thompson, 2013), created a functional way to examine language in use and its varied roles that it plays in the participants of that language. It breaks language in general into fulfilling various functions, labeled metafunctions, which have different ways of representing themselves linguistically in a text<sup>1</sup>. There are three main metafunctions: experiential, interpersonal, and textual. The experiential metafunction represents the actual informational content of the message, the interpersonal represents the connection between the interlocutors, and the textual metafunction represents the ways that the author connects the message into a coherent whole (Halliday, 1985). Although evaluative language has mostly been seen as being part of the interpersonal metafunction, a paradigm shift is required in Appraisal Theory with how it fits into these three metafunction (as will be explained in Section 3).

Because SFL is primarily concerned with the clause, the examinations done at the clausal level can be used to inform a linguistic view of the overall discourse into which it is situated. Just like a word or phrase within a clause will affect the SFL's information about the clause, the clauses as a whole combine together to form a unified discourse at various levels. These levels can be viewed differently depending on the aim of the researcher. An entire text can be taken together to inform the linguist about that unique text, all the texts of an author could be taken as providing linguistic/socio-linguistic information about the author, or a group or organization could be examined as a whole (Fairclough, 2014). This next level of SFL extrapolation (i.e. beyond the level of lexicogrammar) is termed discourse semantics (Martin and White, 2005), and it is often at this next level that Appraisal theory is applied.

Halliday originally conceived, in his *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, of each metafunction being categorized by specific linguistic identifiers that the linguist could use to examine that metafunction. For the experiential metafunction, the main tool that the linguist has at their disposal is the examination of the transitivity of each clause: who are the participants, what are the processes, and what circumstances are present? The interpersonal metafunction is examined

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<sup>1</sup> "Text" here will be used to mean any piece of language, whether written or spoken.

primarily with a mood and modality analysis. Lastly, the textual metafunction is viewed with the concept of the Theme and Rheme progressing through various patterns to expose information in a coherent manner (Berry, 1995). These features collectively could be examined as the lexicogrammar of the text. Lexicogrammar cannot be viewed as merely a combination of the traditionally separate categories of lexis and grammar but has to be viewed as an entirely new categorization that views the individual words and the grammar of the clauses as uniquely interdependent and functioning to create the meanings enveloped in the three overarching metafunctions (Halliday, 1994; Thompson, 2013). More discussion on this topic will be seen in Section 3 because the line between the lexicogrammar of a text and its discourse semantics is important when developing a comprehensive view of appraisal in a text.

Appraisal theory, developed in the 1990s and 2000s as an extension of SFL, has been cited as falling under the interpersonal metafunction (Martin and White, 2005; Matthiessen, 2007; Martin and Rose, 2003). Halliday's original development of the interpersonal metafunction focused on examining polarity, mood, and modality of clauses (Thompson, 2013). Thompson makes mention of appraisal when discussing the interpersonal metafunction but relegates it to lexical and some limited grammatical constructions (Ibid., pg. 80). This seems to be a very narrow view of the importance that language plays in the social dynamics present in any discursive exchange. Other linguists noticed this fact (see Ochs, 1989; Martin, 2000; Butt, Liken, and Matthiessen, 2004], and noted the difficulty of limiting the intensely interpersonal nature of discourse to polarity and modality. Perhaps it cannot be said that appraisal does not come into the experiential or textual metafunctions, but it could be said that the traditionally examined features of these metafunctions may simultaneously be contributing to the interpersonal message of the speaker. An example of this could be the following hypothetical clause:

*The State of Texas murdered William Rayford on Tuesday.*

In a traditional SFL analysis, the process, *murder*, would be material and the actor, *a The State of Texas*, would be acting upon *William Rayford*. There is no modality present, and the positive polarity does not seem to inform on the stance of the speaker. However, it is clear that when the author chose to say *murder*, they are evaluating the action as not legitimate because the legitimate act of a state killing one of its subjects is typically referred to as *execution*. This would

be a clear political statement of opposition to either the sentencing and/or the act of execution. If, however, another hypothetical speaker had said:

*Texas executes William Rayford for murdering ex-girlfriend while on parole for killing estranged wife.*

(McPhate, 2018)

It would be immediately clear from a statement like this that the speaker is implicitly condoning the action by mere mention, i.e. justification, of the heinousness of the crimes committed by the executee. While many linguists have not historically seen linguistic features like the mere mention of certain facts, or the connotative meaning of words (e.g. *murder*) as areas of analytic inquiry in a linguistic way, AT offers this aspect of language to those who want to look at societal portrayal of various groups of peoples or events in biased ways. In Critical Discourse Analysis, this will play an important role in relating the text to society as a whole and examining the hierarchical relationships and values being portrayed.

After completing the analyses in this project according to a modified version of Martin and White's Appraisal Theory (discussed in depth in Section 3), the usefulness of completing a traditional transitivity analysis became clear. Using Halliday's transitivity analysis of looking at participants and processes and viewing this information through the lens of an appraisal analyst proved to offer further information to on the stance taken in the text with relation to the participants. Halliday's transitivity analysis takes a new perspective on the traditionally defined subject, verb, and object of sentences and views them through the lens of processes and participants (Thompson, 2013). The type of process, material, mental, relational, verbal, etc., determines how the traditionally defined subject and object of that verb is to be viewed. The subject of the verb may take on the role of Sayer in a verbal process, an Actor in a material process, or Phenomenon in a relational process. These can be viewed below (Thompson, 2013):

**Figure 1: Processes and Participants in a Transitivity Analysis**

Traditional Subject	Process Type	Traditional Object
Actor	MATERIAL	Goal
Senser	MENTAL	Phenomenon
Carrier	RELATIONAL	Attribute
Sayer	VERBAL	Verbiage

Doing a transitivity analysis of a clause and combining this information with that from AT can provide useful information about implicit appraisal. This was done before by Peyralans, who took two news articles dealing with a similar topic and examined all the material processes in conjunction with the Actor and Goal’s appraisal to reveal further information about the author’s stance on the topic (2018). It was revealed that the Actors in the material process were nearly always appraised negatively, the processes were those of aggression or force, and the Goals were people who were portrayed in a capacity of innocence or undeserving aggression. Here is an example from his work to illustrate the concept:

*Ocalan killed 20 unarmed conscripts.*

(Peyralans, 2018:12)

While it is well known that a *conscript* is a member of the armed forces and is therefore a combatant in a war that the country is involved in, the avoidance of the word *combatant* and the use of *unarmed* shows how the author is taking a stance against Ocalan’s action. When this phenomenon was examined in the current project, similarities abounded. Butt, Lukin, and Matthiessen used this tool to examine how George H. W. Bush in his post 9/11 speech chose to collocate the material processes of negative evaluation with the enemy, and the actions of the US as a reaction against the enemy’s aggression (2004). They pointed to this as being the “*first covert operation*” in the war, and rightly so due to the link between required linguistic and ideological foundations that are needed for a people to embark on the most destructive act known to humans: war.

Appraisal Theory as it currently stands has not extensively incorporated transitivity analysis into its framework, but the more linguists that carry out these analyses, the more methods of evaluation will become clear in concrete linguistic manifestations. While Butt, Lukin, and Mattiessen did not make explicit reference to AT, it is obvious from their work that they are drawing extensively from the same toolkit as AT. They make quite extensive use of the word *evaluative* and *evaluation* to show that they are implicitly dealing with appraisal. Their work is a blend of SFL, AT, and Critical Discourse Analysis.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), in line with the postmodernist movement of viewing relationships in society as being defined by a relationship between oppressor and oppressed, attempts to position a text into a wider societal discourse and view it from its social function of either maintaining the status quo or effecting change (Van Dijk, 1998). CDA began to be used to examine themes of inequality as expressed in language and dynamics of gender, cultural, religious, economic, or other differences. As could be imagined, this examination began as largely a subjective inquiry into how language can be used to enforce or uphold stereotypes, or how it can be used to change people's view of a subject (like the word *queer* being transformed from largely a derogatory slur to a self-proclaimed identity (Zosky and Alberts, 2016)).

Fairclough, one of the founders and most influential linguists in CDA, defined it as comprising three essential elements: an interdisciplinary inquiry into discourse and other aspects of the "social process," a systematic analysis of a text, and that it is involved in addressing social wrongs and attempting to correct them (Fairclough, 2010). He viewed each text as having different elements: the text itself, a discursive event, and a social event (Fairclough, 1992a). The text itself includes the linguistic features chosen both lexically and syntactically based on the speaker/writer's choice. Fairclough's identification of a text as being a "discursive event" is really an acknowledgement that each text is tailored and presented, whether it is written or spoken, as a dialogue between two or more individuals (Fairclough, 1992b). When people speak or write, they are doing so with an audience in mind and knowledge of the audience often changes the linguistic features present in a text. This was a particularly important acknowledgement in regard to written texts, as historically written texts were seen as stand-alone (Fairclough, 2014). The text being a "social event" is similarly an acknowledgement that each

piece of linguistic output is meant to effect either a material change in the world or an interpersonal one.

These three theories and approaches to language, SFL, AT, and CDA, developing around the same time, can be used in combination to guide a linguist wishing to research the stance an author takes in a text, and how that stance relates to the wider social context. With SFL as the theoretical backbone, taking linguistic data based on the functions that language provides, AT offering the specialization within SFL to evaluate the authors stance, and CDA relating that stance and linguistic data to the wider discourse, linguists can now research language from a highly innovative, comprehensive angle.

### CHAPTER 3: APPRAISAL THEORY: A CLOSER LOOK

Because the focus of this paper is to examine the portrayal of Saudi Arabia in the US media, the evaluative language is the primary linguistic feature examined. The evaluative language that a speaker uses when constructing a text can not only be said to represent the author's position toward the entities spoken of, but, especially when dealing with the media, can be said to likely influence the reader's view of the actors and events themselves (Martin and White, 2005).

Therefore, this section will delve further into the foundations and the current developments of AT.

Appraisal theory is an extension of the work that Halliday did in the formation of SFL and elaborated on the interpersonal metafunction. Linguists associated with SFL began investigating appraisal in language found in contexts from narratives (Martin and Plum, 1997) to that found in school textbooks (Rothery and Stenglin, 1997 and 2000). Although this developed out of Och's initial publication dealing with affect (1989), it quickly grew into an entire field that tried to encapsulate a way of viewing linguistic resources for evaluative positions of authors in order to position the text with respect to its function within the discourse community and society at large. As Martin points out, the initial framework of looking at affect did not suffice to encompass the numerous and varied ways evaluative language can be found in texts (Martin, 2006).

The investigation into affect and the expansion of the appraisal framework later led to the segmentation of appraisal into three types: attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude deals with the value appraisal that a speaker may pass on the actors spoken about as in the following example:

*Donald Trump, **rightfully so**, attempted to build a wall to prevent illegal immigration from Mexico.*

Here the author of the statement injects their evaluation of the event into the discourse. By saying *rightfully so*, they are impressing upon the reader that they believe his action to be of positive propriety. It could also be said that the author is showing their approval for the act. Attitude is further categorized into affect, judgement, and appreciation (Martin and White, 2005), with each of these having their own categories and linguistic manifestations.



The second broad category of appraisal is titled engagement (Ibid.). Engagement shows how an author treats the various sources that are present within a text. Engagement could present itself as offering a modal system to negotiate the surety of a statement made by another party, or it could manifest itself in attributing statements to other authors either or make them stand stronger in the eyes of the reader or discredit them. An example of engagement can be found in the following hypothetical example:

*Although Chomsky **postulated** that there is an innate “language learning machine” inside every child, there is no significant evidence to support that fact.*

The use of *postulate* here rather than another word in relation to his linguistic theories is an implicit way of distancing the author from the claim. It is hardly likely that a reader would take this statement and assume that the author agreed with Chomsky’s theory. But what linguistic evidence supports the intuitive understanding that this is the case? The use of the word *postulate* and the mention of *no significant evidence* (whether this is true or not is irrelevant) clearly position the author in relation to what they are evaluating.

The last traditional category of the appraisal framework is graduation. Graduation is whether the speaker/author makes the statements stronger or weaker based on lexical and syntactic choices. An example can be found in the hypothetical dialogue below:

***Speaker 1:** What can we do to effect a positive political change in America?*

***Speaker 2:** We could start with electing a president **that knew how to read**.*

Here it is obvious that the current US president (Donald Trump) knows how to read, but saying this in a serious tone demonstrates the disdain that the speaker has for President Donald Trump. A more typical example of graduation can be found below:

*The bomb tore the house **to shreds**.*

*To shreds* here has no literal meaning but shows that the action of the bomb had a serious effect that the author wants to emphasize.

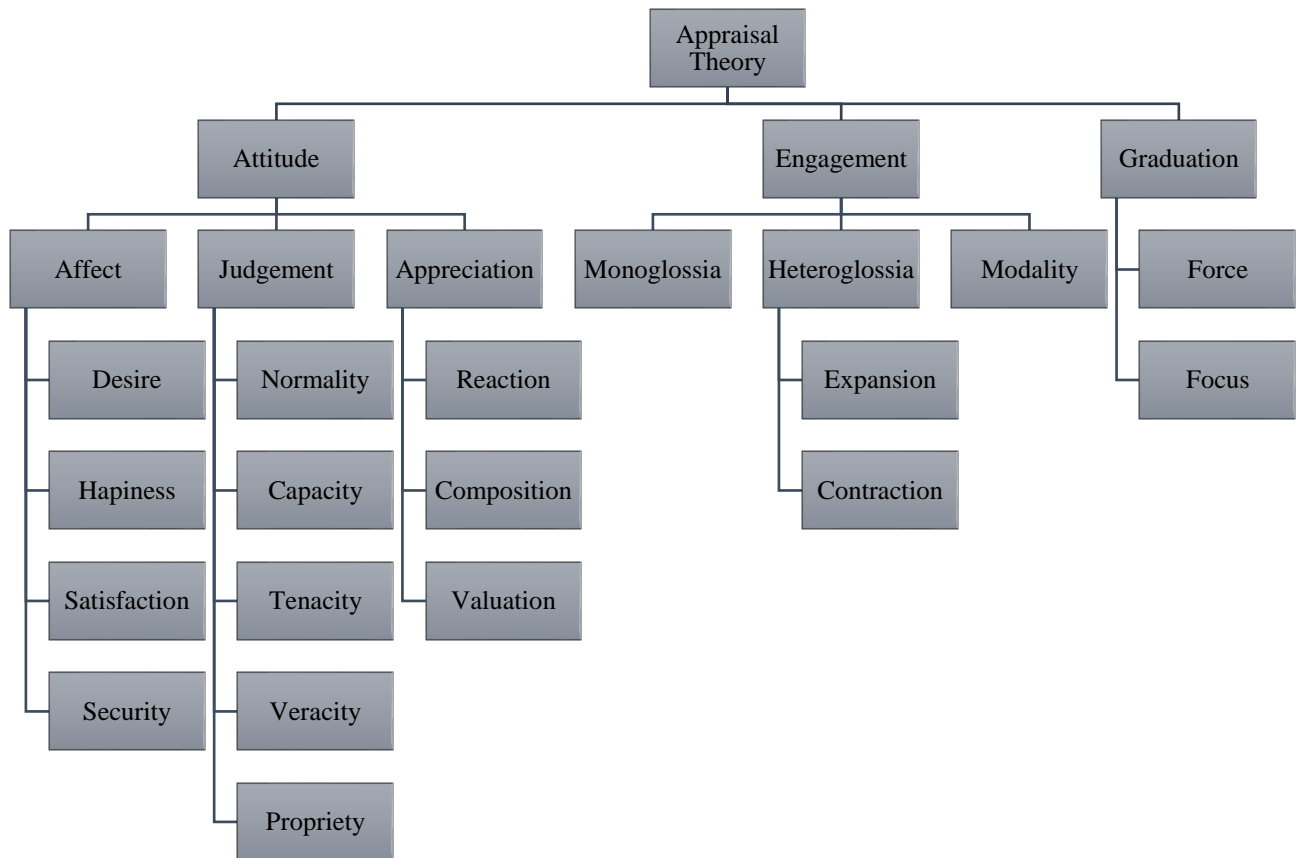
Although these have been the established categories of AT since Martin’s pioneering work, during this analysis, it quickly became clear that many of his categories were absent or irrelevant

to the appraisal in the media articles examined, and that there were many instances of appraisal that could not be placed within the existing framework of Appraisal Theory. The modifications made to the framework to fit the nature of the current analysis will be discussed later in this section.

The aspect of the established Appraisal Theory that was the most prominent in the articles was attitudinal, dealing particularly with judgement. Attitude, as mentioned above, includes three aspects: affect, judgement, and appreciation (Ibid.). Affect deals with emotional evaluations made by the author with use of language that may display positive or negative desire, happiness, security, or satisfaction. Judgement can convey normality, tenacity, veracity, or propriety, and appreciation may be reaction, composition, or valuation (Ibid.). When doing a concrete analysis, these categories seem to become difficult to distinguish with frequent examples possibly containing multiple types of appraisal.

A diagram of the sub-systems of appraisal and their categories can be found below:

**Figure 2: Appraisal Theory According to Martin and White (2005)**



It can be observed from Diagram 1 that many of the fields and sub-fields and categories quickly become numerous and convoluted. These fields and sub-fields of Appraisal Theory can be seen with examples below (Ibid.):

**Figure 3: Appraisal Theory According to Martin and White with Examples (2005)**

Appraisal Theory	Attitude	Affect	<p><b>Desire:</b> loved, hated, disliked</p> <p><b>Happiness:</b> miserable, happy, sad</p> <p><b>Security:</b> confident, distrustful, assert</p> <p><b>Satisfaction:</b> displeased, attentive</p>
		Judgement	<p><b>Normality:</b> Normal, odd, erratic, strange</p> <p><b>Capacity:</b> Powerful, lead, coward</p> <p><b>Tenacity:</b> Cautious, tireless, timid</p> <p><b>Veracity:</b> Truthful, dishonest, deceptive</p> <p><b>Propriety:</b> Good, polite, corrupt, rude</p>
		Appreciation	<p><b>Reaction:</b> appealing, dull, stale</p> <p><b>Composition:</b> balanced, consistent, contradictory</p> <p><b>Valuation:</b> innovative, valuable, shallow, weak</p>
	Engagement	Hetero/ Monoglossia	<p>Contract: <i>X demonstrates that...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deny: <i>no, didn't, never</i></li> <li>• Counter: <i>yet, although, amazingly, etc...</i></li> </ul> <p>Expand: <i>X is claiming that...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entertain: <i>possibly, probably, I think, it may be, etc...</i></li> </ul> <p>Attribute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledge: <i>X argues that...</i></li> <li>• Distance: <i>X claimed to have shown...</i></li> </ul>
	Graduation	Force	<p>Intensification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality: <i>slightly sad, very sad</i></li> <li>• Process: <i>slightly disturbed me</i></li> </ul> <p>Quantification: <i>a small problem, a few problems</i></p>
		Focus	<p>Sharpen: <i>a true father</i></p> <p>Soften: <i>an apology of sorts</i></p>

When examining media discourse, affect and appreciation are present, but in the analyses carried out for this project, judgement featured most prominently. It also became apparent that when analyzing the texts, looking at the different types of graduation was largely irrelevant for examining the portrayal of a country in the media. Perhaps if utilizing texts from a tabloid rather than a broadsheet, this may have turned out differently.

Although very little change to these categories and sub-systems has been mentioned in the literature, they are not without valid criticisms when confronted with a concrete media analysis. To exemplify this, the area of “security” under Affect (in the subsystem of Attitude) can be examined in relation to media reporting. Although the examples given by Martin and White (2005) all relate to Affect as would be colloquially understood by the word, in media reporting there seems to be an evaluative way of showing that an actor is in a state of insecurity without actually referring to any emotions per se. Although this could be seen as an implicit appraisal secondarily affecting emotions of hidden actors like the journalist or an unmentioned observer, there might be a more efficient way to deal with this. Take the example below:

*The murder rate in the United States in 2013 was 3.27 times higher than KSA (UNODC, 2013).*

This sort of statement could be seen as appraising the situation in USA as insecure, whereas it is not necessarily related to emotional content. Many might consider this a “fact” rather than an evaluation, but the mere mention of this statistic points to a feature of reality that the author wishes to bring to your attention: that the US is more dangerous (i.e. less secure) than KSA. Had the following statement been chosen, while equally true, it would have had the opposite effect:

*You are twice as likely to die in a car accident in Saudi Arabia as you are in the United States (WHO, 2013).*

Both statements are simultaneously true yet show the perspective of the speaker as either favoring the situation as secure in Saudi Arabia or the United States.

A similar problem presents itself when dealing with Reaction under Appreciation. Although Reaction as a category described by Martin and White (2005) deals with the emotive reaction of someone, reaction as a broader category of evaluation may need to be considered. If the example of Bush’s post 9-11 speech were to be taken as an example, the discourse semantics indicate a

theme of reaction to the *threat* posed by *terrorists*. Some might implicitly take this as factual, but that would be to neglect the fact that Osama bin Laden's announcement of war on America was categorized by a similar theme of Reaction to America's worldwide oppression of Muslims, particularly its support for Israel (Bin Laden, 2001). Both of their statements reflect a worldview that they are defenders against the actions of an oppressor, yet they both present two irreconcilable worldviews.

In addition to these problems found with existing categories of Appraisal Theory, instances of important appraisal seemed to have no place in the current categories. For that reason, categories of authority, culpability, approval, acceptance, influence, legitimacy, and sincerity were introduced. These were chosen for the mere reason that there seemed to be clear instances of author evaluation without any existing category to fit them in. An example of giving an appraisal of positive authority, as in the author indicating that an actor has authority over a situation whether legitimate or not can be found below:

*"[...] the final decisions on the conduct of operations in the campaign are made by the members of the **Saudi-led** coalition, not the United States."*

CNN4-8

The identification of Saudi Arabia as the leader in the coalition fighting the war against the Houthis in Yemen is making a statement of who has authority in the situation. A negative authority appraisal can be found in the example below:

*"The coalition initially characterized the airstrike in Saada province as a 'legitimate military action' against **Iran-allied Houthi rebels** who had fired a ballistic missile into southwestern Saudi Arabia."*

HUFF3-4

The mentioning of the Houthis being *Iran-allied* is implicitly, since the war in Yemen is widely perceived as a proxy war between the two major Sunni and Shia powers in the region (Saudi Arabia and Iran respectively) an evaluation that the actions that the Houthis are taking are under the authority of the Iranians. This is also the common perception of people in the region, and likely the major reason why Saudi Arabia has taken such an effort to fight them. Although this

exact interpretation of the phrase *Iran-allied Houthi rebels* is debatable, it is a worthy area of inquiry to question why the author worded the phrase in that way, including the information that was included.

Culpability, by the same token, is an extremely important evaluative factor when rhetorical stances are taken by politicians and governments to justify certain actions:

*“CNN determined that the bomb that killed the children was **American made.**”*

HUFF3-2

The reporter would neither have cared to determine the source of the bomb nor report on it had they not intended on evoking a feeling of culpability on the American people for killing children. In fact, in this example, the intent should be quite clearly to evoke appall and drive people to take a stance against Saudi Arabia in its war in Yemen due to the innocent blood on American citizen’s hands for providing bombs that kill children. Negative culpability on the other hand can be skillfully used to paint an image of innocence for certain actors:

*“The coalition initially characterized the airstrike in Saada province as a ‘**legitimate military action**’ against Iran-allied Houthi rebels **who had fired a ballistic missile into southwestern Saudi Arabia.** It claimed the **rebels were inside the school bus** and using children as human shields.”*

HUFF3-4

Mentioning that the rebels had fired *a ballistic missile* against civilians in Saudi Arabia and that the coalition thought that *rebels were inside the school bus* takes the culpability away from them for killing innocent children because at the time, they thought they were *legitimate* military targets. Culpability is key for creating a dialogue promoting the reactor role to aggressor which has been used throughout history to justify wars the globe all over.

Approval, acceptance, legitimacy, and sincerity all seem to be levels in which the author can engage with various actors on different levels. Approval and acceptance differ in the fact that approval is a positive support of an action and acceptance is a mere acknowledgement of an actor’s right to do something, whether or not the writer agrees:

*“The United Nations **blasted** the coalition in a report Tuesday for the high civilian death toll in airstrikes in Yemen.”*

*HUFF3-6*

*Blasted* shows that the author is portraying the United Nations as not approving of the coalition’s role in the *high civilian death toll*. This approval is an integral part of the article’s theme (*HUFF3-6*) of showing that the war in Yemen is causing too many civilian deaths at the hands of Saudi Arabia – the clear leader of the coalition and instigator (as portrayed in the article) of the war. The UN’s disapproval is supporting this author’s portrayal of reality by giving a recognized authority (the UN) as disapproving of their (KSA’s) actions. Positive approval on the other hand can be used to show public support for other actors as in:

*“Saudi Arabia’s public prosecutor is seeking the death penalty for a **prominent** Muslim cleric who has criticized the way the monarchy is governed”*

*NYT3-1*

The article from which this example was taken, as with most of the articles examined, attempts to portray Muhammad bin Salman (MBS) as a power-hungry young maverick who is marching to power under the guise of liberal reforms, but in fact has another agenda. The use of the word *prominent* here implicitly shows that there may be many people in Saudi Arabia who, like the cleric mentioned, disagree with MBS and may not want him in power.

Legitimacy, another integral part of appraisal found in the analyses done for this project, is important in linguistic evaluation of an action or participant. This could possibly have been categorized as a negative proprietary appraisal, but legitimacy seems to be a very specific way of appraising an action as wrong.

*Human rights groups have said that many of the arrests, like that of Mr. Awda, had **more to do with politics than with any activities commonly regarded as crimes elsewhere in the world.***

*NYT3-3*

Knowing that the readership will likely decide that imprisonment due to political reasons is not legitimate, the inclusion of this statement is negatively portraying MBS and his recent actions

that he would describe as a *purge against corruption*. This theme, discovered in most of the articles, constantly attempts to show MBS as an illegitimate ruler and portray his “reforms” as insignificant or negative. The following example shows a positive legitimacy stance:

*“[...]the coalition launched a campaign to **recapture** the rebel Houthi-held port of Hodeidah...”*

CNN1-2

*Recapture* here indicates that it once belonged to the “internationally recognized government” and legitimizes the operation of regaining lost territory. This example shows the mixed appraisal results that were found in the various reports on the war in Yemen, which fluctuated between a legitimate appraisal of the effort to “restore the internationally recognized government” to power while at the same time often negatively portraying the “Saudi-led coalition” for crimes against humanity.

Sincerity, unlike veracity, does not relate to the truthfulness evaluation of the actor, but whether or not the actor is sincere in believing what they are saying or doing. This is a subtle difference, but important in determining whether someone is being positively appraised or not.

*“Houthi officials said they **had agreed with the U.N. envoy to evacuate on Wednesday some injured people to neighboring Oman for treatment...**”*

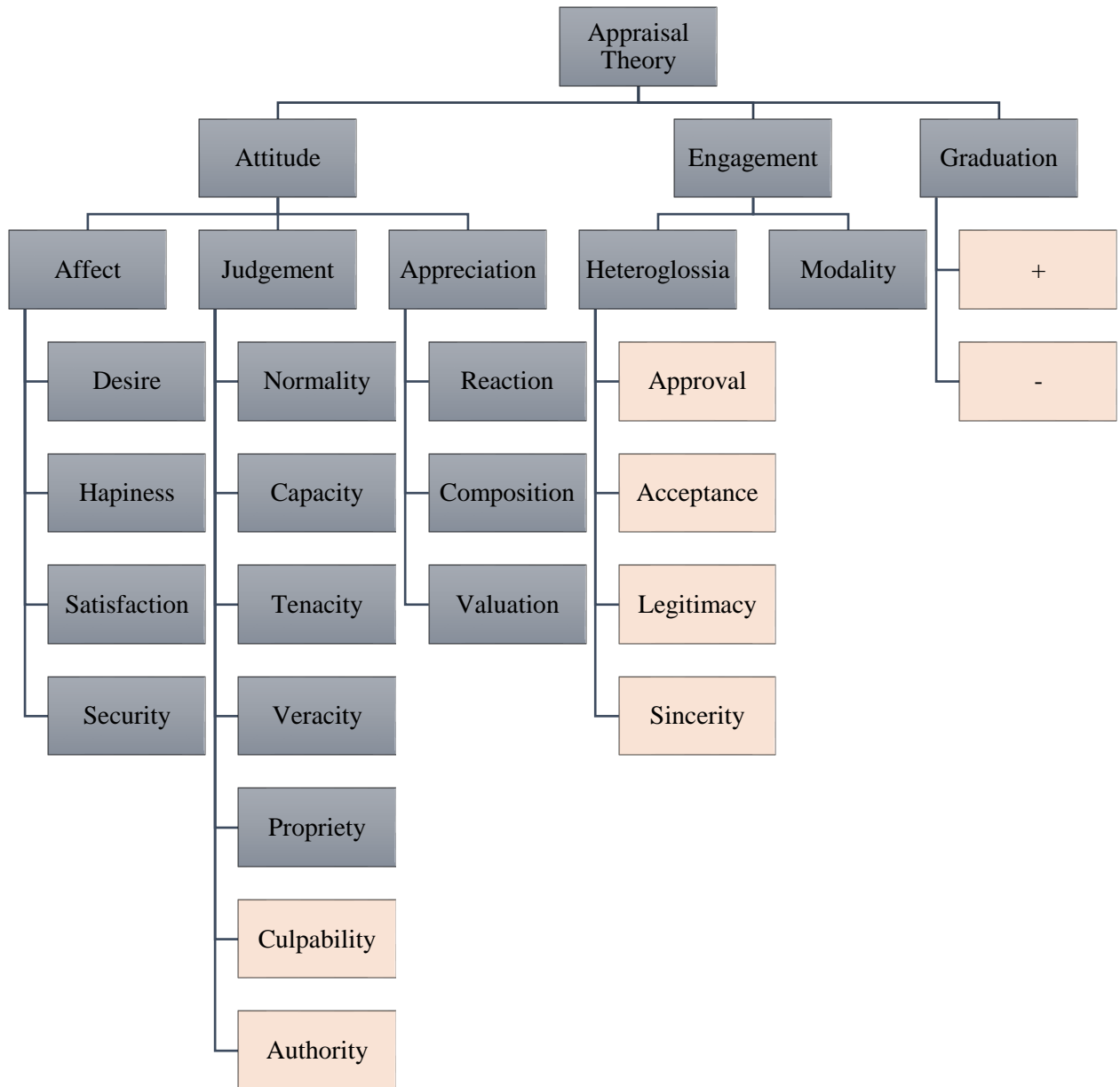
FOX5-6

The author, including this information, portrays the Houthis in a favorable light by showing how they agreed with the U.N. envoy to evacuate injured people to neighboring Oman. This could be seen as a sign of sincerity of the Houthis to help the civilian population, which was a minor theme in many of the articles analyzed that dealt with the war in Yemen. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, had frequently been referenced as not allowing humanitarian aid in, which shows a lack of sincere intention to minimize civilian harm.

A diagram of the adapted Appraisal Framework for the analyses in this paper can be found on the following page.



**Figure 4: Modified Appraisal Theory Used for this Project**



With examples:

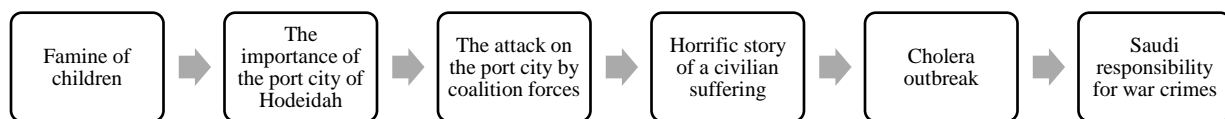
**Figure 5: Appraisal Theory as Applied by the Author**

<b>Appraisal Theory</b>	<b>Attitude</b>	Affect	<b>Desire:</b> loved, hated, disliked <b>Happiness:</b> miserable, happy, sad <b>Security:</b> confident, distrustful, assert <b>Satisfaction:</b> displeased, attentive
		Judgement	<b>Normality:</b> Normal, odd, erratic, strange <b>Capacity:</b> Powerful, lead, coward <b>Tenacity:</b> Cautious, tireless, timid <b>Veracity:</b> Truthful, dishonest, deceptive <b>Propriety:</b> Good, polite, corrupt, rude <b>Culpability:</b> US-supplied bombs <b>Authority:</b> lead, took control
		Appreciation	<b>Reaction:</b> appealing, dull, stale <b>Composition:</b> balanced, consistent, contradictory  <b>Valuation:</b> innovative, valuable, shallow, weak
	<b>Engagement</b>	Heteroglossia	Acceptance: <i>a prominent Muslim cleric</i>  Approval: <i>Trump Speech at U.N.: [...]</i> <i>Praise for Kim</i>  Legitimacy: <i>launched a campaign to recapture</i>  Sincerity: <i>it will investigate an airstrike that killed two children last week after CNN provided evidence of the incident</i>
	<b>Graduation</b>		Positive: <i>one of the world's worst humanitarian crises</i>   Negative: <i>responding to missiles fired by the Houthis</i>

All of these forms of appraisal can exist in a text either explicitly or implicitly. Explicit appraisal would manifest itself as an outright statement of what the author thinks or feels, but implicit appraisal is far more subtle. In fact, some might argue that explicit appraisal is forced into the realm of implicit appraisal in modern Western academic or political institutions in order to appear as non-biased, while the dialogue may in fact continue being just as evaluative none the less. Implicit appraisal is any evaluative stance that an author takes in which it is not explicitly stated as such. It is often implicit appraisal that is gone undetected by readers, and probably most affects their point of view about a subject after reading an article about it. *CNN5* (see Appendix 3.1.5) had a particularly interesting type of implicit appraisal that is worth noting here.

In the article, the author starts by quoting a non-governmental organization as warning that five million children are at risk of famine. Upon further scrutiny, one might ask the question as to how five million children could be at risk of famine and not other people like men and women. Perhaps leaving out the statistics regarding risk to the men and women is an attempt to place the reader's emphasis on the innocent nature of a child having to suffer for a war that they clearly did not start. However, this provocative language could also be an attempt by the author to blind the reader from other facts regarding the issue with the intense flow of emotions most people experience when faced with the thought of children suffering. Once the article was examined further, the individual instances of appraisal become less important, and the thematic progression seemed to guide the reader into the author's perspective about the war in Yemen:

**Figure 6: Thematic Progression in *CNN5***



Here the factual reporting is littered with horrendous stories that no person can read without feeling outrage or sadness. The horrendous stories deal with famine, civilians suffering, children dying of hunger, and the outbreak of disease. In two locations within the story, although occupying a relatively small portion of the entire article, there is explicit mention of coalition forces attacking Hodeidah – the location of these horrific stories, and therefore the cause of

them. Then at the end, almost as an afterthought, the mention of alleged crimes against humanity are reported against Saudi Arabia. While the truthfulness of these stories is hardly in doubt, had the author chosen to mention the same stories but include information about how the coalition was trying to recapture Hodeidah from the rebels who started the war, how the coalition included the internationally recognized government, and how the rebels are accused of just as horrific crimes against humanity, would have lead the reader to focus their outrage on the Houthis rather than the Saudis. How powerful it is that language can be in formulating a worldview when reality has changed little.

This type of progression could be classed as implicitly placing culpability for those crimes on Saudi Arabia and the coalition, and also negatively evaluating them for propriety, as war crimes should be avoided at all cost. Iedema, Feez, and White used a similar analysis of thematic progression to examine evaluation in media discourse (Iedema, Feez, and White, 1994), and it was applied in the analyses where appropriate. For the type of progression seen in Diagram 3, Iedema, Feez, and White state that this leads to a final “closure” (Ibid.). This closure could be seen to place all the stories and examples in the narrative at a final resting place: the position of the author in relation to the war.

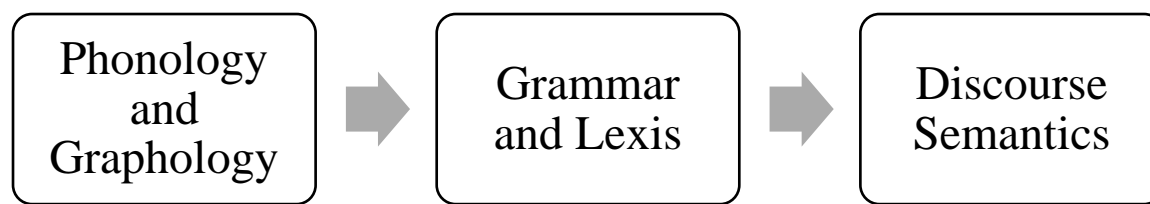
Portrayal of Middle Easterners, Muslims, and Arabs in the media has been examined extensively in the literature (Ibrahim, 2010; Kumar, 2010; Ahmad and Matthes, 2015; Brockett and Baird, 2008). It has been determined time and time again that there is a negative portrayal of Arabs in US culture and media (Ibid.). One possible reason for this would be the drastically divergent worldviews and moral/ethical frameworks of the two opposing cultures. Although the literature has not failed to show an unfair portrayal of Middle Eastern society and culture, there have been few attempts to explain the origin of such biases and portrayals.

Here the appraisal framework may present a fruitful way to explore how different moral systems are present in the dichotomous societies (the US and KSA). Whereas the United States prides itself on individualism, freedom, and productivity, Saudi Arabia is defined by an intense connection to family, heritage, and religion. These values, not superficially opposed to each other, tend to play opposing roles in social norms and politics that are frequently misinterpreted by the opposing party. One instance of this can be found in *FOX4* (see Appendix 3.2.4) where an Egyptian expatriate was imprisoned for having breakfast with a female colleague. The tone of

the article emits a tone of disapproval by the outlet as exhibited in the use of words and phrases like, “*offensive,*” *outrage, enforces strict segregation, and women are prohibited from many activities.* This disapproval could be linked with the lack of emphasis that Western culture places on the importance of chastity, maintaining loyalty to the husband, and family structure. More about this will be discussed in Sections 4 and 5 after the findings of the analyses are presented.

Before going on to look at the analyses done in this project, a moment should be taken to see how the items discussed above in AT manifest themselves within the framework of Functional Linguistics. Where does appraisal fall in the hierarchy of sounds, words, clauses, etc.? Martin points out that the hierarchy used in his book *the Language of Evaluation* (2005:9) is as follows:

**Figure 7: Discourse Semantics in the Hierarchy of Language**



He keenly points out that placing appraisal analyses on the level of discourse semantics is acknowledging that it is above the level of the clause and defines the relationship between clauses, how ideas are brought together, how participants are related and how evaluation of the actors integrates into the whole (Ibid.). This is undoubtedly true, appraisal runs through a text and may or may not run systemically through a discourse, genre, community, etc., but there are definite materializations within the lexicogrammar (the second stage of the hierarchy above). Therefore, appraisal should be seen as having both a concrete manifestation in the lexicogrammar based on connotative word meanings (Van Dijk, 1995), syntactic choices, modality, etc., but also within the larger discourse semantics of the text (exemplified in the example given previously with implicit appraisal).

The question of where AT falls in relation to SFL also begs the researcher to ask the question, how strong of a separation is there between the experiential and interpersonal metafunctions? Take for example the following clause:

*The terrorists attacked the military base.*

In Halliday's original formulation of SFL, experiential meaning was examined with a transitivity analysis of actors and processes, interpersonal meaning through mood, modality, and person, and the textual metafunction with theme and rheme. This fails to incorporate the integral part of the statement above that says whoever attacked the base camp were *terrorists*, a subjective assessment of reality that conveys a particular message to the listeners. This blurs the line between what is experiential meaning and what is interpersonal meaning, and some could argue that although these categories are a useful guide, there can be one single linguistic item analyzed from both the experiential and interpersonal perspectives. Van Dijk points to this issue when he states that the lexicogrammar affects the discourse semantics (1995). He points to the same example of using the word *terrorist* versus *freedom fighter* provides a localized expression of the discourse semantics and the appraisal (Van Dijk, 1995:258). Therefore, it can be said that there are both locally available lexical, semantic, and syntactic interpretations of appraisal and global representations of the author's ideology.

Likewise, when viewing the example given above for thematic progression of the article, in traditional Hallidayan grammar this would be a primarily textual function. Yet it is clear from the example above that although the thematic progression does indicate a cohesion between the textual items, it simultaneously guides the reader along a path leading to the perspective that the author wishes to portray – all quite interpersonal. In fact, a skilled rhetorician would likely use this quite knowingly to influence their audience and subtly make their opinion seem more valid.

## CHAPTER 4: TEXT ANALYSES: BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

The goal of these analyses was to use the appraisal framework to try and discover if there were any consistent patterns of portrayal of Saudi Arabia in the US media. Therefore, four of the most popular online media outlets, CNN, Fox News, the Huffington Post, and the New York Times, were chosen to search for the term “Saudi Arabia.” This was done directly from each of these outlets’ websites, with a date restriction of between September 1, 2018 to October 1, 2018. The reason for this date restriction was due to the unfortunate events on October 2, 2018 resulting in the senseless killing of Jamal Khoshoggi by Saudi operatives. Once this story hit the news, it dominated the discourse on Saudi Arabia and could have skewed the results. The goal was to see if there were any clear appraisal biases present during a regular reporting period in relation to Saudi Arabia, so any articles flagged after that date were discarded.

Once each of these reporting agencies was chosen and a search was done, each article that matched the search for the dates specified was downloaded and turned into plain text (see Appendix 1 for the original articles in plain text<sup>2</sup>). The appraisal framework was then applied, and each article was screened for linguistic features that indicated positive or negative appraisal for the actors mentioned (see Appendix 3 for the analyses). All appraisal in the articles was examined to further shed light on appraisal themes throughout the media, and how they related to Saudi Arabian portrayal. While events of heteroglossia and graduation were noted when necessary, the primary analysis was with attitude, as mentioned in Section 3.

Each article was analyzed individually by the researcher, noting connotative meanings of words that could be corroborated in an appropriate dictionary. This comprised the lexical analysis, where the associated positive or negative connotations could be correlated with what the author’s appraisal might have been. The context for each of these analyzed words had to also factor into the analysis as mentioned in Chapter 3. For syntactic and textual considerations, the analysis considered the rhetorical value of positioning certain ideational clauses or broader thematic patterns in sequence. These were considered for their possible appraisal values, both from the

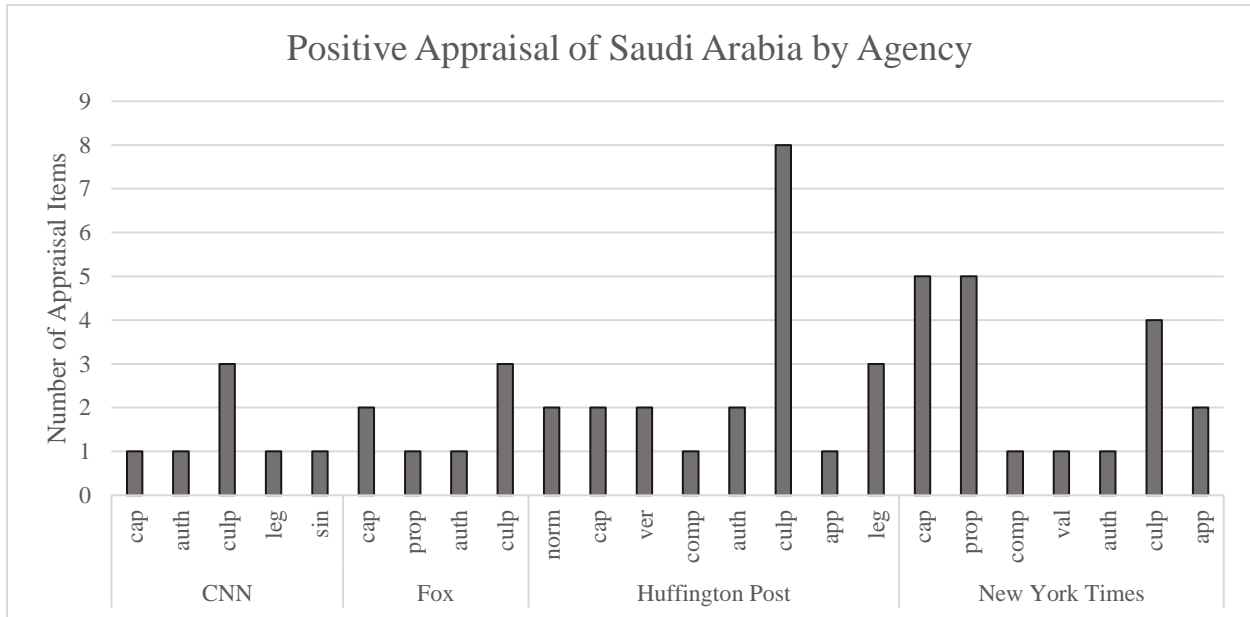
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<sup>2</sup> Each text was given the abbreviation of *CNN*, *FOX*, *HUFF*, or *NYT* respectively, followed by a number denoting which article from that agency it belonged to, and each grammatical sentence labeled with a number for easy reference. For example, NYT3-4 would represent the third article belonging to New York Times, and 4 would be the sentence referred to.

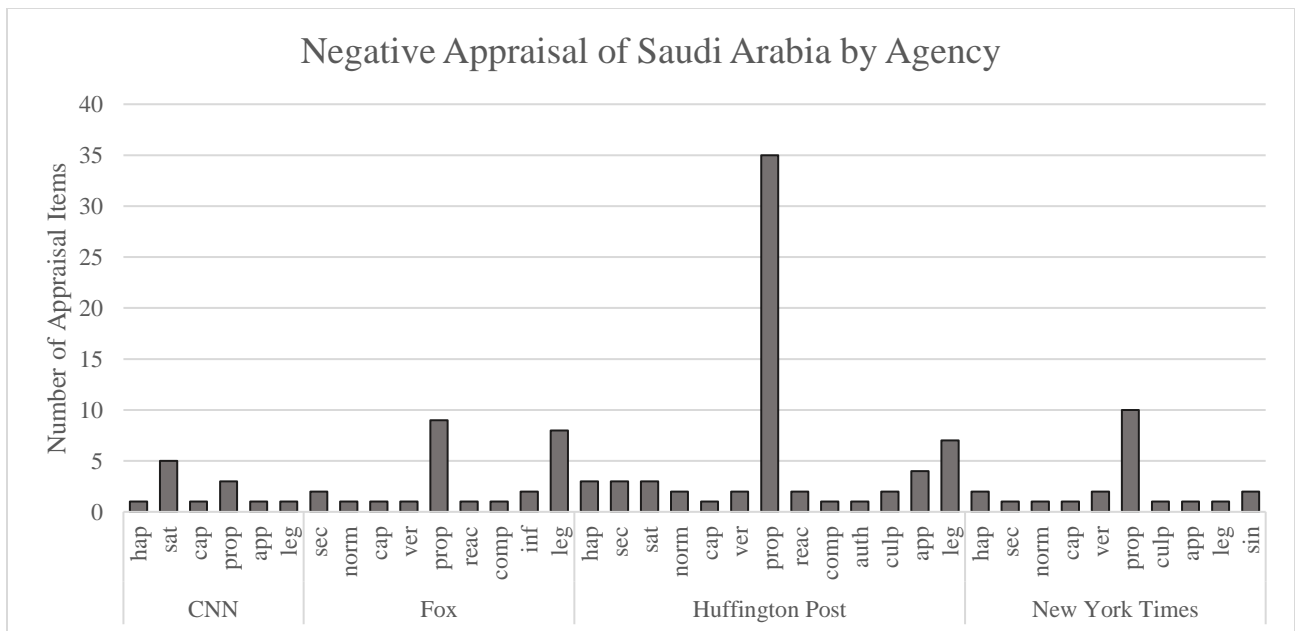
author’s perspective and the reader’s most likely interpretation – whether conscious or unconscious.

Once each article was analyzed, the total number of appraisal items was counted and categorized by topic and agency. The results for positive and negative appraisal of Saudi Arabia can be seen below. For a key to the abbreviations, see Appendix 2.1.

**Figure 8: Positive Appraisal of Saudi Arabia by Agency**



**Figure 9: Negative Appraisal of Saudi Arabia by Agency**





Although the names positive and negative appraisal may indicate one is good while the other is bad, upon closer examination this is not the case. For example, when looking at culpability, positive appraisal indicates that the actor was culpable for a certain act. If that act was a good act or a bad act will further inform whether it is an overall positive or negative portrayal. The most prominent features of evaluative language in the positive appraisal section were capacity, authority, and culpability. If the New York Times is considered, then propriety could be included. However, upon closer scrutiny, most of those instances of positive appraisal for Saudi Arabia were made by Donald Trump, and in those same articles, the media was negatively portraying Donald Trump (see Appendix 3.4.1). Therefore, by extension, these could be viewed as supporting the overall tendency seen for Saudi Arabia to have a negative appraisal in the media. The other instances of positive appraisal not made by Donald Trump by the New York Times were acceptance that KSA, along with the UAE, had donated money to alleviate the suffering of the people in Yemen. However, within a close proximity to that same acknowledgement, the author blamed Saudi Arabia for causing the suffering in Yemen. Therefore, this could by no means count towards an overall positive appraisal of Saudi Arabia by the media.

As for capacity and culpability, these two were ubiquitous as Saudi Arabia is the most powerful of the Gulf states and is the major Sunni superpower in the region rivalling Iran’s Shiite influence. The topics of the articles often coincided, and can be found in the chart below:

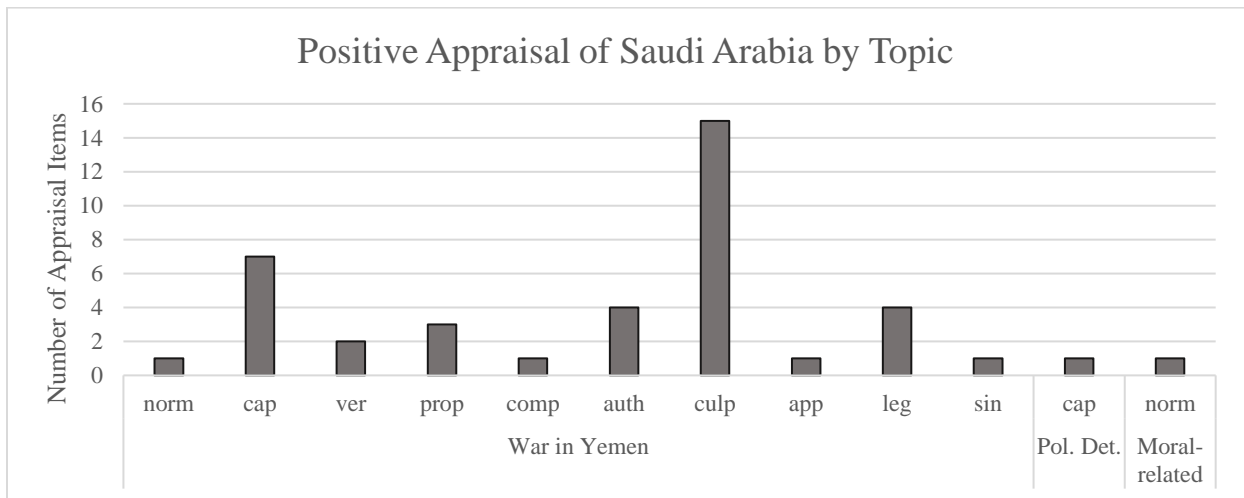
**Figure 10: Number of Articles by Topic**

Topic	Number of Articles
War in Yemen	9
Terrorist Attack in Iran	2
Political Detainments	2
Moral-related	2
Sunni-Shiite Rivalry and Proxy Wars	1
Misc.	5

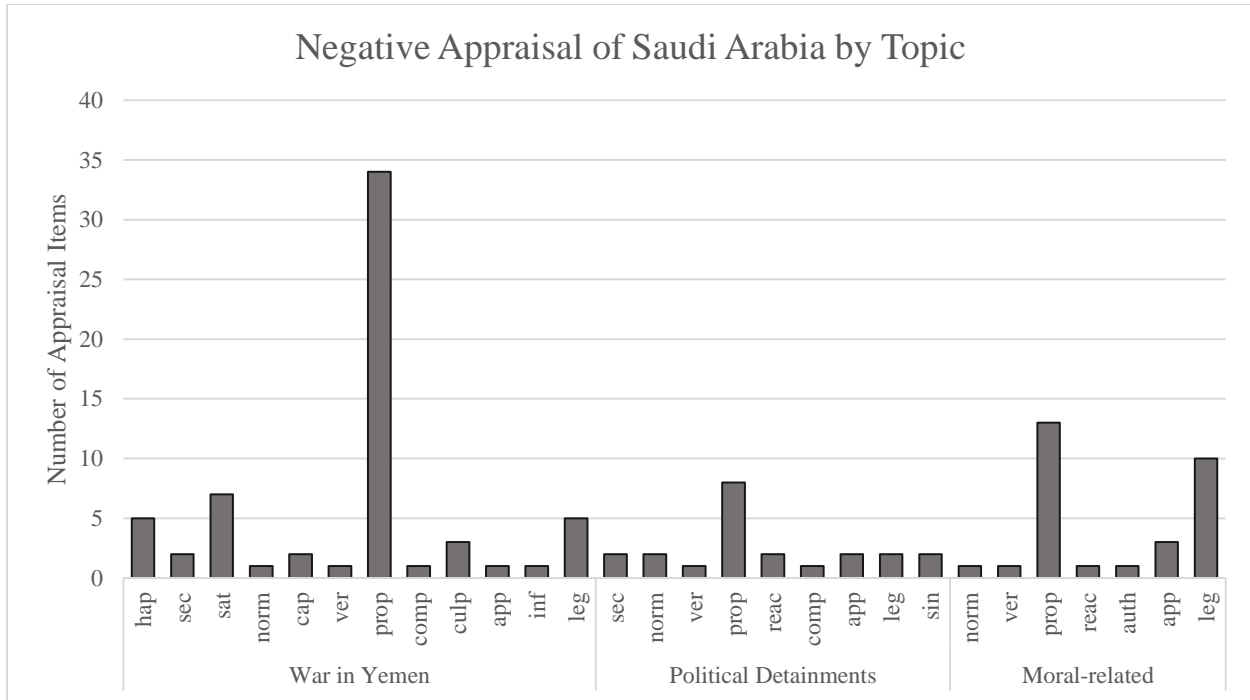
The positive capacity and culpability appraisals were most frequently related to the war in Yemen, the most common topic present in the articles. Because Saudi Arabia was responsible for leading the coalition and has the most capable military in the region to do so, blame for the civilian casualties was often tied to this leadership role. In fact, one of the strongest themes across all the articles dealing with the war in Yemen was the unnecessary suffering of innocent people by the actions of Saudi Arabia and its allies in the war. While the Houthis, Saudi's enemy in the war in Yemen, occasionally received a negative appraisal, they were mentioned very little (known as contraction according to Martin and White's (2005) appraisal framework and would therefore downplay their significance in the conflict) and were given very little culpability except when heteroglossically quoting the coalition.

The most common negative appraisals, as seen in Table 4, were propriety, legitimacy, approval, and satisfaction. Negative propriety was evenly spread across topics, ranging from the war in Yemen to political detainments, and domestic policies relating to moral issues. The appraisal results divided by topic can be found below:

**Figure 11: Positive Appraisal of Saudi Arabia by Topic**



**Figure 12: Negative Appraisal of Saudi Arabia by Topic**



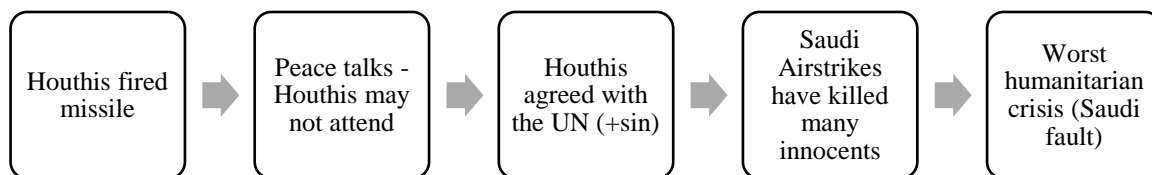
The results by topic are interesting. Overall there is a strong tendency for Saudi Arabia to be appraised negatively with regard to propriety. The positive appraisal once again goes to capacity, culpability and legitimacy. The legitimacy evaluation was most often due to the reporters acknowledging that Saudi Arabia is trying to *restore the internationally-recognized government* in Yemen. Although one would think that this would have been mentioned more frequently, there were only four instances of legitimizing Saudi’s role in Yemen, and its reactionary nature due to the threat of Iran extending its tentacles into the Gulf through the Shiite-aligned rebels. Culpability was by far the most common positive appraisal with collocations like *famine, civilian casualties, torture, war crimes*, etc. It would be revealing to do an analysis like this on the US media portrayal of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan to see if similar appraisals and collocations were present assigning culpability for the war crimes to US forces.

If the articles are broken down into right- versus left-wing political leanings, very little difference was found in portrayal of Saudi Arabia. Of the three media outlets, New York Times, Huffington Post, and CNN are known to lean left politically. However, Fox News is generally regarded as an outlet for conservatives. Although there was very little difference between these categories in the portrayal of Saudi Arabia, there did seem to be quite a stark difference between

their portrayal of President Donald Trump, of whose mention was found quite frequently in the articles. He had a far more favorable image in Fox News than in the other three. In fact, in the other three agencies, one of the most common themes was portraying Trump negatively with appraisal items. This affected the portrayal of Saudi Arabia because President Trump has shown a proclivity to agree, praise, and respect Saudi Arabia. In fact, a significant portion of the positive appraisal for Saudi Arabia was found in heteroglossic clauses with Trump as the appraiser, which cannot be said to apply equally to the media when they are simultaneously appraising President Trump negatively.

Before discussing the implications and shortcomings of these analyses, a few example texts should be taken here to show how an appraisal perspective can be taken as a guide for informing an entire article's makeup. *FOX5* was unique in the fact that it was apparently reporting on a missile the Houthi rebels fired into Saudi Arabia and ended up killing one person and injuring many others. However, even within this article, reporting on the side opposing Saudi Arabia, a chance is taken to downplay the crimes the Houthis have carried out, while emphasizing those of the Saudis. The themes progress as follows:

**Figure 13: Thematic Progression in *FOX5***



From this progression, it is strange to see that even when it is the Houthi's crime of firing a missile at civilians is being discussed, the majority of crimes and culpability are being placed on Saudi Arabia. To show how strange this actually is (because it might not seem that strange here), take the following fabricated text with a similar progression of ideas:

*Three terrorists attacked a group of innocent civilians the other day in New York. One dead and 26 injured. The terrorists claimed they were retaliating against the American attacks in Iraq – their home country. The US, who blamed Saddam for having played a role in the Sept. 11 attacks, attacked Baghdad and subsequently took over the country. 150,000 innocent Iraqi civilians have been killed in the fighting, resulting in one of the largest civilian death tolls of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Up to now, no evidence has proven Saddam’s involvement in the Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> attacks.*

Although all the items in this fictitious text could be true, the stance of the author could not be clearer, and many Americans who would read this would be outraged. It seems as if the author is justifying the attack on innocent people by mentioning the horrible crimes of the American government in Operation Iraqi Freedom. This seems to be an effective rhetorical strategy for deflecting the story from the actual terrorist attack, and as some might claim, justification for it.

Another article can be examined to see how conflicting cultural perspectives can be portrayed in a negative light. *FOX4* deals with an Egyptian man who posted a video online of himself eating breakfast with a female colleague, a seemingly innocuous act by most Western standards. He was, according to the article, subsequently arrested and could face a penalty of up to five years. At this point, most readers would be quite confused and asking themselves what is going on. The main appraisal clauses from the article are shown below:

**Figure 14: Appraisal in *FOX4***

**Main Appraisal Clauses in *FOX4* (see Appendix 3.2.4)**

Clause	Appraisal
<i>In one part of the video, the veiled woman appears to feed the man, which sparked the most outrage...</i>	-reac of Saudis
<i>Saudi Arabia enforces strict segregation between men and women, whereby the two genders, if not closely related, must sit separately from each other in workplaces and many restaurants, according to <i>The Guardian</i>.</i>	-leg
<i>Women are prohibited from many activities without being accompanied by a male guardian who is often a male family member...</i>	-prop

*The man's arrest comes after the Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's bid to modernize the Gulf kingdom [sic]*

-leg

*some conservative critics have said the reforms are a "superficial attempt to curry favor with the West"*

-leg

Fox News, a conservative, right-wing reporting agency, makes no effort to inform readers of the cultural dynamics within Saudi society that could lead to a better understanding between the two nations. Segregation, prohibition from certain activities, arrests for mixing with the opposite sex, and a ban from driving (no longer in place) exemplify the dichotomous perspective on gender dynamics between the US and Saudi Arabia. The modern US perspective on gender equality will, likely without exception, take a serious issue with these various types of oppression. However, instead of taking this opportunity to inform readers about cultural differences and allow them to understand Saudi society better, the author riddles the article with these words that evoke negative emotions in the readership, and furthers that by delegitimizing the efforts that many Saudis have made to bring women onto an equal playing field with men.

One might ask themselves, how can gender segregation, banning women from driving etc. be justified? Perhaps one cannot justify it. But perhaps one could inform the readership on the perspective and history of the issue to propagate a better cultural understanding. Emphasizing the importance of the family, the role of women as the caretakers of the home, and the importance of the mother in Saudi society, although not justifying the oppression of women, might help Americans view Saudis as reasonable humans rather than as misogynist savages who are so weak that they need to oppress women. The irony in all of this is that all the while Fox is criticizing Saudi Arabia for segregating women, the US simultaneously is asking itself serious questions about the #MeToo movement and how to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace.

The majority of articles dealt with the topic of the war in Yemen, and the overwhelming themes in these articles were blame (i.e. -culp) and scorn for the actions of Saudi Arabia. Even when the topic of the article was dealing with the actions of the Houthis, as shown above, there was almost universal culpability placed on the Saudis. As mentioned in Section 3, the thematic progression of *CNN5* also placed overwhelming culpability on Saudi Arabia. While the methods of appraisal were varied, the result was the same.

Although not enough articles were examined in this project to draw conclusions based on various categories of news articles, it should be noted that the one article that did not appear to have any appraisal items was from the economics section. After completing the appraisal analysis based on a modified version of Martin and White’s framework (2005), it seemed useful to examine the transitivity of the clauses to see which actors were associated with which processes and if any conclusions can be come to with respect to the author’s appraisal. The following processes where Saudi Arabia is the grammatical subject are categorized by positive and negative appraisal (the full table can be found in Appendix 4):

**Figure 15: Transitivity Analysis of Positive Appraisal Clauses**

<b>Positive Appraisals of Saudi Arabia</b>		
<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<i>is leading, lead</i>	<i>Coalition</i>	N/A
<i>donate</i>	<i>the United Nation’s humanitarian response plan in Yemen x2</i>	Author of article
<i>support</i>	<i>Trump’s plan</i>	Author
<i>investigate</i>	<i>an airstrike that killed two Yemeni children</i>	Saudi Arabia
<i>attack</i>	<i>missile launchers</i>	The Western-backed alliance
<i>battling</i>	<i>Rebels</i>	Author
<i>pledge</i>	<i>People of Yemen and Syria</i>	Trump
<i>contribute</i>	<i>Humanitarian crisis in Yemen and Syria</i>	Author

**Figure 16: Transitivity Analysis of Negative Appraisal Clauses  
Negative Appraisals of Saudi Arabia**

<b>Processes</b>	<b>Acted-upon</b>
<i>finance, support, commit (x2), arrest (x5), prohibit, quash, abuse, rape, torture (x2), disappear, deprive, seek [death penalty](x2), ban (x3), execute, discriminate, kill (x3), attack (x2), impose, caused, send [air strikes], fail to spare, conscript (x2), enforce, require, jail (x2), seize, trap, continue, expel, detain, crackdown, throw in prison</i>	<i>two Yemeni children, women, a U.N. inquiry on Yemen, Yemeni civilians, human rights activists, public protests and political parties, clerics, intellectuals and activists, Shi'ite activists, dozens of clerics, intellectuals and activists including women, dozens of people including children, crowded public place in the city, more than 40 children, Yemenis, most of the documented civilian casualties, residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities, people or structures protected by international humanitarian law, misogyny, children between 11 and 17, Saudi women, some of the kingdom's [sic] loudest advocates for gender equality, citizen's private information, human rights lawyer, someone who publicly calls for gender equality, war crimes, thousands of civilians, detainees, child soldiers, prominent Muslim cleric, princes and businessman, Salman alAuda</i>

The number of negative appraisal clauses were too numerous to document completely here, but it is clear from the verbs and their grammatical objects (listed under Acted-upon in Figure 16) that there is an extreme bias towards negative representation. The verbs are mostly material with negative connotations, and the two relational process clauses contained *sexist* and *authoritarian* as their attribute. The grammatical objects can be categorized under either innocent people (like children, civilians, etc.), activists (like those fighting for equal rights of women), or women. An interesting aspect of this transitivity analysis was the heteroglossia employed by the authors. For negative appraisals, bodies that would generally be regarded with authority among the readership were quoted. These included speakers like *a panel of UN experts, Yemeni medical sources and*



*the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN Human Rights council, John Fischer (head of the Geneva office of Human Rights Office), and human rights groups.* Similarly, when there was a positive reference to Saudi Arabia, it was often made by someone negatively appraised elsewhere in the article like Donald Trump.

This usage of heteroglossia seems to point to a division between two sides: those that sympathize and support the development, progress, and transition of Saudi Arabia into a new world of different expectations of human rights, women's rights, and rule of law, and those that who oppose what Saudi Arabia does and tries to do. A simple analysis of the heteroglossia in combination with appraisal could be a reliable way of exploring the relationship between actors, authors, and entities involved in a particular discourse. This is exemplified in the heteroglossic use of the UN report on war crimes in Yemen. While all of the articles placed this report in a position of authority, Saudi Arabia's objections to the UN panel of experts based on the fact that their report was not comprehensive, authoritative, nor took a balanced investigative effort into the crimes the Houthis have committed thus far in the war, were largely ignored. Considering the fact that the UN agreed that the report was not complete and extended the investigation, that it was a mere 41 pages, that the panel of experts included only three people, and that the report contained no concrete references to the sources of their information, their claims would appear to have some justification (Garraway, Jendoubi, and Parke, 2018).

In summary, looking at the overall portrayal of Saudi Arabia in the US media, the vast majority of references are negative. These included negative portrayal of the laws in the country, treatment of women, committing of war crimes, jailing of political opponents, and arbitrary unchecked power given to a young and mercurial leader (MBS). The positive references to the country were largely quotations from Donald Trump, a reference to their capacity to get things done (in line with their intense power), and a small number of legitimizing clauses in reference to the war in Yemen, which were drowned out by the reports of war crimes.

This portrayal of Saudi Arabia can be seen as representing the general societal perspective with respect to Saudi Arabia: they are a powerful dictatorship, they have the capacity to further the aims of the US, yet they often act with impropriety, being too aggressive against opponents, committing extravagances in war, and enforcing a patriarchy that is contrary to Western liberal values. Fitting this into the larger context of US society, it is hard to say whether it is this type of

reporting that propagates these stereotypes, is the result of them, or reflects a genuine view of reality.

Conspicuously absent from the articles was the intense effort that Saudis are making to reform their country and move forward in the world – with respect to human rights, women’s rights, economics, or other. In the past few years, once MBS took effective control of the country, he has been trying to expand women’s rights, diversify the economy, and bring the country in line with more developed nations. The Saudi population has largely seen MBS as a reformer who is trying to bring the country back from a period of extremist Islam and restore a moderate approach in all areas of life. For this reason, he being the first ruler of the country ever to go against the [extremist] religious establishment and try to make major changes to the country, is supported by a large portion of the Saudi population. Saudi Arabians are tired of being known as the country that doesn’t allow women to drive or that oppresses women and are eager to move into a new epoch in their history.

Unfortunately, while many Saudis believe these reforms to be legitimate and long-needed, any mention of these major changes in Saudi Arabia were with an appraisal of delegitimization, negative veracity, or being done with no propriety. When looked at from this perspective, it is hard to see how any intercultural understanding could ever be achieved between a country, the US, who simultaneously thinks of Saudi Arabia as a corrupt country, but when MBS tried to purge the country of corruption, he is labeled a power-hungry dictator who doesn’t respect human rights. Likewise, while the West criticizes Saudi Arabia for propagating terrorism with a radical ideology, when it executes convicted terrorists, the media only reports on the barbarity of capital punishment, or the alleged impropriety of the court’s process. While the United States has acknowledged the threat Iran poses to the region and has hurt untold numbers of innocent Iranians with economic sanctions, when Saudi Arabia chooses to take action against an immediate threat on its southern border, it is criticized for not carrying out the war properly. This reflect a bias that makes whatever action Saudi Arabia takes to be negative.

This selective reporting of Saudi Arabia, with no articles mentioning the immense leaps the Saudis have taken in trying to modernize and liberalize, often at extreme costs, furthers the image that Westerners have about Saudis being dishonest, misogynist, and violent. While all of the stories may have contained facts, the appraisal systems in place do an injustice to cultural

understanding, and further lead to a sense of insecurity and unwelcomeness for Saudis on the world stage. The narrative in the media, criticizing the oppression of women in Saudi Arabia, fails to recognize that women are still oppressed in many ways within the United States. The #MeToo movement has brought the difficulties of women in the workplace into mainstream view and acknowledging that Saudi segregation laws are an attempt to prevent sexual harassment rather than merely to enforce male hegemony would further a humane understanding of radically different worldviews.

There is no need to accept Saudi societal norms in honor of cultural relativism, but cultivating an understanding between cultures that does not lead to discrimination should be part of the agenda. Van Dijk gives the following example to determine whether language is ideological or not (Van Dijk, 1995:259):

*One may say that one's neighbor is a crook, but such an expression will only be ideological if, for example, this neighbor is black and if one thinks that he is a crook because like other racists one believes that all or most blacks are crooks*

The question begs asking, are Saudis portrayed as violent, unreasonable, and misogynist because they are, or because they are Saudis? The answer to this question cannot be answered here, and its answer will surely not result in a clear conclusion, but what can be said is that whatever moves Saudi Arabia attempts to make, they are being portrayed negatively. When they try to stop support for terrorism by executing terrorists, they are portrayed as violent, but when they establish rehabilitation centers for deradicalization, they are seen as too lenient. It is hard to imagine a positive media portrayal of Saudi Arabia in the US news – and perhaps this is an indication that the question should be asked: What are we doing to further cultural understanding?

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

The results of this study, while important for examining the dynamic relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States, have many implications for CDA, Appraisal Theory, and Systemic Functional Linguistics. This section will first look at the weaknesses and shortcomings of the analyses and will end with a look at what this type of analysis can provide for future linguists and others interested in delving into the complexities of language and how our appraisal both represents and propagates belief systems.

### 5.1 Weaknesses

After completing the analysis for the first article, it was clear that appraisal is embedded in nearly every word choice, syntactic arrangement, thematic progression, and almost every other linguistic tool available to a competent speaker of a language. Take for example the following sentence:

*Saudi Arabia, an absolute monarchy where public protests and political parties are banned, has enacted some high-profile social and economic reforms in recent years under powerful young Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.*

HUFF1-7

This single sentence includes thirty-four words, of which only ten can safely be said to remain free of personal evaluation: *Saudi Arabia, has enacted, in recent years, and Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman. Absolute monarchy, where public protests and political parties are banned, high-profile social and economic reforms, and powerful* all evoke a particular image in the reader's mind and represent the way the author perceives Saudi Arabia. Continuing to the next sentence in the article:

*They have, however, been accompanied by a crackdown on dissent, with dozens of clerics, intellectuals and activists arrested in the past year, including women who had campaigned for the right to drive in the deeply conservative Muslim country.*

HUFF1-8

Likewise, only six of the thirty-seven words in this sentence can be viewed as not containing any inherent appraisal. In addition to the appraisal found within the sentences and the lexical choices by the author, the placement of *HUFF1-8* after *HUFF1-7* also indicates an appraisal by the author – that of illegitimacy. The quantity of ways that an author has available to them as to how to emit their personal view in language is no less numerous as there are choices for what to say. How then can a researcher attempt to evaluate the appraisal in a large text or group of texts? The answer lies in focusing on a particular subject matter or topic and narrowing the analysis to a specific field within the text rather than examining the entirety of the text (Van Dijk, 1995).

One of the main criticisms an analysis of this sort could face is the subjective level of detail or depth that is covered. How did the researcher choose which items to include in the appraisal analysis? Could the researcher bias the results and paint a picture that either suits their worldview or promotes a bias that they entered the analysis with? The answer to this question is that yes, there is an inherent subjectivity to appraisal analysis, but that subjectivity is limited by the accepted bounds of language, as one item, in clear English, cannot simultaneously be interpreted as portraying something positively and negatively.

The subjectivity of an analysis of this sort lies in what detail the researcher chooses to go into, which items the researcher examines, and what categories the appraisal tokens are placed into. However, the example taken above with *HUFF1-7* and *HUFF1-8*, it is hard to imagine that any linguist or researcher could say that that is portraying the reforms in Saudi Arabia as positive and legitimate. Why is it possible to say this? The linguist investigates linguistic phenomena that must be intelligible to any speaker of the language they are investigating, otherwise that language could not be said to contain a mutual communicative capacity between interlocutors. Therefore, when someone says, “*Get the onions off the shelf,*” this must have a concrete meaning that the parties involved understand. Likewise, if an employer says to their employee, “*This is good work, but I want you to make something a little more comprehensive for me,*” this must be understood by a competent English speaker as an imperative to change the work to include more information.

If all of these statements are true, then it must follow that someone’s appraisal must hold some concrete manifestation within a text that when examined, and cannot be interpreted as other than such. When Bush’s post 9-11 speech used all negatively material processes with the Actor as the

enemy, and chose to use all the words associated with the United States as reactionary words (Butt, Lukin, and Matthiessen, 2004), this cannot be understood in any other way than representing either Bush's real worldview or the one he wishes to force on his listeners with the United States as the victim, the enemy as the aggressor, and the US as taking care of a necessary evil when choosing to go to war.

In addition to the subjectivity of the depth and detail, items chosen to be analyzed, and the topics the researcher chooses for an analysis of this sort, there are then of course the restrictions on how practical this type of analysis could be carried out to be more comprehensive. This study only took one calendar month as the period of study and twenty-one articles because these were the limitations. The data, as mentioned in Section 4, can change with one event occurring internationally. Once Jamal Khashoggi was killed on Oct. 2, 2018, there was very little reporting about Saudi Arabia without mention of the impropriety and involvement of Saudi Arabia in the killing. Therefore, appraisals are subject to drastic changes based on time.

This, while a weakness, could also provide an avenue of inquiry to the prudent observer. How are countries portrayed that the government sees as contrary to their national security, national values, or economic interests? While studying in Europe in 2006, the author of this project was exposed to a drastically different narrative regarding the war in Iraq that he had seen in his home country – the US. It was well known in Spanish media that the US media was not reporting on the tens of thousands of civilian casualties. Perhaps a comparative analysis of this sort could offer exposure to systemic media biases based on national interest.

## **5.2 Implications**

The use of Appraisal Theory for a Critical Discourse Analysis of texts such as these is the first explicitly linking the two. The numerous criticisms CDA has been confronted with are valid and CDA has been poisoned by subjective bias from the outset. This has been due to not only the subjective nature of analysis but also the lack of quantitative means by which it can show concrete results for its findings. To counter this, CDA has begun to make use of Corpus Linguistics (CL) to complement the primarily qualitative nature of its work, and appraisal theory could possibly reign in the extensive freedom that has plagued the researcher for decades. Appraisal Theory, while drawing on innumerable linguistic resources to expose the author's

stance regarding a topic, can be qualitatively proven based on connotative meanings of words, juxtapositions of clauses, and corroborative data such as collocational frequencies.

Appraisal theory not only allows lexical data from a text to be analyzed for author stance, but also seems to offer a wider thematic way of analyzing a text to see logical progressions that the reader or listener may be unaware of. By, for example as in *CNN5*, an author riddling an article with horrific stories that will be known to evoke emotions in the readers, and then progressing the article to close on a claim, whether total, partial, or inferred culpability towards a party, this can likely be said to influence the reader's view towards the event or party in the article. This is undoubtedly used by public speakers and politicians, in psychological operations and the media. While the antiquated and colloquialized term of *rhetorical* has historically been applied to this sort of influencing with speech, Appraisal Theory can be used by linguists, language users, those very same politicians and public speakers, and in psychological warfare to influence populations' view of topics.

The postmodern idea of removing bias from texts, language, and the like should be abandoned as impossible, impractical, and not based on any real theory of language and society. Bias is inherent in any speech produced by a competent speaker of a language, even down to the tonal level (Fairclough, 2014). This bias is inseparable from language, as language is a reflection of an internal process going on inside the speaker. Speakers are limited by their experiences, by their beliefs and by their knowledge, and therefore, when producing speech, it is impossible to produce it separate from these features of the speaker. Words that previously were seen to contain no appraisal can now be seen in light of collocational data to see if their collocates are largely positive or negative. Clauses that were once analyzed in their singularity can now be seen through their juxtaposition with other clauses. While bias cannot and will not be removed from language, a more attainable goal would be to align the stance of the media with the reality of events by promoting complete reporting, presenting both sides of an argument, and minimizing charged language that overtly promotes a singular worldview.

The Western ideal of freedom of press is supposed to promote the true and factual reporting of events, but unfortunately while criticism of established belief systems and criticism of governing officials is ubiquitous as it is not in other parts of the world, the same sort of self-censorship happens subconsciously through the worldviews that we are able to present with our lack of

complete knowledge of a situation or lack of exposure to differing points of view. The idea of equality in the United States is an example of an idea that goes *de facto* unchallenged. The idea of equality is implicitly appraised as the desirable for all people everywhere, and it is hard to imagine this concept being challenged in any form of English speech, let alone the media. Many of the articles found referring to cultural differences between Saudi Arabia and the United States were portrayed in such a light; that because people in Saudi Arabia were not treated equal, this was negative. This neglects the Saudi perspective of equality, as the Saudis say:

أصابع يديك ماهيب سوى

The fingers of your hand are not equal

This saying is used to signify that God created all people differently, and we should utilize the differences that people have for the greater good. This, while being completely contradictory to the idea of equality as seen in the West, is not at all invalid as a world view. It is a fact of life that some people are born with a higher intelligence than other, with a stronger body than other, etc. This extends to the ideas about gender in Saudi society. Because a woman, in their view, has more of a disposition to childrearing, a more patient nature, a more inherent link to compassion, then they are valued for this position in their society. Men, likewise, are more fit to understand the evil and aggressive nature of other men. Therefore, the men of a woman's family are placed in a position of authority over women in order to protect them, as it is most often the case that a family wants what is best for the other members in their family. Agree with this or not, when has this logical and understanding view of Saudis been shown to the Western media? While I do not think this justifies the many harmful laws and customs found in Saudi Arabia towards women, looking at their perspective from this view tampers the hatred any people would feel when only presented with an exposure to some of these abhorrent laws and customs.

With the accessibility of knowledge today as it has never been before, it is the duty of all people to recognize the power that lies in the portrayal of things. The very portrayal of events and people often leads to war, violence, and destruction. An understanding of the Middle East at large, and more broadly Islamic culture, is imperative in a time like the one we are living in now. Not a day goes by when Muslims, Arabs, Iranians, etc. are not being portrayed in the news as violent people who abuse women and go against Western values. One could argue this very



portrayal led to such tragic events as those seen in January 20, 2016 with the inauguration of President Donald Trump – who has based his campaign on fighting against the enemy of Muslims and immigrants who are contradictory to Western values and have come to the West to destroy freedom, oppress women, and carry out terrorist attacks. This is not taking a soft stance on human rights and freedom. It is merely suggesting that a balanced fair portrayal of other people’s perspective be present so that those who are in a position to make a judgement can with full knowledge.

For the safety and security of the future, there is an immediate need for Western Europe and North America to understand Middle Eastern and Islamic culture. The Middle East and Islamic cultures already see the value in Western culture and have a long exposure to such. Being the dominant world culture, not only spread through literal colonialism but also through economic colonialism, most Middle Easterners already see the immense value Western culture has to offer the world. However, the West, who has very little deep understanding of Eastern and Islamic values, is now faced more than ever with making an effort to understand a people who are very different from themselves. With nearly the entire Middle East in a state of warfare, following years of colonization, invasions, attacks, and instability, more and more Middle Easterners have come to the West seeking physical safety and asylum. However, being forced to flee, they do not always wish to sacrifice their values and culture simply because they have moved to a new location. If and when this different culture may pose a threat to the safety and security of their host country is in the best interest of the host country to find out. And if it is not a threat, it should be respected under the premise that everyone in the United States of America has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, not to mention the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the US Constitution allowing complete religious freedom.

As for implications for Appraisal Theory and the future of doing appraisal analyses to further CDA, AT has largely been untouched since its inception by Martin and White in the 90s and 2000s (White, 2015). This analysis offers modifications to allow AT to be more simply applied and furthers the inquiry into developing a system that can be used to investigate the linguistic modes available when presenting stance. This framework has the potential to become a guideline for navigating the stance in a discourse and for use in both public and private sectors for the

conscious exposition of previously unexamined rhetorical devices and propagation of hidden agendas.

While explicit use of Appraisal Theory as a launching pad for a Critical Discourse Analysis has not yet been used, there is ample reason to suggest that appraisal analyses could be the baseline for many future critical approaches to linguistic analysis. The exploration of the depth and extent of appraisal should be the starting point for critically discussing power-relations, established value-systems, and bias found on a systemic level in society. How, if the position of an author is not clearly established through an appraisal analysis, can it then be critiqued? Once exposed, the position can then be critiqued philosophically based on the value-perceptions of the researchers and public.

Appraisal Theory, while up to this point has been categorized under the interpersonal metafunction, can be clearly shown to have concrete manifestations in areas that were previously only seen as contributing to both the textual and experiential metafunctions. As the progression of some of the articles proved more revealing to expose the worldview or agenda of the author, this is no doubt a textual device that while gluing together the parts of the text, also cement in the author's appraisal of what happened *CNN5*. The transitivity of each clause, while part of Halliday's experiential metafunction, proved extremely useful in exposing the author's presentation of the facts in relation to the participants and processes. Appraisal Theory has the potential to encompass nearly every aspect of language in a text, its relation to other texts of its sort, and society as a whole.

This not only seems to imply that no text can be created without bias, but also that our worldviews are shaped by the discourses that we are exposed to. Take for example the dialogue going on right now in relation to Islam in the West. The English language media, exposing Islam to non-Muslims, frequently collocates *Islam* with words like *invade*, *subjugate women*, *abuse*, and *terrorism* (Kumar, 2010). However, if one were to analyze the collocates of *Islam* in an Islamic community's discourse, collocates would likely be *peace*, *mercy*, *gentility*, and *humility*. These lexical choices and collocational patterns represent the differing views regarding an idea and are essential in seeing the relationship between people and ideas in a more thoughtful light. It is unlikely that had *Islam* collocated with *terrorism*, *death*, and *destruction* in an Islamic community that they would accept such principles as their religion.

## CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

Throughout the course of this project, the assumptions of Appraisal Theory have been examined and reinterpreted to provide the most useful tool for analyzing the portrayal of Saudi Arabia in the US media. The results of this analysis as being largely negative were hardly surprising, but the linguistic manifestations and complexity of stances proved useful for furthering an understanding of Appraisal Theory. The implications of this type of portrayal were reconciled with a critical approach to linguistic analysis, examining the immense role that this negative portrayal has contributed to the United States' perspective on Saudi Arabia, Arabs, the Middle East, and Muslims. With the enormous numbers of refugees from these different cultures coming to a culmination in recent years as never seen before, the portrayal of different, Islam-oriented cultures, has never had more concrete repercussions and manifestations on the ground. With the rising rate of hate crimes against Muslims in the United States since the election of Donald Trump, an effort should be invested in improving relations between Middle Eastern cultures and Western values. This investment should primarily include exposition of worldviews contradictory to our own with understanding and fair representation. This fair representation manifests itself in the very linguistic tools examined in this project through Appraisal Theory. If this is not done, and a greater understanding between the Middle East and the West is not achieved, one would have great reason to worry for the future. Western and Middle Eastern cultures represent enormous segments of the world population that have historically been at odds militarily, economically, philosophically, and linguistically. With the relatively recent presence of mass media and information availability in the last hundred years, these linguistic tools can be used to fuel a fire that has been burning for a long time, or could be used to quell the flames and facilitate a peaceful, respectful relationship between sides that will likely never agree.

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## APPENDIX 1: ORIGINAL ARTICLES

### Appendix 1.1: Cable News Network

#### **CNN: Germany approves arms sales to Saudi Arabia, breaking coalition promise**

Updated 1808 GMT (0208 HKT) September 20, 2018

By Atika Shubert, CNN

[1] (CNN) — The German government has approved the delivery of controversial weapons systems to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, despite a January ban on arms sales to countries embroiled in the bloody conflict in Yemen, a German lawmaker confirmed to CNN on Thursday.

[2] Earlier this week, Germany's economy minister Peter Altmaier wrote a letter to parliament members that outlined the approval of several defense contracts, including four artillery positioning systems to Saudi Arabia.

[3] The letter was seen by the lawmaker who spoke to CNN. It also revealed that 48 warheads and 91 missiles for UAE warships had been approved, along with 385 anti-tank missiles for Jordan.

[4] Qatar, no longer active in the Saudi-led coalition fighting in Yemen, was also cleared to receive an armored howitzer, 170 air-to-air missiles and seven air-defense missile systems, the lawmaker confirmed.

[5] The letter did not specify when the arms deals were made.

[6] The weapons sales have come under criticism from German opposition parties. Earlier this year, Germany's governing coalition had halted weapons sales to countries involved in the Yemen conflict.

[7] The coalition agreement was approved in January by the three parties in government: Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union; its sister party the Christian Social Union; and the center-left Social Democrats. It states that arms sales to countries involved in the war in Yemen would end.

[8] "With immediate effect, the government will no longer approve exports (of weapons) to countries as long as they are involved in the war in Yemen," the January agreement said.

[9] On Thursday, Germany's Economy Ministry declined to comment.

[10] Saudi Arabia has waged a years-long military campaign in Yemen in support of the internationally recognized government that the Iranian-backed Houthi rebels drove out of the capital, Sanaa.

[11] The news from Germany comes just days after CNN's exclusive reporting on the use of US-made weapons in the Yemen conflict.

## **CNN2: Iran accuses Saudi Arabia, UAE of financing military parade attackers**

By Lauren Said-Moorhouse and Sarah El Sirgany, CNN

Updated 0137 GMT (0937 HKT) September 25, 2018

[1] (CNN) Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei on Monday accused Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates of financing the perpetrators of Saturday's deadly attack on a military parade in Ahvaz and threatened to "harshly punish" the masterminds.

[2] "According to the reports, this cowardly act was committed by the same people who are saved by the Americans whenever they are trapped in Syria and Iraq and whose hands are in the pockets of Saudi Arabia and the UAE," Khamenei said, according to his official website.

[3] "We will certainly give the perpetrators of this act a harsh punishment ," he added.

[4] Iran's Intelligence Ministry issued a statement Monday saying it had identified the group responsible for the Ahvaz attack, the state-run Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The report did not name the group, but said that 22 people who it described as "supporters and involved in the incident" had been arrested.

[5] On Sunday, Anwar Gargash, the UAE Minister of State For Foreign Affairs, said "official incitement against the UAE in Iran is unfortunate" and that "Tehran's accusations are baseless."

[6] Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps had previously said Sunday that no effort would be spared in the hunt for those responsible for the terror attack that killed 29 people and wounded 70 others. The casualties included both military personnel and civilians, the IRNA reported.

[7] Members of Iranian military mourn during a public funeral for those killed during Saturday's attack in Ahvaz.

[8] The Revolutionary Guards accused Saudi Arabia of supporting the attack's perpetrators. Saudi Arabia has not responded to the allegations.

[9] Saturday's parade was part of nationwide celebrations in Iran to mark the 30th anniversary of the end of its eight-year war with Iraq.

[10] Gunmen opened fire on armed forces marching inside a park as well as spectators who had gathered to watch the parade, Iranian armed forces spokesman Brig. Gen. Abolfazl Shekarchi told Mehr, a semi-official Iranian news agency.

[11] The attackers all were killed during clashes with security forces, IRNA reported, citing the deputy governor-general of Khuzestan province, where the attack happened.



[12] The semi-official FARS news agency said Monday that there were five attackers -- not four as had been previously reported -- and that three of the five men were from the same family.

[13] Iranian President Hassan Rouhani blamed "foreign mercenaries" backed by the US for the attack on Sunday.

[14] "It is America who supports these little mercenary countries in the region. It is Americans who are provoking them. It is Americans who provide them with their required necessities to perpetrate such crimes," Rouhani said on his official website.

[15] "The government is ready to counter any action by the US, and the Americans will regret this," Rouhani said. It was not immediately clear if this remark referred to the Ahvaz attack or the US withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal.

[16] "Most importantly, today Americans are bullying the world more than ever and continuing their unilateralist policies," he said of the nuclear deal.

[17] The US will not accomplish its "goals in Iran," he added.

[18] Rouhani made the comments ahead of a trip this week to New York, where he will attend the United Nations General Assembly.

[19] US rejects allegations as 'rhetoric'

[20] But Nikki Haley, the US ambassador to the UN, rejected Iran's accusations.

[21] "You've got a lot of rhetoric coming from Rouhani. The United States condemns any terrorist attack anywhere, period. We've always stood by that. I think what Rouhani needs to do is he needs to look at his own home base," Haley told CNN on Sunday.

[22] "He can blame us all he wants; the thing he's got to do is look in the mirror," she added.

[23] Despite increased tensions with Iran, Haley emphasized that the US was not seeking regime change in any part of the world.

[24] Injured soldiers lie on the ground after Saturday's attack on a military parade Ahvaz, Iran.

[25] "The United States is not looking to do regime change in Iran. We're not looking to do regime change anywhere. What we are looking to do is protect Americans, protect our allies," she said.

[26] "The President has been very strong on Iran. ... Iran's economy has plummeted because the President pulled out of the (nuclear) deal. They're getting desperate. And I think we're seeing the actions of that."

*CNN's Sara Mazloumsaki and Hamdi Alkhshali contributed to this report.*

### **CNN3: Saudi Arabia invests \$1 billion in potential Tesla rival**

by Chris Isidore @CNMMoney

September 17, 2018: 4:39 PM ET

[1] Lucid Motors wants to beat Tesla at its own game

[2] Saudi Arabia has agreed to invest more than \$1 billion in Lucid, a potential Tesla competitor.

[3] Lucid is planning a new high-performance electric car. It said the investment from Saudi Arabia's sovereign wealth fund announced Monday will allow it to finish engineering on its first car, the Lucid Air, as well as build a factory in Casa Grande, Arizona, and begin to sell the car by 2020.

[4] Saudi Arabia is already a big investor in Tesla (TSLA). Last month Tesla CEO Elon Musk disclosed that the Saudis had taken nearly a 5% stake in his electric car company. Musk said that the Saudis had been urging him for almost two years to take Tesla private, offering to provide funds necessary to do so. (Musk announced the plan to go private in August but quickly dropped the idea.)

[5] Saudi Arabia is investing in electric vehicles to diversify away from its dependence on oil.

[6] Lucid's Chief Technology Officer, Peter Rawlinson, was formerly a vice president and chief vehicle engineer at Tesla. He helped design the Model S, the company's breakthrough car. He left Tesla in 2012, shortly after the Model S went into production.

[7] Rawlinson said the Lucid Air will have luxury features that the Model S lacks. He said it will have more interior space and back seats that recline to 55 degrees.

[8] "I believe that no one has truly yet exploited the full benefits of electrification," he said on Quest Means Business on CNN. "It gives so much space for more comfort and luxury."

[9] Lucid Motors CTO: We offer a luxury electric vehicle

[10] The Lucid Air's performance is expected to be comparable, if not superior, to the Tesla Model S.

[11] Lucid's website says it will have a range of more than 400 miles on a single charge, compared to 335 miles for the longest-range Model S. It will also go more than 200 mph and accelerate from 0 to 60 mph in only 2.5 seconds, just behind the 2.28 second record set by a Model S. The Lucid Air was first debuted to the public at the New York auto show in 2017.

[12] The company has yet to break ground on the Arizona factory. It not disclosed the cost of the factory. It expects about a \$60,000 starting price for the Air, though options will easily take it above \$100,000 said Derek Jenkins, the company's vice president of design. And he said it

anticipates after the initial ramp up period, the company will be able to build and sell about 40,000 cars worldwide.

[13] CNNMoney (New York) First published September 17, 2018: 4:33 PM ET

#### **CNN4: Saudi-led coalition investigates Yemen airstrike following CNN report**

By Sarah El Sirgany, Waffa Munayyer and Nima Elbagir, CNN

Updated 1627 GMT (0027 HKT) September 18, 2018

[1] (CNN) The Saudi-led coalition fighting a war against Houthi rebels in Yemen said it will investigate an airstrike that killed two children last week after CNN provided evidence of the incident.

[2] Coalition spokesman Turki al-Malki told CNN in a statement that it will refer the bombing in the northern province of Saada on September 13 to the Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) due to the "probability of collateral damage and civilian casualties during the targeting of a gathering of Houthi militias."

[3] On Tuesday CNN aired a report showing that an airstrike which hit a displaced Yemeni family's home killed two young siblings -- a three-month-old baby girl named Somood Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery and three-year-old boy Nabil Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery -- in Saada last week.

[4] The footage captures the sound of the plane, the smoke rising from the strike, and the sight of the family's neighbors digging the bodies of the two children out from under the rubble.

[5] The family had fled from Wadi Layya village in Al-Daher district on the border with Saudi Arabia into Haidan district in Saada governorate where the airstrike happened.

[6] CNN's report also revealed that fragments of US-manufactured weapons had been found at the sites of a string of other attacks since the start of the war, though it was unclear who manufactured the bombs used in the September 13 strike.

[7] Last month, a separate CNN investigation found remnants of a US-made bomb at the scene of an August airstrike in Saada that left dozens of schoolboys dead.

[8] Cdr. Rebecca Rebarich, a spokeswoman for the Pentagon, told CNN that "the final decisions on the conduct of operations in the campaign are made by the members of the Saudi-led coalition, not the United States."

[9] The Saudi-led coalition said all documents relating to the September 13 incident have been referred to the JIAT which will later reveal the results of its investigation.

*Salma Abdelaziz and Sarah El Sirgany in Abu Dhabi contributed to this report*

## **CNN5: Too weak to cry:' Save the Children warns 5 million children at risk of famine in Yemen**

By Euan McKirdy, CNN

Updated 1253 GMT (2053 HKT) September 19, 2018

VIDEO CAPTION: British NGO Save the Children (h) warns that millions of children are at risk of famine in the war in Yemen.

[1] (CNN) British charity Save the Children has warned that 5 million children are at risk of famine in Yemen as the Saudi-led coalition carries out a major offensive on a strategic port in the country.

[2] On Tuesday, the coalition launched a campaign to recapture the rebel Houthi-held port of Hodeidah, according to state media in the United Arab Emirates, a partner in the coalition.

[3] Save the Children has said that damage to the port or its temporary closure would increase food and fuel costs, putting 1 million more children at risk of famine.

[4] Save the Children International CEO Helle Thorning-Schmidt said the "nutrition crisis... has serious implications" for the country's young.

[5] "Millions of children don't know when or if their next meal will come. In one hospital I visited in north Yemen, the babies were too weak to cry, their bodies exhausted by hunger. This could be any hospital in Yemen," Thorning-Schmidt said.

[6] "What happens in Hodeidah has a direct impact on children and families right across Yemen. Even the smallest disruption to food, fuel and aid supplies through its vital port could mean death for hundreds of thousands of malnourished children unable to get the food they need to stay alive," she said.

[7] The port is a "vital lifeline" for goods and aid for 80% of the country's population, the organization estimates.

[8] "Even the smallest disruption to food, fuel and aid supplies through its vital port could mean death for hundreds of thousands of malnourished children unable to get the food they need to stay alive," said Tamer Kirolos, Save the Children's country director for Yemen.

[9] "It could drive up the price of fuel -- and as a result transport -- to such an extent that families can't even afford to take their sick children to hospital."

[10] Alongside the collapse of the country's currency, the Yemeni riyal, the price of food has doubled in the past few days, Save the Children asserts.

[11] Even as food sits in markets, the prices have meant that increasing numbers of Yemenis are unable to feed their families, it says.

[12] Fuels like gasoline and cooking gas have also increased by 25% in recent months, making it harder for people to travel and feed their families.

[13] Save the Children says as many as 5 million children could be in danger of suffering from famine.

[14] The United Nations has said an assault on the port city could, in the worst scenario, could kill up to 250,000 people. Around 70% of humanitarian aid passes through the Red Sea port.

[15] The military offensive in the province started in June but fighting stalled, especially in Hodeidah, as the UN tried to bring warring parties to the negotiating table.

[16] The latest attempt was in Geneva earlier this month but the Houthis didn't travel as all sides **(-culp)** blamed each other for obstructing the peace talks.

IMAGE CAPTION: A displaced Yemeni girl from Hodeidah carries water containers at a makeshift camp in a village in the northern district of Abs.

[17] 'I could see her bones'

[18] Save the Children provided testimony from Yemenis struggling to provide for their families.

[19] A woman identified by the pseudonym Manal said that her infant daughter turned skeletal after she suffered from malnutrition.

[20] "When Suha was six months she became sick," she told Save the Children, which also changed the name of her daughter.

[21] "I could see her bones, I could not do anything for her. I had no money for transportation. I had to borrow some money to take Suha to the hospital far away from our village," she said. "Most of the time we eat two meals a day. In the morning we eat bread with tea and for lunch it's potatoes and tomatoes. Usually, I don't eat. I keep it for my children."

IMAGE CAPTION: Epidemic looming

[22] Famine is just one humanitarian crisis facing the country's beleaguered civilians. Last month, the World Health Organization (WHO) warned that the war-ravaged country is teetering on the brink of a third cholera epidemic.

[23] Cases are increasing near the capital, Sanaa, and Hodeidah, where the recent conflict has hindered WHO's efforts to prevent the disease.

[24] "We've had two major waves of cholera epidemics in recent years, and unfortunately the trend data that we've seen in the last days to weeks suggests that we may be on the cusp of the third major wave of cholera epidemics in Yemen," Peter Salama, WHO deputy director-general of emergency preparedness and response, told a UN briefing in Geneva, Switzerland.

[25] More than 1.1 million suspected cholera cases have been recorded in Yemen since April 2017, according to the latest WHO figures, with more than 2,300 associated deaths.

[26] Displaced Yemeni children look on in a camp set up for people who fled the battle areas east of the port city of Hodeidah.

IMAGE CAPTION: Children killed in airstrikes

[27] The Saudi-led coalition has also been accused of killing civilians, some of them children, including in a devastating attack on a school bus in August.

[28] The bomb used in that attack was a 500-pound (227 kilogram) laser-guided MK 82 bomb made by Lockheed Martin, sold as part of a US State Department-sanctioned arms deal with Saudi Arabia, munitions experts told CNN.

VIDEO CAPTION: Shrapnel ties US-made bombs to Yemen deaths 05:25

[29] On Tuesday CNN aired a report showing that an airstrike which hit a displaced Yemeni family's home killed two young siblings -- a three-month-old baby girl named Somood Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery and a three-year-old boy named Nabil Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery -- in Saada last week.

[30] In a rare move, coalition spokesman Col. Turki Al-Malki said it would investigate the evidence presented to it by CNN.

[31] He said the coalition takes "any allegations of incidents very seriously" and "targeting operations are carried out in conformity to the rules of engagement, which resemble the highest international standards."

[32] He acknowledged that there is a "probability of collateral damage and civilian casualties" in the incident.

[33] CNN made repeated requests for comment to US arms manufacturers Raytheon and Lockheed Martin and has not yet received a response from those companies.

## **Appendix 1.2 Fox News Group**

### ***FOX1: Iran, in shadow proxy war with Saudis, expands its Pakistan influence***

By Hollie McKay, Mohsin Saleem Ullah | Fox News

IMAGE CAPTION: Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei of Iran, alongside members of Pakistan's Shiite political party, Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP).

[1] Iran is stepping up its involvement with political and militant Shiite groups in Pakistan, in what foreign affairs experts see as an escalating shadow proxy war with Saudi Arabia in a country with the world's second-largest Muslim population.

[2] “Iran is continuing to work to help rebel groups to form in the minority tribal region . There are Sindhi and Baluch separatist groups that Iran will help fund and support,” said retired Lt. Col Anthony Shaffer, a former intelligence specialist.

IMAGE CAPTION: Members of the Iran-supported Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP) in Pakistan

[3] Shaffer and others believe Iranians have long funded an array of insurgent outfits in Pakistan, in part as a means to destabilize U.S. efforts in the region.

[4] One of those groups, the Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP), freely acknowledges its ties to Iran, but denies accusations it engages in violence.

[5] “We are alleged to be a militant group, but I refute this statement,” Deedar Ali, vice president of the TJP, in the country’s Gilgit Baltistan (GB) region, told Fox News. “We haven’t participated yet in militant activities, though we Shiites have the dominance in GB.”

[6] TJP is officially considered a Shiite political party, founded around the same time as the Iranian revolution of 1979. It has twice been banned by the Pakistani government as a terrorist organization.

[7] The U.S.-based Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC) defines the TJP as a group focused on creating a society based on “pure Islam,” and both a protector and a propaganda distributor of Shiite ideas.

IMAGE CAPTION: Deedar Ali, vice president of the political party Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP) (Mohsin Saleem Ullah)

[8] So just how devoted to the Iranian brand of Islamism is TJP?

[9] “We have close links to Iran and a mutual aim under a shared ideology to stand united under the current longtime supreme leader of Iran, Ali Khamenei, who is the ultimate power for us,” Ali said. “His words stand no less than a decree for us.”

IMAGE CAPTION: The Taliban and affiliated militia groups continue to destabilize the region. (Mohsin Saleem Ullah)

[10] TJP leaders also frequently visit Tehran, but claim they receive no direct funds from the Iranians.

[11] “We operate under the direct guidance and control of Iran’s supreme leader, which binds us to travel to Iran,” Ali said. “I won’t deny the fact that we receive a state guest honor upon our arrival in Iran because we support their ideology as we work together to formulate new strategies to gather mass support. But the members of this group present a monthly amount to run our campaigns; we don’t get funding from Iran.”

[12] The State Department’s most recent Country Reports on Terrorism, released last July, names Iran the world’s “foremost” state sponsor of terrorism, a distinction it has held for decades.

[13] Most notably, the U.S. accuses Tehran of using the Quds Force, an elite unit of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a cover for intelligence operations and destabilization across the region.

[14] According to several U.S. intelligence and diplomatic officials, the Trump administration is more concerned about Iranian influence in war-torn, neighboring Afghanistan than it is about the activities of other insurgent groups in Pakistan.

[15] The extremist Sunni creed adopted by the likes of the Taliban in Afghanistan against Iran and the Shiites is one part of the burgeoning proxy conflict. But while Shiites are vastly outnumbered in Pakistan, making up an estimated 20 percent of a Sunni-majority population of almost 200 million, Iran’s quiet support for Shiites could be significant.

[16] “Iran seeks to exert influence by backing militant Shi’a groups inside Pakistan, but there are obvious limits to how far such an effort can go, as Pakistan’s Shi’a are far outnumbered,” explained Jonah Blank, a senior political scientist at the RAND Corporation.

[17] Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), situated in the northernmost part of Pakistan, shares its borders with China to the north, India to the east and Afghanistan and Central Asian states to the west. Previously called the “Northern Areas,” it has exercised semi-autonomy from Islamabad – but has for years chugged on as a precarious, disenfranchised region without the independence of a recognized state.

[18] Iran’s shadowy presence in the area has come under scrutiny in more ways than one,

[19] Thousands of Shiites from Pakistan and Afghanistan have been recruited by Iran – specifically from the Gilgit and Baltistan areas – to fight alongside President Bashar al-Assad’s forces in embattled Syria, offered monthly salaries and postwar employment opportunities in Iran. Recruiters are often Shiite clerics who have studied in or have direct ties to Tehran -- the fighters are to augment its regional clout.

IMAGE CAPTION: Concerns over sectarian and ethnic violence continue to flare in Pakistan. (Associated Press)



[20] “We want to work closely with Pakistan’s government, but our priority to get a constitutional status for GB in Pakistan can never be stamped down,” Ali asserted. “Why are we yet to get a status? But if this were to happen, I can foresee GB will turn into a battlefield of the Taliban.”

[21] Analysts worry Pakistan will spiral into an even more violent and complicated intermediary war between the region’s archenemies, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

[22] “Iran backs Shi’a groups and Saudi Arabia backs ones that adhere to its own strain of Sunni doctrine,” Blank said. “Iran sees this as a largely defensive operation – protecting co-religionists against a violent onslaught that the Pakistan state is unwilling or unable to stave off.”

[23] Some efforts are being made to quell sectarian unrest. In May, Pakistan’s security forces carried out a raid near Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan Province, killing leaders of the outlawed, Taliban-aligned group known as Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), responsible for the deaths of more than 100 minority Shiites.

[24] LeJ started as an anti-Shiite, contrary movement to the Iranian Islamic Revolution almost four decades ago – in which Tehran was quietly exporting its revolution to Shia communities abroad – and later aligned itself with the extremist Taliban and Al Qaeda insurgencies.

[25] Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) emerged from LeJ in the 1980s, and has been accused by many of ushering in sectarian violence across Pakistan.

[26] Those names were formally prohibited by the Pakistan government in its post 9/11 crackdown. So the group's leading member, Mulana Khalil Saqib, founded a “new” group with the operational name of Muttahida Deeni Mahaz (MDM) in 2013.

[27] “Although it’s illegal to have unlicensed arms in Pakistan, in GB each and every man carries and has a heavy stockpile of illegal arms for a counterfight in the case of any terrorist activity,” he boasted. “As far as financing is concerned, we don’t have backing.”

[28] Saqib later declined to deny he received “hefty funds” from Saudi individuals, stressing that the group has a “firm conviction that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are brother countries with shared values.”

[29] The group's objective is clear: Push back the Shiites, and the TJP, in GB.

[30] “This Iranian group has been involved in militant activities and innocent killings of Sunni Muslims. We do have demands to wipe off this Iranian group from GB because they have created unrest,” Saqib said. “Their unending sectarian violence has caused us to fight back for our rights. We want the Pakistan government to plan stern action against them.”

[31] Saqib also asserted they have “more than 50 camps operating across Pakistan to train militants” destined for Afghanistan, and he expressed thanks for the “blessing” of the long-running war that opened the door to “opportunity.”

[32] U.S. intelligence and military officials have long accused Pakistan of harboring and aiding such terrorist groups, despite being issued hundreds of millions of dollars in aid as a primary U.S. partner in the post-2001 war on terrorism.

[33] Pakistan consistently and vehemently denies such charges.

[34] In January, President Trump sent a New Years’ Day tweet accusing Pakistan of failing to act against terrorist sanctuaries, which have waged war over the border in Afghanistan, and cut \$2 billion in military aid to the country. Last week, the United States suspended a further \$300 million.

[35] But several officials in Islamabad vowed to Fox News that they now have full control of a country once teeming with terror, and that all such safe havens have been mopped up and eliminated.

[36] And while Pakistan’s new prime minister, Imran Khan, has vowed to be something of a middleman to help improve the increasingly hostile relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran, playing two sides inserts Islamabad into something of a quagmire.

[37] Pakistan and Iran are thought to be getting closer, with the two countries having recently resumed discussions over continuing a \$7.5 billion Iran-Pakistan pipeline project that started five years ago but has largely remained stalled. Yet government officials are said to be assessing how Trump’s pullout of the JCPOA, better known as the Iran nuclear deal, and the subsequent reimposition of economic sanctions may hinder the project.

[38] On the flipside, Islamabad and Riyadh have long been potent allies with a history of close military cooperation. However, Pakistan refused to contribute troops to the Saudi-led war against the Shia-minority Houthi rebels in Yemen, souring bilateral relations.

[39] Pakistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad and the Washington Embassy did not respond to requests for comment.

[40] The Foreign Ministry in Tehran refused to comment and the Iranian Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the U.S. – which is within the Pakistan Embassy, given that the U.S. has no direct diplomatic relations – did not respond.

[41] The Saudi Foreign Ministry did not respond to requests for further comment.

[42] Hollie McKay has been a Fox News Digital staff reporter since 2007. She has extensively reported from war zones including Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Burma and

investigates global conflicts, war crimes and terrorism around the world. Follow her on twitter and Instagram @holliesmckay

**FOX2:** Iran video threatens missile strikes on UAE, Saudi Arabia

By NASSER KARIMI | Associated Press

IMAGE CAPTION: Mourners carry flag-draped caskets during a mass funeral for victims of Saturday's terror attack on a military parade, in the southwestern city of Ahvaz, Iran, Monday, Sept. 24, 2018. Thousands of mourners gathered at the Sarallah Mosque on Ahvaz's Taleghani junction, carrying caskets in the sweltering heat. (AP Photo/Ebrahim Noroozi)

[1] TEHRAN, Iran – An Iranian media outlet close to the country's hard-line Revolutionary Guard published a video Tuesday threatening the capitals of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates with missile attacks, further raising regional tensions after a weekend militant attack on a military parade in Iran.

[2] The video tweeted and later deleted by the semi-official Fars news agency comes as Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei blamed Riyadh and Abu Dhabi for the attack in the city of Ahvaz on Saturday that killed at least 25 people and wounded over 60.

[3] The threat amplifies the unease felt across the greater Persian Gulf, which is seeing Iran's economy upended in the wake of America's withdrawal from Tehran's nuclear deal with world powers and Saudi and Emirati forces bogged down in their years long war in Yemen.

[4] The video shows file footage of previous ballistic missile attacks launched by the Guard, then a graphic of a sniper rifle scope homing in on Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates and Riyadh in Saudi Arabia. The video also threatened Israel.

[5] "The era of the hit-and-run has expired," Khamenei's voice is heard in the video, the segment taken from an April speech by the supreme leader. "A heavy punishment is underway."

[6] Iran has fired its ballistic missiles twice in anger in recent years. In 2017, responding to an Islamic State attack on Tehran, the Guard fired missiles striking targets in Syria. Then, earlier this month, it launched a strike on a meeting of Iranian Kurdish separatists in northern Iraq.

[7] The Guard, a paramilitary force answerable only to Khamenei, has sole control over Iran's ballistic missile program.

[8] Under Khamenei's orders, Iran now limits its ballistic missiles to a range of 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles), which gives Tehran the range to strike Israel, Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia and the UAE, as well as regional American military bases.

[9] Saturday's attack targeted one of many parades in Iran marking the start of the country's long 1980s war with Iraq, part of a commemoration known as "Sacred Defense Week." Militants disguised as soldiers opened fire as rows of troops marched past officials in Ahvaz.

[10] Arab separatists in the region claimed the attack and Iranian officials have blamed them for the assault. The separatists accuse Iran's Persian-dominated government of discriminating against its ethnic Arab minority. Iran's Khuzestan province, where Ahvaz is the provincial capital, also has seen recent protests over Iran's nationwide drought, as well as economic protests.

[11] The Islamic State group also claimed Saturday's attack, initially offering incorrect information about it and later publishing a video of three men it identified as the attackers. The men in the video, however, did not pledge allegiance or otherwise identify themselves as IS followers.

[12] State TV reported late Monday that authorities have detained 22 suspects linked to the group behind the attack and confiscated ammunition and communication equipment. Fars also reported that five militants took part in the assault, all of whom were killed. It said two of them were brothers and another one was their cousin.

[13] On Monday, the Guard's acting commander, Gen. Hossein Salami, vowed revenge against the perpetrators and what he called the "triangle" of Saudi Arabia, Israel and the United States.

[14] "You are responsible for these actions; you will face the repercussions," the general said. "We warn all of those behind the story, we will take revenge."

[15] Khamenei, who has final say on all state matters, said Monday that the attack showed Iran has "a lot of enemies," according to remarks posted on his website. He linked the attackers to the United States, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

[16] "Definitely, we will harshly punish the operatives" behind the terror attack, he added.

Associated Press writer Jon Gambrell in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, contributed to this report.

### ***FOX3: Leaders of Ethiopia, Eritrea to sign accord in Saudi Arabia***

By JON GAMBRELL | Associated Press

[1] DUBAI, United Arab Emirates – The leaders of Ethiopia and Eritrea were in Saudi Arabia on Sunday ahead of a meeting described as the signing of a peace accord between the two East African nations.

[2] Terms of the agreement to be signed by Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki in the Red Sea port city of Jiddah remain unclear.

[3] The United Nations on Friday described the Jiddah meeting as "the signing ceremony of the peace agreement," while Eritrean Information Minister Yemane G. Meskel wrote on Twitter that it involved the "peace agreement of 9 July."

[4] Abiy and Isaias signed a "Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship" on July 9, ending 20 years of enmity and formally restoring diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

[5] U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres also was to be on hand for the meeting Sunday, as will officials from the African Union.

[6] "This is a further agreement helping to cement the positive relations between them," U.N. deputy spokesman Farhan Haq said Friday.

[7] Landlocked Ethiopia fought a bloody war with Eritrea from 1998 to 2000 over a border dispute that killed tens of thousands of people. The conflict ended in an uneasy peace with Eritrea, which earlier fought a decades-long war of independence from Ethiopia.

[8] Yet that suddenly changed with the election of Abiy as prime minister. A whirlwind of talks suddenly ended the long conflict between the two nations in July, with telephone calls and flights suddenly possible between the two nations.

[9] It was particularly surprising for Eritrea, a closed-off nation of 5 million people ruled by Isaias since 1993. Eritrea's system of compulsory conscription that led thousands of Eritreans to flee toward Europe, Israel and elsewhere. Ethiopia is home to 105 million people.

[10] The signing ceremony Sunday in Saudi Arabia also highlights the growing importance Gulf Arab nations put on East Africa amid the Saudi-led war in Yemen. The United Arab Emirates, also believed to have played a part in talks between Ethiopia and Eritrea, has been building up a military presence in the Eritrean port city of Assab.

[11] The strategic Bab al-Mandeb Strait, which sits off Eritrea and neighboring Djibouti, links the Red Sea and the Suez Canal with the Gulf of Aden and ultimately the Indian Ocean. Dozens of commercial ships daily transit the route, just 16 kilometers (10 miles) wide at its narrowest point.

Follow Jon Gambrell on Twitter at [www.twitter.com/jongambrellap](http://www.twitter.com/jongambrellap) . His work can be found at <http://apne.ws/2galNpz> .

#### **FOX4: Saudi Arabia arrests man after 'offensive' video shows him at breakfast with woman**

By Amy Lieu | Fox News

[1] A man arrested on Sunday faces up to five years in prison for sharing a meal with a female co-worker in Saudi Arabia, after an "offensive" 30-second video showed their interaction, reports said.

[2] The man, described as an Egyptian national, could face charges of sexual harassment in the workplace and up to five years in prison, AlJazeera.com reported, citing the U.S.-funded Al Hurra TV.

[3] The man, an Egyptian hotel worker, had invited his viewers on social media to "join us" for breakfast, while his female colleague sits next to him, The Guardian reported. She was covered from head to toe in black Islamic niqab.

[4] In one part of the video, the veiled woman appears to feed the man, which sparked the most outrage, the report said.

[5] "The labour ministry arrested an expatriate in Jeddah after he appeared in an offensive video," the ministry said.

[6] Saudi Arabia enforces strict segregation between men and women, whereby the two genders, if not closely related, must sit separately from each other in workplaces and many restaurants, according to The Guardian.

[7] The ministry also said the hotel owner had been summoned for failing to adhere to government regulations that "stipulate a gender-segregated workplace," The Guardian reported.

[8] Women are prohibited from many activities without being accompanied by a male guardian who is often a male family member, the report said.

[9] It was not immediately clear if the woman in the video was arrested.

[10] The man's arrest comes after the Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's bid to modernize the Gulf kingdom, Time Magazine reported.

[11] In June, Saudi Arabia lifted a ban on women driving, along with other reform efforts allowing women to attend sporting events.

[12] But some conservative critics have said the reforms are a "superficial attempt to curry favor with the West," Time reported.

Amy Lieu is a news editor and reporter for Fox News.

**FOX5: Saudi Arabia: Yemeni rebel missile shot down, 26 wounded**

Associated Press

[1] SANAA, Yemen – Saudi Arabia shot down a missile fired across the border by Yemen's Houthi rebels but the shrapnel wounded 26 civilians, the kingdom's official news agency reported.

[2] The rebels, known as Houthis, fired the missile into southern Najran province late Wednesday, where it was intercepted, the agency reported. Meanwhile, the rebel-run Al-Masirah TV says the missile targeted a Saudi military camp and hit it "accurately."

[3] The missile firing came a day before the first U.N.-moderated peace talks in two years involving the Saudi-backed Yemeni government and the Houthis, who are aligned with Iran, were starting in Geneva — but with uncertainty looming over whether a Houthi delegation would actually attend.

[4] The U.N. envoy for Yemen, Martin Griffiths, met Thursday with the head of the government delegation, Foreign Minister Khaled al Yamani, to discuss expectations for the "consultations" expected over the next few days, a U.N. statement said.

[5] But it said Griffiths was "mindful of the challenges associated with bringing the parties together to Geneva," and that he has been making "efforts to overcome obstacles to allow the consultations to go forward," without elaborating.

[6] Houthi officials said they had agreed with the U.N. envoy to evacuate on Wednesday some injured people to neighboring Oman for treatment and others in Muscat to be flown to Sanaa but the flight has not arrived yet. The Saudi-led coalition controls Yemen's airspace and flights from rebel-held Sanaa have been rare to nonexistent in recent months.

[7] The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to brief the media, said they are in contact with the U.N. envoy over their arrival.

[8] The Saudi-led coalition has been locked in a stalemated war with the Iran-aligned rebels since March 2015. Saudi-led airstrikes have hit schools, hospitals and wedding parties, and killed thousands of Yemeni civilians. The Houthis have fired long-range missiles into Saudi Arabia and targeted vessels in the Red Sea.

[9] An estimated 10,000 people have been killed in Yemen's conflict, which has spawned what the U.N. says is the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

## **FOX6: UN rights body renews experts' probe of Yemen crimes**

By JAMEY KEATEN | Associated Press

[1] GENEVA – The U.N.'s top human rights body voted Friday to renew work by experts investigating alleged rights violations and crimes in war-torn Yemen, brushing aside the objections of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen's internationally recognized government itself.

[2] The vote capped a week-long diplomatic showdown led by the three Arab countries who had previously supported the experts but changed course after being stung by their August report that said the countries could be responsible for war crimes during 3½ years of war against rebels in Yemen.

[3] The Human Rights Council, in a measure brought by Western countries, voted 21-8 with 18 abstentions. Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela joined Saudi Arabia and the UAE in opposing the measure at the 47-member Geneva body.

[4] The measure, among other things, extends the experts' mandate by one year.

[5] The move came despite days of arduous negotiations to try to find a consensus between the Western group, led by Canada and the Netherlands, and diplomats from the three Arab states. Many countries expressed disappointment that a unified message could not be reached.

[6] Shortly before the vote, Ambassador Obaid Salem al-Zaabi of the UAE said passage of the resolution would "do more harm than good for Yemen," claiming that it would "deepen divisions" among Yemenis and increase instability in the region.

[7] Proponents, however, insisted the resolution was nearly identical to one adopted by consensus at the council last year, which created the group of three experts plus staffers. The supporters also said the experts' team has had little time to do its work, and said Yemen's crisis needs continued scrutiny.

[8] "The United Kingdom believes that it is important to give the group of eminent experts more time," said Ambassador Julian Braithwaite of Britain, whose government has face criticism from some human rights groups for its material support for the Saudi-led coalition battling Iran-aligned rebels.

[9] A rival resolution brought by an "Arab Group" led by Tunisia called for "capacity building and technical assistance" for Yemen's Saudi-backed government, but without an extended mandate for the experts. That resolution was passed by consensus Friday.

[10] A Saudi-led coalition has waged a devastating air campaign in Yemen since 2015 to support the government in its war against Shiite Houthi rebels, who control the capital, Sanaa, and much of northern Yemen. More than 10,000 people have died in the fighting.

[11] The United Nations says Yemen, the Arab world's poorest country, faces the world's greatest humanitarian disaster, with 75 percent of its 29 million people in need of assistance and millions on the brink of famine.

[12] John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch, said council members "stood firm today, in the face of shameful efforts by the Saudi-led coalition to quash a U.N. expert inquiry on Yemen."



[13] "By continuing the inquiry, the U.N.'s top rights body sent a clear message that it stands with Yemeni civilians against the warring parties' ongoing abuses," he said.

[14] The experts' report last month said the Saudi, Emirati and Yemeni governments could be responsible for war crimes including rape, torture, disappearances and "deprivation of the right to life" since a Saudi-led coalition armed with punishing air power joined Yemen's war in March 2015.

[15] The U.N. panel also pointed to possible war crimes by the Iran-aligned Houthi rebels.

[16] The resolution on Yemen was perhaps the most hotly contested country-specific issue at the council's three-week session, which also included resolutions to continue or improve scrutiny of alleged human rights abuses in places like Myanmar, Burundi and Syria.

[17] This session was also marked by passage Thursday of the first council resolution to express concerns about alleged rights abuses in Venezuela under the government of President Nicolas Maduro. That measure was brought by a number of Latin American countries.

### **Appendix 1.3: Huffington Post**

#### ***HUFF1: Saudi Arabia Seeks Its First Death Penalty Against Female Human Rights Activist***

SUB-TITLE: Five activists are on trial including Israa al-Ghomgham, the first woman to possibly face the death penalty for non-violent offenses.

Stephen Kalin

FAISAL NASSER / REUTERS

[1] RIYADH (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia's public prosecutor is seeking the death penalty against five human rights activists from the kingdom's Eastern Province currently on trial in a secretive terrorism court, groups including Human Rights Watch (HRW) said.

[2] Among the detainees is Israa al-Ghomgham, whom Saudi activists said was the first woman to possibly face the death penalty for rights-related work. Charges against her include incitement to protest and providing moral support to rioters.

[3] "Any execution is appalling, but seeking the death penalty for activists like Israa al-Ghomgham, who are not even accused of violent behavior, is monstrous," Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East director at HRW, said in a statement on Wednesday.

[4] ALQST, a London-based Saudi rights group, reported the decision involving Ghomgham's case earlier this week.

[5] A government communications office did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

[6] Activists said the trial was ongoing, and denied social media reports that the detainees had already been executed.

[7] Saudi Arabia, an absolute monarchy where public protests and political parties are banned , has enacted some high-profile social and economic reforms in recent years under powerful young Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.

[8] They have, however, been accompanied by a crackdown on dissent, with dozens of clerics, intellectuals and activists arrested in the past year, including women who had campaigned for the right to drive in the deeply conservative Muslim country.

[9] A roundup of senior royals, ministers and businessmen last November on charges of corruption sent shockwaves through the kingdom, stunning allies and foreign investors. Most of those detainees were released after reaching undisclosed financial settlements with the government.

[10] Ghomgham is a prominent Shi'ite Muslim activist who documented mass demonstrations in the Eastern Province starting in 2011. She was arrested from her home in December 2015 along with her husband.

[11] Most of the country's Shi'ite minority lives in the oil-producing Eastern Province and some have complained that their religious ceremonies are banned or interfered with by Sunni authorities, and that they lack opportunities for work and education. The government has denied the charges.

[12] Saudi Arabia has previously executed Shi'ite activists on what rights groups called politically-motivated charges. It views protests among Shi'ites in the context of tensions with Shi'ite power and regional rival Iran, which it has accused of fomenting the unrest.

[13] The authorities have carried out security operations against suspected Shi'ite militants in the Eastern Province, which has seen unrest and occasional armed attacks for years.

*Reporting By Stephen Kalin; Editing by Toni Reinhold*

## **HUFF2: Saudi-Led Airstrikes Kill Dozens, Including Bus Full Of Children, In Yemen**

IMAGE CAPTION: "Scores killed, even more injured, most under the age of 10," said an aid agency official.

Aziz El Yaakoub

MOHAMED AL-SAYAGHI / REUTERS Smoke rises in Sanaa after an airstrike on August 9, 2018.

[1] ADEN, Aug 9 (Reuters) - Saudi-led coalition air strikes on Thursday killed dozens of people, including children traveling on a bus, in Yemen's Saada province, Yemeni medical sources and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

[2] The Western-backed alliance fighting the Iranian-aligned Houthi group in Yemen said in a statement that the air strikes targeted missile launchers used to attack the southern Saudi city of Jizan on Wednesday, killing a Yemeni civilian there.

[3] It accused the Houthis of using children as human shields.

[4] Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam said the coalition showed "clear disregard for civilian life" as the attack had targeted a crowded public place in the city.

[5] The ICRC said one attack hit the bus driving children in Dahyan market, in northern Saada, adding hospitals there had received dozens of dead and wounded.

[6] A Reuters photographer saw bloodied and bandaged children being treated by doctors.

[7] Footage from the Houthi media office showed a boy wearing a blue backpack with a UNICEF logo being carried into a hospital emergency room with blood pouring down his face and over his traditional Yemeni thawb, an ankle-length garment.

[8] Abdul-Ghani Nayeb, head of a health department in Saada, told Reuters that the death toll was to 43, with 61 wounded.

[9] "Scores killed, even more injured, most under the age of 10," Johannes Bruwer, head of delegation for the ICRC in Yemen, said in a Twitter post.

[10] It was unclear how many children were killed and how many air strikes were carried out in the area, in northern Yemen, near the border with Saudi Arabia .

IMAGE CAPTION: NAIF RAHMA / REUTERS A doctor treats children injured by an airstrike in Saada, Yemen August 9, 2018.

[11] Saudi Arabia and Sunni Muslim allies intervened in Yemen's war in 2015 against the Houthis, who control the most populous areas of Yemen, including the capital Sanaa, and drove the internationally recognized government into exile in 2014.

[12] The United States and other Western powers provide arms and intelligence to the alliance, and human rights groups have criticized them over coalition air strikes that have killed hundreds of civilians at hospitals, schools and markets.

[13] The alliance says it does not intentionally target civilians and has set up a committee to probe alleged mass casualty air strikes, which has mostly cleared the coalition of any blame.

[14] “Today’s attack in Saada was a legitimate military operation ... and was carried out in accordance with international humanitarian law,” the coalition said in the Arabic-language statement carried by SPA.

[15] “Targeting Saudis and residents in Saudi is a red line,” coalition spokesman Turki al-Malki later told Al Arabiya TV.

[16] Fragments from the Houthi missile launched at Jizan Industrial City had killed one Yemeni civilian and wounded 11, Saudi state media said earlier on Thursday.

[17] The Houthis have launched a series of missile strikes on the kingdom, including Riyadh, over the past year.

[18] Saada, the main stronghold of the Houthis, has mainly come under air strikes from the coalition as the mountainous province makes battles hard for pro-government ground troops.

[19] The Yemen war has killed more than 10,000 people, displaced more than 2 million and driven the country to the verge of famine, according to the United Nations.

(Reporting by Dubai Newsroom; Writing and additional reporting by Aziz El Yaakoubi; Editing by Alison Williams)

### ***HUFF3: Saudi-led Coalition Admits ‘Mistakes’ In Yemen Airstrike That Killed 40 Children***

SUB-TITLE: The United Nations has warned that such attacks “may amount to war crimes.”

By Mary Papenfuss

[1] A Saudi Arabia-led military coalition said “mistakes were made” after it killed more than 40 children in an airstrike in northern Yemen last month that struck a school bus returning from a summer field trip.

[2] Most of the children were under the age of 10. CNN determined that the bomb that killed the children was American made, and had been sold to Saudi Arabia as part of a State Department-sanctioned arms deal.

[3] An internal coalition investigation “concluded that there were mistakes made in abiding by the rules of engagement,” said a statement issued by the coalition Saturday, The Washington Post reported. It expressed “regret for these mistakes” and offered “condolences and solidarity with the families of the victims.” The statement pledged to hold those responsible accountable, and said families of the victims would be compensated.

[4] The coalition initially characterized the airstrike in Saada province as a “legitimate military action” against Iran-allied Houthi rebels who had fired a ballistic missile into southwestern Saudi Arabia. It claimed the rebels were inside the school bus and using children as human shields.

[5] The military coalition is battling the rebels to restore the internationally recognized government of President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, who was ousted from the capital by rebels in 2015.

[6] The United Nations blasted the coalition in a report Tuesday for the high civilian death toll in airstrikes in Yemen. It warned that some of the strikes “may amount to war crimes,” Reuters reported.

[7] In the past three years, “such airstrikes have hit residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities,” the report said. Its investigation of 11 strikes raised “serious concerns” about the coalition’s “targeting process.”

[8] After the U.N. report was issued, U.S. Defense Secretary James Mattis warned that American support is not unconditional, and called for more precautions to protect civilians, CNN reported.

[9] The coalition has purchased billions of dollars in weapons from the Pentagon, which also shares intelligence with the group.

[10] U.N.-sponsored negotiations are being held in Geneva next week in an effort to resolve the two-year-old conflict.

#### ***HUFF4: Some Saudi-Led Airstrikes In Yemen May Be War Crimes, UN Experts Say***

IMAGE CAPTION: Coalition forces have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes, the independent experts said.

Stephanie Nebehay

[1] GENEVA, Aug 28 (Reuters) - Airstrikes by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen’s war have caused heavy civilian casualties at marketplaces, weddings and on fishing boats, some of which may amount to war crimes, United Nations human rights experts said on Tuesday.

[2] Saudi Arabia is leading a Western-backed alliance of Sunni Muslim Arab states trying to restore the internationally recognized government of Yemeni President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, ousted from the capital Sanaa by the Iran-aligned Houthis in 2015.

IMAGE CAPTION: NAIF RAHMA / REUTERS An airstrike destroyed the Community College in Saada, Yemen on April 12.

[3] Fighters of the Houthi movement have fired missiles into Saudi Arabia, blocked delivery of supplies to Taiz and shelled the strategic city from the highlands, the panel said. They have also committed torture, a war crime, it said.

[4] Coalition forces have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes, the independent experts said in their first report to the Human Rights Council.

[5] The coalition's additional inspection procedures at Hodeidah port have had a "chilling effect on commercial shipping", although no U.N. or coalition searches had discovered weapons being smuggled into Yemen where 8.4 million people are on the brink of famine, it said.

[6] "Coalition air strikes have caused most of the documented civilian casualties. In the past three years, such air strikes have hit residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities," the panel said.

IMAGE CAPTION: KHALED ABDULLAH / REUTERS Buthaina Muhammad Mansour, believed to be 4 or 5, sits on a bed at a hospital after she survived a Saudi-led airstrike that killed 8 of her family members in Sanaa, Yemen.

[7] Its investigation of 11 incidents raised "serious concerns about the targeting process applied by the coalition." Strikes that fail to spare people or structures protected by international humanitarian law would be unlawful violations.

[8] "Individuals in the (Yemeni) government and the coalition, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, may have conducted attacks in violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution that may amount to war crimes," the experts said, adding that they had compiled a confidential list of suspects.

[9] There was no immediate reaction from those governments, which received an advance copy of the report from the United Nations.

[10] All sides have conscripted children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities, also war crimes, the 41-page report said.

[11] It was released ahead of U.N. peace talks between the government and Houthis on Sept. 6 in Geneva.

[12] The panel, headed by Tunisian expert Kamel Jendoubi, neither specifically referred to the United States and Britain, which provide arms and intelligence to the Saudi-led alliance, nor did it point a finger at Iranian support to the Houthis.

**HUFF5: The New Saudi Arabia Is A Lot Like The Old Saudi Arabia When It Comes To Women**

IMAGE CAPTION: A dispute with Canada over jailed women activists pits Saudi feminists and allies around the world against the planet's most misogynistic government.

By Akbar Shahid Ahmed

IMAGE CAPTION: JONATHAN ERNST / REUTERS Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman meets with U.S. President Donald Trump at the White House on March 20.

[1] When Hala Al-Dosari told her father in 2013 that she planned to join the biggest-ever protests against the ban on women driving in Saudi Arabia, he told her she would need to use someone else's car — he was too old to collect theirs from the police station if she got arrested. She agreed, but warned him he might have to go to the station anyway to sign a form for her release. She guessed he would relent. “Of course I'm going to come,” he grudgingly told her.

[2] Five years later, Saudi Arabia is still using its sprawling and well-funded government apparatus to enforce misogyny more harshly than any other internationally recognized regime. The driving ban is dead, but the legal code requiring more than 5 million adult Saudi women to seek a male guardian's permission for almost any activity remains in place — and in the last few months authorities have jailed some of the kingdom's loudest advocates for gender equality (**-prop**). In a break from decades of quieter repression, Saudi leadership is making a big deal of the arrests at home, where the women activists are labeled traitors, and abroad: Since Sunday, it has ramped up a fight with Canada, one of the kingdom's many Western partners, over Canadian criticism of the crackdown.

[3] The unprecedented escalation is a choice, analysts and former U.S. officials familiar with Riyadh's decision-making say. It seems quixotic — but Al-Dosari sees a logic there. The kingdom's sexism and its particular brand of authoritarianism go hand in hand. One cannot work without the other. And so as the country's quasi-ruler, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, signals that he is centralizing power, including by expressing Saudi nationalism in a form marketed as tough and masculine, it makes sense that he is doubling down on the gender divide — and targeting women who doubt his promises of reform.

[4] “To maintain the status quo, you need this system of hierarchy,” she said. That structure treats the head of a family — always a man, even in situations of, say, a son with a widowed mother or a brother and his adult sisters — as responsible for dealings with the autocratic state, entrusted with ensuring that those in his household follow rules both codified and unspoken.

[5] “If everyone has equal rights, if men and women can do exactly the same things, it will be difficult to justify one having extra privileges,” Al-Dosari, a scholar and activist now in the U.S., continued. She and others pushing for equality say those calls aren't subversive; they're simply trying to better serve the Saudi people.

[6] But worry about what change would mean for those in power is a key reason why the system of male guardianship and other restrictions on women remain in place, even as the prince lifts other strictures historically deemed sacrosanct in Saudi Arabia by ultraconservative clerics close to the ruling family. The prince is happy to end barriers on, say, going to the movies. His argument, devoured and repeated by his fans in the West, is that what's holding Saudi Arabia back is its relationship with a certain brand of Islam, not limits on personal freedom — so who needs their full rights, especially ones never enjoyed by women, anyway?

[7] His vision of the kingdom's future involves women becoming more free to the exact extent that serves his goal of expanding the Saudi economy beyond oil. And it makes up for the absence of the notorious religious police by giving government officials new ways to attack citizens' private information, seize their property and trap them beyond the reach of relatives, lawyers or even well-connected friends.

IMAGE CAPTION: FAYEZ NURELDINE VIA GETTY IMAGES A Saudi woman films and shows support to Samar Almogren (left), who drives her car through the streets of the Saudi capital Riyadh for the first time just after midnight, June 24, 2018, when the law allowing women to drive took effect.

[8] Saudi women have struggled for equality for decades. Those who have led the country's determined feminist movement, raising their voices and liaising with allies abroad to create the pressure that forced the prince to lift the driving ban, have often been those with supportive families, Al-Dosari said. Her father, she noted, was broad-minded because of his education. She also pointed to the progressive background of Aziza al-Yousef, an academic arrested in May. And there's Samar Badawi, one of the two activists whose July arrests Canada commented on. She used to be married to a human rights lawyer and has a brother who publicly promotes gender equality. (Both men are now also in Saudi prisons.)

[9] For others, obtaining permission to speak out can involve a major battle or simply be impossible because of family opinions or fear of state retribution, the activist told HuffPost. "I really honor and respect those women because they put themselves in inconvenience," she said. "But then people see how resilient and how passionate you are."

[10] Outsiders trying to help Saudi women win a fair shake — not as part of international conspiracies like those the kingdom is now railing about, but because of their own moral convictions and often a concern for the kingdom's future stability — see that bind as a central problem.

[11] Equal treatment under the law would be truly transformative, according to Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley, a State Department veteran who in 2002 became the first woman ever to head up a diplomatic mission in Saudi Arabia.



[12] Saudi commentators have a point in saying, as they do now during the fight with Canada, that misogyny is hardly unique to the kingdom.

[13] In other nations, however, when women seek recourse from abuse or discrimination, “the difference is they could choose to do it on their own without having a male somewhere say yes,” said Abercrombie-Winstanley, who later served as ambassador to Malta before quitting the agency last year. In the kingdom, justice is nearly impossible without “a benevolent male somewhere,” she added.

[14] Western governments that deal closely with the Saudis are by now well aware of how careful they must be in calibrating their support for human rights. “The bottom line was not make it worse,” Abercrombie-Winstanley said. But they saw success stories — she recalled the time that U.S. diplomats convened a meeting of scores of teachers and administrators from across the country, many of them women, who were working on special education with American help. Such mixing of men and women would have been illegal in public at the time. “Everyone left at 2:30 in the morning,” the former ambassador said.

[15] The key thing was that suddenly women were meeting others they had only ever heard of, forging relationships and whisper networks they might use in the future to help women in need or achieve shared, small-scale goals — being empowered individuals, not subsidiaries of family units cowed by the state.

[16] Foreign critics of the kingdom’s repression have sought change for years. Sometimes the mere fact of who they are makes their comments especially striking and highlights how unique Saudi state sexism is, as was the case with Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland and previously Swedish Foreign Minister Margot Wallström. They’re most powerful when, as Freeland did, they acknowledge Saudis’ own movements, showing that they’re not exporting a foreign model but a baseline of respect and dignity.

[17] For that to work means sometimes being outspoken; even as the new Saudi leadership signals its distaste for public criticism, it’s done little to show that private urging, on issues ranging from human rights to the devastating Western-backed war in Yemen, works.

[18] “When we speak, we publicly reach civil society and citizens, we show them where we stand. ... We care about the people in Saudi and we feel their pain and we wish for them to be able to express themselves,” said Marietje Schaake, an influential Dutch lawmaker in the European Parliament who rallied support for an official European Union endorsement of the Canadian position. (On Saturday, the EU said it had contacted the Saudis to seek information about the detainees Canada commented on and to emphasize the importance of human rights defenders.)

[19] For female Saudis considering the way the situation is developing, the public attention might be worth the risk of stoking nationalist (and male) anger. If nothing else, it at least

highlights a disconnect with the message of Saudi progress that's been spread around the world and shows there are some limits for the leadership.

[20] “The state has already rounded up leaders in business and media with little to no cost,” Al-Dosari said, referring to a dramatic campaign of arrests last fall that was largely met with crickets in the West. As the authorities mull future clampdowns, “it makes a difference if there's little or no cost for rounding up women who hold the same views the government is now promoting.”

*This story has been updated to note the EU's latest contact with the Saudis.*

## **Appendix 1.4: New York Times**

### **NYTI: Fact Check of the Day**

IMAGE CAPTION: *Fact-Checking Trump's Speech to the United Nations Fact-Checking Trump's Speech to the United Nations*

IMAGE CAPTION: Addressing the world body's annual General Assembly meeting on Tuesday, President Trump made inaccurate claims about his own record, the Islamic State, the war in Yemen, reactions to the Iran nuclear deal and the trade deficit.

By Linda Qiu

Sept. 25, 2018

[1] what Mr. Trump said

[2] “In less than two years, my administration has accomplished more than almost any administration in the history of our country.”

[3] the facts

[4] False.

[5] Mr. Trump rattled off (-sec) a list of accomplishments on the economy, tax cuts, military spending and the border — many of them cherry-picked, exaggerated or false.

[6] He is right that the United States stock market is soaring, and unemployment rates for Hispanics, African-Americans and Asian-Americans have reached record lows.

[7] But he omitted less flattering indicators when describing an economy “booming like never before.” For example, G.D.P. growth is healthy, but reached higher points as recently as 2014. The unemployment rate is at an 18-year low, but is higher than several months during the 1940s and 1960s. And wage growth is still slow: after adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings increased just 0.2 percent in August.

[8] Mr. Trump’s claim of signing the “biggest” tax cut in American history is false; by various metrics, several rank higher. He misleadingly said construction on the border wall with Mexico had begun; projects to replace fencing and barriers are underway, but the administration has not begun to build a 1,000-mile-long wall. He was also wrong in characterizing recent military spending bills as “record funding.” Even without adjusting for inflation, President Barack Obama signed legislation in 2010 that provided more money for the military.

[9] Additionally, Mr. Trump has signed a relatively low number of bills when compared to other presidents, even at similar points in their terms. While he can claim major legislative victories — on tax cuts and veterans’ benefits — he has also been unable to deliver on other key campaign promises, like the border wall and repealing and replacing the Affordable Care Act.

[10] what Mr. Trump said

[11] “Thanks to the United States military and our partnership with many of your nations, I am pleased to report that the bloodthirsty killers known as ISIS have been driven out from the territory they once held in Iraq and Syria.”

[12] the facts

[13] This is exaggerated.

[14] Mr. Trump’s declaration of victory is slightly premature. The Islamic State is down to its last 200 square miles, about 1 percent of the territory it previously held in Iraq and Syria, The New York Times recently reported. Pentagon officials have stressed that their job is not done.

[15] There are still “remaining pockets” of Islamic State fighters in Syria and Iraq, and they continue to threaten the two countries’ peace and security, Col. Sean J. Ryan, a Defense Department spokesman, told reporters on Sept. 18.

[16] Defense Secretary Jim Mattis told reporters on Monday that American troops will continue to train and advise local security forces to make certain the Islamic State does not resurface. He said “fighting is ongoing” in Syria’s Euphrates River Valley, where troops have been battling the Islamic State.

[17] “I think that getting rid of the caliphate doesn’t mean you then blindly say ‘O.K., we got rid of it,’ march out, and then wonder why the caliphate comes back,” Mr. Mattis said. “And how many times have we seen — look at even Iraq where they’re still on the hunt for them. And they’re still trying to come back.”

[18] what Mr. Trump said

[19] “The UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar have pledged billions of dollars to aid the people of Syria and Yemen, and they are pursuing multiple avenues to ending Yemen’s horrible, horrific civil war.”

[20] the facts

[21] This is misleading.

[22] Mr. Trump is right that the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have contributed funds to ease humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen. But his comment glosses over the three countries' roles in Yemen's civil war.

[23] The governments of Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E. are the top two donors to the United Nations' humanitarian response plan in Yemen, contributing nearly \$1 billion combined. Additionally, the two countries donated an additional \$375 million through other programs, the data show. Qatar also contributed \$500,000 to the United Nations response plan.

[24] In Syria, Saudi Arabia donated \$18.6 million this year to the world body's humanitarian response plan and \$24.3 million in 2017. Qatar contributed \$2.2 million in 2018 and \$29.5 million last year, the same reports show.

[25] Dollars aside, it's worth noting that the United Nations and human rights groups have said that the humanitarian crisis in Yemen has been exacerbated by the country's continuing civil war. A Saudi-led coalition — including the U.A.E. and the United States — has since 2015 fought Iranian-linked Houthi rebels who ousted the government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi of Yemen.

[26] Qatar initially was part of the international coalition fighting the Houthi rebels, but was expelled last year after Riyadh accused the tiny nation of funding terrorism, cozying up to Iran and welcoming dissidents.

[27] A report by United Nations investigators in August accused the Saudi-led coalition of potential war crimes, including charges of killing thousands of civilians in airstrikes, torturing detainees and conscripting child soldiers. The same report also accused the Houthi rebels of possible war crimes.

[28] what Mr. Trump said

[29] “That is why so many countries in the Middle East strongly supported my decision to withdraw the United States from the horrible 2015 Iran nuclear deal and reimpose nuclear sanctions.”

[30] the facts

[31] This is exaggerated.

[32] The reaction to the United States' withdrawing from the Iran nuclear deal in May was more varied in Middle Eastern countries than Mr. Trump's claim would suggest.

[33] Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Bahrain and Israel issued statements supporting Mr. Trump’s decision.

[34] But Syria, Iraq and Lebanon voiced disappointment. Jordan’s foreign minister warned of a potential arms race in the region absent the nuclear deal. Qatar, Egypt, Kuwait and Oman issued cautious statements that stressed their commitments to peace in the Middle East, but did not take clear positions on the United States’ withdrawal.

[35] Outside of the Middle East, global reaction toward Mr. Trump’s decision has largely been negative. The six other parties to the treaty with Iran — Britain, France, Germany, China, Russia and the European Union — opposed the withdrawal. So did Canada, Australia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden, according to statements compiled by the Arms Control Association.

[36] what Mr. Trump said

[37] “As a result, our trade deficit ballooned to nearly \$800 billion a year.”

[38] the facts

[39] This is exaggerated.

[40] As The New York Times and others have repeatedly reported, Mr. Trump is overstating the figure by about \$250 billion. Last year, the United States had an overall trade deficit of \$552 billion, according to the Census Bureau. That included a goods deficit of \$807 billion, offset by a trade surplus in services of \$255 billion.

[41] Mr. Trump’s preoccupation with trade in goods contradicts his own White House economic report, which he signed and was released in February.

[42] The American economy has shifted “away from manufacturing and toward service provision industries” in recent decades, according to the report. “Focusing only on the trade in goods alone ignores the United States’ comparative advantage in services.”

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## **NYT2: Kushner Says Punishing Palestinians Won’t Hurt Chance for Peace Deal**

IMAGE CAPTION: “Nobody is entitled to America’s foreign aid,” Jared Kushner said. Credit Tom Brenner for The New York Times

By Mark Landler

Sept. 13, 2018

[1] WASHINGTON — Three days after the Trump administration evicted the Palestine Liberation Organization from its offices in Washington, Jared Kushner defended the latest in a string of punitive actions against the Palestinians and insisted that none of them had diminished the chances of a peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians.

[2] Speaking on Thursday, 25 years to the day after the Oslo peace accords were signed on the White House lawn not far from his West Wing office, Mr. Kushner said President Trump had actually improved the chances for peace by stripping away the “false realities” that surround Middle East peacemaking.

[3] “There were too many false realities that were created — that people worship — that I think needed to be changed,” he said in an interview. “All we’re doing is dealing with things as we see them and not being scared out of doing the right thing. I think, as a result, you have a much higher chance of actually achieving a real peace.”

[4] Mr. Kushner said he did not want to be too critical of the Oslo accords, which created the framework for peace negotiations over the last three decades. But he cast his own efforts as a radical break with the past, evincing little nostalgia for the historic images of Bill Clinton drawing together Yasir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin in September 1993.

[5] His confidence came at a bleak moment in his own 19-month-old quest for an accord. The order to shut down the P.L.O. office followed a series of cuts in American funding to Palestinian groups, as well as the decision to formally recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, all of which have profoundly alienated the Palestinians from the administration.

[6] Mr. Kushner said the Jerusalem decision burnished Mr. Trump’s credibility by delivering on a campaign promise. Palestinian leaders, he said, deserved to lose aid after vilifying the administration. And much of the money that the United States poured into the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and other Palestinian causes had been misspent anyway.

[7] “Nobody is entitled to America’s foreign aid,” he said.

[8] Aid should be used to further national interests and help those in need, he said. In the case of the Palestinians, he argued that the funding had evolved into a decades-long entitlement program with no plan to make them self-reliant.

[9] Still, Mr. Kushner, the president’s son-in-law and senior adviser, also insisted that the rift between the Palestinians and Washington was not unbridgeable, despite statements by top Palestinian officials that they will never again engage with Mr. Trump.

[10] “In every negotiation I’ve ever been in,” he said, “before somebody gets to ‘yes,’ their answer is ‘no.’”

[11] Citing his experience as a dealmaker, Mr. Kushner said he was not thrown by the posturing of the Palestinian Authority president, Mahmoud Abbas, which he attributed in part to Mr. Abbas’s own domestic politics. If Mr. Abbas is a serious leader, Mr. Kushner said, he will study the administration’s peace plan carefully after it is released.

IMAGE CAPTION: Palestinians protested the United States’ decision to stop funding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. Credit Haitham Imad/EPA, via Shutterstock

[12] Mr. Kushner and his partner on the Middle East, Jason D. Greenblatt, continue to tinker with the language in the plan, which is all but finished. They have expanded the team working on the project, in part to focus on fortifying the economic component — a particular focus of Mr. Kushner’s.

[13] With the Palestinians dismissing the plan as “dead on arrival,” some analysts question whether it will ever see the light of day. Mr. Kushner and Mr. Greenblatt reject that, saying they are busy consulting with officials in the region. They are not giving a timetable, though it seems unlikely they would roll it out before the midterm elections.

[14] The White House once hoped that Saudi Arabia’s crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, with whom Mr. Kushner has cultivated a relationship, would be an influential advocate for the plan. But with Prince Mohammed struggling with his reform efforts at home, the administration is no longer counting on him to play that role.

[15] For now, the administration’s focus has been on punishing the Palestinians. On Monday, the State Department said it had agreed late last year to allow the P.L.O.’s representative office to stay open only if it helped advance peace negotiations.

[16] “However, the P.L.O. has not taken steps to advance the start of direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel,” it said in a statement. “To the contrary, P.L.O. leadership has condemned a U.S. peace plan they have not yet seen and refused to engage with the U.S. government with respect to peace efforts and otherwise.”

[17] The administration also linked its decision to what it said were efforts by the Palestinians to get the International Criminal Court to investigate Israel for its military operations in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the construction of Jewish settlements in Israel-occupied territory.

[18] “While the court welcomes the membership of the so-called State of Palestine, it has threatened Israel — a liberal, democratic nation,” John R. Bolton, Mr. Trump’s national security adviser, said in a speech on Monday castigating the court.

[19] Some analysts warn that stripping funds from the United Nations organization that takes care of Palestinian refugees will only contribute to the extremism of future generations of Palestinians, since it is the main supplier of secular education to children there.

[20] Cutting \$25 million in aid to six hospitals in East Jerusalem that serve Palestinians could prompt a health crisis, according to experts. The Palestinian Authority condemned the move as an “act of political blackmail.” And it could boomerang on Israel, since it could be forced to step into the breach and provide more services in the West Bank.

[21] “By punishing the Palestinians, the administration unwittingly is liberating them from former restraints under which they had operated since Oslo in order to placate U.S. and Israel,” said Robert Malley, who took part in Israeli-Palestinian talks at Camp David under Mr. Clinton.

[22] “What gradually removing those shackles from Palestinians will mean in terms of the future is unclear,” Mr. Malley added. “What is clear is that future will be different.”

[23] A version of this article appears in print on Sept. 14, 2018, on Page A13 of the New York edition with the headline: Kushner Says Punishing Palestinians Shortens Odds for Peace.

### ***NYT3: Saudi Arabia Seeks Death Penalty in Trial of Outspoken Cleric***

IMAGE CAPTION: Salman al-Awda, a prominent Muslim cleric, has been critical of the Saudi government.

By Ben Hubbard

Sept. 4, 2018

[1] LONDON — Saudi Arabia’s public prosecutor is seeking the death penalty for a prominent Muslim cleric who has criticized the way the monarchy is governed, the Saudi news media and the cleric’s son said Tuesday.

[2] The trial of the cleric, Salman al-Awda, comes after a yearlong crackdown (-sec) by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the kingdom’s day-to-day ruler, that has seen dozens of clerics, activists, princes and businessmen arrested and detained on often vague charges.

[3] Human rights groups have said that many of the arrests, like that of Mr. Awda, had more to do with politics than with any activities commonly regarded as crimes elsewhere in the world.

[4] “If you look at the charges, it is clearly politically motivated,” Adam Coogle, who researches Saudi Arabia for Human Rights Watch, said of the case against Mr. Awda.

[5] While Mr. Coogle has seen similar trials, he said it was rare for prosecutors to seek the death penalty in such cases.



[6] “I don’t know how else you could see this but as a clear escalation against Saudi dissidents and activists,” he said.

[7] Saudi officials did not respond to a request for comment on the charges or trial.

[8] Mr. Awda, 62, has been a towering figure in the kingdom’s religious sector for decades, known for keeping his distance from the government in a kingdom where many clerics are mere government mouthpieces.

[9] In the 1990s, he was prominent in a movement of conservatives known as the Awakening that was associated with the Muslim Brotherhood and criticized the Saudi government on religious grounds, including for allowing American troops to enter the kingdom during the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

[10] That activism got him thrown in prison for nearly five years, and his views seemed to evolve after his release. After the outbreak of the Arab Spring uprisings in 2011, he called for elections and separation of powers, ideas the Saudi monarchy feared would threaten its control.

[11] More recently, he has largely avoided commenting on politics in public, using his high public profile to focus more on spiritual matters. He has published a number of religious books and has more than 14 million followers on Twitter.

[12] Mr. Awda’s critics consider him a wolf in sheep’s clothing and accuse him of couching his calls for revolution in religious terms. The leaders of Saudi Arabia, an absolute monarchy governed according to Shariah law, have long considered political Islam like that promoted by the Muslim Brotherhood, a threat to the country’s stability, and to their grip on power.

[13] Mr. Awda’s trial opened on Tuesday at the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh, which often hears national security and terrorism cases. He is facing 37 charges, including stirring public discord, going against the ruler and being active in the Muslim Brotherhood — all of which are considered crimes in Saudi Arabia.

[14] He was allowed a lawyer to defend him, and three of his sons attended the trial, according to another of his sons, Abdullah, who is a senior fellow at Georgetown University.

[15] The younger Mr. Awda said by phone that the government had long had a problem with his father’s calls for political changes but had held off on acting against him.

[16] “Now they are taking revenge against all his participation and activism and outspokenness,” he said.

[17] But he said the trial was also about sending a broader message to Saudis to keep their criticisms quiet.

[18] “Everyone who has some authority and can speak, they will silence him so that he can’t criticize them,” he said.

#### **NYT4: Trump Speech at U.N.: Scorn for Iran, Praise for Kim**

IMAGE CAPTION: President Trump addressing the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday. Credit Tom Brenner for The New York Times

By Mark Landler, Sept. 25, 2018

[1] UNITED NATIONS — President Trump thrust his commitment to an “America First” foreign policy back onto the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday. But in his second address on this diplomatic stage, he sounded as eager to claim credit for his achievements after 20 months in office, as he was to disrupt the world order.

[2] If Mr. Trump had changed, so had his audience — no longer as daunted by the insurgent figure who left them slack-jawed last year when he vowed to “crush loser terrorists,” mocked North Korea’s leader as “Rocket Man” and declared that parts of the world “are going to hell .”

[3] This time, emissaries from around the world listened quietly as Mr. Trump fulminated at foes like Iran and failing states like Venezuela. They nodded as he singled out an enemy-turned-partner, Kim Jong-un of North Korea, expressing optimism for a diplomatic opening that would have seemed far-fetched even a year ago.

[4] But when Mr. Trump declared, “In less than two years, my administration has accomplished more than almost any administration in the history of our country,” the crowd broke into murmurs and laughter.

[5] Briefly disconcerted, the president smiled and said, “I did not expect that reaction, but that’s O.K.”

[6] It was a jarring moment for a leader who usually speaks to adoring crowds at “Make America Great Again” rallies, where his use of superlatives to describe his success draws reliable cheers. Mr. Trump still commands the world stage and he is still capable of upending American foreign policy with a single tweet. But after a year of such bombast, many in the audience at the United Nations treated him almost as a source of levity, not fear.

[7] There is also evidence that foreign leaders are more willing to push back. Speaking after Mr. Trump, President Emmanuel Macron of France said the Paris climate accord had survived despite America’s decision to pull out. In a not-so-subtle slap at Mr. Trump, he proposed that countries refuse to sign trade deals with those who do not comply with the accord.

[8] On Monday, France joined Germany and Britain — as well as the other signatories, Russia, China, and Iran — in recommitting to the Iran nuclear accord, repudiated by Mr. Trump in May. They did so even as Mr. Trump urged Europe to isolate Iran and warned of draconian new

sanctions that would penalize America's allies for not cutting off commercial ties with the Iranians.

[9] President Hassan Rouhani of Iran criticized Mr. Trump for quitting the agreement and made clear he thought the president's offer to talk with Iran's leaders was disingenuous (earlier in the day, Mr. Trump insisted it was the Iranians who had wanted to talk).

[10] "It is ironic that the United States government does not even conceal its plan for overthrowing the same government it invites to talks," Mr. Rouhani said.

[11] Mr. Trump, for his part, condemned Iran's government as a "corrupt dictatorship" that had looted its people and used the windfall from the nuclear deal to finance what he described as a terrorist campaign that is destabilizing the entire Middle East.

[12] "Iran's leaders sow chaos, death and destruction," he declared. "They do not respect their neighbors or borders, or the sovereign rights of nations."

[13] "Not good," he added.

[14] Shifting gears, Mr. Trump lavished praise on his efforts to shake up the established order, pointing to his withdrawal from trade deals and international organizations, his recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and his meeting last June with Mr. Kim of North Korea, which he said had produced far more than anyone expected.

[15] "The missiles and rockets are no longer flying in every direction," Mr. Trump said. "Nuclear testing has stopped. Some military facilities are already being dismantled. Our hostages have been released."

[16] "I would like to thank Chairman Kim for his courage and for the steps he has taken," he said, adding, "much work needs to be done."

[17] Mr. Trump's speech showed a president at once fickle and set in his ways. His emphasis on sovereignty was a repeat of the big theme of last year's General Assembly address, and it showed that on the core principles of his "America First" foreign policy, Mr. Trump is not budging.

[18] Yet Mr. Trump's warm words for Mr. Kim were a 180-degree shift from 2017, when he said the North Korean leader was on a suicidal collision course with the United States. That showed he is open to radical shifts in approach, based on his idiosyncratic view of personal diplomacy and his self-avowed skill as a dealmaker in spotting opportunities.

[19] As he did last year, Mr. Trump relied on his senior domestic adviser, Stephen Miller, for much of the speechwriting. Mr. Miller has spearheaded the White House's immigration policy and its recent decision to cut significantly the number of refugees the United States will accept.

[20] The national security adviser, John R. Bolton, an even more ardent proponent than Mr. Trump of the virtues of sovereignty, also injected themes. In his own speech at a conference on Tuesday, Mr. Bolton alluded to the frequent description in Iran of the United States as the “Great Satan.”

[21] “If you cross us, our allies, or our partners,” Mr. Bolton said, “if you harm our citizens, if you continue to lie, cheat, and deceive, yes, there will indeed be hell to pay.”

[22] For presidents, General Assembly speeches are a good guide to the evolution of their thinking. In 2009, his first year in office, Barack Obama delivered a soaring paean to the need for diplomacy and collective action. By 2014, Mr. Obama had cast off some early ambitions and dwelt instead on the threat from the Islamic State — an enemy Mr. Trump said Tuesday had been “driven out from the territory they once held in Iraq and Syria.”

[23] Mr. Trump has not yet faced a major foreign policy crisis, and his speech reflected his good fortune. He still spoke mostly about actions he had taken to unwind the legacy of Mr. Obama.

[24] But he also promoted his record in the Middle East, where he said his closer ties to Saudi Arabia had helped the fight against extremism, and to Israel, where he said the United States was no longer “held hostage to old dogmas, discredited ideologies, and so-called experts who have been proven wrong, over the years, time and time again.”

[25] Critics said Mr. Trump’s triumphalist tone provoked the derisive reaction. “If you’re boastful, and in the most improbable ways, it’s just becomes outlandish,” said Nicholas Burns, a senior diplomat under President George W. Bush. “It was a sad moment for American leadership.”

[26] The president expressed resentment toward a familiar array of perceived malefactors: allies, who he said did not pay their fair share for military defense; trading partners, who he said exploited unfair agreements that harmed American workers; and oil producers, whom he accused of gouging the United States and other customers.

[27] “OPEC and OPEC nations are, as usual, ripping off the rest of the world, and I don’t like it,” Mr. Trump said. “Nobody should like it.”

[28] Mr. Trump also assailed countries, like China, that use industrial planning in their economies to undercut competitors on trade. The United States, he said, was systematically renegotiating what he called unfair trade deals and striking back against China’s theft of intellectual property, predatory licensing agreements and the dumping of goods in the American market under President Xi Jinping.

[29] “I have great respect and affection for my friend President Xi, but I have made clear that our trade imbalance is just not acceptable,” he said. “China’s market distortions, and the way they deal, cannot be tolerated.”

[30] America's other great strategic rival, Russia, went unmentioned by Mr. Trump, except for a reference to what he described as Germany's dependence on Russian energy. That was also Mr. Trump's only mention of Germany, a staunch ally, though he praised its neighbor, Poland, which has an increasingly autocratic government, for its construction of a pipeline in the Baltic Sea to diversify its energy supply.

[31] After his speech, Mr. Trump took credit for a change in Iran's behavior since he withdrew from the nuclear deal. He claimed, without evidence, that Iran had abandoned its ambitions to build a land bridge to the Mediterranean Sea. At some point, he predicted, the United States and Iran would have "meaningful negotiations and probably do a deal."

[32] "Iran is a much different country today than it was a year ago," he said before meeting Colombia's president, Iván Duque Márquez. "They have riots in the street. They have horrible inflation, the worst in the world. Their currency is a disaster. Everything in Iran is failing right now."

[33] Aside from Iran, Venezuela drew Mr. Trump's harshest critique. He described the political tumult roiling the country as a "human tragedy" and said the United States would impose new sanctions on the government of President Nicolás Maduro. Socialism, he said, had squandered Venezuela's oil resources and "driven its people into abject poverty."

[34] Mr. Trump spoke of the great potential of the United Nations, but expressed little regard for any other international bodies. The United States, he said, had rightfully exited the Human Rights Council, refused to take part in the Global Compact on Migration or to recognize the authority of the International Criminal Court, which has recently considered investigating the conduct of American troops in Afghanistan.

[35] The president singled out India, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Poland as worthy partners: nations that he said had distinctive traditions and cultures, patriotic societies and a fierce commitment to independence.

[36] "Sovereign and independent nations are the only vehicle where freedom has ever survived, democracy has ever endured or peace has ever prospered," Mr. Trump declared. "And so we must protect our sovereignty and our cherished independence above all."

[37] Rick Gladstone and Megan Specia contributed reporting

[38] A version of this article appears in print on Sept. 26, 2018, on Page A1 of the New York edition with the headline: Trump at U.N.: Scorn for Iran, Praise for Kim.

### ***NYT5: Yemen War Investigation Is Extended by U.N. Council***

IMAGE CAPTION: A Yemeni woman holding a malnourished child awaiting treatment at a hospital in Al Hudaydah.

[1] GENEVA — Overriding the objections of Saudi Arabia and its allies, the United Nations Human Rights Council voted Friday to continue an investigation by a panel of international experts into the war in Yemen that is driving the country's population toward famine.

[2] The Council's action followed days of diplomatic maneuvering over a scathing report presented by the experts earlier this month. It detailed human rights violations by all parties to the conflict, which is in its fourth year, and said individuals in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen's internationally recognized government were implicated in possible war crimes.

[3] The 47-member Council voted 21 to 8, with 18 abstentions, in favor of a resolution supporting the experts' work. The vote came minutes after the conclusion of days of discussions between the Saudi Arabia and its allies and a group of countries led by the Netherlands and Canada.

[4] In the end, their quest for consensus hit a wall over Saudi calls for a review of the experts' report and for changes in membership of the expert panel, said a senior diplomat involved in the discussions, who would not speak publicly because of the sensitivity of the issues.

[5] The Council's impasse mirrored the stalemate in the Yemen war, in which Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are fighting alongside Yemeni militias against Houthi rebels. The rebels, who are backed to some degree by Iran, have controlled the capital, Sanaa, and much of northern Yemen since toppling the government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

[6] Speaking in the Council on Friday, Yemen's minister of human rights, Mohamed Asker, deplored the resolution, which he said "encourages war." The United Arab Emirates' ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Obaid Salem Saeed Al Zaabi, warned that it would "do more harm than good," deepening divisions in Yemen and increasing instability in the region.

[7] Their objections underscored the anger of Saudi Arabia and its allies over the report, which they condemned as biased and overlooking the many human rights abuses carried out by Houthis.

[8] State-sponsored media in the Gulf States also denigrated the expert panel's chairman, Kamel Jendoubi of Tunisia, and other members.

[9] In their report, the experts said Houthi forces had shelled civilians, arbitrarily imprisoned critics, tortured detainees, recruited children to fight and obstructed delivery of humanitarian aid. In some cases, they said, those actions could amount to war crimes.

[10] But the panel blamed the Saudi coalition's airstrikes, blockades and shipping restrictions for most of the war's civilian casualties as well as the immense damage to Yemen's critical infrastructure, which has worsened the plight of millions of civilians. The report also detailed torture, rape and sexual violence by security forces controlled by the United Arab Emirates.

[11] Hammering home the war's human costs, Mark Lowcock, the United Nations emergency relief chief, speaking at the Security Council last week, described civilians reduced to eating leaves . Mr. Lowcock warned that Yemen was reaching a tipping point “beyond which it will be impossible to prevent massive loss of life as a result of widespread famine across the country.”

[12] In a nod to Arab concerns about the lack of detail on Houthi violations in the experts' report, Western diplomats told the Council that the experts' investigation was “unfinished” and noted the limited time and access available to them. But they also argued that those limitations only underscored the need to give the experts more time to complete their work.

[13] Instead of international monitoring of the conflict, Saudi Arabia and its allies had proposed increased training and support for Yemen's national Commission of Inquiry. Western countries saw no contradiction in also accepting that proposal, and the Council adopted it unanimously on Friday.

## APPENDIX 2: KEY TO APPRAISAL ANALYSES

### Appendix 2.1: Abbreviations

+	positive attitude
-	negative attitude
des	Affect: desire
hap	Affect: un/happiness
sec	Affect: in/security
sat	Affect: dis/satisfaction
norm	Judgement: normality
cap	Judgement: capacity
ten	Judgement: tenacity
ver	Judgement: veracity
prop	Judgement: propriety
reac	Appreciation: reaction
comp	Appreciation: composition
val	Appreciation: valuation

#### Additional Factors Considered

leg	Legitimacy
app	Approval
acc	Acceptance
auth	Authority
culp	Culpability
sin	Sincerity
inf	Influence

#### Engagement



h	Heterglossia
m	Monoglossia

### Appendix 2.2: Factors to Consider and Framework for Analysis<sup>3</sup>

Appraisal Theory	Lexicogrammatical Manifestation
Engagement:	
Monogloss	Absence of other opinions/speakers
Heterogloss: Incorporate affect and judgement into the actor quoted to determine how they are portrayed.	In/direct quoting Disclaim vs. proclaim Polarity
Attitude:	
Affect Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the feelings popularly construed by the culture as positive or negative?</li> <li>• Are the feelings embodied in paralinguistic cues or by an emotive state in a mental process?</li> <li>• Are the feelings a reaction to a trigger?</li> <li>• How are the feelings graded?</li> <li>• Do the feelings involve intention?</li> <li>• Are the feelings related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ un/happiness?</li> <li>○ in/security?</li> <li>○ dis/satisfaction?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Affect as ‘quality’: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjectives: <i>down, sad, miserable, cheerful, jubilant,, uneasy, anxious, freaked out, startled, jolted, staggered, confident, assured, etc.</i></li> </ul> Affect as ‘process’: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affective mental processes (e.g. his departure <i>upset</i> him.)</li> <li>• Affective behavioural processes (e.g. the captain <i>wept</i>.)</li> <li>• <i>dislike, hate, abhor, love, adore, whimper, cry, laugh, rejoice, hug, embrace</i></li> </ul> Affect as ‘comment’: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modal adjuncts (e.g. <i>sadly</i>, he had to go.)</li> <li>• <i>together</i></li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from *The Language of Evaluation* by J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White

<p>Judgement* (I suspect this will be the most intriguing part of the analysis, and I will focus especially on this)</p>	<p>Social esteem:</p> <p>Normality: How special?      Admire - pos.  Capacity: How capable?      Criticise - neg.  Tenacity: How dependable?</p> <p>Social sanction:</p> <p>Veracity: truth                      Praise - pos.  Propriety: ethics                      Condemn - neg.</p> <p>Adjectives and adverbs ('evaluative lexis'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive: <i>lucky, fortunate, powerful, vigorous, brave, reliable, truthful, good, moral</i></li> <li>• Negative: <i>Unlucky, weak, timid, dishonest, bad, immoral, vain</i></li> </ul> <p>Modality: <i>supposed to, keen to, able to, usually, etc.</i></p>								
<p>Appreciation: Relate interpersonal evaluations of other stances in regards to their own interpersonal/textual/experiential standings</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="760 873 1414 1083"> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 873 984 940">Appreciation</td> <td data-bbox="984 873 1190 940">Mental Pro.</td> <td data-bbox="1190 873 1414 940">Meta-func.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 940 984 1083">Reaction Composition Valuation</td> <td data-bbox="984 940 1190 1083">Affection Perception Cognition</td> <td data-bbox="1190 940 1414 1083">Interpersonal Textual Experiential</td> </tr> </table>			Appreciation	Mental Pro.	Meta-func.	Reaction Composition Valuation	Affection Perception Cognition	Interpersonal Textual Experiential
Appreciation	Mental Pro.	Meta-func.							
Reaction Composition Valuation	Affection Perception Cognition	Interpersonal Textual Experiential							
<p>Graduation:</p>									
<p>Force</p>	<p>Adjectives/adverbs: <i>a bit, somewhat, relatively, fairly, rather, very, extremely, etc.</i>  Quantification: <i>small</i> problem vs. <i>big</i> problem</p>								
<p>Focus</p>	<p>Adjectives/adverbs ('evaluative lexis'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <i>true</i> father - up-scaling</li> <li>• an apology <i>of sorts</i> - down-scaling</li> </ul>								

## APPENDIX 3: APPRAISAL ANALYSES

All text in bold is the analyzer's addition.

### Appendix 3.1 Cable News Network

#### Appendix 3.1.1: *CNN*

**TITLE:** Germany approves arms sales to Saudi Arabia, breaking coalition promise

Updated 1808 GMT (0208 HKT) September 20, 2018

By Atika Shubert, CNN

#### **TEXT:**

[1] (CNN) — The German government has approved the delivery of controversial **(-comp)** weapons systems to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, despite a January ban on arms sales to countries embroiled in the bloody conflict in Yemen **(-leg)**, a German lawmaker confirmed to CNN on Thursday.

→ **not legitimate to sell the arms to Saudi Arabia**

[2] Earlier this week, Germany's economy minister Peter Altmaier wrote a letter to parliament members that outlined the approval of several defense contracts, including four artillery positioning systems to Saudi Arabia.

[3] The letter was seen by the lawmaker who spoke to CNN. It also revealed that 48 warheads and 91 missiles for UAE warships had been approved, along with 385 anti-tank missiles for Jordan.

[4] Qatar, no longer active in the Saudi-led coalition fighting in Yemen, was also cleared to receive an armored howitzer, 170 air-to-air missiles and seven air-defense missile systems, the lawmaker confirmed.

[5] The letter did not specify when the arms deals were made.

[6] The weapons sales have come under criticism from German opposition parties. Earlier this year, Germany's governing coalition had halted weapons sales to countries involved in the Yemen conflict **(-sat)**.

[7] The coalition agreement was approved in January by the three parties in government: Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union; its sister party the Christian Social Union; and the center-left Social Democrats. It states that arms sales to countries involved in the war in Yemen would end.

[8] "With immediate effect, the government will no longer approve exports (of weapons) to countries as long as they are involved in the war in Yemen (**-app**)," the January agreement said.

[9] On Thursday, Germany's Economy Ministry declined to comment.

[10] Saudi Arabia has waged a years-long military campaign in Yemen (**-prop**) in support of the internationally recognized government that the Iranian-backed Houthi rebels drove out of the capital, Sanaa.

[11] The news from Germany comes just days after CNN's exclusive reporting on the use of US-made weapons in the Yemen conflict.

<b>Appraisal in CNN1</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>has waged a years-long military campaign in Yemen in support of the internationally recognized government</i>	+prop	Author
	<i>With immediate effect, the government will no longer approve exports (of weapons) to countries as long as they are involved in the war in Yemen</i>	-app	Three parties in Germany's government

**Appendix 3.1.2: CNN2**

**TITLE:** Iran accuses Saudi Arabia, UAE of financing military parade attackers

By Lauren Said-Moorhouse and Sarah El Sirgany, CNN

Updated 0137 GMT (0937 HKT) September 25, 2018

## **TEXT:**

[1] (CNN) Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei on Monday accused Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates of financing the perpetrators of Saturday's deadly attack on a military parade in Ahvaz (**-prop**) and threatened to "harshly punish" the masterminds (**-reac**).

[2] "According to the reports, this cowardly (**-sat**) act was committed by the same people who are saved by the Americans (**-cap**) whenever they are trapped in Syria and Iraq and whose hands are in the pockets of Saudi Arabia and the UAE," Khamenei said, according to his official website.

[3] "We will certainly give the perpetrators of this act a harsh punishment (**-reac**)," he added.

[4] Iran's Intelligence Ministry issued a statement Monday saying it had identified the group responsible for the Ahvaz attack, the state-run Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The report did not name the group, but said that 22 people who it described as "supporters and involved in the incident" had been arrested.

[5] On Sunday, Anwar Gargash, the UAE Minister of State For Foreign Affairs, said "official incitement against the UAE in Iran is unfortunate" and that "Tehran's accusations are baseless (**-ver**)."

[6] Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps had previously said Sunday that no effort would be spared in the hunt for those responsible for the terror attack that killed 29 people and wounded 70 others. The casualties included both military personnel and civilians, the IRNA reported.

[7] Members of Iranian military mourn during a public funeral for those killed during Saturday's attack in Ahvaz.

[8] The Revolutionary Guards accused Saudi Arabia of supporting the attack's perpetrators (**-prop**). Saudi Arabia has not responded to the allegations.

[9] Saturday's parade was part of nationwide celebrations in Iran to mark the 30th anniversary of the end of its eight-year war with Iraq.

[10] Gunmen opened fire on armed forces marching inside a park as well as spectators who had gathered to watch the parade, Iranian armed forces spokesman Brig. Gen. Abolfazl Shekarchi told Mehr, a semi-official Iranian news agency.

[11] The attackers all were killed during clashes with security forces, IRNA reported, citing the deputy governor-general of Khuzestan province, where the attack happened.

[12] The semi-official FARS news agency said Monday that there were five attackers -- not four as had been previously reported -- and that three of the five men were from the same family.

[13] Iranian President Hassan Rouhani blamed "foreign mercenaries" backed by the US (+**culp**) for the attack on Sunday.

[14] "It is America who supports these little mercenary countries in the region. It is Americans who are provoking them. It is Americans who provide them with their required necessities to perpetrate such crimes," Rouhani said on his official website.

[15] "The government is ready to counter any action by the US, and the Americans will regret this," Rouhani said. It was not immediately clear if this remark referred to the Ahvaz attack or the US withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal.

[16] "Most importantly, today Americans are bullying the world more than ever and continuing their unilateralist policies," he said of the nuclear deal.

[17] The US will not accomplish its "goals in Iran," he added.

[18] Rouhani made the comments ahead of a trip this week to New York, where he will attend the United Nations General Assembly.

[19] US rejects allegations as 'rhetoric'

[20] But Nikki Haley, the US ambassador to the UN, rejected Iran's accusations.

[21] "You've got a lot of rhetoric (-**ver**) coming from Rouhani. The United States condemns any terrorist attack anywhere, period. We've always stood by that. I think what Rouhani needs to do is he needs to look at his own home base," Haley told CNN on Sunday.

[22] "He can blame us all he wants; the thing he's got to do is look in the mirror," she added.

[23] Despite increased tensions with Iran, Haley emphasized that the US was not seeking regime change in any part of the world (**deny**).

[24] Injured soldiers lie on the ground after Saturday's attack on a military parade Ahvaz, Iran.

[25] "The United States is not looking to do regime change in Iran. We're not looking to do regime change anywhere. What we are looking to do is protect Americans, protect our allies," she said.

[26] "The President has been very strong on Iran. ... Iran's economy has plummeted because the President pulled out of the (nuclear) deal. They're getting desperate. And I think we're seeing the actions of that."

*CNN's Sara Mazloumsaki and Hamdi Alkhshali contributed to this report.*

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in CNN2</b>
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<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>financing</i>	<i>the perpetrators of Saturday's deadly attack on a military parade</i>	Ayatollah Khomeini
	<i>supporting</i>	<i>the perpetrators of the attack</i>	Iran
	<i>committed this cowardly act</i>	N/A	Iran

<b>Appraisal in CNN2</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>the perpetrators of Saturday's deadly attack on a military parade</i>	-prop	Iran
	<i>this cowardly act</i>	-sat	Iran
	<i>are saved by the Americans whenever they are trapped in Syria and Iraq</i>	-cap	Iran

### **Appendix 3.1.3: CNN3**

**TITLE:** Saudi Arabia invests \$1 billion in potential Tesla rival

by Chris Isidore @CNNMoney

September 17, 2018: 4:39 PM ET

## **TEXT:**

[1] Lucid Motors wants to beat Tesla at its own game

[2] Saudi Arabia has agreed to invest more than \$1 billion in Lucid, a potential Tesla competitor.

[3] Lucid is planning a new high-performance electric car. It said the investment from Saudi Arabia's sovereign wealth fund announced Monday will allow it to finish engineering on its first car, the Lucid Air, as well as build a factory in Casa Grande, Arizona, and begin to sell the car by 2020.

[4] Saudi Arabia is already a big investor in Tesla (TSLA). Last month Tesla CEO Elon Musk disclosed that the Saudis had taken nearly a 5% stake in his electric car company. Musk said that the Saudis had been urging him for almost two years to take Tesla private, offering to provide funds necessary to do so. (Musk announced the plan to go private in August but quickly dropped the idea.)

[5] Saudi Arabia is investing in electric vehicles to diversify away from its dependence on oil.

[6] Lucid's Chief Technology Officer, Peter Rawlinson, was formerly a vice president and chief vehicle engineer at Tesla. He helped design the Model S, the company's breakthrough car. He left Tesla in 2012, shortly after the Model S went into production.

[7] Rawlinson said the Lucid Air will have luxury features that the Model S lacks. He said it will have more interior space and back seats that recline to 55 degrees.

[8] "I believe that no one has truly yet exploited the full benefits of electrification," he said on Quest Means Business on CNN. "It gives so much space for more comfort and luxury."

[9] Lucid Motors CTO: We offer a luxury electric vehicle

[10] The Lucid Air's performance is expected to be comparable, if not superior, to the Tesla Model S.

[11] Lucid's website says it will have a range of more than 400 miles on a single charge, compared to 335 miles for the longest-range Model S. It will also go more than 200 mph and accelerate from 0 to 60 mph in only 2.5 seconds, just behind the 2.28 second record set by a Model S. The Lucid Air was first debuted to the public at the New York auto show in 2017.

[12] The company has yet to break ground on the Arizona factory. It not disclosed the cost of the factory. It expects about a \$60,000 starting price for the Air, though options will easily take it above \$100,000 said Derek Jenkins, the company's vice president of design. And he said it anticipates after the initial ramp up period, the company will be able to build and sell about 40,000 cars worldwide.



CNNMoney (New York) First published September 17, 2018: 4:33 PM ET

**There doesn't appear to be any evaluative stances taken in this article.**

**Appendix 3.1.4: CNN4**

**TITLE:** Saudi-led coalition investigates Yemen airstrike following CNN report

By Sarah El Sirgany, Waffa Munayyer and Nima Elbagir, CNN

Updated 1627 GMT (0027 HKT) September 18, 2018

**TEXT:**

[1] (CNN) The Saudi-led coalition fighting a war against Houthi rebels in Yemen said it will investigate an airstrike that killed two children last week after CNN provided evidence of the incident (+**sin**)<sup>4</sup>.

[2] Coalition spokesman Turki al-Malki told CNN in a statement that it will refer the bombing in the northern province of Saada on September 13 to the Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) due to the "probability of collateral damage and civilian casualties during the targeting of a gathering of Houthi militias."

[3] On Tuesday CNN aired a report showing that an airstrike which hit a displaced Yemeni family's home killed two young siblings -- a three-month-old baby girl named Somood Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery and three-year-old boy Nabil Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery -- in Saada last week.

[4] The footage captures the sound of the plane, the smoke rising from the strike, and the sight of the family's neighbors digging the bodies of the two children out from under the rubble.

[5] The family had fled from Wadi Layya village in Al-Daher district on the border with Saudi Arabia into Haidan district in Saada governorate where the airstrike happened.

[6] CNN's report also revealed that fragments of US-manufactured weapons had been found (+**culp**) at the sites of a string of other attacks since the start of the war, though it was unclear who manufactured the bombs used in the September 13 strike.

[7] Last month, a separate CNN investigation found remnants of a US-made bomb at the scene of an August airstrike in Saada that left dozens of schoolboys dead (-**prop**, +**culp**, -**sat**)<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Acknowledging evidence of civilian casualties and pledging to investigate seems to indicate a sincerity and devotion to justice on Saudi Arabia's part.

<sup>5</sup> The mention of US-made bomb here in the killing of schoolchildren almost seems to place more culpability on the US for providing the bombs than to the perpetrators that shot them at the schoolchildren. This could be seen as assuming that Middle East governments are expected to use bombs

[8] Cdr. Rebecca Rebarich, a spokeswoman for the Pentagon, told CNN that "the final decisions on the conduct of operations in the campaign are made by the members of the Saudi-led (+cap, +auth, +culp) coalition, not the United States."

[9] The Saudi-led coalition said all documents relating to the September 13 incident have been referred to the JIAT which will later reveal the results of its investigation.

*Salma Abdelaziz and Sarah El Sirgany in Abu Dhabi contributed to this report*

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in CNN4</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>investigate</i>	<i>an airstrike that killed two Yemeni children</i>	Saudi Arabia
USA	<i>make (made-bomb)</i>	<i>dozens of schoolboys</i>	A CNN investigation
	<i>make (US manufactured weapons)</i>		CNN's report

<b>Appraisal in CNN4</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>will investigate an airstrike that killed two children</i>	+sin	CNN
	<i>the final decisions on the conduct of operations in the campaign are made</i>	+culp	Pentagon

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in a negative way, and focus needs to be placed on the suppliers of the bombs from more "reasonable" humanitarian-minded governments like the US.

	<i>by the members of the Saudi-led coalition, not the United States</i>		
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**Notes: Most of the appraisal in this article seems to take for granted that Saudi Arabia is causing too many civilian casualties and places a level of culpability on the United States for providing material support to them.**

**Appendix 3.1.5: CNN5**

**TITLE:** Too weak (-cap) to cry: ' Save the Children warns 5 million children at risk of famine in Yemen

By Euan McKirdy, CNN

Updated 1253 GMT (2053 HKT) September 19, 2018

**VIDEO CAPTION:** British NGO Save the Children (h) warns that millions of children are at risk of famine in the war in Yemen.

**TEXT:**

[1] (CNN) British charity Save the Children has warned that 5 million children are at risk of famine (-sat) in Yemen as the Saudi-led coalition carries out a major offensive on a strategic port in the country (+culp).

[2] On Tuesday, the coalition launched a campaign to recapture (+leg) the rebel Houthi-held port of Hodeidah, according to state media in the United Arab Emirates, a partner in the coalition.

[3] Save the Children has said that damage to the port or its temporary closure would increase food and fuel costs, putting 1 million more children (-sat, -hap) at risk of famine<sup>6</sup>.

---

<sup>6</sup> This statement “putting 1 million more children at risk of famine” immediately following the mention of the coalition’s attempt to recapture the port almost certainly results in the reader placing the blame for these “1 million children”’s famine on the coalition. Is the author trying to say that the coalition should not try to recapture the port because it will risk further famine? Has there ever been a war that was conducted that did not try to recapture lost territory because it would lead to better food prices for the people living there? Also, it is curious that the author only mentions children here as if the possibility of famine only extended to the children rather than the population in general. “Children” here is obviously meant to invoke feelings of sympathy and angry towards Saudi Arabia rather than be an objective report of who the famine will affect.

[4] Save the Children International CEO Helle Thorning-Schmidt said the "nutrition crisis... has serious implications" for the country's young.

[5] "Millions of children don't know when or if their next meal will come. In one hospital I visited in north Yemen, the babies were too weak to cry, their bodies exhausted by hunger. This could be any hospital in Yemen," Thorning-Schmidt said.

[6] "What happens in Hodeidah has a direct impact on children and families right across Yemen. Even the smallest disruption to food, fuel and aid supplies through its vital port could mean death for hundreds of thousands of malnourished children unable to get the food they need to stay alive," she said.

#### → **FAMINE OF CHILDREN**

##### **IMAGE CAPTION:** 'Vital lifeline'

[7] The port is a "vital lifeline" for goods and aid for 80% of the country's population, the organization estimates.

[8] "Even the smallest disruption to food, fuel and aid supplies through its vital port could mean death for hundreds of thousands of malnourished children unable to get the food they need to stay alive," said Tamer Kirolos, Save the Children's country director for Yemen.

[9] "It could drive up the price of fuel -- and as a result transport -- to such an extent that families can't even afford to take their sick children to hospital."

[10] Alongside the collapse of the country's currency, the Yemeni riyal, the price of food has doubled in the past few days, Save the Children asserts.

[11] Even as food sits in markets, the prices have meant that increasing numbers of Yemenis are unable to feed their families, it says.

[12] Fuels like gasoline and cooking gas have also increased by 25% in recent months, making it harder for people to travel and feed their families.

[13] Save the Children says as many as 5 million children could be in danger of suffering from famine.

#### → **IMPORTANCE OF PORT CITY**

[14] The United Nations has said an assault on the port city could, in the worst scenario, could kill up to 250,000 people. Around 70% of humanitarian aid passes through the Red Sea port.

[15] The military offensive in the province started in June but fighting stalled, especially in Hodeidah, as the UN tried to bring warring parties to the negotiating table.

[16] The latest attempt was in Geneva earlier this month but the Houthis didn't travel as all sides **(-culp)** blamed each other for obstructing the peace talks.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** A displaced Yemeni girl from Hodeidah carries water containers at a makeshift camp in a village in the northern district of Abs.

[17] 'I could see her bones'

[18] Save the Children provided testimony from Yemenis struggling to provide for their families.

#### → **ATTACK ON PORT CITY AND REPERCUSSIONS**

[19] A woman identified by the pseudonym Manal said that her infant daughter turned skeletal after she suffered from malnutrition.

[20] "When Suha was six months she became sick," she told Save the Children, which also changed the name of her daughter.

[21] "I could see her bones, I could not do anything for her. I had no money for transportation. I had to borrow some money to take Suha to the hospital far away from our village," she said. "Most of the time we eat two meals a day. In the morning we eat bread with tea and for lunch it's potatoes and tomatoes. Usually, I don't eat. I keep it for my children."

#### → **HORRENDOUS STORY**

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Epidemic looming

[22] Famine is just one humanitarian crisis facing the country's beleaguered civilians. Last month, the World Health Organization (WHO) warned that the war-ravaged country is teetering on the brink of a third cholera epidemic.

[23] Cases are increasing near the capital, Sanaa, and Hodeidah, where the recent conflict has hindered WHO's efforts to prevent the disease.

[24] "We've had two major waves of cholera epidemics in recent years, and unfortunately the trend data that we've seen in the last days to weeks suggests that we may be on the cusp of the third major wave of cholera epidemics in Yemen," Peter Salama, WHO deputy director-general of emergency preparedness and response, told a UN briefing in Geneva, Switzerland.

[25] More than 1.1 million suspected cholera cases have been recorded in Yemen since April 2017, according to the latest WHO figures, with more than 2,300 associated deaths.

#### → **CHOLERA OUTBREAK**

[26] Displaced Yemeni children look on in a camp set up for people who fled the battle areas east of the port city of Hodeidah.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Children killed in airstrikes

[27] The Saudi-led coalition has also been accused of killing civilians, some of them children, including in a devastating attack on a school bus in August.

[28] The bomb used in that attack was a 500-pound (227 kilogram) laser-guided MK 82 bomb made by Lockheed Martin, sold as part of a US State Department-sanctioned arms deal with Saudi Arabia, munitions experts told CNN.

**VIDEO CAPTION:** Shrapnel ties US-made bombs to Yemen deaths 05:25

[29] On Tuesday CNN aired a report showing that an airstrike which hit a displaced Yemeni family's home killed two young siblings -- a three-month-old baby girl named Somood Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery and a three-year-old boy named Nabil Hasan Shoay Al-Dahery -- in Saada last week.

[30] In a rare move (**-norm**), coalition spokesman Col. Turki Al-Malki said it would investigate the evidence presented to it by CNN.

[31] He said the coalition takes "any allegations of incidents very seriously" and "targeting operations are carried out in conformity to the rules of engagement, which resemble the highest international standards."

[32] He acknowledged that there is a "probability of collateral damage and civilian casualties" in the incident.

[33] CNN made repeated requests for comment to US arms manufacturers Raytheon and Lockheed Martin and has not yet received a response from those companies.

→ **SAUDI RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING CIVILIANS**

<b>Appraisal in CNN5</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>at risk of famine in Yemen as the Saudi-led coalition carries out a major offensive on a strategic port in the country</i>	+culp	Unclear whether this is part of the quote from Save the Children or from the author.

	<i>recapture the rebel Houthi-held port of Hodeidah</i>	+leg	Author
	putting 1 million more children at risk of famine	-sat, -hap	Author  (Children here can only be viewed as an emotion-evoking keyword to make the reader feel sympathy and anger as if the children are at risk then so are the men, women, and animals. It is impossible for that risk to be exclusive to children rendering the use of this word here linguistically absolutely unnecessary besides its interpersonal value.)
Houthis	<i>Houthi-held port</i>	+cap	N/A
	<i>the Houthis didn't travel as all sides blamed each other for obstructing the peace talks.</i>	-culp	Author  Had "all sides" not blamed each other then the Houthis would seem a lot more culpable for not attending.

**NOTES:** The theme of this article seems to focus on evoking horrible emotions and describing the most horrendous things happening in Yemen: Famine (of children!), Cholera outbreak, Saudi killing of civilians. There is almost no mention of the Houthis or the role that they have played in any of the events mentioned. Had the article started off by describing the Houthi uprising, then mentioning famine of children, the cholera outbreak, and Houthi war crimes, then the article would have similarly evoked negative emotions and anger towards the Houthis for starting the war. In both cases, the articles could have each been entirely truthful, but both obvious as pieces of propaganda by leaving the culpability

of any other participants unmentioned. This is perhaps the best example of a piece of propaganda because all mentions of actions perpetrated, leadership, culpability are on the “Saudi-led” coalition (i.e. the culpability of Saudi Arabia), with absolutely no mention of how there could be equal culpability on the part of the Houthis. The situation here is almost akin to that of when ISIS took over parts of Iraq and Syria and there followed an intense bombing campaign to destroy their infrastructure. Several media outlets reported an large rise in civilian casualties due to the increased bombing. However, during that time the media was dominated by the atrocities that ISIS was perpetrating, almost sweeping under the rug the civilian deaths of those who living in the areas under ISIS’s control.

## Appendix 3.2 Fox News Group

### Appendix 3.2.1: *FOX1*

**TITLE:** Iran, in shadow proxy war (-**prop**) with Saudis, expands its Pakistan influence

By Hollie McKay, Mohsin Saleem Ullah | Fox News

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei of Iran, alongside members of Pakistan's Shiite political party, Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP).

#### **TEXT:**

[1] Iran is stepping up its involvement with political and militant Shiite groups in Pakistan, in what foreign affairs experts see as an escalating shadow (-**leg**) proxy war (-**prop**) with Saudi Arabia in a country with the world's second-largest Muslim population.

[2] “Iran is continuing to work to help rebel groups to form in the minority tribal region (-**prop**). There are Sindhi and Baluch separatist groups that Iran will help fund and support,” said retired Lt. Col Anthony Shaffer, a former intelligence specialist.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Members of the Iran-supported Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP) in Pakistan

[3] Shaffer and others believe Iranians have long funded an array of insurgent (-**norm**) outfits in Pakistan, in part as a means to destabilize (-**reac**) U.S. efforts in the region.

[4] One of those groups, the Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP), freely acknowledges its ties to Iran, but denies accusations it engages in violence (-**culp**).

[5] “We are alleged to be a militant group (-**prop**), but I refute (**disclaim**) this statement,” Deedar Ali, vice president of the TJP, in the country’s Gilgit Baltistan (GB) region, told Fox News. “We haven’t participated yet in militant activities, though we Shiites have the dominance in GB.”



[6] TJP is officially considered a Shiite political party, founded around the same time as the Iranian revolution of 1979. It has twice been banned by the Pakistani government as a terrorist organization (**-prop**).

[7] The U.S.-based Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC) defines the TJP as a group focused on creating a society based on “pure Islam,” and both a protector and a propaganda distributor of Shiite ideas.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Deedar Ali, vice president of the political party Tahrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP) (Mohsin Saleem Ullah)

[8] So just how devoted to the Iranian brand of Islamism is TJP?

[9] “We have close links to Iran and a mutual aim under a shared ideology to stand united under the current longtime supreme leader of Iran, Ali Khamenei, who is the ultimate power for us,” Ali said. “His words stand no less than a decree for us.”

**IMAGE CAPTION:** The Taliban and affiliated militia groups continue to destabilize the region. (Mohsin Saleem Ullah)

[10] TJP leaders also frequently visit Tehran, but claim they receive no direct funds from the Iranians.

[11] “We operate under the direct guidance and control of Iran’s supreme leader, which binds us to travel to Iran,” Ali said. “I won’t deny the fact that we receive a state guest honor upon our arrival in Iran because we support their ideology as we work together to formulate new strategies to gather mass support. But the members of this group present a monthly amount to run our campaigns; we don’t get funding from Iran.”

[12] The State Department’s most recent Country Reports on Terrorism, released last July, names Iran the world’s “foremost” state sponsor of terrorism (**-prop**), a distinction it has held for decades.

[13] Most notably, the U.S. accuses Tehran of using the Quds Force, an elite unit of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a cover for intelligence operations and destabilization (**-sec, -prop**) across the region.

[14] According to several U.S. intelligence and diplomatic officials, the Trump administration is more concerned (**-sat**) about Iranian influence in war-torn, neighboring Afghanistan than it is about the activities of other insurgent groups in Pakistan.

[15] The extremist Sunni creed adopted by the likes of the Taliban in Afghanistan against Iran and the Shiites is one part of the burgeoning proxy conflict. But while Shiites are vastly outnumbered in Pakistan, making up an estimated 20 percent of a Sunni-majority population of almost 200 million, Iran’s quiet support for Shiites could be significant.

[16] “Iran seeks to exert influence by backing militant Shi’a groups inside Pakistan (**-sec, -prop**), but there are obvious limits to how far such an effort can go, as Pakistan’s Shi’a are far outnumbered,” explained Jonah Blank, a senior political scientist at the RAND Corporation.

[17] Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), situated in the northernmost part of Pakistan, shares its borders with China to the north, India to the east and Afghanistan and Central Asian states to the west. Previously called the “Northern Areas,” it has exercised semi-autonomy from Islamabad – but has for years chugged on as a precarious, disenfranchised region without the independence of a recognized state (**-sec**).

[18] Iran’s shadowy (**-leg**) presence in the area has come under scrutiny in more ways than one,

[19] Thousands of Shiites from Pakistan and Afghanistan have been recruited by Iran – specifically from the Gilgit and Baltistan areas – to fight alongside President Bashar al-Assad’s forces in embattled Syria (**-prop**), offered monthly salaries and postwar employment opportunities in Iran. Recruiters are often Shiite clerics who have studied in or have direct ties to Tehran -- the fighters are to augment its regional clout.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Concerns over sectarian and ethnic violence continue to flare in Pakistan. (Associated Press)

[20] “We want to work closely with Pakistan’s government, but our priority to get a constitutional status for GB in Pakistan can never be stamped down,” Ali asserted. “Why are we yet to get a status? But if this were to happen, I can foresee GB will turn into a battlefield of the Taliban.”

[21] Analysts worry Pakistan will spiral into an even more violent and complicated intermediary war between the region’s archenemies, Saudi Arabia and Iran (**-sec**).

[22] “Iran backs Shi’a groups and Saudi Arabia backs ones that adhere to its own strain of Sunni doctrine,” Blank said. “Iran sees this as a largely defensive operation – protecting co-religionists against a violent onslaught that the Pakistan state is unwilling or unable to stave off (**-reac, -culp**).”

[23] Some efforts are being made to quell sectarian unrest. In May, Pakistan’s security forces carried out a raid near Quetta (**+cap**), the capital of Baluchistan Province, killing leaders of the outlawed, Taliban-aligned group known as Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), responsible for the deaths of more than 100 minority Shiites.

[24] LeJ started as an anti-Shiite, contrary movement to the Iranian Islamic Revolution almost four decades ago – in which Tehran was quietly exporting its revolution to Shia communities abroad – and later aligned itself with the extremist Taliban and Al Qaeda insurgencies (**-prop**).

[25] Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) emerged from LeJ in the 1980s, and has been accused by many of ushering in sectarian violence across Pakistan (**-prop, -sec**).

[26] Those names were formally prohibited by the Pakistan government in its post 9/11 crackdown. So the group's leading member, Mulana Khalil Saqib, founded a “new” group with the operational name of Muttahida Deeni Mahaz (MDM) in 2013.

[27] “Although it’s illegal to have unlicensed arms in Pakistan, in GB each and every man carries and has a heavy stockpile of illegal arms for a counterfight in the case of any terrorist activity,” he boasted. “As far as financing is concerned, we don’t have backing.” (**-sec**)

[28] Saqib later declined to deny (**assert**) he received “hefty funds” from Saudi individuals, stressing that the group has a “firm conviction that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are brother countries with shared values.”

→ **Up to this point, Iran and Saudi Arabia are portrayed as the “superpowers” engaged in a proxy war between Sunni and Shiite factions all around the world.**

[29] The group's objective is clear: Push back the Shiites, and the TJP, in GB.

[30] “This Iranian group has been involved in militant activities and innocent killings of Sunni Muslims (**-culp, -reac**). We do have demands to wipe off this Iranian group from GB because they have created unrest,” Saqib said. “Their unending sectarian violence has caused us to fight back for our rights (**+leg**). We want the Pakistan government to plan stern action against them.”

[31] Saqib also asserted they have “more than 50 camps operating across Pakistan to train militants” destined for Afghanistan, and he expressed thanks for the “blessing” of the long-running war that opened the door to “opportunity.” (**-prop**)<sup>7</sup>

[32] U.S. intelligence and military officials have long accused Pakistan of harboring and aiding such terrorist groups, despite being issued hundreds of millions of dollars in aid as a primary U.S. partner in the post-2001 war on terrorism<sup>8</sup> (**-prop**).

[33] Pakistan consistently and vehemently denies such charges<sup>9</sup> (**-ver**).

[34] In January, President Trump sent a New Years’ Day tweet accusing Pakistan of failing to act against terrorist sanctuaries (**+ver**), which have waged war over the border in Afghanistan,

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<sup>7</sup> This quote that Fox chose to put here is obviously going to portray them in a bad light.

<sup>8</sup> This is a covert jab at Obama’s policy of funding Pakistan to help in the fight against “terrorism.”

<sup>9</sup> Placing this right after an apparent “proof” that there are terrorist organizations that are happy about the war in Afghanistan and are well armed and given practical sanction by Pakistan is a clear portrayal of Pakistan as a liar.

and cut \$2 billion in military aid to the country (+**prop**). Last week, the United States suspended a further \$300 million (+**prop**).

[35] But several officials in Islamabad vowed to Fox News that they now have full control of a country once teeming with terror, and that all such safe havens have been mopped up and eliminated<sup>10</sup> (-**ver**).

[36] And while Pakistan's new prime minister, Imran Khan, has vowed to be something of a middleman to help improve the increasingly hostile relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran, playing two sides inserts Islamabad into something of a quagmire (-**cap**).

[37] Pakistan and Iran are thought to be getting closer, with the two countries having recently resumed discussions over continuing a \$7.5 billion Iran-Pakistan pipeline project that started five years ago but has largely remained stalled. Yet government officials are said to be assessing how Trump's pullout of the JCPOA, better known as the Iran nuclear deal, and the subsequent reimposition of economic sanctions may hinder the project.

[38] On the flipside, Islamabad and Riyadh have long been potent allies with a history of close military cooperation. However, Pakistan refused to contribute troops to the Saudi-led war against the Shia-minority Houthi rebels in Yemen, souring bilateral relations.

[39] Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad and the Washington Embassy did not respond to requests for comment.

[40] The Foreign Ministry in Tehran refused to comment and the Iranian Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the U.S. – which is within the Pakistan Embassy, given that the U.S. has no direct diplomatic relations – did not respond.

[41] The Saudi Foreign Ministry did not respond to requests for further comment.

[42] Hollie McKay has been a Fox News Digital staff reporter since 2007. She has extensively reported from war zones including Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Burma and investigates global conflicts, war crimes and terrorism around the world. Follow her on twitter and Instagram @holliesmckay

## **THEMES:**

- **Pakistan = Unstable, Sunni terrorist activity funded by KSA, Shiite groups (nonviolent) supported by Iran**
- **US = Under Obama, funded Pakistan**
- **Pakistan = liar**

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<sup>10</sup> Such a blanket statement of denial of any terrorist activities in the face of what has preceded in the article up to this point is a further portrayal of Pakistan as a country that lies to the US.

- Trump = Stopped funding Pakistan due to above. +prop

NOTES: This article seems to support Trump's stance on Pakistan based on the discourse semantics mentioned above.

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>FOX1</i></b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	None	None	None
Iran	<i>work to help</i>	<i>rebel groups</i>	Author
	<i>funded</i>	<i>an array of insurgent groups</i>	Author
	<i>destabilize</i>	<i>U.S. efforts in the region</i>	Author
	<i>backing</i>	<i>militant Shi'a groups inside Pakistan</i>	Author
	<i>recruit to fight alongside President Bashar al-Assad's forces in embattled Syria</i>	<i>Shiites from Pakistan</i>	Author

<b>Appraisal in <i>FOX1</i></b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	None	None	None

Iran	<i>work to help rebel groups</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>Iranians have long funded an array of insurgent outfits in Pakistan, in part as a means to destabilize U.S. efforts in the region</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>backing militant Shi'a groups inside Pakistan</i>	-sec, -prop	Author
	<i>Iran's shadowy presence</i>	-leg	Author
	<i>Iran sees this as a largely defensive operation – protecting co-religionists against a violent onslaught that the Pakistan state is unwilling or unable to stave off</i>	-reac, -culp	Author
	<i>This Iranian group has been involved in militant activities and innocent killings of Sunni Muslims. [...] they have created unrest,”</i>	-prop, -sec	Mulana Khalil Saqib

### Appendix 3.2.2: FOX2

**TITLE:** Iran video threatens missile strikes on UAE, Saudi Arabia

By NASSER KARIMI | Associated Press

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Mourners carry flag-draped caskets during a mass funeral for victims of Saturday's terror attack on a military parade, in the southwestern city of Ahvaz, Iran, Monday, Sept. 24, 2018. Thousands of mourners gathered at the Sarallah Mosque on Ahvaz's Taleghani junction, carrying caskets in the sweltering heat. (AP Photo/Ebrahim Noroozi)

#### **TEXT:**

[1] TEHRAN, Iran – An Iranian media outlet close to the country's hard-line **(-prop)** Revolutionary Guard published a video Tuesday threatening the capitals of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates with missile attacks **(-prop)**, further raising regional tensions after a weekend militant attack on a military parade in Iran.

[2] The video tweeted and later deleted **(-ten)** by the semi-official Fars news agency comes as Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei blamed Riyadh and Abu Dhabi **(+culp)** for the attack in the city of Ahvaz on Saturday that killed at least 25 people and wounded over 60.

[3] The threat amplifies the unease **(-sec)** felt across the greater Persian Gulf, which is seeing Iran's economy upended in the wake of America's withdrawal from Tehran's nuclear deal with world powers and Saudi and Emirati forces bogged down in their years long war in Yemen.

[4] The video shows file footage of previous ballistic missile attacks launched by the Guard, then a graphic of a sniper rifle scope homing in on Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates and Riyadh in Saudi Arabia. The video also threatened Israel.

[5] "The era of the hit-and-run has expired," Khamenei's voice is heard in the video, the segment taken from an April speech by the supreme leader. "A heavy punishment is underway."

[6] Iran has fired its ballistic missiles twice in anger **(-leg, -sat)** in recent years. In 2017, responding to an Islamic State attack on Tehran, the Guard fired missiles striking targets in Syria. Then, earlier this month, it launched a strike on a meeting of Iranian Kurdish separatists in northern Iraq.

[7] The Guard, a paramilitary force answerable only to Khamenei, has sole control over Iran's ballistic missile program.

[8] Under Khamenei's orders, Iran now limits its ballistic missiles to a range of 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles), which gives Tehran the range to strike Israel, Gulf countries like Saudi Arabia and the UAE, as well as regional American military bases.

[9] Saturday's attack targeted one of many parades in Iran marking the start of the country's long 1980s war with Iraq, part of a commemoration known as "Sacred Defense Week." Militants disguised as soldiers opened fire as rows of troops marched past officials in Ahvaz.

[10] Arab separatists in the region claimed the attack (+**culp**) and Iranian officials have blamed them for the assault. The separatists accuse Iran's Persian-dominated government of discriminating against its ethnic Arab minority. Iran's Khuzestan province, where Ahvaz is the provincial capital, also has seen recent protests (-**sec**) over Iran's nationwide drought, as well as economic protests.

[11] The Islamic State group also claimed Saturday's attack (+**culp**), initially offering incorrect information (-**ver**) about it and later publishing a video of three men it identified as the attackers. The men in the video, however, did not pledge allegiance or otherwise identify themselves as IS followers (-**ver**).

[12] State TV (-**ver**) reported late Monday that authorities have detained 22 suspects linked to the group behind the attack and confiscated ammunition and communication equipment (+**cap**). Fars also reported that five militants took part in the assault, all of whom were killed. It said two of them were brothers and another one was their cousin.

[13] On Monday, the Guard's acting commander, Gen. Hossein Salami, vowed revenge against the perpetrators and what he called the "triangle" of Saudi Arabia, Israel and the United States.

[14] "You are responsible for these actions; you will face the repercussions," the general said. "We warn all of those behind the story, we will take revenge."

[15] Khamenei, who has final say on all state matters (+**cap**, +**auth**), said Monday that the attack showed Iran has "a lot of enemies," (-**sec**) according to remarks posted on his website. He linked the attackers to the United States, Saudi Arabia and the UAE (+**culp**).

[16] "Definitely, we will harshly punish (-**reac**) the operatives" behind the terror attack (-**leg**), he added.

Associated Press writer Jon Gambrell in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, contributed to this report.

<b>Appraisal in FOX2</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Iran	<i>The video tweeted and later deleted by</i>	<b>-ten</b>	Author



	<i>the semi-official Fars news agency</i>		
	<i>Iran has fired its ballistic missiles twice in anger</i>	<b>-sat, -leg</b>	Author - This is illegitimization because firing something in anger would be considered a rash decision and not thoughtfully made.

**Appendix 3.2.3: FOX3**

**TITLE:** Leaders of Ethiopia, Eritrea to sign accord in Saudi Arabia

By JON GAMBRELL | Associated Press

**TEXT:**

[1] DUBAI, United Arab Emirates – The leaders of Ethiopia and Eritrea were in Saudi Arabia on Sunday ahead of a meeting described as the signing of a peace accord between the two East African nations (+prop)<sup>11</sup>.

[2] Terms of the agreement to be signed by Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki in the Red Sea port city of Jiddah remain unclear.

[3] The United Nations on Friday described the Jiddah meeting as "the signing ceremony of the peace agreement," while Eritrean Information Minister Yemane G. Meskel wrote on Twitter that it involved the "peace agreement of 9 July."

[4] Abiy and Isaias signed a "Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship" on July 9, ending 20 years of enmity and formally restoring diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

[5] U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres also was to be on hand for the meeting Sunday, as will officials from the African Union.

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<sup>11</sup> Although this statement could be looked at as a mere statement of fact, the very reporting of it and mentioning the country name of Saudi Arabia as broker between two nations shows that Saudi Arabia is being portrayed as a peace-maker in the region.

[6] "This is a further agreement helping to cement the positive relations between them," U.N. deputy spokesman Farhan Haq said Friday.

[7] Landlocked Ethiopia fought a bloody war with Eritrea from 1998 to 2000 over a border dispute that killed tens of thousands of people. The conflict ended in an uneasy peace with Eritrea, which earlier fought a decades-long war of independence from Ethiopia.

[8] Yet that suddenly changed with the election of Abiy as prime minister. A whirlwind of talks suddenly ended the long conflict between the two nations in July, with telephone calls and flights suddenly possible between the two nations.

[9] It was particularly surprising for Eritrea, a closed-off nation of 5 million people ruled by Isaias since 1993. Eritrea's system of compulsory conscription that led thousands of Eritreans to flee toward Europe, Israel and elsewhere. Ethiopia is home to 105 million people.

[10] The signing ceremony Sunday in Saudi Arabia also highlights the growing importance Gulf Arab nations put on East Africa (+**auth**) amid the Saudi-led (+**cap**) war in Yemen. The United Arab Emirates, also believed to have played a part in talks between Ethiopia and Eritrea, has been building up a military presence in the Eritrean port city of Assab (-**leg**)<sup>12</sup>.

[11] The strategic Bab al-Mandeb Strait, which sits off Eritrea and neighboring Djibouti, links the Red Sea and the Suez Canal with the Gulf of Aden and ultimately the Indian Ocean. Dozens of commercial ships daily transit the route, just 16 kilometers (10 miles) wide at its narrowest point.

Follow Jon Gambrell on Twitter at [www.twitter.com/jongambrellap](http://www.twitter.com/jongambrellap) . His work can be found at <http://apne.ws/2galNpz> .

#### **Appendix 3.2.4: FOX4**

**TITLE:** Saudi Arabia arrests man after 'offensive' video shows him at breakfast with woman

By Amy Lieu | Fox News

#### **TEXT:**

[1] A man arrested on Sunday faces up to five years in prison for sharing a meal with a female co-worker in Saudi Arabia, after an "offensive"(-**leg, disclaim**)<sup>13</sup> 30-second video (-**leg**) showed their interaction, reports said.

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<sup>12</sup> This could be seen as a delegitimization of the motives behind fostering the peace accord because there were ulterior motives: military opportunities in the region.

<sup>13</sup> Placing quotation marks here is a disclaim of the statement.

[2] The man, described as an Egyptian national, could face charges of sexual harassment in the workplace and up to five years in prison, AlJazeera.com reported, citing the U.S.-funded (+leg) Al Hurra TV.

[3] The man, an Egyptian hotel worker, had invited his viewers on social media to "join us" for breakfast, while his female colleague sits next to him, The Guardian reported. She was covered from head to toe in black Islamic niqab (-leg).

[4] In one part of the video, the veiled woman appears to feed the man, which sparked the most outrage (-reac), the report said.

[5] "The labour ministry arrested an expatriate in Jeddah after he appeared in an offensive video," the ministry said.

[6] Saudi Arabia enforces strict segregation<sup>14</sup> (-leg) between men and women, whereby the two genders, if not closely related, must sit separately from each other in workplaces and many restaurants, according to The Guardian.

[7] The ministry also said the hotel owner had been summoned for failing to adhere to government regulations that "stipulate a gender-segregated workplace," The Guardian reported.

[8] Women are prohibited from many activities without being accompanied by a male guardian who is often a male family member (-prop), the report said.

[9] It was not immediately clear if the woman in the video was arrested.

[10] The man's arrest comes after the Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's bid to modernize the Gulf kingdom (-leg), Time Magazine reported.

[11] In June, Saudi Arabia lifted a ban on women driving, along with other reform efforts allowing women to attend sporting events (-leg).

[12] But some conservative critics have said the reforms are a "superficial attempt to curry favor with the West," Time reported (-leg)<sup>15</sup>.

Amy Lieu is a news editor and reporter for Fox News.

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<sup>14</sup> This is a well-known "loaded" word in the English language, especially in American society where after the Black slaves were freed, there was still a system of segregation between Whites and Blacks that was only abolished during the civil rights movement of the 1970's.

<sup>15</sup> All of these statements run counter to the theme of the article: that of an archaic religious system imposing segregation of the sexes. Therefore mentioning these items in that context help to delegitimize the reform measures of MBS and make them appear "superficial," as was directly quoted at the end of the article.

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in FOX4</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>Arrested</i>	<i>a man circumstance: for sharing a meal with a female co-worker</i>	<i>Reports</i>
	<i>prohibits</i>	<i>women [from many activities]</i>	Aljazeera (banned in Saudi Arabia)

<b>Appraisal in FOX4</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>A man arrested on Sunday faces up to five years in prison for sharing a meal with a female co-worker in Saudi Arabia, after an "offensive" 30-second video showed their interaction</i>	-leg	<i>Reports</i>
	<i>Women are prohibited from many activities without being accompanied by a male guardian who is a often a male family member</i>	-prop	Author, quoting report from Aljazeera

### Appendix 3.2.5: FOX5

**TITLE:** Saudi Arabia: Yemeni rebel missile shot down, 26 wounded

Associated Press

**TEXT:**

[1] SANAA, Yemen – Saudi Arabia shot down a missile fired across the border by Yemen's Houthi rebels (**+cap**) but the shrapnel wounded 26 civilians (**-prop**), the kingdom's official news agency reported.

[2] The rebels, known as Houthis, fired the missile into southern Najran province late Wednesday, where it was intercepted, the agency reported. Meanwhile, the rebel-run Al-Masirah TV says the missile targeted a Saudi military camp and hit it (**+prop**) "accurately." (**-leg, diglossia**<sup>16</sup>)

[3] The missile firing came a day before the first U.N.-moderated peace talks in two years involving the Saudi-backed Yemeni government and the Houthis, who are aligned with Iran, were starting in Geneva — but with uncertainty looming over whether a Houthi delegation would actually attend (**-leg**).

[4] The U.N. envoy for Yemen, Martin Griffiths, met Thursday with the head of the government delegation, Foreign Minister Khaled al Yamani, to discuss expectations for the "consultations" (**disclaim**) expected over the next few days, a U.N. statement said.

[5] But it said Griffiths was "mindful of the challenges associated with bringing the parties together to Geneva," and that he has been making "efforts to overcome obstacles to allow the consultations to go forward," without elaborating.

[6] Houthi officials said they had agreed with the U.N. envoy to evacuate on Wednesday some injured people to neighboring Oman for treatment (**+sin**) and others in Muscat to be flown to Sanaa but the flight has not arrived yet (**-cap**). The Saudi-led coalition controls Yemen's airspace and flights from rebel-held Sanaa have been rare to nonexistent in recent months (**-inf**).

[7] The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to brief the media, said they are in contact with the U.N. envoy over their arrival.

[8] The Saudi-led coalition has been locked in a stalemated war (**-cap**) with the Iran-aligned rebels since March 2015. Saudi-led airstrikes have hit schools, hospitals and wedding parties,

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<sup>16</sup> Immediately quoting the "enemy" sources here is interesting as it seems to offer the "other side" of the story. The real question is whether its purpose is to really do that or not.

and killed thousands of Yemeni civilians (**-prop**). The Houthis have fired long-range missiles into Saudi Arabia and targeted vessels in the Red Sea (**-graduation of -prop**)<sup>17</sup>.

[9] An estimated 10,000 people have been killed in Yemen's conflict, which has spawned what the U.N. says is the world's worst humanitarian crisis (**-inf: KSA, graduation**).

<b>Appraisal in FOX5</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>shot down a missile fired across the border by Yemen's Houthi rebels</i>	+cap	Saudi Arabia's official news agency
Houthis	<i>wounded 26 civilians</i>	-prop	Saudi Arabia's reporting agency
	<i>targeted a Saudi military camp and hit it</i>	+prop	<i>the rebel-run Al-Masirah TV</i>

### **Appendix 3.2.6: FOX6**

**TITLE:** UN rights body renews experts' probe of Yemen crimes

By JAMEY KEATEN | Associated Press

**TEXT:**

[1] GENEVA – The U.N.'s top human rights body voted Friday to renew work by experts investigating alleged rights violations and crimes in war-torn Yemen (**-prop**), brushing aside the objections of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen's internationally recognized government itself (**-leg, -ver**).

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<sup>17</sup> Juxtaposing “fired long-range missiles” and “targeted vessels in the Red Sea” to “hit schools, hospitals and wedding parties, and killed thousands of Yemeni civilians” is implicitly saying that whatever crimes the Houthis have committed are nowhere near what the Saudis have.

[2] The vote capped a week-long diplomatic showdown led by the three Arab countries who had previously supported the experts but changed course after being stung by their August report that said the countries could be responsible for war crimes during 3½ years of war against rebels in Yemen.

[3] The Human Rights Council, in a measure brought by Western countries, voted 21-8 with 18 abstentions. Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela joined Saudi Arabia and the UAE in opposing the measure at the 47-member Geneva body (**-norm, -comp**).

[4] The measure, among other things, extends the experts' mandate by one year.

[5] The move came despite days of arduous negotiations to try to find a consensus between the Western group, led by Canada and the Netherlands, and diplomats from the three Arab states. Many countries expressed disappointment that a unified message could not be reached.

[6] Shortly before the vote, Ambassador Obaid Salem al-Zaabi of the UAE said passage of the resolution would "do more harm than good for Yemen," claiming that it would "deepen divisions" among Yemenis and increase instability in the region (**-sat**).

[7] Proponents, however, insisted the resolution was nearly identical to one adopted by consensus at the council last year, which created the group of three experts plus staffers. The supporters also said the experts' team has had little time to do its work (**-ver**), and said Yemen's crisis needs continued scrutiny.

[8] "The United Kingdom believes that it is important to give the group of eminent (**+leg**) experts more time," said Ambassador Julian Braithwaite of Britain, whose government has face criticism (**-leg**) from some human rights groups for its material support for the Saudi-led coalition battling Iran-aligned rebels.

[9] A rival resolution brought by an "Arab Group" led by Tunisia called for "capacity building and technical assistance" for Yemen's Saudi-backed government, but without an extended mandate for the experts. That resolution was passed by consensus Friday.

[10] A Saudi-led coalition has waged a devastating (**+graduation**) air campaign in Yemen since 2015 to support the government in its war against Shiite Houthi rebels, who control the capital, Sanaa, and much of northern Yemen. More than 10,000 people have died in the fighting.

[11] The United Nations says Yemen, the Arab world's poorest country, faces the world's greatest humanitarian disaster, with 75 percent of its 29 million people in need of assistance and millions on the brink of famine (**-prop, +culp**)<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> The placement of this information directly after the cause of the war (Saudi Arabia) indicates some or all of the culpability on Saudi Arabia.

[12] John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch, said council members "stood firm today, in the face of shameful (**-prop**) efforts by the Saudi-led coalition to quash a U.N. expert inquiry on Yemen."

[13] "By continuing the inquiry, the U.N.'s top rights body sent a clear message that it stands with Yemeni civilians against the warring parties' ongoing abuses (**-prop**)," he said.

[14] The experts' report last month said the Saudi, Emirati and Yemeni governments could be responsible for war crimes including rape, torture, disappearances and "deprivation of the right to life" (**-prop**) since a Saudi-led coalition armed with punishing air power joined Yemen's war in March 2015.

[15] The U.N. panel also pointed to possible war crimes by the Iran-aligned Houthi rebels.

[16] The resolution on Yemen was perhaps the most hotly contested country-specific issue at the council's three-week session, which also included resolutions to continue or improve scrutiny of alleged human rights abuses in places like Myanmar, Burundi and Syria.

[17] This session was also marked by passage Thursday of the first council resolution to express concerns about alleged rights abuses in Venezuela under the government of President Nicolas Maduro. That measure was brought by a number of Latin American countries.

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in FOX6</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>quash</i>	<i>a U.N. expert inquiry on Yemen</i>	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>
	<i>abuse</i>	<i>Yemeni civilians</i>	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>
	<i>rape, torture, disappear, deprive</i>	Not mentioned	UN Panel of Experts



<b>Appraisal in FOX6</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>shameful efforts by the Saudi-led coalition to quash a U.N. expert inquiry on Yemen</i>	-prop	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>
	<i>the warring parties' ongoing abuses</i>	-prop	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>
	<i>Saudi, Emirati and Yemeni governments could be responsible for war crimes including rape, torture, disappearances and "deprivation of the right to life"</i>	-prop	<i>The experts' report</i>

### **Appendix 3.3. Huffington Post**

#### **Appendix 3.3.1: HUFF1**

**TITLE:** Saudi Arabia Seeks Its First Death Penalty Against Female Human Rights Activist

**SUB-TITLE:** Five activists are on trial including Israa al-Ghomgham, the first woman to possibly face the death penalty for non-violent offenses.

Stephen Kalin

FAISAL NASSER / REUTERS

**TEXT:**

[1] RIYADH (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia's public prosecutor is seeking the death penalty against five human rights activists (**-prop**) from the kingdom's Eastern Province currently on trial in a secretive (**-norm, -ver**) terrorism court, groups including Human Rights Watch (HRW) said (**h**).

[2] Among the detainees is Israa al-Ghomgham, whom Saudi activists (**h**) said was the first woman to possibly face the death penalty for rights-related work. Charges against her include incitement to protest and providing moral support to rioters.

[3] "Any execution is appalling (**amplification, -prop, -reac**), but seeking the death penalty for activists like Israa al-Ghomgham, who are not even accused of violent behavior, is monstrous (**amplification**)," Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East director at HRW, said in a statement on Wednesday (**h**).

[4] ALQST, a London-based Saudi rights group, reported the decision involving Ghomgham's case earlier this week (**h**).

[5] A government communications office did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

[6] Activists said the trial was ongoing, and denied social media reports that the detainees had already been executed.

[7] Saudi Arabia, an absolute monarchy (**-comp**) where public protests and political parties are banned (**-prop**), has enacted some high-profile social and economic reforms in recent years under powerful (**+cap**) young (**-auth, -app, -cap**) Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.

[8] They have, however, been accompanied by a crackdown on dissent (**-app**), with dozens of clerics (**+prop**), intellectuals (**+cap**) and activists (**+ten, +prop**) arrested (**-prop**) in the past year, including women who had campaigned for the right to drive (**-cap**) in the deeply conservative Muslim country.

[9] A roundup (**-app**) of senior royals, ministers and businessmen last November on charges of corruption sent shockwaves (**-reac**) through the kingdom, stunning allies and foreign investors. Most of those detainees were released after reaching undisclosed financial settlements with the government.

[10] Ghomgham is a prominent (**+acc**) Shi'ite Muslim activist who documented (**+prop**) mass demonstrations in the Eastern Province starting in 2011. She was arrested from her home in December 2015 along with her husband.

[11] Most of the country's Shi'ite minority lives in the oil-producing Eastern Province and some have complained that their religious ceremonies are banned (**-prop**) or interfered with by Sunni authorities, and that they lack opportunities (**-cap**) for work and education. The government (**h**) has denied (**-ver**) the charges.

[12] Saudi Arabia has previously executed Shi'ite activists on what rights groups called politically-motivated charges (**-leg**). It views protests among Shi'ites in the context of tensions with Shi'ite power and regional rival Iran, which it has accused of fomenting the unrest.

[13] The authorities have carried out security operations against suspected Shi'ite militants in the Eastern Province, which has seen unrest and occasional armed attacks for years (**-sec**).

*Reporting By Stephen Kalin; Editing by Toni Reinhold*

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in HUFFI</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>seek</i> [death penalty]	<i>Human rights activists</i>	UN Human Rights Council
	<i>ban</i>	<i>Public protests and political parties</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	<i>clerics, intellectuals and activists</i>	Author
	<i>executed</i>	<i>Shi'ite activists</i>	Author
	<i>discriminate</i>	<i>in work and education opportunities</i>	Author
	<i>ban</i>	<i>religious ceremonies by Shi'ites</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	<i>dozens of clerics, intellectuals and activists [...] including women who had campaigned for the right to drive</i>	Author

<b>Appraisal in HUFFI</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>seeking the death penalty against five human rights activists</i>	-prop	Author – this author's position against the death penalty is made clear later in the article where the

			author quotes HRW, “Any execution is appalling [...]”
	<i>Any execution is appalling but seeking the death penalty for activists like Israa al-Ghomgham, who are not even accused of violent behavior, is monstrous</i>	Amplification, -prop	Leah Whitson, Middle East director at HRW <sup>19</sup>
	<i>an absolute monarchy</i>	-comp	Author
	<i>where public protests and political parties are banned</i>	-prop	Author <sup>20</sup>
	<i>enacted some high-profile social and economic reforms</i>	+cap	Author
The people arrested or targeted by KSA	<i>human rights activists</i>	+prop	N/A

<sup>19</sup> The act of Judgement here goes not only for what the accused are being tried for, but also the methods used to punish the accused. Here these should be viewed as two different and separate issues. In this statement, Leah Whitson is making a total and complete value statement about Saudi Arabia: Not only are they trying people for the wrong things, but they are using the wrong methods to correct the problem. This is a problem that people from different cultures often have an issue with. There is often an issue that, take for example the West, believes needs to be dealt with. But once a country like Saudi Arabia attempts to deal with it according to their cultural methods, like using the death penalty, they are further criticized for using those methods. This is the classical case of cultural misunderstanding and is often cause for total disenfranchisement and delegitimization of any effort that people in the Middle East make to change.

<sup>20</sup> The author, placing this statement here, is clearly identifying the banning of public protests and political parties with repression, lack of freedom, and a negative Judgement of Propriety. This fails to take into account that many Western liberal democracies also ban demonstrations without a permit, and that some political parties are banned (like the BNP in the UK). There is a clear difference here between these two situations (as I am in no way equating banning the BNP with banning all political parties), but the mere mention of this statement in this place says something about the linguistic representation of the country. If for example I had said, “Saudi Arabia, which elects representatives from each municipality to represent its citizens, have taken issue with the fomenting of violence on the part of some Shia minorities loyal to Iran.” The statement I have given here could be equally and at the same time true as the one in article, but reflects a positive evaluation of Saudi Arabia and its actions.

	<i>rights-related work</i>	+prop	Author
	<i>clerics, intellectuals and activists</i>	+cap, +prop, +ten	N/A <sup>21</sup>

**Appendix 3.3.2: HUFF2**

**TITLE:** Saudi-Led Airstrikes Kill **(-prop)** Dozens, Including Bus Full Of Children **(-prop, -leg)**, In Yemen

**IMAGE CAPTION:** “Scores killed, even more injured, most under the age of 10,” said an aid agency official.

Aziz El Yaakoub

MOHAMED AL-SAYAGHI / REUTERS Smoke rises in Sanaa after an airstrike on August 9, 2018.

**TEXT:**

[1] ADEN, Aug 9 (Reuters) - Saudi-led coalition air strikes on Thursday killed dozens of people, including children traveling on a bus **(-prop, -leg)**, in Yemen’s Saada province, Yemeni medical sources and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said **(+auth, h)**.

[2] The Western-backed alliance fighting the Iranian-aligned **(-norm)** Houthi group in Yemen said in a statement **(h)** that the air strikes targeted missile launchers **(+ver)** used to attack the southern Saudi city of Jizan **(-sec)** on Wednesday, killing a Yemeni civilian there **(+reac)**.

[3] It accused the Houthis of using children as human shields **(-prop)**.

[4] Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam said **(h)** the coalition showed “clear disregard for civilian life **(-prop)**” as the attack had targeted a crowded public place in the city **(-sec)**.

[5] The ICRC said one attack hit the bus driving children in Dahyan market, in northern Saada, adding hospitals there had received dozens of dead and wounded.

[6] A Reuters photographer saw bloodied and bandaged children being treated by doctors **(-hap)**.

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<sup>21</sup> The words intellectual and activist evoke emotions of both capacity and ethical progress respectively. It would be highly unlikely to call a lobbyist in congress for a tobacco company an activist because of the negative moral implications of such an industry. But someone lobbying for green energy could be called an activist because it entails an endorsement of moral legitimacy on the part of the speaker.

[7] Footage from the Houthi media office showed a boy wearing a blue backpack with a UNICEF logo being carried into a hospital emergency room with blood pouring down his face and over his traditional Yemeni thawb, an ankle-length garment (**-hap**)<sup>22</sup>.

[8] Abdul-Ghani Nayeb, head of a health department in Saada, told Reuters that the death toll was to 43, with 61 wounded (**h, -prop**).

[9] “Scores killed, even more injured, most under the age of 10,” Johannes Bruwer, head of delegation for the ICRC in Yemen, said in a Twitter post (**h, -prop**).

[10] It was unclear how many children were killed and how many air strikes were carried out in the area, in northern Yemen, near the border with Saudi Arabia (**-sec**).

**IMAGE CAPTION:** NAIF RAHMA / REUTERSA doctor treats children injured by an airstrike in Saada, Yemen August 9, 2018.

[11] Saudi Arabia and Sunni Muslim allies intervened in Yemen’s war in 2015 against the Houthis, who control the most populous areas of Yemen, including the capital Sanaa, and drove (**-leg**) the internationally recognized government (**+cap**) into exile in 2014.

[12] The United States and other Western powers provide arms and intelligence to the alliance, and human rights groups (**h**) have criticized them over coalition air strikes that have killed hundreds of civilians at hospitals, schools and markets (**-prop**).

[13] The alliance says it does not intentionally (**-culp**) target civilians and has set up a committee to probe alleged (**disclaim**) mass casualty air strikes, which has mostly cleared the coalition of any blame (**-ver**).

[14] “Today’s attack in Saada was a legitimate (**+ver, +auth**) military operation ... and was carried out in accordance with international humanitarian law (**+ver, +leg**),” the coalition said in the Arabic-language statement carried by SPA (**h**).

[15] “Targeting Saudis and residents in Saudi is a red line,” coalition spokesman Turki al-Malki later told Al Arabiya TV<sup>23</sup> (**+ver**).

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<sup>22</sup> Painting the images of war here are meant to invoke feelings of empathy and sorrow among the readers. It is unfortunate that these sorts of images were not painted for the readership during the 2003 US invasion of Iraq. The selective use of such imagery is a sign of ideological bias. While those images were frequently reported on in continental Europe, in the US, people rarely saw the civilian toll of the war. This conscious lack of reporting is an indirect evaluative stance taken by the reporting agencies regarding an event.

<sup>23</sup> The placement of this quote is strange indeed. It seems to indicate a legitimization of civilian casualties or hint at the possibility that because Saudi civilians have been killed/targeted, then the coalition has a

[16] Fragments from the Houthi missile launched at Jizan Industrial City had killed one Yemeni civilian and wounded 11, Saudi state media said earlier on Thursday (**-graduation**).

[17] The Houthis have launched a series of missile strikes on the kingdom, including Riyadh, over the past year<sup>24</sup> (**-graduation**).

[18] Saada, the main stronghold of the Houthis, has mainly come under air strikes from the coalition as the mountainous province makes battles hard for pro-government ground troops.

[19] The Yemen war has killed more than 10,000 people, displaced more than 2 million and driven the country to the verge of famine, according to the United Nations<sup>25</sup> (**+culp, -sec, -hap**).

(Reporting by Dubai Newsroom; Writing and additional reporting by Aziz El Yaakoubi; Editing by Alison Williams)

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>HUFF2</i></b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>kill</i>	<i>dozens of people, including children traveling on a bus</i>	Yemeni medical sources and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
	<i>target</i>	<i>missile launchers</i>	The Western-backed alliance
	<i>attack</i>	<i>crowded public place in the city</i>	Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam

good reason to not care about civilian casualties caused by them. It seems to have been placed here to show that the attack on civilians was planned.

<sup>24</sup> Naming the number of casualties here for that one attack is meant to provide a stark difference between the high body-count mentioned for the allied attack in Yemen. Imagine if the relative body count was given for the number of civilians in Iraq between the years 2003 and 2014 and the number of US citizens killed. The relative number of Iraqi civilians at 200,000 vs. the 3,000 us citizens would no doubt change the evaluative perspective of the reader, and indicate how the writer felt about those deaths. The 3,000 mentioned on their own would sound like a lot, but placed next to the 200,000 civilian deaths, it means almost nothing if one were to value all life equally.

<sup>25</sup> After blaming the war on Saudi Arabia, this wording of “Yemen war” rather than Houthi uprising has clear culpability consequences. Had “Houthi uprising” been used, the blame would be primarily with those who had started the conflict, rather than those who were responding to the threat posed (whether legitimate or not).

The Houthis	<i>use</i>	<i>children as human-shield</i>	The Western-backed alliance
	<i>launch a series of missile strikes</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia, Riyadh</i>	Author
	<i>launched a missile</i>	<i>a Yemeni civilian</i>	Saudi state media

<b>Appraisal in HUFF2</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>killed dozens of people, including children traveling on a bus</i>	-prop, -ver	Author
	<i>Target missile launchers</i>	+reac	The Western-backed alliance
	<i>Attack crowded public place in the city</i>	-prop, -leg	Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam
	<i>clear disregard for civilian life</i>	-prop	Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam
	<i>Scores killed, even more injured, most under the age of 10</i>	-prop, -leg	Johannes Bruwer, head of delegation for the ICRC in Yemen
	<i>does not intentionally target civilians</i>	-culp	The alliance
	<i>A Reuters photographer saw bloodied and bandaged children being treated by doctors.</i>  <i>Footage from the Houthi media office showed a boy wearing a blue backpack with a</i>	+grad, -hap	Author  These images are meant to drive home the severity of the damage and to make the reader unhappy with what is going on.



	<i>UNICEF logo being carried into a hospital emergency room with blood pouring down his face and over his traditional Yemeni thawb, an ankle-length garment</i>		
The Houthis	<i>Iranian-aligned</i>	-norm	Author
	<i>use children as human-shield</i>	-prop	The Western-backed alliance
	<i>The Houthis have launched a series of missile strikes on the kingdom, including Riyadh, over the past year</i>	+culp, -prop, -graduation <sup>26</sup>	Author
	<i>launched a missile killing a Yemeni civilian</i>	-prop, -cap, +culp	Saudi state media

**Notes: the constant back and forth of accusations give the impression of a bickering match between enemy forces, while the actual effects of the coalition attacks are amplified and delegitimized.**

**Appendix 3.3.3: HUFF3**

**TITLE:** Saudi-led Coalition Admits ‘Mistakes’ In Yemen Airstrike That Killed 40 Children

**SUB-TITLE:** The United Nations has warned that such attacks “may amount to war crimes.”

By Mary Papenfuss

**TEXT:**

[1] A Saudi Arabia-led (+**cap**, +**culp**, +**auth**) military coalition said “mistakes were made” after it killed more than 40 children in an airstrike (**amplification**) in northern Yemen last month that struck a school bus returning from a summer field trip (**-prop**).

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<sup>26</sup> This is -graduation for the coalition attack because it is a form of justification

[2] Most of the children were under the age of 10 (**+amp**). CNN determined that the bomb that killed the children was American made (**+culp**), and had been sold to Saudi Arabia as part of a State Department-sanctioned arms deal (**+culp**).

[3] An internal coalition investigation “concluded that there were mistakes made (**+culp**) in abiding by the rules of engagement,” said a statement issued by the coalition Saturday, The Washington Post reported. It expressed “regret (**-sat**) for these mistakes” and offered “condolences and solidarity with the families of the victims (**-sat**).” The statement pledged to hold those responsible accountable, and said families of the victims would be compensated.

[4] The coalition initially characterized the airstrike in Saada province as a “legitimate military action (**-culp**)” against Iran-allied Houthi rebels (**-auth**) who had fired a ballistic missile into southwestern Saudi Arabia (**+reac, -culp**). It claimed the rebels were inside the school bus and using children as human shields (**-culp**)<sup>27</sup>.

[5] The military coalition is battling the rebels to restore the internationally recognized government (**+leg, +norm, +comp**) of President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, who was ousted from the capital by rebels (**-leg**) in 2015.

[6] The United Nations (**h**) blasted (**-app**) the coalition in a report Tuesday for the high civilian death toll in airstrikes in Yemen. It warned that some of the strikes “may amount to war crimes (**-prop**),” Reuters reported.

[7] In the past three years, “such airstrikes have hit residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities (**-prop**),” the report said. Its investigation of 11 strikes raised “serious concerns” about the coalition’s “targeting process.”

[8] After the U.N. report was issued, U.S. Defense Secretary James Mattis warned that American support is not unconditional (**distancing**), and called for more precautions to protect civilians, CNN reported.

[9] The coalition has purchased billions of dollars in weapons from the Pentagon, which also shares intelligence with the group.

[10] U.N.-sponsored negotiations are being held in Geneva next week in an effort to resolve the two-year-old conflict.

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>HUFF3</i></b>
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<sup>27</sup> Does this mean that if the Houthi’s are in a bus full of children that the coalition can bomb the bus and kill all the children.

Actor	Process	Acted-Upon	Speaker
Saudi Arabia	<i>kill</i>	<i>more than 40 children</i>	Author
	<i>battling</i>	<i>rebels</i>	Author

Appraisal in <i>HUFF3</i>			
Appraised	Appraisal Token	Type of Appraisal	Appraiser
Saudi Arabia	<i>Saudi-led</i>	+cap	N/A
	<i>killed more than 40 children</i>	-prop	uncited quote
	<i>battling rebels</i>	+leg	
	<i>The UN blasted the coalition for high civilian death tolls</i>	-prop	the UN

#### Appendix 3.3.4: *HUFF4*

**TITLE:** Some Saudi-Led Airstrikes In Yemen May Be War Crimes (**-prop**), UN Experts Say (**h**)

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Coalition forces have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes, the independent experts said.

Stephanie Nebehay

**TEXT:**

[1] GENEVA, Aug 28 (Reuters) - Airstrikes by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen's war (**+culp**) have caused heavy civilian casualties (**-prop**) at marketplaces, weddings and on fishing boats (**amplification**), some of which may amount to war crimes (**-prop**), United Nations human rights experts said on Tuesday (**h**).

[2] Saudi Arabia is leading (+**cap**, +**culp**) a Western-backed alliance of Sunni Muslim Arab states trying to restore (+**leg**) the internationally recognized government of Yemeni President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, ousted from the capital Sanaa by the Iran-aligned Houthis in 2015.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** NAIF RAHMA / REUTERS An airstrike destroyed the Community College in Saada, Yemen on April 12.

[3] Fighters of the Houthi movement have fired missiles into Saudi Arabia, blocked delivery of supplies to Taiz and shelled the strategic city from the highlands (+**culp**), the panel said (**h**). They have also committed torture, a war crime (**-prop**), it said.

[4] Coalition forces have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes (**-prop**), the independent experts said in their first report to the Human Rights Council (**h**).

[5] The coalition’s additional inspection procedures at Hodeidah port have had a “chilling (**-sat**) effect on commercial shipping”, although no U.N. or coalition searches had discovered weapons being smuggled into Yemen where 8.4 million people are on the brink of famine (**-leg**)<sup>28</sup>, it said.

[6] “Coalition air strikes have caused most of the documented civilian casualties (+**culp**). In the past three years, such air strikes have hit residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities (**-prop**),” the panel said (**h**).

**IMAGE CAPTION:** KHALED ABDULLAH / REUTERS Buthaina Muhammad Mansour, believed to be 4 or 5, sits on a bed at a hospital after she survived a Saudi-led airstrike that killed 8 of her family members in Sanaa, Yemen.

[7] Its investigation of 11 incidents raised “serious concerns about the targeting process applied by the coalition (**-cap**).” Strikes that fail to spare people or structures protected by international humanitarian law would be unlawful violations (**-prop**).

[8] “Individuals in the (Yemeni) government and the coalition, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, may have conducted attacks in violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution that may amount to war crimes (**-prop**),” the experts said, adding that they had compiled a confidential list of suspects.

[9] There was no immediate reaction from those governments, which received an advance copy of the report from the United Nations.

[10] All sides have conscripted children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities, also war crimes, the 41-page report said (**-prop**).

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<sup>28</sup> Mentioning this here is similar to saying, “Therefore, these measures are not necessary or justified.”

[11] It was released ahead of U.N. peace talks between the government and Houthis on Sept. 6 in Geneva.

[12] The panel, headed by Tunisian expert Kamel Jendoubi, neither specifically referred to the United States and Britain, which provide arms and intelligence to the Saudi-led alliance, nor did it point a finger at Iranian support to the Houthis (-culp).

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>HUFF4</i></b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>is leading</i>	<i>coalition</i>	N/A
	<i>[Coalition forces] have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes</i>	<i>Yemenis</i>	Author
	<i>[coalition forces] have caused</i>	<i>most of the documented civilian casualties</i>	Panel of UN experts
	<i>[send] air strikes</i>	<i>residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities</i>	Panel of UN experts
	<i>fail to spare</i>	<i>people or structures protected by international humanitarian law</i>	Author

	<i>conscripted</i>	<i>children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities</i>	Panel of UN experts
Houthis	<i>have fired missiles</i>	N/A	UN Panel of experts
	<i>committed torture</i>	N/A	UN Panel of experts
	<i>have conscripted [...] and used them to participate</i>	<i>children between 11 and 17 years</i>	UN Panel of experts

<b>Appraisal in HUFF4</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>is leading</i>	+cap, +culp	N/A
	<i>Coalition forces have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>have caused most of the documented civilian casualties</i>	+culp	Panel of UN experts

	<i>air strikes have hit residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities</i>	-prop	Panel of UN experts
	<i>strikes that fail to spare people or structures protected by international humanitarian law would be unlawful violations</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>have conscripted children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities, also war crimes</i>	-prop	Panel of UN experts
Houthis	<i>Fighters of the Houthi movement have fired missiles into Saudi Arabia, blocked delivery of supplies to Taiz and shelled the strategic city from the highlands</i>	+culp	Panel of UN experts
	<i>They have also committed torture, a war crime</i>	-prop	Panel of UN experts

	<i>have conscripted children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities, also war crimes</i>	-prop	UN Panel of experts
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**Appendix 3.3.5: HUFF5**

**TITLE:** The New Saudi Arabia Is A Lot Like The Old Saudi Arabia When It Comes To Women

**IMAGE CAPTION:** A dispute with Canada over jailed women activists pits Saudi feminists and allies around the world against the planet’s most misogynistic government.

By Akbar Shahid Ahmed

**IMAGE CAPTION:** JONATHAN ERNST / REUTERS Saudi Arabia’s Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman meets with U.S. President Donald Trump at the White House on March 20.

**TEXT:**

[1] When Hala Al-Dosari told her father in 2013 that she planned to join the biggest-ever protests against the ban on women driving in Saudi Arabia, he told her she would need to use someone else’s car — he was too old to collect theirs from the police station if she got arrested. She agreed, but warned him he might have to go to the station anyway to sign a form for her release. She guessed he would relent. “Of course I’m going to come,” he grudgingly told her.

[2] Five years later, Saudi Arabia is still using its sprawling and well-funded government apparatus to enforce misogyny (**-prop**) more harshly (**amplification**) than any other internationally recognized regime. The driving ban is dead, but the legal code requiring more than 5 million (**amplification**) adult Saudi women to seek a male guardian’s permission for almost any activity (**-app**) remains in place — and in the last few months authorities have jailed some of the kingdom’s loudest advocates for gender equality (**-prop**). In a break from decades of quieter repression (**-prop**), Saudi leadership is making a big deal of the arrests at home, where the women activists are labeled traitors, and abroad: Since Sunday, it has ramped up a fight with Canada, one of the kingdom’s many Western partners, over Canadian criticism of the crackdown.



[3] The unprecedented escalation is a choice, analysts and former U.S. officials familiar with Riyadh's decision-making say **(h)**. It seems quixotic **(graduation)** — but Al-Dosari sees a logic there. The kingdom's sexism **(-prop)** and its particular brand of authoritarianism go hand in hand. One cannot work without the other. And so as the country's quasi-ruler, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, signals that he is centralizing power, including by expressing Saudi nationalism in a form marketed as tough and masculine, it makes sense that he is doubling down on the gender divide — and targeting women who doubt his promises of reform.

[4] “To maintain the status quo, you need this system of hierarchy,” she said. That structure treats the head of a family — always a man, even in situations of, say, a son with a widowed mother or a brother and his adult sisters — as responsible for dealings with the autocratic **(-prop)** state, entrusted with ensuring that those in his household follow rules both codified and unspoken.

[5] “If everyone has equal rights, if men and women can do exactly the same things, it will be difficult to justify one having extra privileges,” Al-Dosari, a scholar and activist now in the U.S. **(h)**, continued. She and others pushing for equality say those calls aren't subversive; they're simply trying to better serve the Saudi people.

[6] But worry about what change would mean for those in power is a key reason why the system of male guardianship and other restrictions on women remain in place, even as the prince lifts other strictures historically deemed sacrosanct in Saudi Arabia by ultraconservative **(-app)** clerics close to the ruling family. The prince is happy to end barriers on, say, going to the movies. His argument, devoured and repeated by his fans in the West, is that what's holding Saudi Arabia back is its relationship with a certain brand of Islam, not limits on personal freedom — so who needs their full rights, especially ones never enjoyed by women, anyway? **(-ver)**<sup>29</sup>

[7] His vision of the kingdom's future involves women becoming more free to the exact extent that serves his goal of expanding the Saudi economy beyond oil **(inference)**. And it makes up for the absence of the notorious religious police by giving government officials new ways to attack citizens' private information **(-prop)**, seize their property **(-prop)** and trap them beyond the reach of relatives, lawyers or even well-connected friends **(-prop)**.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** FAYEZ NURELDINE VIA GETTY IMAGES A Saudi woman films and shows support to Samar Almogren (left), who drives her car through the streets of the Saudi capital Riyadh for the first time just after midnight, June 24, 2018, when the law allowing women to drive took effect.

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<sup>29</sup> Here the author is clearly showing incredulity at the fact that Saudi Arabia may actually be trying to better the lives of its female subjects.

[8] Saudi women have struggled (+**ten**) for equality (+**prop**)<sup>30</sup> for decades. Those who have led the country's determined (+**ten**) feminist movement, raising their voices and liaising with allies abroad to create the pressure that forced the prince to lift the driving ban, have often been those with supportive families, Al-Dosari said. Her father, she noted, was broad-minded because of his education. She also pointed to the progressive background of Aziza al-Yousef, an academic arrested in May. And there's Samar Badawi, one of the two activists whose July arrests Canada commented on. She used to be married to a human rights lawyer and has a brother who publicly promotes gender equality. (Both men are now also in Saudi prisons (-**prop**.)

[9] For others, obtaining permission to speak out can involve a major battle or simply be impossible because of family opinions or fear of state retribution, the activist told HuffPost. "I really honor and respect (+**sat**) those women because they put themselves in inconvenience," she said. "But then people see how resilient and how passionate you are."

[10] Outsiders trying to help Saudi women win a fair shake — not as part of international conspiracies like those the kingdom is now railing about, but because of their own moral convictions and often a concern for the kingdom's future stability — see that bind as a central problem.

[11] Equal treatment under the law would be truly transformative (-**prop**)<sup>31</sup>, according to Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley, a State Department veteran who in 2002 became the first woman ever to head up a diplomatic mission in Saudi Arabia.

[12] Saudi commentators have a point in saying, as they do now during the fight with Canada, that misogyny is hardly unique to the kingdom (+**norm**). **REFUTATION**

[13] In other nations, however, when women seek recourse from abuse or discrimination, "the difference is they could choose to do it on their own without having a male somewhere say yes (-**norm**)," said Abercrombie-Winstanley, who later served as ambassador to Malta before quitting the agency last year. In the kingdom, justice is nearly impossible without "a benevolent male somewhere," she added. **COUNTER-REFUTATION**

[14] Western governments that deal closely with the Saudis are by now well aware of how careful they must be in calibrating their support for human rights. "The bottom line was not make it worse," Abercrombie-Winstanley said. But they saw success stories — she recalled the

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<sup>30</sup> The author uses the word "equality" as a buzzword for what most readers would deem virtuous. However, this fails to address the very important point that not all people believe that equality is good. Failing to recognize the opposite viewpoint can be an indication of this author's evaluation of the sociopolitical situation in Saudi Arabia, or his naivety of how people view equality in Saudi Arabia. [discuss the Saudi view of equality here]

<sup>31</sup> This statement indicates that there is not currently equal treatment under the law, and that equal treatment is what is morally correct.

time that U.S. diplomats convened a meeting of scores of teachers and administrators from across the country, many of them women, who were working on special education with American help. Such mixing of men and women would have been illegal in public at the time. “Everyone left at 2:30 in the morning,” the former ambassador said.

[15] The key thing was that suddenly women were meeting others they had only ever heard of, forging relationships and whisper networks they might use in the future to help women in need or achieve shared, small-scale goals — being empowered individuals, not subsidiaries of family units cowed by the state (**-auth, -leg, -prop**)<sup>32</sup>.

[16] Foreign critics of the kingdom’s repression have sought change for years. Sometimes the mere fact of who they are makes their comments especially striking and highlights how unique Saudi state sexism (**-prop, -leg**) is, as was the case with Canadian Foreign Minister Chrystia Freeland and previously Swedish Foreign Minister Margot Wallström. They’re most powerful when, as Freeland did, they acknowledge Saudis’ own movements, showing that they’re not exporting a foreign model but a baseline of respect and dignity.

[17] For that to work means sometimes being outspoken; even as the new Saudi leadership signals its distaste for public criticism, it’s done little to show that private urging, on issues ranging from human rights to the devastating (**graduation**) Western-backed war in Yemen, works.

[18] “When we speak, we publicly reach civil society and citizens, we show them where we stand. ... We care about the people in Saudi and we feel their pain and we wish for them to be able to express themselves,” said Marietje Schaake, an influential Dutch lawmaker in the European Parliament who rallied support for an official European Union endorsement of the Canadian position. (On Saturday, the EU said it had contacted the Saudis to seek information about the detainees Canada commented on (**-app**) and to emphasize the importance of human rights defenders.)<sup>33</sup>

[19] For female Saudis considering the way the situation is developing, the public attention might be worth the risk of stoking nationalist (and male) anger. If nothing else, it at least

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<sup>32</sup> The ironic thing about this statement is that it assumes (as a negative fact) that only women are “subsidiaries of family units.” The men are equally “subsidiaries of family units” because of the family structure in Saudi Arabia. This seems to be a more general moral statement that an individual should be entirely separate and have no responsibility to their family. However, hidden in this stealth statement, it is not immediately apparent that that is the implication of the statement.

<sup>33</sup> Imagine Saudi Arabia or the League of Arab Nations requesting information regarding Arab or Muslim prisoners in Europe and inquiring about their fair treatment.

highlights a disconnect with the message of Saudi progress that's been spread around the world (-leg)<sup>34</sup> and shows there are some limits for the leadership.

[20] “The state has already rounded up leaders in business and media with little to no cost,” Al-Dosari said, referring to a dramatic campaign of arrests last fall that was largely met with crickets in the West. As the authorities mull future clampdowns, “it makes a difference if there’s little or no cost for rounding up women who hold the same views the government is now promoting.”

*This story has been updated to note the EU’s latest contact with the Saudis.*

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>HUFF5</i></b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>enforce</i>	<i>misogyny</i>	Author
	<i>require</i>	<i>Saudi women</i> <i>circumstance: to get permission from male guardians for almost everything</i>	Author
	<i>jail</i>	<i>some of the kingdom’s loudest advocates for gender equality</i>	Author
	Relational: <i>sexist</i>	N/A	Author
	Relational: <i>authoritarian</i>	N/A	Author
	<i>attack</i>	<i>citizen’s private information</i>	Author

<sup>34</sup> This statement and the entire article itself seems to indicate that Saudi Arabia as a whole is not actually interested in progress except for an economical sort.

	<i>seize</i>	<i>their [citizen's] property</i>	Author
	<i>trap</i>	<i>trap them [citizens]</i>  Circumstance: <i>beyond the reach of relatives, lawyers or even well-connected friends.</i>	Author
	<i>jail</i>	<i>human rights lawyer and someone who publicly calls for gender equality</i>	Author

<b>Appraisal in HUFF5</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>enforce misogyny more harshly than any other internationally recognized regime</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>The kingdom's sexism</i>	-prop	Author
	<i>other strictures historically deemed sacrosanct in Saudi Arabia by ultraconservative clerics close to the ruling family.</i>	-app	Author

## Appendix 3.4. New York Times

### Appendix 3.4.1: *NYT*

**TITLE:** Fact Check of the Day

**IMAGE CAPTION:** *Fact-Checking Trump’s Speech to the United Nations Fact-Checking Trump’s Speech to the United Nations*

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Addressing the world body’s annual General Assembly meeting on Tuesday, President Trump made inaccurate claims about his own record, the Islamic State, the war in Yemen, reactions to the Iran nuclear deal and the trade deficit.

By Linda Qiu

Sept. 25, 2018

**TEXT:**

[1] what Mr. Trump said

[2] “In less than two years, my administration has accomplished more than almost any administration in the history of our country (**amplification**).”

[3] the facts (**+ver**)

[4] False (**-ver**).

[5] Mr. Trump rattled off (**-sec**) a list of accomplishments on the economy, tax cuts, military spending and the border — many of them cherry-picked (**-sec**), exaggerated (**-ver**) or false (**-ver**).

[6] He is right that the United States stock market is soaring, and unemployment rates for Hispanics, African-Americans and Asian-Americans have reached record lows.

[7] But he omitted (**-prop**) less flattering indicators when describing an economy “booming like never before.” For example, G.D.P. growth is healthy, but reached higher points as recently as 2014. The unemployment rate is at an 18-year low, but is higher than several months during the 1940s and 1960s (**-amplification**). And wage growth is still slow: after adjusting for inflation, average hourly earnings increased just 0.2 percent in August (**-amplification**).

[8] Mr. Trump’s claim of signing the “biggest” tax cut in American history is false (**-ver**); by various metrics, several rank higher. He misleadingly (**-ver**) said construction on the border wall with Mexico had begun; projects to replace fencing and barriers are underway, but the administration has not begun to build a 1,000-mile-long wall. He was also wrong (**-ver**) in characterizing recent military spending bills as “record funding.” Even without adjusting for

inflation, President Barack Obama signed legislation in 2010 that provided more money for the military (**-cap, -ver, disclaim**)<sup>35</sup>.

[9] Additionally, Mr. Trump has signed a relatively low number of bills (**-cap**) when compared to other presidents, even at similar points in their terms. While he can claim major legislative victories — on tax cuts and veterans’ benefits — he has also been unable to deliver on other key campaign promises, like the border wall and repealing and replacing the Affordable Care Act.

[10] what Mr. Trump said

[11] “Thanks to the United States military and our partnership with many of your nations, I am pleased to report that the bloodthirsty killers (**-prop**) known as ISIS have been driven out (**+cap**) from the territory they once held in Iraq and Syria.”

[12] the facts

[13] This is exaggerated (**-ver**).

[14] Mr. Trump’s declaration of victory is slightly (**-graduation**) premature. The Islamic State is down to its last 200 square miles, about 1 percent of the territory it previously held in Iraq and Syria, The New York Times recently reported. Pentagon officials have stressed that their job is not done<sup>36</sup>.

[15] There are still “remaining pockets” of Islamic State fighters in Syria and Iraq, and they continue to threaten the two countries’ peace and security, Col. Sean J. Ryan, a Defense Department spokesman, told reporters on Sept. 18. (**h**)

[16] Defense Secretary Jim Mattis told reporters on Monday (**h**) that American troops will continue to train and advise local security forces to make certain the Islamic State does not resurface. He said “fighting is ongoing” in Syria’s Euphrates River Valley, where troops have been battling the Islamic State.

[17] “I think that getting rid of the caliphate doesn’t mean you then blindly say ‘O.K., we got rid of it,’ march out, and then wonder why the caliphate comes back,’ Mr. Mattis (**h**) said. “And how many times have we seen — look at even Iraq where they’re still on the hunt for them. And they’re still trying to come back.”

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<sup>35</sup> Positioning this statement following President Trump’s statement is clearly an attempt to disprove and show that what Mr. Trump did was not an accomplishment and was untrue.

<sup>36</sup> Perhaps due to their need to maintain accurate journalism, the author has clearly accepted in this paragraph what Mr. Trump said as true, but positioning it with other facts, has attempted to linguistically downplay the accomplishment by adding information that is either not positive, or relates to tasks yet to be done.

[18] what Mr. Trump said

[19] “The UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar have pledged (**+prop**) billions of dollars (**+cap**) to aid the people of Syria and Yemen, and they are pursuing multiple avenues to ending (**-culp**) Yemen’s horrible, horrific (**amplification**) civil war.”

[20] the facts

[21] This is misleading (**-ver**).

[22] Mr. Trump is right that the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have contributed (**-graduation**) funds to ease (**-graduation**) humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen. But his comment glosses over the three countries’ roles (**+culp**) in Yemen’s civil war.

[23] The governments of Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E. are the top two donors (**+cap, +prop**) to the United Nations’ humanitarian response plan in Yemen, contributing nearly \$1 billion combined. Additionally, the two countries donated an additional \$375 million through other programs, the data show. Qatar also contributed \$500,000 to the United Nations response plan.

[24] In Syria, Saudi Arabia donated (**+prop**) \$18.6 million this year to the world body’s humanitarian response plan and \$24.3 million in 2017. Qatar contributed (**+prop**) \$2.2 million in 2018 and \$29.5 million last year, the same reports show.

[25] Dollars aside, it’s worth noting that the United Nations and human rights groups (**h**) have said that the humanitarian crisis in Yemen has been exacerbated by the country’s continuing civil war. A Saudi-led (**+auth, +cap**) coalition — including the U.A.E. and the United States — has since 2015 fought Iranian-linked Houthi rebels who ousted the government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi of Yemen.

[26] Qatar initially was part of the international coalition fighting the Houthi rebels, but was expelled (**-app**) last year after Riyadh accused (**disclaim**) the tiny nation (**-cap, -graduation**) of funding terrorism (**-prop**), cozying up to Iran (**-prop**) and welcoming dissidents.

[27] A report by United Nations investigators in August (**h, +auth**) accused the Saudi-led coalition of potential war crimes (**-prop**), including charges of killing thousands of civilians in airstrikes, torturing detainees and conscripting child soldiers (**-prop, -culp**). The same report also accused the Houthi rebels of possible war crimes.

[28] what Mr. Trump said

[29] “That is why so many countries in the Middle East strongly supported my decision to withdraw the United States from the horrible 2015 Iran nuclear deal and reimpose nuclear sanctions.”

[30] the facts



[31] This is exaggerated (**-ver**).

[32] The reaction to the United States' withdrawing from the Iran nuclear deal in May was more varied in Middle Eastern countries than Mr. Trump's claim would suggest.

[33] Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Bahrain and Israel issued statements supporting (**+proclaim**) Mr. Trump's decision.

[34] But Syria, Iraq and Lebanon voiced disappointment. Jordan's foreign minister warned of a potential arms race in the region (**-hap**) absent the nuclear deal. Qatar, Egypt, Kuwait and Oman issued cautious statements (**-graduation**) that stressed their commitments to peace in the Middle East, but did not take clear positions on the United States' withdrawal (**+app**).

[35] Outside of the Middle East, global reaction toward Mr. Trump's decision has largely been negative (**-norm, -comp**). The six other parties to the treaty with Iran — Britain, France, Germany, China, Russia and the European Union — opposed (**-app**) the withdrawal. So did Canada, Australia, Ireland, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden (**-norm, -comp**), according to statements compiled by the Arms Control Association. (**h**)

[36] what Mr. Trump said

[37] "As a result, our trade deficit ballooned to nearly \$800 billion a year."

[38] the facts

[39] This is exaggerated (**-ver**).

[40] As The New York Times and others have repeatedly reported, Mr. Trump is overstating (**-ver**) the figure by about \$250 billion. Last year, the United States had an overall trade deficit of \$552 billion, according to the Census Bureau. That included a goods deficit of \$807 billion, offset by a trade surplus in services of \$255 billion.

[41] Mr. Trump's preoccupation (**-sec**) with trade in goods contradicts his own White House economic report, which he signed and was released in February.

[42] The American economy has shifted "away from manufacturing and toward service provision industries" in recent decades, according to the report. "Focusing only on the trade in goods alone ignores the United States' comparative advantage in services."

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Appraisal in <i>NYT1</i>			
Appraised	Appraisal Token	Type of Appraisal	Appraiser
Saudi Arabia	<i>pledging</i>	+cap, +prop	Donald Trump
	<i>contributed funds to ease</i>	-graduation	Author of the text “Contribute” and “to ease” juxtaposed with “pledged billions” in the prior paragraph clearly show a linguistic downgrade of Saudi’s role in humanitarian efforts, whereas Trump’s language is a linguistic upgrade.
	<i>Saudi-led</i>	+cap, +auth	N/A
	A report by United Nations investigators in August <i>accused the Saudi-led coalition of potential war crimes, including charges of killing thousands of civilians in airstrikes, torturing detainees and conscripting child soldiers</i>	-prop	UN

**Notes: all quotes referencing KSA involve positive appraisal representing his stance toward the nation. All references outside of quotations to Donald Trump involve a negative appraisal clearly showing the reporting agency’s stance toward the nation. Taking into consideration that at any one point in time both good and bad things can be said about someone/something, the conscious decision to mention positive vs. negative things present a**

**bias (this is disregarding the validity of the bias as it the truth may be either good or bad, affirming one of the biased stances).**

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in <i>NYT1</i></b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>pledge</i>	<i>People of Yemen and Syria</i>	Trump
	<i>contribute</i>	<i>Humanitarian crisis in Yemen and Syria</i>	Author
	(relational) - <i>role (-culp)</i>	<i>Yemen's civil war</i>	Author
	<i>donate</i>	<i>the United Nations' humanitarian response plan in Yemen</i>	Author
	<i>donate</i>	<i>the world body's humanitarian response plan</i>	Author
	(mental) - <i>support</i>	<i>Mr. Trump's plan</i>	Author
	<i>lead</i>	<i>coalition against Houthis</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>commit</i>	<i>war crimes</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>killing</i>	<i>thousands of civilians in airstrikes</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>torturing</i>	<i>detainees</i>	UN Human Rights

			Commission
	<i>conscripting</i>	<i>child soldiers</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>continuing</i> <sup>37</sup> (resulting in a larger humanitarian crisis in Yemen)	<i>the civil war in Yemen</i>	UN and Human Rights groups
	<i>expel</i>	<i>The tiny nation of Qatar</i>	Author

**Appendix 3.4.2: NYT2**

**TITLE:** Kushner Says Punishing Palestinians Won’t Hurt Chance for Peace Deal

**IMAGE CAPTION:** “Nobody is entitled to America’s foreign aid,” Jared Kushner said. Credit Tom Brenner for The New York Times

By Mark Landler

Sept. 13, 2018

**TEXT:**

[1] WASHINGTON — Three days after the Trump administration evicted the Palestine Liberation Organization from its offices in Washington, Jared Kushner defended the latest in a string of punitive actions against the Palestinians and insisted that none of them had diminished the chances of a peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians.

[2] Speaking on Thursday, 25 years to the day after the Oslo peace accords were signed on the White House lawn not far from his West Wing office, Mr. Kushner said President Trump had actually improved the chances for peace by stripping away the “false realities” that surround Middle East peacemaking.

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<sup>37</sup> The author says that the “humanitarian crisis in Yemen is exacerbated by the civil war,” and follows that by quoting an authority (the UN and “human rights” groups) placing culpability for that civil war on Saudi Arabia.

[3] “There were too many false realities that were created — that people worship — that I think needed to be changed,” he said in an interview. “All we’re doing is dealing with things as we see them and not being scared out of doing the right thing. I think, as a result, you have a much higher chance of actually achieving a real peace.”

[4] Mr. Kushner said he did not want to be too critical of the Oslo accords, which created the framework for peace negotiations over the last three decades. But he cast his own efforts as a radical break with the past, evincing little nostalgia for the historic images of Bill Clinton drawing together Yasir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin in September 1993.

[5] His confidence came at a bleak moment in his own 19-month-old quest for an accord. The order to shut down the P.L.O. office followed a series of cuts in American funding to Palestinian groups, as well as the decision to formally recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, all of which have profoundly alienated the Palestinians from the administration.

[6] Mr. Kushner said the Jerusalem decision burnished Mr. Trump’s credibility by delivering on a campaign promise. Palestinian leaders, he said, deserved to lose aid after vilifying the administration. And much of the money that the United States poured into the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and other Palestinian causes had been misspent anyway.

[7] “Nobody is entitled to America’s foreign aid,” he said.

[8] Aid should be used to further national interests and help those in need, he said. In the case of the Palestinians, he argued that the funding had evolved into a decades-long entitlement program with no plan to make them self-reliant.

[9] Still, Mr. Kushner, the president’s son-in-law and senior adviser, also insisted that the rift between the Palestinians and Washington was not unbridgeable, despite statements by top Palestinian officials that they will never again engage with Mr. Trump.

[10] “In every negotiation I’ve ever been in,” he said, “before somebody gets to ‘yes,’ their answer is ‘no.’”

[11] Citing his experience as a dealmaker, Mr. Kushner said he was not thrown by the posturing of the Palestinian Authority president, Mahmoud Abbas, which he attributed in part to Mr. Abbas’s own domestic politics. If Mr. Abbas is a serious leader, Mr. Kushner said, he will study the administration’s peace plan carefully after it is released.

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Palestinians protested the United States’ decision to stop funding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. CreditHaitham Imad/EPA, via Shutterstock

[12] Mr. Kushner and his partner on the Middle East, Jason D. Greenblatt, continue to tinker with the language in the plan, which is all but finished. They have expanded the team working on the project, in part to focus on fortifying the economic component — a particular focus of Mr. Kushner's.

[13] With the Palestinians dismissing the plan as “dead on arrival,” some analysts question whether it will ever see the light of day. Mr. Kushner and Mr. Greenblatt reject that, saying they are busy consulting with officials in the region. They are not giving a timetable, though it seems unlikely they would roll it out before the midterm elections.

[14] The White House once hoped that Saudi Arabia's crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, with whom Mr. Kushner has cultivated a relationship (**+comp, +val, +app**), would be an influential (**+auth**) advocate for the plan. But with Prince Mohammed struggling (**-cap**) with his reform efforts at home, the administration is no longer counting on him to play that role.

[15] For now, the administration's focus has been on punishing the Palestinians. On Monday, the State Department said it had agreed late last year to allow the P.L.O.'s representative office to stay open only if it helped advance peace negotiations.

[16] “However, the P.L.O. has not taken steps to advance the start of direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel,” it said in a statement. “To the contrary, P.L.O. leadership has condemned a U.S. peace plan they have not yet seen and refused to engage with the U.S. government with respect to peace efforts and otherwise.”

[17] The administration also linked its decision to what it said were efforts by the Palestinians to get the International Criminal Court to investigate Israel for its military operations in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the construction of Jewish settlements in Israel-occupied territory.

[18] “While the court welcomes the membership of the so-called State of Palestine, it has threatened Israel — a liberal, democratic nation,” John R. Bolton, Mr. Trump's national security adviser, said in a speech on Monday castigating the court.

[19] Some analysts warn that stripping funds from the United Nations organization that takes care of Palestinian refugees will only contribute to the extremism of future generations of Palestinians, since it is the main supplier of secular education to children there.

[20] Cutting \$25 million in aid to six hospitals in East Jerusalem that serve Palestinians could prompt a health crisis, according to experts. The Palestinian Authority condemned the move as an “act of political blackmail.” And it could boomerang on Israel, since it could be forced to step into the breach and provide more services in the West Bank.

[21] “By punishing the Palestinians, the administration unwittingly is liberating them from former restraints under which they had operated since Oslo in order to placate U.S. and Israel,” said Robert Malley, who took part in Israeli-Palestinian talks at Camp David under Mr. Clinton.

[22] “What gradually removing those shackles from Palestinians will mean in terms of the future is unclear,” Mr. Malley added. “What is clear is that future will be different.”

A version of this article appears in print on Sept. 14, 2018, on Page A13 of the New York edition with the headline: Kushner Says Punishing Palestinians Shortens Odds for Peace.

<b>Appraisal in NYT2</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>But with Prince Mohammed struggling with his reform efforts at home, the administration is no longer counting on him to play that role.</i>	-cap	Author

### Appendix 3.4.3: NYT3

**TITLE:** Saudi Arabia Seeks Death Penalty in Trial of Outspoken Cleric

**IMAGE CAPTION:** Salman al-Awda, a prominent (+**acc**) Muslim cleric, has been critical of the Saudi government.

By Ben Hubbard

Sept. 4, 2018

**TEXT:**

[1] LONDON — Saudi Arabia’s public prosecutor is seeking the death penalty (**-prop**)<sup>38</sup> for a prominent (+**acc**) Muslim cleric who has criticized (+**prop**)<sup>39</sup> the way the monarchy is governed, the Saudi news media and the cleric’s son said Tuesday.

[2] The trial of the cleric, Salman al-Awda, comes after a yearlong crackdown (**-sec**) by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the kingdom’s day-to-day ruler (+**auth**), that has seen dozens of clerics, activists, princes and businessmen arrested and detained on often vague charges (**-prop**).

[3] Human rights groups have said that many of the arrests, like that of Mr. Awda, had more to do with politics than with any activities commonly regarded as crimes elsewhere in the world (**-prop, -leg, -sin**).

[4] “If you look at the charges, it is clearly politically motivated (**-ver**)<sup>40</sup>,” Adam Coogle, who researches Saudi Arabia for Human Rights Watch (+**cap, +ver**), said of the case against Mr. Awda.

[5] While Mr. Coogle has seen similar trials, he said it was rare (**-norm**) for prosecutors to seek the death penalty in such cases.

[6] “I don’t know how else you could see this but as a clear escalation (+**graduation**) against Saudi dissidents and activists,” he said.

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<sup>38</sup> The trend in liberal Western democracies has been to outlaw capital punishment because they view it as “against” human rights. Therefore, it is common to be used to indicate in the liberal media as indicating an overreaction to a problem.

<sup>39</sup> Although criticize is often used in a negative way, the foundation of the United States is based on free speech and the ability to criticize those in power. Therefore, here, it is indicating the the US readership that the cleric was exercising a basic right and the result is a possible death sentence.

<sup>40</sup> This is appealing to the readership’s idea that dissenting politically should not be a crime.



[7] Saudi officials did not respond to a request for comment on the charges or trial (**monoglossia due to lack of participation on behalf of the accused**).

[8] Mr. Awda, 62, has been a towering figure in the kingdom's religious sector (**+auth**) for decades, known for keeping his distance from the government in a kingdom where many clerics are mere government mouthpieces (**-ver**).

[9] In the 1990s, he was prominent in a movement of conservatives known as the Awakening that was associated with the Muslim Brotherhood and criticized the Saudi government on religious grounds, including for allowing American troops to enter the kingdom during the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

[10] That activism (**+prop**) got him thrown in prison for nearly five years (**-prop**), and his views seemed to evolve after his release. After the outbreak of the Arab Spring uprisings in 2011, he called for elections and separation of powers, ideas the Saudi monarchy feared (**-sat**) would threaten (**-sec**) its control.

[11] More recently, he has largely avoided commenting on politics in public, using his high public profile to focus more on spiritual matters. He has published a number of religious books and has more than 14 million followers on Twitter (**+norm, +comp**).

[12] Mr. Awda's critics consider him a wolf in sheep's clothing (**-ver**) and accuse him of couching his calls for revolution in religious terms (**-sec**). The leaders of Saudi Arabia, an absolute monarchy governed according to Shariah law, have long considered political Islam like that promoted by the Muslim Brotherhood, a threat to the country's stability, and to their grip on power (**-sec**).

[13] Mr. Awda's trial opened on Tuesday at the Specialized Criminal Court in Riyadh, which often hears national security and terrorism cases. He is facing 37 charges, including stirring public discord, going against the ruler and being active in the Muslim Brotherhood — all of which are considered crimes in Saudi Arabia (**-app**).

[14] He was allowed a lawyer to defend him, and three of his sons attended the trial, according to another of his sons, Abdullah, who is a senior fellow at Georgetown University.

[15] The younger Mr. Awda said by phone that the government had long had a problem with his father's calls for political changes but had held off on acting against him.

[16] "Now they are taking revenge against all his participation and activism and outspokenness (**-ver**)," he said (**-des**).

[17] But he said the trial was also about sending a broader message to Saudis to keep their criticisms quiet.

[18] “Everyone who has some authority and can speak, they will silence him so that he can’t criticize them,” he said.

<b>Appraisal in NYT3</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>death penalty</i>	-prop, -reac	N/A
	<i>yearlong crackdown</i>	-prop, -reac	N/A
	<i>vague charges</i>	-ver	N/A  Vague indicating illegitimacy
	<i>politically motivated</i>	-ver	
	<i>Saudi officials did not respond to a request for comment</i>	-prop	
	<i>thrown in prison</i>	-ver	thrown indicates a level of arbitrariness
	<i>public discord, going against the ruler and being active in the Muslim Brotherhood — all of which are considered crimes in Saudi Arabia</i>	-app	
Salman alAuda	<i>prominent</i>	+acc	Society
	<i>towering figure</i>	+app	

	<i>activism</i>	+prop	
	<i>stirring public discord, going against the ruler and being active in the Muslim Brotherhood</i>	-prop	KSA

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses in NYT3</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia (or those associated with the government)	<i>seek death penalty</i>	<i>prominent Muslim cleric (Salman alAuda)</i>	Author
	<i>arrest and detain on vague charges</i>	<i>clerics, activists, princes and businessmen</i>	Author
	<i>crackdown</i>	<i>clerics, activists, princes and businessmen</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	Circumstance: <i>due to politics (-leg)</i>	Human rights groups
	<i>throw in prison</i>	<i>Salman alAuda</i>	Author

**Appendix 3.4.4: NYT4**

**TITLE:** Trump Speech at U.N.: Scorn (-app) for Iran, Praise (+app) for Kim

**IMAGE CAPTION:** President Trump addressing the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday. Credit Tom Brenner for The New York Times

By Mark Landler, Sept. 25, 2018

**TEXT:**

[1] UNITED NATIONS — President Trump thrust his commitment to an “America First(-**comp**)” foreign policy back onto the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday. But in his second address on this diplomatic stage, he sounded as eager (+**des**) to claim (-**ver**) credit for his achievements after 20 months in office, as he was to disrupt (-**norm**) the world order (-**prop**, **arrogance**).

[2] If Mr. Trump had changed, so had his audience — no longer as daunted by the insurgent (-**norm**, -**comp**, -**ver**) figure who left them slack-jawed (-**reac**) last year when he vowed to “crush (-**prop because of combination with slack-jawed**) loser terrorists,” mocked (-**prop because of combination with slack-jawed**) North Korea’s leader as “Rocket Man” and declared that parts of the world “are going to hell .” (-**prop because of combination with slack-jawed**)

[3] This time, emissaries from around the world listened quietly (+**prop**) as Mr. Trump fulminated (-**prop**)<sup>41</sup> at foes like Iran and failing states (-**cap**) like Venezuela. They nodded (**acc**) as he singled out an enemy-turned-partner, Kim Jong-un of North Korea, expressing optimism for a diplomatic opening that would have seemed far-fetched even a year ago.

[4] But when Mr. Trump declared (**proclaim**), “In less than two years, my administration has accomplished (+**cap**) more than almost any administration in the history of our country (**a**),” the crowd broke into (-**app**) murmurs and laughter.

[5] Briefly disconcerted (-**hap**), the president smiled (+**hap**) and said, “I did not expect that reaction, but that’s O.K.”

[6] It was a jarring (-**reac**) moment for a leader who usually speaks to adoring (+**app**) crowds at “Make America Great Again” rallies, where his use of superlatives (**graduation**) to describe his success draws reliable cheers (+**app**, +**cap**). Mr. Trump still commands (+**cap**, +**auth**) the world stage and he is still capable of upending (-**sec**) American foreign policy with a single tweet. But after a year of such bombast (-**prop**), many in the audience at the United Nations treated him almost as a source of levity (-**app**), not fear.

[7] There is also evidence (**objective h**) that foreign leaders are more willing (+**cap**) to push back (+**prop**, **this implied being pushed first**). Speaking after Mr. Trump, President Emmanuel Macron of France said the Paris climate accord had survived despite America’s decision to pull out. In a not-so-subtle slap (-**app**) at Mr. Trump, he proposed that countries refuse to sign trade deals with those who do not comply with the accord.

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<sup>41</sup> This is showing a lack of self-control which is generally regarded as a virtue in world leaders

[8] On Monday, France joined Germany and Britain — as well as the other signatories, Russia, China, and Iran — in recommitting to the Iran nuclear accord (+**comp**), repudiated (-**app**) by Mr. Trump in May. They did so even as Mr. Trump urged Europe to isolate Iran and warned of draconian new sanctions that would penalize America’s allies for not cutting off commercial ties with the Iranians (-**inf**).

[9] President Hassan Rouhani of Iran criticized (-**app**, **disclaim**) Mr. Trump for quitting (-**prop**, -**cap**) the agreement and made clear he thought the president’s offer to talk with Iran’s leaders was disingenuous (-**ver**) (earlier in the day, Mr. Trump insisted it was the Iranians who had wanted to talk (-**ver**)).

[10] “It is ironic that the United States government does not even conceal its plan for overthrowing the same government it invites to talks (-**prop**),” Mr. Rouhani said.

[11] Mr. Trump, for his part, condemned (-**prop**) Iran’s government as a “corrupt dictatorship” that had looted (-**prop**) its people and used the windfall from the nuclear deal to finance what he described as a terrorist (-**prop**) campaign that is destabilizing the entire Middle East.

[12] “Iran’s leaders sow chaos, death and destruction (-**sec**),” he declared. “They do not respect their neighbors or borders, or the sovereign rights of nations (-**prop**).”

[13] “Not good,” he added (-**hap**).

[14] Shifting gears, Mr. Trump lavished praise (+**cap**, +**ver**) on his efforts to shake up the established order (+**prop**), pointing to his withdrawal from trade deals and international organizations, his recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and his meeting last June with Mr. Kim of North Korea, which he said had produced far more than anyone expected.

[15] “The missiles and rockets are no longer flying in every direction,” Mr. Trump said. “Nuclear testing has stopped. Some military facilities are already being dismantled. Our hostages have been released (+**cap heteroglossia announced by himself** = -**prop**).”

[16] “I would like to thank Chairman Kim (+**auth**) for his courage (+**prop**) and for the steps he has taken,” he said, adding, “much work needs to be done.”

[17] Mr. Trump’s speech showed a president at once fickle (-**prop**, -**sec**, -**ten**) and set in his ways (-**prop**). His emphasis (**graduation**) on sovereignty was a repeat of the big theme of last year’s General Assembly address, and it showed that on the core principles of his “America First” foreign policy, Mr. Trump is not budging<sup>42</sup>.

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<sup>42</sup> Not budging as opposed to being steadfast implies that you should be compromising rather than stubborn.

[18] Yet Mr. Trump’s warm words (**+hap**) for Mr. Kim (**-prop**)<sup>43</sup> were a 180-degree shift from 2017, when he said the North Korean leader was on a suicidal collision course (**-sec**) with the United States. That showed he is open to radical shifts in approach, based on his idiosyncratic view of personal diplomacy (**-norm**) and his self-avowed (**-norm, -prop**) skill as a dealmaker in spotting opportunities.

[19] As he did last year, Mr. Trump relied on his senior domestic adviser, Stephen Miller, for much of the speechwriting (**-cap**). Mr. Miller has spearheaded the White House’s immigration policy and its recent decision to cut significantly the number of refugees the United States will accept.

[20] The national security adviser, John R. Bolton, an even more ardent proponent (**+ten**) than Mr. Trump of the virtues of sovereignty, also injected themes. In his own speech at a conference on Tuesday, Mr. Bolton alluded to the frequent description in Iran of the United States as the “Great Satan.”

[21] “If you cross us, our allies, or our partners,” Mr. Bolton said, “if you harm our citizens, if you continue to lie, cheat, and deceive, yes, there will indeed be hell to pay.” (**-prop, +cap for USA**)

[22] For presidents, General Assembly speeches are a good guide to the evolution of their thinking. In 2009, his first year in office, Barack Obama delivered a soaring paean to the need for diplomacy and collective action. By 2014, Mr. Obama had cast off some early ambitions and dwelt instead on the threat from the Islamic State — an enemy Mr. Trump said Tuesday had been “driven out from the territory they once held in Iraq and Syria.”

[23] Mr. Trump has not yet faced a major foreign policy crisis, and his speech reflected his good fortune. He still spoke mostly about actions he had taken to unwind the legacy of Mr. Obama.

[24] But he also promoted his record in the Middle East, where he said his closer ties to Saudi Arabia had helped the fight against extremism (**+cap, +prop**), and to Israel, where he said the United States was no longer “held hostage to old dogmas, discredited ideologies, and so-called experts who have been proven wrong, over the years, time and time again.”

[25] Critics said Mr. Trump’s triumphalist tone provoked the derisive reaction. “If you’re boastful, and in the most improbable ways, it’s just becomes outlandish,” said Nicholas Burns, a senior diplomat under President George W. Bush. “It was a sad moment for American leadership.”

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<sup>43</sup> Juxtaposing warm words with the nearly universally hated Kim Jong-Un is clearly a negative appraisal of President Trump.

[26] The president expressed resentment toward a familiar array of perceived malefactors: allies, who he said did not pay their fair share for military defense (**-prop, -ver, -ten**); trading partners, who he said exploited unfair agreements that harmed American workers (**-prop**); and oil producers, whom he accused of gouging (**-prop**) the United States and other customers.

[27] “OPEC and OPEC nations are, as usual, ripping off (**-prop**) the rest of the world, and I don’t like it (**-hap**),” Mr. Trump said. “Nobody should like it. (**+norm**)”

[28] Mr. Trump also assailed countries, like China, that use industrial planning in their economies to undercut competitors on trade. The United States, he said, was systematically renegotiating what he called unfair trade deals and striking back against China’s theft of intellectual property, predatory licensing agreements and the dumping of goods in the American market under President Xi Jinping.

[29] “I have great respect and affection for my friend President Xi, but I have made clear that our trade imbalance is just not acceptable,” he said. “China’s market distortions, and the way they deal, cannot be tolerated.”

[30] America’s other great strategic rival, Russia, went unmentioned by Mr. Trump, except for a reference to what he described as Germany’s dependence on Russian energy. That was also Mr. Trump’s only mention of Germany, a staunch ally, though he praised its neighbor, Poland, which has an increasingly autocratic government, for its construction of a pipeline in the Baltic Sea to diversify its energy supply.

[31] After his speech, Mr. Trump took credit for a change in Iran’s behavior since he withdrew from the nuclear deal. He claimed, without evidence, that Iran had abandoned its ambitions to build a land bridge to the Mediterranean Sea. At some point, he predicted, the United States and Iran would have “meaningful negotiations and probably do a deal.”

[32] “Iran is a much different country today than it was a year ago,” he said before meeting Colombia’s president, Iván Duque Márquez. “They have riots in the street. They have horrible inflation, the worst in the world. Their currency is a disaster. Everything in Iran is failing right now.”

[33] Aside from Iran, Venezuela drew Mr. Trump’s harshest critique. He described the political tumult roiling the country as a “human tragedy” and said the United States would impose new sanctions on the government of President Nicolás Maduro. Socialism, he said, had squandered Venezuela’s oil resources and “driven its people into abject poverty.”

[34] Mr. Trump spoke of the great potential of the United Nations, but expressed little regard for any other international bodies. The United States, he said, had rightfully exited the Human Rights Council, refused to take part in the Global Compact on Migration or to recognize the

authority of the International Criminal Court, which has recently considered investigating the conduct of American troops in Afghanistan.

[35] The president singled out India, Saudi Arabia , Israel and Poland as worthy partners (+**app**): nations that he said had distinctive traditions and cultures, patriotic societies and a fierce commitment to independence (+**prop**).

[36] “Sovereign and independent nations are the only vehicle where freedom has ever survived, democracy has ever endured or peace has ever prospered,” Mr. Trump declared. “And so we must protect our sovereignty and our cherished independence above all.”

Rick Gladstone and Megan Specia contributed reporting

A version of this article appears in print on Sept. 26, 2018, on Page A1 of the New York edition with the headline: Trump at U.N.: Scorn for Iran, Praise for Kim.

<b>Appraisal in NYT4</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraisal Token</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>he said his closer ties to Saudi Arabia had helped the fight against extremism</i>	+cap, +prop	President Trump
	<i>worthy partners</i>	+app	President Trump
Donald Trump	<i>he sounded as eager to claim credit for his achievements after 20 months in office, as he was to disrupt the world order.</i>  <i>But when Mr. Trump declared, “In less than two years, my administration has accomplished more than almost any administration in the</i>	-prop	Author of the text  Here the explicit mention of Trump’s need to reaffirm his supposed accomplishments repeating over and over his boasts along with the reaction of the UN General Assembly shows that the author (as many people in America



	<i>history of our country”</i>		would agree) that talking about your accomplishments is a vice.
	<i>Mr. Trump’s speech showed a president at once fickle and set in his ways</i>	-prop, -sec, -ten	Not standing by one’s beliefs, being unstable, and

**Notes:** This article clearly has no issue in taking an extreme linguistic position to distancing itself from President Trump, his policies, and his words. Most of the article is involved in using every linguistic tool available to portray him negatively, and Saudi Arabia is only mentioned here as a small part of his relationship on the world stage. However, by showing such disdain for President Trump at the same time as positioning his words of praise and cooperation with Saudi Arabia, this could possibly by proxy indicate an indirect disapproval of Saudi Arabia. Similar to when a person is mentioned as a close associate of a criminal, the proximity of the two needs to be taken into account.

**Appendix 3.4.5: NYT5**

**TITLE:** Yemen War Investigation (-prop) Is Extended (+graduation) by U.N. Council

**IMAGE CAPTION:** A Yemeni woman holding a malnourished (-cap) child awaiting treatment at a hospital in Al Hudaydah. (Heterogloss - proclaiming the perspective of the weak Yemeni civilian, woman and child)

**TEXT:**

[1] GENEVA — Overriding (+cap) the objections (+reac) of Saudi Arabia and its allies, the United Nations Human Rights (+prop) Council voted (+comp) Friday to continue an investigation (+cap, -prop) by a panel (h) of international (+comp) experts (+cap) into the war (-prop)<sup>44</sup>in Yemen that is driving (-reac)<sup>45</sup> the country’s population toward famine (-cap).

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<sup>44</sup> By not evaluating war as a reaction, this is delegitimizing the war by Saudi Arabia.

<sup>45</sup> Here by showing famine as the result of the war, and leaving the cause of the war unmentioned, this further goes to show how the war is being reported on in clearly unfavorable terms.

[2] The Council's action (**+cap**) followed days of diplomatic maneuvering (**+reac**)<sup>46</sup> over a scathing (**-norm/dissat**) report presented by the experts (**+ten for the report**) earlier this month. It detailed human rights violations (**-prop**) by all parties (**+norm**) to the conflict, which is in its fourth year, and said individuals in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen's internationally recognized government were implicated in possible war crimes (**-prop**).

[3] The 47-member Council (**+comp**) voted 21 to 8, with 18 abstentions, in favor of a resolution supporting (**+ver**) the experts' work. The vote came minutes after the conclusion of days of discussions between the Saudi Arabia and its allies and a group of countries led by the Netherlands and Canada<sup>47</sup>.

[4] In the end, their quest for consensus hit a wall (**-sat**) over Saudi calls (**h**) for a review of the experts' report (**-reac, -ver**) and for changes in membership of the expert panel (**-ten, -ver**)<sup>48</sup>, said a senior diplomat involved in the discussions, who would not speak publicly because of the sensitivity of the issues.

[5] The Council's impasse (**-cap**) mirrored the stalemate (**-sat**) in the Yemen war, in which Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are fighting alongside Yemeni militias (**-ver, -cap, -norm**)<sup>49</sup> against Houthi rebels (**-norm**). The rebels, who are backed to some degree by Iran (**+norm**), have controlled the capital (**+cap**), Sanaa, and much of northern Yemen since toppling (**+cap**) the government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi (**-norm, -comp**)<sup>50</sup>.

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<sup>46</sup> By showing previous efforts to ameliorate the "deteriorating" situation, this further paints the UN in a higher moral standing

<sup>47</sup> It is obvious here that this sentence, although having no experiential value by not saying what the discussions were about nor what was the result of them, was included to show that efforts were being made before the extension of the investigation was made, and is leveraging the international perception that the Netherlands and Canada are "fair" and "impartial" countries that can be relied on to honor human rights, whereas Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Yemen are not and cannot be relied on to respect human rights without the help of more "humane" countries.

<sup>48</sup> Here the construction of the sentence is clearly putting the impedance of a conclusion unilaterally of Saudi Arabia who is the only one who doubts the veracity of the report. By isolating KSA as the ones who blocked the consensus and causing it to "hit a wall," while not giving further credence to their claims, there seems to be a clearly negative evaluation going on here.

<sup>49</sup> Instead of saying "Yemen's internationally recognized government," the word "militias" is used and gives the impression of a rag-tag unorganized force of fighters.

<sup>50</sup> Rather than saying "the democratically elected government of AbduRabbu," only, "the government of AbduRabbu" is mentioned, linguistically giving less acceptance to his government's control and legitimacy, and tying it to the individual in power rather than the people who elected him. At the same time, during the 2012 election, he was the only candidate on the ballot and received 100% of the vote. Therefore the linguistic cues used to influence the readers perception of the government in Yemen appear to be congruent with the reality of the government's coming to power.

[6] Speaking in the Council on Friday, Yemen's minister of human rights (+val), Mohamed Asker, deplored (-prop) the resolution, which he said "encourages war." (-prop) The United Arab Emirates' ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva (+val), Obaid Salem Saeed Al Zaabi, warned (+reac) that it would "do more harm than good," deepening divisions in Yemen and increasing instability in the region (-sec).

[7] Their objections underscored the anger (-hap) of Saudi Arabia and its allies over the report, which they condemned (-prop) as biased (-comp) and overlooking (-cap) the many human rights abuses (-prop) carried out by Houthis.

[8] State-sponsored media (-ver)<sup>51</sup> in the Gulf States also denigrated (-cap) the expert panel's chairman, Kamel Jendoubi of Tunisia, and other members.

[9] In their report, the experts (+cap) said Houthi forces had shelled civilians (-prop), arbitrarily imprisoned critics, tortured detainees, recruited children to fight and obstructed delivery of humanitarian aid. In some cases, they said, those actions could amount to war crimes (-prop)<sup>52</sup>.

[10] But the panel blamed (+culp) the Saudi coalition's airstrikes, blockades and shipping restrictions for most of the war's civilian casualties as well as the immense damage to Yemen's critical infrastructure, which has worsened the plight of millions (graduation) of civilians. The report also detailed torture, rape and sexual violence by security forces controlled by the United Arab Emirates.

[11] Hammering home the war's human costs (graduation), Mark Lowcock, the United Nations emergency relief chief, speaking at the Security Council last week, described civilians reduced to eating leaves (-hap). Mr. Lowcock warned (-reac) that Yemen was reaching a tipping point (graduation) "beyond which it will be impossible to prevent massive loss of life as a result of widespread famine across the country." (h)

[12] In a nod to Arab concerns about the lack of detail (-sat) on Houthi violations in the experts' report (+ver, +comp), Western diplomats told the Council that the experts' investigation was "unfinished" (-sat) and noted the limited time and access available to them (-cap). But they also argued that those limitations only underscored the need to give the experts more time to complete their work (+val).

[13] Instead of international monitoring of the conflict, Saudi Arabia and its allies had proposed increased training and support for Yemen's national Commission of Inquiry (h). Western

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<sup>51</sup> In the West, calling media state-sponsored is akin to calling it biased and unreliable.

<sup>52</sup> This entire paragraph is stealthily (because it another paragraph was inserted between it and the claim it was refuting) countering the claim made by KSA and its allies two paragraphs before that the report overlooked the abuses of the Houthis. This is further giving +veracity to the report and -veracity to KSA and its allies.

countries saw no contradiction in also accepting that proposal (+ver), and the Council adopted it unanimously on Friday.

<b>Appraisal in NYT5</b>			
<b>Appraised</b>	<b>Appraising Items</b>	<b>Type of Appraisal</b>	<b>Appraiser</b>
Saudi Arabia and its allies	<i>Overriding the objections of Saudi Arabia and its allies</i>	-cap	UN
	<i>human rights violations</i>	-prop	UN
	<i>implicated in possible war crimes</i>	-prop	UN
	<i>their quest for consensus hit a wall over Saudi calls</i>	-sat	UN
	<i>Their objections underscored the anger of Saudi Arabia and its allies over the report</i>	-hap	Saudi Arabia and its allies
	<i>But the panel blamed the Saudi coalition's airstrikes, blockades and shipping restrictions for most of the war's civilian casualties</i>	-culp, -prop	the panel (UN)
United Nations and its "panel of experts"	<i>Human Rights Council</i>	+prop	Society - UN Human Rights Council could be said to be a buzz-word

			known to invoke positive feelings of veracity in the reader
	<i>panel of international experts</i>	+comp	UN
	<i>followed days of diplomatic maneuvering</i>	+reaction	N/A
	<i>The 47-member Council</i>	+comp	Society - the number here being large is supposed to give credence to their conclusions due to vast representation
	<i>in favor of a resolution supporting the experts' work</i>	+ver	UN - it should be noted here that the member states voting on the veracity here could not have any knowledge as to whether or not the report is valid and accurate or not unless the investigated it themselves, which is highly unlikely
	<i>their quest for consensus hit a wall over Saudi calls</i>	-sat	N/A - but the causer of this -sat is KSA and its allies
	<i>Speaking in the Council on Friday, Yemen's minister of human rights, Mohamed Asker, deplored the resolution</i>	-val, -prop, -ver	Yemen's minister of human rights

	<i>The United Arab Emirates' ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Obaid Salem Saeed Al Zaabi, warned that it would "do more harm than good"</i>	-sat, -prop, -ver	The United Arab Emirates' ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva
	<i>In a nod to Arab concerns about the lack of detail</i>	-sat, -cap	Arabs
Houthi rebels	<i>rebel</i>	-norm	N/A Using the word rebel entails some level of illegitimacy
	<i>backed to some degree by Iran</i>	-prop, +norm	N/A Knowing a Western readership will look unfavorable on Iran leads to some level of mischievousness for the Houthis, but mentioning this also gives some international backing to their cause
	<i>Houthi forces had shelled civilians, arbitrarily imprisoned critics, tortured detainees, recruited children to fight and obstructed</i>	-prop, Graduation - lessen	UN Using past perfect indicates a downplay of their actions whereas if present simple were used,

	<i>delivery of humanitarian aid</i>		it would leave quite a different impression.
Yemeni forces associated with the “internationally recognized” government of AbduRabbuh	<i>Yemeni militias</i>	-cap, -norm	N/A  By using the word militia for the forces fighting for the government, there is a very clear linguistic downplay of capacity and normativity. Along with that a -ver with the government.

**Notes of Engagement: many sides are quotes to give +comp and the air of non-bias**

**APPENDIX 4: TRANSITIVITY IN MAIN APPRAISAL CLAUSES**

<b>Transitivity of Main Appraisal Clauses</b>			
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Acted-Upon</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
Saudi Arabia	<i>financing</i>	<i>the perpetrators of Saturday's deadly attack on a military parade</i>	Ayatollah Khomeini
	<i>supporting</i>	<i>the perpetrators of the attack</i>	Iran
	<i>committed this cowardly act</i>	N/A	Iran
	<i>Investigate</i>	<i>an airstrike that killed two Yemeni children</i>	Saudi Arabia
	<i>arrested</i>	<i>a man circumstance: for sharing a meal with a female co-worker</i>	<i>Reports</i>
	<i>prohibits</i>	<i>women [from many activities]</i>	Aljazeera (banned in Saudi Arabia)
	<i>quash</i>	<i>a U.N. expert inquiry on Yemen</i>	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>
	<i>abuse</i>	<i>Yemeni civilians</i>	<i>John Fisher, who heads the Geneva office of Human Rights Watch</i>



	<i>rape, torture, disappear, deprive</i>	Not mentioned	UN Panel of Experts
	<i>seek [death penalty]</i>	<i>Human rights activists</i>	UN Human Rights Council
	<i>ban</i>	<i>Public protests and political parties</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	<i>clerics, intellectuals and activists</i>	Author
	<i>executed</i>	<i>Shi'ite activists</i>	Author
	<i>discriminate</i>	<i>in work and education opportunities</i>	Author
	<i>ban</i>	<i>religious ceremonies by Shi'ites</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	<i>dozens of clerics, intellectuals and activists [...] including women who had campaigned for the right to drive</i>	Author
	<i>kill</i>	<i>dozens of people, including children traveling on a bus</i>	Yemeni medical sources and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
	<i>target</i>	<i>missile launchers</i>	The Western-backed alliance

	<i>attack</i>	<i>crowded public place in the city</i>	Houthi spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam
	<i>kill</i>	<i>more than 40 children</i>	Author
	<i>battling</i>	<i>rebels</i>	Author
	<i>is leading</i>	<i>coalition</i>	N/A
	<i>[Coalition forces] have imposed severe restrictions on Red Sea ports and Sanaa airport, depriving Yemenis of vital supplies which may also constitute international crimes</i>	<i>Yemenis</i>	Author
	<i>[coalition forces] have caused</i>	<i>most of the documented civilian casualties</i>	Panel of UN experts
	<i>[send] air strikes</i>	<i>residential areas, markets, funerals, weddings, detention facilities, civilian boats and even medical facilities</i>	Panel of UN experts
	<i>fail to spare</i>	<i>people or structures protected by international humanitarian law</i>	Author

	<i>conscripted</i>	<i>children between 11 and 17 years and used them to participate in the hostilities</i>	Panel of UN experts
	<i>enforce</i>	<i>misogyny</i>	Author
	<i>require</i>	<i>Saudi women circumstance: to get permission from male guardians for almost everything</i>	Author
	<i>jail</i>	<i>some of the kingdom's loudest advocates for gender equality</i>	Author
	Relational: <i>sexist</i>	N/A	Author
	Relational: <i>authoritarian</i>	N/A	Author
	<i>attack</i>	<i>citizen's private information</i>	Author
	<i>seize</i>	<i>their [citizen's] property</i>	Author
	<i>trap</i>	<i>trap them [citizens] Circumstance: beyond the reach of relatives, lawyers or even well-connected friends.</i>	Author

	<i>jail</i>	<i>human rights lawyer and someone who publicly calls for gender equality</i>	Author
	<i>pledge</i>	<i>People of Yemen and Syria</i>	Trump
	<i>contribute</i>	<i>Humanitarian crisis in Yemen and Syria</i>	Author
	<b>(relational) - role (-culp)</b>	<i>Yemen's civil war</i>	Author
	<i>donate</i>	<i>the United Nations' humanitarian response plan in Yemen</i>	Author
	<i>donate</i>	<i>the world body's humanitarian response plan</i>	Author
	<b>(mental) - support</b>	<i>Mr. Trump's plan</i>	Author
	<i>lead</i>	<i>coalition against Houthis</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>commit</i>	<i>war crimes</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>killing</i>	<i>thousands of civilians in airstrikes</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>torturing</i>	<i>detainees</i>	UN Human Rights Commission

	<i>conscripting</i>	<i>child soldiers</i>	UN Human Rights Commission
	<i>continuing</i> <sup>53</sup> (resulting in a larger humanitarian crisis in Yemen)	<i>the civil war in Yemen</i>	UN and Human Rights groups
	<i>expel</i>	<i>The tiny nation of Qatar</i>	Author
	<i>seek death penalty</i>	<i>prominent Muslim cleric (Salman alAuda)</i>	Author
	<i>arrest and detain on vague charges</i>	<i>clerics, activists, princes and businessmen</i>	Author
	<i>crackdown</i>	<i>clerics, activists, princes and businessmen</i>	Author
	<i>arrest</i>	<i>Circumstance: due to politics (-leg)</i>	Human rights groups
	<i>throw in prison</i>	<i>Salman alAuda</i>	Author

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<sup>53</sup> The author says that the “humanitarian crisis in Yemen is exacerbated by the civil war,” and follows that by quoting an authority (the UN and “human rights” groups) placing culpability for that civil war on Saudi Arabia.