

**AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF THE PODCAST
ON BBC NEWS**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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**AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF THE PODCAST
ON BBC NEWS**

THESIS

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2024

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I state that the thesis entitled “An Appraisal Analysis of The Podcast on BBC News” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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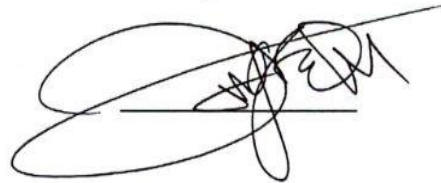
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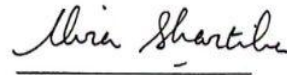
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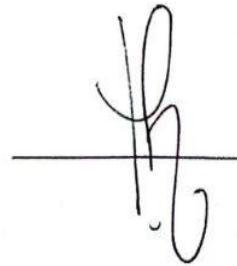
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MOTTO

Never have expectations of anyone or anything.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, especially my mother, who always supported and never gave up on me. Besides that, I am very grateful to myself for being strong and not giving up and also I am proud of myself for surviving this far.

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First of all, by offering thanks to the presence of Allah SWT who has given abundant grace and health, so that the author can complete this thesis with the title "*An Appraisal Analysis of The Podcast on BBC News*", as one of the requirements for completing the Bachelor's Program (S1) Department of English Literature.

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I am very aware that this thesis is still very far from perfect. However, I hope that this is useful for readers and provides a new perspective in the field of linguistics. Lastly, suggestions and criticism are very welcome.

Malang, 19 March 2024

Isytifana Yaquti

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ABSTRACT

Yaquti, Isytifana. 2024. *An Appraisal Analysis of The Podcast on BBC News*. Minor Thesis (Skripsi) English Literature Department, Humanities Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Mira Shartika, M.A.

Keywords : Appraisal Theory, Podcats, BBC News

One of the famous podcasts that highlight various concepts is BBC. BBC podcasts raise several concepts such as history, news, sports, documentaries and several others. BBC is also a podcast that continues to report the latest news on the war/attack against Israel and Palestine which is still continuing. On October 7, 2023, Hamas carried out an attack on Israel. Therefore, researcher is interested in using this topic to be researched using Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory. This study aims to determine the use of appraisal by the actors who appear in the BBC News podcast entitled "Israel Declares States of War with Hamas". This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The data used in this study is one of the audios taken from the BBC's Global News Podcast channel. The results of this study indicate that there are three actor tendencies in this podcast, that are neutral tendencies, the Israeli side, and the Palestinian side. This podcast uses all appraisal systems, that are attitude, engagement, and graduation. The engagement system appears as much as 70.3%, the attitude system appears as much as 21.6%, and the graduation system appears as much as 8.1%. In the engagement system that speakers in this podcast use most often are the disclaim subtypes (but, although, yet) and attributes (such as Israeli media says...). Furthermore, in the attitude system, the most frequently used subtype is negative affect. For graduation, the subtype that appears is force (such as huge concern, absolutely, very controversial, very good, deep feeling). To conclude, appraisal theory aims to provide an appraisal of the language performed by speakers and builds meaning in their arguments. Finally, it is hoped that future researchers will examine appraisal theory using interview topics on several platforms to be used as a comparison.

ABSTRAK

Yaquti, Isytifana. 2024. **Analisis Penilaian Podcast di BBC News**. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Mira Shartika, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Teori Appraisal, Podcast, BBC News

Salah satu podcast terkenal yang mengangkat berbagai konsep adalah BBC. Podcast BBC mengangkat beberapa konsep seperti sejarah, berita, olahraga, dokumenter dan beberapa lainnya. BBC juga merupakan podcast yang terus memberitakan berita terkini perang/serangan terhadap Israel dan Palestina yang masih terus berlanjut. Pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2023, Hamas melakukan serangan terhadap Israel. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk menggunakan topik ini untuk diteliti dengan menggunakan teori appraisal milik Martin & White (2005). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan appraisal oleh para aktor yang muncul dalam podcast BBC News yang berjudul "Israel Declares States of War with Hamas". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan salah satu audio yang diambil dari Global News Podcast channel milik BBC. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga kecenderungan aktor dalam podcast ini, yaitu kecenderungan yang netral, sisi Israel, dan sisi Palestina. Dalam podcast ini menggunakan seluruh sistem appraisal yaitu attitude, engagement, dan graduation. Sistem engagement muncul sebanyak 70,3%, sistem attitude muncul sebanyak 21,6%, dan sistem graduation muncul sebanyak 8,1%. Dalam sistem engagement yang digunakan penutur dalam podcast ini yang paling sering ialah subtype disclaim (but, although, yet) dan attribute (seperti Israeli media says....). Selanjutnya dalam sistem attitude, subtype yang paling sering digunakan adalah afek yang bersikap negatif. Untuk graduation, subtype yang muncul adalah force (seperti huge concern, absolutely, very controversial, very good, deep feeling). Untuk penutupan, teori appraisal bertujuan untuk memberikan penilaian bahasa yang dilakukan oleh penutur dan membangun makna dalam argumennya. Terakhir, diharapkan untuk peneliti selanjutnya meneliti teori appraisal menggunakan topik interview di beberapa platform untuk digunakan sebagai perbandingan.

مستخلص البحث

قسم الأدب. أطروحة إسرائيل تعلن الحرب مع حماس: تحليل تصنيف البودكاست على بي بي سي نيوز، 2024. ياقوتي، اسطفانا
جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الإنجليزي

M.A. ميرا شريفا، المشرف

نظرية التقييم، البودكاست، بي بي سي نيوز: الكلمات المفتاحية

العديد من المفاهيم BBC يثير بودكاست. واحدة من البودكاست الشهيرة التي تسلط الضوء على مفاهيم مختلفة هي بي بي سي
كما أن البودكاست الذي تبثه بي بي سي هو أيضًا. مثل التاريخ والأخبار والرياضة والأفلام الوثائقية والعديد من المفاهيم الأخرى
، نفذت حركة 2023 أكتوبر 7 في الهجوم على إسرائيل وفلسطين الذي لا يزال مستمرًا/بودكاست يواصل نقل آخر أخبار الحرب
(2005) حماس هجومًا على إسرائيل، لذلك يهتم الباحثون باستخدام هذا الموضوع للبحث باستخدام نظرية التقييم لمارتن ووايت
إسرائيل تعلن "تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد استخدام التقييم من قبل الفاعلين الذين ظهروا في بودكاست بي بي سي نيوز بعنوان
والبيانات المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي. ويستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي الكيفي لتحليل البيانات. "حالة الحرب مع حماس
وتشير نتائج هذه. إحدى التسجيلات الصوتية المأخوذة من قناة البودكاست الإخبارية العالمية التابعة لهيئة الإذاعة البريطانية
الدراسة إلى أن هناك ثلاثة اتجاهات فاعلة في هذا البودكاست، وهي الاتجاهات المحايدة، والجانب الإسرائيلي، والجانب
يظهر نظام المشاركة بنسبة. ويستخدم هذا البودكاست جميع أنظمة التقييم، وهي الموقف، والمشاركة، والتدرج. الفلسطيني
وفي نظام المشاركة الذي يستخدمه. 8.1%، ويظهر نظام التخرّيج بنسبة 21.6%، ويظهر نظام الموقف بنسبة 70.3%
والصفات (لكن، رغم، بعد) المتحدثون في هذا البودكاست، فإن أكثر ما يظهر في نظام المشاركة هو الأنواع الفرعية للتعنّن
أما. علاوة على ذلك، في نظام الموقف، النوع الفرعي الأكثر استخدامًا هو التأثير السلبي (...مثل يقول الإعلام الإسرائيلي)
مثل القلق الشديد، والقلق الشديد، والمطلق، والمثير للجدل للغاية، (بالنسبة للتخرّيج، فإن النوع الفرعي الذي يظهر هو القوة
وختامًا، تهدف نظرية التقييم إلى تقديم تقييم للغة التي يؤديها المتكلمون ويبنون المعنى في حججهم. (والجيد جدًا، والشعور العميق
أخيرًا، من المأمول أن يقوم الباحثون في المستقبل بدراسة نظرية التقييم باستخدام موضوعات المقابلات على عدة منصات
لإستخدامها في المقارنة

TABLE OF CONTENT

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP.....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET.....	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
ABSTRAK.....	x
مستخلص البحث.....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	xiii
LIST OF TABLE.....	xv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Research Question.....	7
C. Significance of the Study.....	7
D. Scope and Limitation.....	7
E. Definition of Key Term.....	8
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
A. Appraisal Theory.....	9
a. Attitude.....	10
b. Engagement.....	16
c. Graduation.....	18
B. The between Hamas and Israel.....	20
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD.....	23
A. Research Design.....	23
B. Research Instrument.....	23
C. Data Source.....	24
D. Data Collection.....	24
E. Data Analysis.....	25
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	26
A. Findings.....	26
1. Attitude.....	27
a. Affect.....	27
b. Judgement.....	30
c. Appreciation.....	31
2. Engagement.....	31
a. Disclaim.....	31
b. Proclaim.....	33
c. Entertain.....	35
d. Attribute.....	35
3. Graduation.....	36
a. Force.....	36
B. Discussion.....	38

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONAND SUGGESTION.....	43
A. Conclusion.....	43
B. Suggestion.....	44
REFERENCES.....	45
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	48
APPENDIX.....	49

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Affect-Kinds of un/happiness.....	12
Table 2. Affect-in/security.....	12
Table 3. Affect-dis/satisfaction.....	13
Table 4. Judgement-ocial esteem.....	14
Table 5. Judgement-Social Sanction.....	14
Table 6. Types of Appreciation.....	15
Table 7. The Engagement System-Dialogic Contraction.....	18
Table 8. The Engagement System-Dialogic Expansion.....	18
Table 9. The gradability of attitudinal meanings.....	19
table 10. The gradability of engagement values.....	19
Table 11. The actors in the BBC podcast.....	26
Table 12. The overall total of appraisal system.....	27

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter includes the background of the study, research question, research benefits, research limitations, and research keywords. This chapter will explain how this research was conducted.

A. Background of the study

The popularity of podcasts in Indonesia has increased significantly in recent years. A podcast is a form of internet-based audio content that functions similarly to radio in concept but is accessible via streaming or downloading and is not dependent on specific broadcast frequencies or times. The term was originally introduced by Ben in an article published in *The Guardian* in early February 2004. At that time Ben said podcast was an abbreviation for play-on-demand and broadcast. Following that, one of Apple's products, the iPod and the Apple Podcast application, adopted the term podcast. Since Apple debuted the podcast feature, audio broadcasts with a variety of content have begun to appear, including political talks, comedy, horror, and fiction series.

One of the famous podcasts that raises various concepts is BBC. The BBC is an international public broadcasting institution in the United Kingdom. BBC podcasts raise several concepts, such as history, news, sports, documentaries and several others. BBC is also a podcast that continues to report the latest news from the war/attacks on Israel and Palestine which are still continuing. On October 7, 2023, Hamas carried out an attack on Israel. According to Hamas spokesman

Khaled Qadomi, the reason for the Hamas attack was as a response to the atrocities that the Palestinian people have experienced over the past few years. Hamas itself is a Palestinian militant group that controls the Gaza Strip.

The BBC is one of the media that actively reports on developments in the conflict between Israel and Hamas. The researcher took a podcast from BBC news, namely the Global News Podcast, entitled "Israel declares state of war with Hamas". The podcast was broadcast on October 9, two days after Hamas' attack on Israel. The podcast will be hosted by BBC presenter Alex Ritson, which will then have several sources and experts.

The researcher chose to use this news podcast because in this podcast there are several actors, some of which are on the Israeli side, the Palestinian side and the neutral side. The BBC was criticized for its pro-Israel bias and lack of coverage of Palestinian civilians compared to Israelis in its broadcasts on the Israeli-Palestinian issue. Several BBC journalists based in the UK sent a letter to Aljazeera containing their criticism of the broadcaster which showed a bias in favor of Israel. According to news from the Al Jazeera media (Jazeera, 2023), its journalists accused the BBC of failing to tell the story of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict accurately and ignoring important historical context in its coverage.

Therefore, the author is interested in studying the interactions that appear in this podcast using the perspective of Appraisal theory, to determine the interpersonal relationships between the actors in the news podcast. Appraisal theory is a development of systemic functional grammar theory which is included in the category of interpersonal meaning in which text or conversation can be

analyzed by identifying the meaning or message conveyed by the author or speaker. The appraisal theory put forward by Martin and White and their colleagues in the 1990s and 2000s states that every time someone speaks a language, there is actually an assessment of something good that is conveyed orally or in writing. In Martin and White's appraisal theory, it is further classified into three parts, those are attitudes, engagement, and graduation.

Before carrying out this study, other scholars have already undertaken researches on appraisal theory as discussed by Martin and White (2005). Nevertheless, some of them only focus on one or few of the appraisal categories. The range of objects utilized by previous scholars is equally extensive.

The present study examines prior research conducted by scholars who have focused on social media as their main object of research. Indah Utami Chaerunnisah (Chaerunnisah , 2023) conducted research on the use of appraisal in her chosen beauty vlogger YouTube videos. In her research she focused on the frequency of attitude's appraisal applied in videos. Chaerunnisah revealed in her research that she found 416 utterances that applied attitude's appraisal in the videos of the beauty vloggers she chose.

Apart from that, Yuliyanti (Yuliyanti, 2023) also conducted research regarding attitude assessments in the alleged blasphemy case against M. Kece on Twitter. This research also uses appraisal theory from Martin and White (2005) which focuses on attitude analysis. The findings from research regarding attitude analysis on Twitter social media regarding the case of blasphemy against Islam,

M. Kece, show that affection is the most frequently found category, followed by appreciation and judgment.

In addition to applying social media platforms, numerous academics even use newspapers as valuable sources of research data. Dian Puspita and Budi Eko (Puspita & Eko, 2021) also conducted research on appraisal which focused on attitude appraisal. The purpose of this study is to analyze the attitude adopted by Japanese newspapers in reporting disaster events. The data used in this study are 100 articles from three Japanese online newspapers starting in 2019 until early 2020. The results found by researchers from this study are from all attitude categories, the most commonly found is judgement then appreciation and the last is affect.

Then Harniasah and Ningsih (Harniasah & Ningsih, 2023) also examined the appraisal framework in the editorials of the newspapers Kompas and Tempo. Based on their findings, Hanna et al revealed that the editorials in Kompas and Tempo had differences, Tempo newspapers tended to use negative evaluations of their attitudes, while Kompas editorials tended to use positive evaluations of their attitudes.

Luca Cavasso and Maite Taboada (Cavasso & Taboada, 2021) conducted research analyzing the use of appraisal categories in online news collection. The majority of the research findings are negative and support two categories of attitudes, which are judgment and appreciation, that function as expressions of opinion regarding emotions, as opposed to affect, which functions as an emotional response. Additionally, Ahmad Fidaus and Mira Shartika (Firdaus & Shartika,

2021) conducted research on a BBC News article about the corona virus. Their research focuses on interpersonal metadiscourse markers and employs appraisal theory as a supporting theory. This study's findings indicate that the deployment of the assessment framework contributes to the previously examined indicators.

Some researchers utilize students as research resources. Yulianti (Yulianti, 2020) conducted appraisal research on the arguments of male and female students. The researcher focused this research on attitude assessment to find out how this attitude assessment is applied and how the attitude assessment is similar and different in the arguments of male and female students. The results of this research show that there are similarities in the affect category in men's and women's arguments and there are differences in the judgment and appreciation categories.

The research conducted by Truli Almendo Pasaribu (Pasaribu, 2020) focused on students enrolled in a Play Performance class. The study employed Martin and White's (2005) appraisal framework theory as the theoretical framework. The primary objective of this study is to examine the manner in which students employ their attitudes to articulate their emotions, judgement, and sentiments pertaining to the production process of the literary work "Of Mice and Men". The research findings indicate that among the three categories of attitudes, the one most commonly employed is affect, which serves as a means for students to convey their positive and negative emotions.

In besides this, Putri and Cahyono (Putri & Cahyono, 2021) did a study on the virtual press conference on COVID-19 organized by the World Health

Organization, employing an appraisal theory framework. This study centers on an examination of attitudes, with a particular emphasis on the topic of graduation. The findings of the study indicated that the domain of focus was the most prevalent in the dataset, with force being the second most commonly observed domain.

Chrisdianto et al (Chrisdianto et al, 2022) in their research on the Indonesian presidential debate in 2019 using Martin and White's (2005) appraisal theory. In their research they focus on attitude analysis which is one of the subchapters of appraisal theory. The result in their findings was that Prabowo used more attitudes than Jokowi in their debate arguments. Prabowo more often uses judgment and appreciation to show his attitude, while Jokowi uses affect to show his attitude.

Mia et al (Mia et al, 2020) conducted a study using Martin and White's (2005) appraisal theory on the text of the tale 'Ular Dandaung and Burung Pipit and Kera'. This research on fairy tale text focuses on two categories of appraisal, those are attitude and graduation. The results of they research showed that attitude appraisal was the category that appeared most frequently in the fairy tale text, followed by graduation.

Numerous previous research have predominantly concentrated on a singular classification of appraisal, frequently prioritizing the attitude category. In addition, it is recommended to utilize scholarly resources such as online news articles, academic texts, and relevant social media platforms for research purposes. Hence, the primary objective of this study is to address the limitations

in prior research by including all aspects of appraisal and using podcast as the primary data source for this investigation.

B. Research Question

To clarify the preceding discussion, this study to answer these research questions:

1. What are the appraisal systems used by the actors in BBC news' podcast to appraise the Israeli Hamas conflict?
2. How are the appraisal systems used by the actors in BBC news' podcast to appraise the Israeli Hamas conflict?

C. Significance of The Study

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for listeners or readers to understand the types of appraisal that appear in the BBC News podcast entitled "Israel declares state of war with Hamas" as well as to enrich the data of appraisal from the previous studies, in particular in the context of Israeli Hamas conflict.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research is within the scope of discourse analysis using Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory to analyze the meaning behind the attitude, graduation and engagement conveyed by the actors' utterances in BBC News' podcast entitled "Israel declares state of war with Hamas" which was broadcasted on October 9 2023. This research analyzed the interpersonal relationships of

actors in the podcast which was criticized for the online media's alignment with Israel.

E. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms used in this study, the researcher provides a brief definition of key terms as follow:

1. **Appraisal** is a framework system regarding assessment developed by Martin and White (2005) in their book "The Language of Evaluation: Appraisals in English".
2. **Podcast** are audio or video recordings that can be heard widely by the general public using the internet.
3. **BBC News** is the international news broadcasting division. BBC stands for British Broadcasting Corporation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present chapter comprises an extensive literature review, which serves to fortify the analysis undertaken in the present study. The literature review encompasses a broad range of topics, making it a substantial collection of data pertinent to the field of study. This covers appraisal theory and the history of the Israel & Hamas conflict.

A. Appraisal Theory

According to Martin and White (2005), appraisal is one of the sources of semantic discourse that defines interpersonal. Interpersonal ideas are discussed in Halliday and Matthiessen's book *Construing Experience Through Meaning*. In this book, Halliday & Matthiessen (1999) say that all dialogue is a process of exchanging meaning, in which the speaker carries out a certain interpersonal relationship at one time, including his own role and the role he gives to his listener. Then Martin & Rose (2003) said that appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning. Appraisal is used as a resource for negotiating social relationships by telling listeners or readers how the speaker feels about something or someone. Then this appraisal theory was further developed by Martin & White (2005). The appraisal itself is divided into three interconnected parts; attitude, judgment, appreciation. Attitude is something that is related to our feelings, such as emotional reactions or assessments of something. Engagement is something related to the attitude of looking for sources of opinion in a discourse. Graduation

examines a phenomenon of judgment where feelings are strengthened and categories are blurred.

a) Attitude

The essence of the attitude section is emotion, because emotion is a source of expression that we have had since we were born into this world. This attitude itself is divided into 3 parts, those are affect, judgement, and appreciation. Affect here relates to negative and positive emotions, whether they are feelings of sadness or happiness, fear or courage. Judgement is related to how we behave towards a behavior, whether it is an attitude that we admire or one that we criticize. Appreciation is related to the evaluation of a phenomenon, according to how they are assessed or not in a particular field. Appreciation means processing feelings as a measure of the value of an object, whether the object is valuable or not.

Affect in attitude is used to express human emotions. to map emotions Martin & White adopts an oppositional system, such as whether we feel positive feelings or feel negative feelings. In classifying affect, Martin & White (2005) used six factors, and for this purpose questions were used regarding types of emotions.

First, emotions that are typically categorized as good or negative by culture. for example positive affect "Ken was proud", negative affect "Ken was scared". Second, whether the conscious feeling involves external factors, paralinguistic or extralinguistic (e.g., Ken smiled in front of the audience) and

internal factors, emotional state or mental process (e.g., Ken feels comfortable with his circle). Third, the feelings experienced are triggered by specific emotional cues or are the result of persistent emotions. Emotions caused by emotional triggers or mental processes, emotes and triggers are participants (sensors and phenomena) in statements like "Mack likes Nami". The participants (carrier and attribute) are feelings caused by ongoing moods or relational states, emotions, and emotions, such as "I am happy with him". In the fourth place, emotions are evaluated in relation to being low, high, or somewhere in between. In this context, the concept of high, low, or any other gradations does not suggest discrete values, but rather represents feelings that are quantified on a continuous scale. For instance, a low level of emotion may be expressed as "she likes him", a medium level as "she loves him", and a high level as "she is obsessed with him". Fifth category, emotions that involve intention (rather than reaction) or stimuli that are realistic (rather than real). This distinction is constructed grammatically as an opposition between desires and mental processes (e.g., I'd like to versus I enjoy it). Sixth, emotions can be categorized into three broad groups consists of unhappiness/happiness feelings, feelings of security/insecurity, and experiences of satisfaction/dissatisfaction. The variable of un/happiness contains emotions that related to matters of the heart, including sadness, hate, happiness, and love (e.g., You look awesome today! Or She is going through a breakup). The variable of in/security contains the range of emotions associated with the well-being of individuals in relation to their eco-social context, including feelings of anxiety, fear, confidence, and trust(She is very confident in public). The variable of

dis/satisfaction involves emotions that are associated with the desire to pursue goals, feelings of displeasure, curiosity, and respect (I will become the greatest businessman in this country).

AFFECT	Positive	Negative
dis/inclination un/happiness	miss, long for, yearn for cheerful buoyant, jubilant; like, love, adore	wary, fearful, terrorised sad, melancholy, despondent; cut-up, heart-broken ... broken-hearted, heavyhearted, sick at heart; sorrowful ... grief-stricken, woebegone ... dejected ...; dejected, joyless, dreary, cheerless, unhappy, sad; gloomy, despondent, ... downcast, low, down, down in the mouth, depressed ...; weepy, wet-eyed, tearful, in tears ...
in/security	together, confident, assured; comfortable, confident, trusting	uneasy, anxious, freaked out; startled, surprised, astonished
dis/satisfaction	involved, absorbed, engrossed; satisfied, pleased, chuffed/impressed, charmed, thrilled	flat, stale, jaded; cross, angry, furious; bored with, sick of, fed up with

Tabel 1. Affect-Kinds of un/happiness (Martin & White 2005, P.51)

IN/SECURITY	Surge (of behaviour)	Disposition
Insecurity		
disquiet	Retless twitching shaking	Uneasy anxious freaked out
Surprise	Start cry out faint	Startled jolted staggered
Security		
Confidence	Declare assert proclaim	Together confident assured
Trust	Delegete commit entrust	comfortable with confident in/about trusting

Tabel 2. Affect-in/security (Martin & White 2005, P.50)

DIS/SATISFACTION	Surge (of behaviour)	Disposition
Dissatisfaction		
Ennui	Fidget	Flat
	yawn	stale
	tune out	jaded
Displeasure	Caution	cross, bored with
	scold	angry, sick of
	castigate	furious, fed up with
Satisfaction		
Interest	Attentive	Involve
	busy	absorbed
	industrious	engrossed
Pleasure	pat on the back	satisfied, impressed
	compliment	pleased, charmed
	reward	chuffed, thrilled

Tabel 3. Affect-dis/satisfaction (Martin & White 2005, P. 51)

The concept of judgement in attitude pertains to the interpretation of our attitudes towards others and their behavior or character. In a broad sense, the act of making judgements can be categorized into two distinct forms of evaluation: judgements of esteem and judgments of sanctions. The judgement of esteem standing is a form of social judgement, which is observed and evaluated in oral culture through various means such as conversations, gossip, humor, and other forms of communication. This assessment focuses on the concept of "normality" in terms of the uniqueness of an individual's behavior or character, "capacity" in relation to their level of capability, and "tenacity" in terms of their assertiveness. The judgement of sanction pertains to the evaluation of rules and is commonly categorized as codified rules found in books or laws that are overseen by governmental or other institutional bodies. The judgement of sanctions is focused on two key aspects: veracity, which pertains to an individual's honesty, and propriety, which relates to an individual's ethical conduct.

SOCIAL ESTEEM	Positive [admire]	Negative [criticise]
Normality 'how special?'	lucky, fortunate, charmed ...; normal, natural, familiar ...; cool, stable, predictable ...; in, fashionable, avant garde ...; celebrated, unsung ...	unlucky, hapless, star-crossed ...; odd, peculiar, eccentric ...; erratic, unpredictable ...; dated, daggy, retrograde ...; obscure, also-ran ...
Capacity 'how capable?'	powerful, vigorous, robust ...; sound, healthy, fit ...; adult, mature, experienced ...; witty, humorous, droll ...; insightful, clever, gifted ...; balanced, together, sane ...; sensible, expert, shrewd ...; literate, educated, learned ...; competent, accomplished ...; successful, productive ...	mild, weak, whimpy ...; unsound, sick, crippled ...; immature, childish, helpless ...; dull, dreary, grave ...; slow, stupid, thick ...; flaky, neurotic, insane ...; naive, inexperienced, foolish ...; illiterate, uneducated, ignorant ...; incompetent, unaccomplished ...; unsuccessful, unproductive ...
Tenacity 'how dependable?'	plucky, brave, heroic ...; cautious, wary, patient ...; careful, thorough, meticulous ...; tireless, persevering, resolute ...; reliable, dependable ...; faithful, loyal, constant ...; flexible, adaptable, accommodating ...	timid, cowardly, gutless ...; rash, impatient, impetuous ...; hasty, capricious, reckless ...; weak, distracted, despondent ...; unreliable, undependable ...; unfaithful, disloyal, inconstant ...; stubborn, obstinate, wilful ...

Tabel 4. Judgement-Social esteem (Martin & White 2005, P. 53)

SOCIAL SANCTION 'mortal'	Positive [praise]	Negative [condemn]
veracity [truth] 'how honest?'	truthful, honest, credible ...; frank, candid, direct ...; discrete, tactful ...	dishonest, deceitful, lying ...; deceptive, manipulative, devious ...; blunt, blabbermouth ...
propriety [ethics] 'how far beyond reproach?'	good, moral, ethical ...; law abiding, fair, just ...; sensitive, kind, caring ...; unassuming, modest, humble ...; polite, respectful, reverent ...; altruistic, generous, charitable ...	bad, immoral, evil ...; corrupt, unfair, unjust ...; insensitive, mean, cruel ...; vain, snobby, arrogant ...; rude, discourteous, irreverent ...; selfish, greedy, avaricious ...

Tabel 5. Judgement-Social Sanction (Martin & White 2005, P. 53)

Appreciation refers to the act of evaluating something, encompassing both human activities and natural phenomena. This evaluation involves assessing the values inherent in an object and determining how they are appraised. In a broad sense, the concept of appreciation can be categorized into three distinct components, specifically 'reaction', 'composition', and 'value'. The concept of reaction pertains to the manner in which individuals respond to stimuli. It can be

categorized into two distinct types: impact and quality. The impact of a stimulus refers to its ability to captivate our attention, while the quality of a stimulus relates to its capacity to elicit feelings of happiness and affinity within us. There are two aspects to consider when evaluating compositions: 1) balance, which pertains to the equilibrium within the composition, and 2) complexity, which refers to the level of ease or difficulty in comprehending the composition. Furthermore, the aspect of valuation must be considered in order to determine its utility.

	Positive	Negative
<u>Reaction:</u> impact 'did it grab me?'	arresting, captivating, engaging ...; fascinating, exciting, moving ...; lively, dramatic, intense ...; remarkable, notable, sensational	dull, boring, tedious ...; dry, ascetic, uninviting ...; flat, predictable, monotonous ...; unremarkable, pedestrian ...
<u>Reaction:</u> quality 'did I like it?'	okay, fine, good ... lovely, beautiful, splendid ...; appealing, enchanting, welcome	bad, yuk, nasty...; plain, ugly, grotesque ...; repulsive, revolting, off-putting ...
<u>Composition:</u> balance 'did it hang together?'	balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportioned ...; consistent, considered, logical ...; shapely, curvaceous, willowly ...	unbalanced, discordant, irregular, uneven, flawed ...; contradictory, disorganised ...; shapeless, amorphous, distorted ...
<u>Composition:</u> complexity 'was it hard to follow?'	simple, pure, elegant ...; lucid, clear, precise ...; intricate, rich, detailed, precise ...	ornate, extravagant, byzantine ...; arcane, unclear, woolly ...; plain, monolithic, simplistic ...
<u>Valuation</u> 'was it worthwhile?'	penetrating, profound, deep ...; innovative, original, creative ...; timely, long awaited, landmark ...; inimitable, exceptional, unique ...; authentic, real, genuine ...; valuable, priceless, worthwhile ...; appropriate, helpful, effective ...	shallow, reductive, insignificant ...; derivative, conventional, prosaic ...; dated, overdue, untimely ...; dime-a-dozen, everyday, common; fake, bogus, glitzy ...; worthless, shoddy, pricey ...; ineffective, useless, write-off ...

Tabel 6. Types of Appreciation (Martin & White 2005, P. 56)

b) Engagement

Engagement encompasses subjective emotional experiences, comprising affective responses, behavioral appraisals, and evaluative judgments towards a particular entity or phenomenon. This implies that engagement is contingent upon a series of statements that establish the speaker/writer's stance towards the statement. The exchange of specific statements within a particular context has fostered the development of shared principles and beliefs among the individuals engaged in the conversation. The objective of this approach is to assist the speaker or writer in formulating a response to the presented value position, which may elicit various reactions such as support, opposition, questioning, rejection, or refusal.

According to Martin and White (2005), these language sources cause the writer or speaker to take an opinion on the proposition being expressed. As a result, there are two sorts of sound sources in engagement: monoglossic and heteroglossic. Factual monoglossics and focal monoglossics are the two types of monoglossics. These two sorts of monoglossics deal with the writer/speaker's internal propositions. A monoglossic factual proposition is one with no dialogic alternatives. The accepted notion that there is nothing else to say. While focused monoglossic is a hypothesis that should not be assumed and should be examined further. Thus, heteroglossic engagement constitutes the second form. Two varieties comprise this heteroglossic: dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. The purpose of dialogic contractions is to challenge, deny, or stifle opposing positions and voices. Two distinct categories of dialogic contractions can be

distinguished: disclaim and proclaim. Dialogical expansion, on the other hand, pertains to propositions that afford alternative perspectives and voices to other parties. Additionally, dialogic expansion is classified as either entertain and attribute.

The term "disclaim" refers to a textual device that assumes a contradictory stance or rejects a statement, as exemplified by denial (there's nothing wrong) and counter (using words such as "although," "however," "yet," and "but"). The term "proclaim" refers to a linguistic expression that presents itself as a statement that can be supported or validated, similar to terms like "concur" (indicating agreement), "endorse" (indicating support or approval), and "pronounce" (indicating a firm assertion). These terms are commonly used to strengthen arguments or assert a particular viewpoint. Entertain is putting forth a proposition that relies on its own contingent and propositionally sound argument, which is just one among several potential positions (as it appears, seemingly, according to my understanding, possibly, likely, perhaps). An attribute is a linguistic expression that conveys a proposition derived from the subjective interpretation of an external auditory stimulus. This interpretation may involve elements such as acknowledgement (e.g., X stated..., X expressed a belief..., according to X) and distance (e.g., X asserts that..., it has been rumored that).

Contract	
Disclaim	Deny no, didn't, never
	Counter yet, although, but
Proclaim	Concur of course, obviously, sure, admittedly
	Pronounce I contend, you must agree that...
	Endorse the report demonstrate/frove, show, finds...

Tabel 7. The Engagement System-Dialogic Contraction

Expand	
Entertain	It seems, apparently, I hear, perhaps, probably, maybe
Attribute	Acknowledge x said..., x believes..., according to x....
	Distance
	It's rumoured that..., x claims that....

Tabel 8. The Engagement System-Dialogic Expansion

c) Graduation

The last appraisal framework is graduation. Graduation is something that works to improve feelings or something. This feature can be used to grading the attitudinal meaning and engagement values. Graduation operates on two scalabilities, thus are assessment based on intensity/amount or force and assessment based on prototype or focus. Graduation force is an assessment based on the level of intensity and number. Intensity judgements can influence quality (e.g. Slightly foolish, extremely foolish, it stopped very abruptly, it stopped somewhat abruptly) and also process (e.g. This slightly hindered us, this greatly hindered us) or verbal modalities likelihood, usuality, inclination, and obligation (such as just possible that, it's very possible that. Quantity assessments provide assessments for imprecise quantities measurements (such as a few miles, many

miles) and inappropriate measurements of the existence or mass of an entity based on characteristics such as size, weight, distribution, or proximity (e.g. small amount, large amount, nearby mountain, distant mountain)

	Low degree		High degree
Affect	Slightly upset	Very upset	Extremely upset
Judgement	Competent player	Good player	Brilliant player
Appreciation	A bit untidy	Very untidy	Completely untidy

Tabel 9. The gradability of attitudinal meanings (Martin & White 2005, P.136)

	Low degree		High degree
Entertain	Possibly she betrayed us	Probably she betrayed us	Definitely she betrayed us
Attribute	She suggested that I had cheated	She stated that I had cheated	She insisted that I had cheated
Pronounce	I'd say he's the man for the job	I contend he's the man for the job	I insist that he's the man for the job
Concur	Admittedly he's technically proficient (but he doesn't play with feeling)		Certainly he's technically proficient (but....)
Disclaim	I didn't hurt him		I never hurt him

Tabel 10. The gradability of engagement values (Martin & White 2005, P. 136)

Graduation emphasis or prototypicality is typically given to categories that cannot be quantified from an experience standpoint. These terms relate to up-scale or sharpening and down-scale or softening. up-scale or sharpen the specifications so that the prototype is shown as a real father, a true friend. down-scale or soften the specifications so that the prototypical ones shown are like they are a kind of jazz play, they are kind of crazy.

B. The War between Hamas and Israel

The beginning of the formation of Hamas was in 1987 by an imam named Sheikh Ahmed Yassin together with his aide Abdul Aziz al-rantissi who was formed not long after the start of the first intifada, namely when the rebellion was carried out against the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory. Initially Hamas was formed as a peaceful resistance of residents in the Gaza Strip. Several months later, Hamas published a charter advocating armed jihad against Israel. In 1989, Israel officially declared Hamas a banned organization. In the same year, Sheikh Ahmad Yassin was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was only released in 1997 as part of a prisoner exchange deal mediated by Jordan. Then in 1993, the Oslo 1 agreement was a negotiation held by the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) and Israel. Then in 1993, the signing of the Oslo agreement was a negotiation held by the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) and Israel. However, Hamas opposed the Oslo accords and launched a revenge attack when a Jewish terrorist named Baruch Goldstein massacred 29 worshipers at a mosque in Hebron. Hamas carried out a revenge attack by carrying out the first suicide bombing aimed at killing civilians in Israel.

In 1997, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered the murder of Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal using poison in Jordan. However, the assassination attempt was thwarted by Jordanian authorities and ended with Israel providing an antidote and releasing Yassin from prison. In July 2000, Israel and Palestine did not reach a final agreement in the peace process at their last meeting in the United States. Then in September, Palestinians protested against Israeli leader Ariel

Sharon's visit to the Al-Aqsa mosque complex and this escalated into a second intifada. Finally, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon ordered the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the disbandment of all Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip in 2005.

In January 2006, Hamas won the vote with 44 percent in the legislative elections in Palestine. In the Mecca Agreement, Hamas agreed to build an alliance with the Fatah party, but after several months, Hamas rebelled by expelling Fatah and unilaterally controlling the Gaza Strip. In mid-2008, Hamas attacked Israel again after a brief ceasefire. then at the end of December Israel also launched an attack in response to the Hamas attack which began with an air attack and continued with a land invasion of Gaza. After that, on November 14 2012, war broke out again and lasted for eight days. Not long after that, at the end of November 2012 it was appointed as a "non-member" monitoring country by 138 countries out of 193 countries participating in the UN General Assembly.

Continued on July 8 2014, Israel counterattacked with air attacks and a few days later, Israel launched a ground attack which ended with a ceasefire on August 26. continued on July 8 2014, Israel counterattacked with air attacks and a few days later, Israel launched a ground attack which ended with a ceasefire on August 26. Then on May 10 2021 open conflict between Hamas and Israel was triggered by the eviction of Palestinian homes in Sheikh Jarrah and clashes between demonstrators and police on the Temple Mount and the Al-Aqsa mosque. On May 21 2021 the war ended with a ceasefire.

Then the recent incident, on October 7 2023, Hamas took control of the Gaza border fence and carried out an attack on Israel which in the attack killed

around 1,140 people and took around 250 people hostage. As a result of this sudden attack, Israel carried out massive bombing and land invasions which were launched for 3 weeks after the war and killed approximately 21,822 and injured more than 55,000 people.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In the third chapter, research methods including research design, research instruments, data sources, data collection, and data analysis are discussed.

A. Research Design

The research design used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative method is a method of collecting data obtained from a conversation, especially on word objects. Qualitative methods are used because the data are obtained naturally, meaning that in collecting data the researcher does not give any treatment. A discourse analysis approach was used to analyze the speech of BBC News presenter Alex Ritson and several sources from the Israeli side. Discourse analysis focuses on the details of speech, relevant arguments, context, the way language is used. This approach helps researcher to analyze the context of the data. So it can help researcher in answering research questions. In the research process, the researcher also received a lot of help from various journals, several books, to find out what types of appraisal are and how they are applied.

B. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher took the role as the main instrument. This data was obtained by researcher who then analyzed the use of appraisal in the BBC News podcast entitled "Israel declares state of war with Hamas". That is

why the important role of researchers in data collection, analysis and categorization cannot be overstated.

C. Data Source

This research utilizes information from the BBC Global News Podcast website, which can be accessed at <https://spotify.link/Py2CR3X0KDb>. This site link contains interviews with several sources from Israel. In this research, podcast data will be in the form of words, phrases and sentence fragments which can be categorized as an evaluation framework.

D. Data Collection

The data in this research are news podcasts. This data was obtained from topics regarding the Hamas and Israel conflict on Spotify media. This topic can be accessed by typing Global News Podcast (the BBC's podcast account), then the news broadcast by the BBC would appear. Next, the author sorted news related to the Israel-Hamas conflict and chose one title regarding the Israel-Hamas conflict broadcasted on October 7 2023, on which date Hamas launched an attack on Israel. After the data was obtained, the writer transcribed the audio into text, and carried out in-depth reading to understand the text and context in the news. Finally, the researcher highlighted words, phrases, and sentences that could be included in attitude, engagement, and graduation categories.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting data from various sources, the researcher proceeded to analyze the data by performing the following procedure. The first step the researcher took was to establish a contextual framework for each data point and classify the types of evaluation expressed in the podcast. This was done by identifying words, phrases, and sentences based on Martin & White's appraisal theory. Next, the researcher explained how these strategies were used by the actors. Then the researcher compared the findings with previous research. Finally, the researcher drew conclusions from the findings and discussion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will contain findings and discussions aimed at fulfilling the research questions. The first research question is about what types of appraisal were found in this research. Then, the next research question is regarding how the type of appraisal found is applied in this research.

A. Findings

These findings are based on research questions, the appraisal system used by actors in BBC podcasts to assess the Israeli and Hamas conflict. Below is a table of actors who appeared in the BBC news podcast entitled "Israel declares state of war with Hamas".

Actor	Description
Alex Ritson	BBC's presenter
Joe Floto	BBC journalist in Jerusalem
Yolanda Nel	BBC journalist in Ashkelon
John Donnison	BBC journalist in Jerusalem
Rushdie Abu Al-Uluf	BCC journalist un Gaza
Tim Frank	BCC journalist
Quentine Somerville	BCC journalist in the middle east
Yogita Limai	BBC journalist in south asia
Damian McGuinness	BBC journalist in German
Shingai Nyoka	BBC journalist in Washington
Frank Gardner	Security Correspondent
Renna Na	Victim's mother
Daniel Higary	Rear admiral
Dr. Hamis Alessi	Expert
Gilad Erdan	The permanent representative of Israel to the UN
Danny Danon	Member of the Israeli Knesset

Table 11. The actors in BBC podcast "Israel declares state of war with Hamas"

1. Attitude

No.	Appraisal System	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Attitude	16	21,6%
2.	Engagement	52	70,3%
3.	Graduation	6	8,1%
Total		74	100%

Table 12. The overall total of appraisal system

Attitude in appraisal is something that is related to our feelings, such as emotional reaction or evaluating meanings of emotions, positif or negatif feelings. According to Martin & White (2005) Attitude is divided into three parts, those are affect, judgement, and appreciation. The researcher identified 114 words, phrases, and sentences that were determined to be types of appraisal. Of all types of appraisal, engagement type was the most frequently found (70,3%; n = 52), followed by attitude (21,6%; n = 16), and finally graduation (8,1%; n = 6).

a. Affect

Affect is an emotion that reacts to something or a phenomenon. According to Martin & White (2005), signs that show the speaker's feelings about something, whether positive feelings or negative feelings. In this news podcast, the actors convey their feelings, both positive and negative, using the words, phrases, and sentence in bold below.

Datum 1, 13, 14

My country has **suffered** hundreds of fatalities.

Israel **suffered** an unprecedented attack and the number of casualties is catastrophic.

We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country **suffered**. (Gilad Erdan at minutes 25:42 – 26:12)

Gilad Erdan is Israel's permanent representative of the United Nations.

Gilad Erdan gave his response before an emergency meeting of the United

Nations Security Council. Gilad uses the word *suffered* to show his feelings of sadness over the attack on his country, which means negative affect of attitude.

Datum 2

Everywhere you go in Gaza, you see funerals, you see death, you see buildings collapsing. It's just **like you're watching a movie about the end of life on the earth**. (Dr. Hamis Alessi at minutes 06:48 – 07:14)

DR. Hamis Alessi is a consultant at one of the major hospitals in Gaza. Dr. Hamis Alessi uses the phrase *like you're watching a movie about the end of life on the earth* to implicitly appraised the Israeli Hamas conflict. *like you're watching a movie about the end of life on the earth* which means Dr. Hamis felt scary about the situation that was happening, which is a negative affect of attitude.

Datum 3 - 4

And all I could hear is him **begging** for them not to take him because he's too young. I'm **begging** you all mothers of all places in the world, help me find my sons and return them home. (Renna Na at minutes 03:38 – 03:57)

Renna Na who is the victim's mother who lives in a kibbutz, a small community near Gaza. Renna said her sons had been taken from their beds. Renna uses the word *begging* in both sentences to emphasize her sincerity in wanting her child to return to her. The word *begging* in the sentence above means negative affect of attitude.

Datum 5

And Palestinians are now living in **fear** of their lives. (Alex Ritson at minutes 06:13 – 06:47)

Alex Ritson is the presenter of this news podcast. After reporting the large number of victims killed according to health officials, Alex said And Palestinians

are now living in fear of their lives, which is used to assess the conflict between Israel's Hamas, which is a negative affect. The word fear is usually used to indicate something bad is happening or will happen.

Datum 7

The kids are **crying, screaming, so you feel that you could be next.** (Dr. Hamis Alessi at minutes 06:48 – 07:14)

Dr. Hamis Alessi is a consultant at one of the large hospitals in Gaza. Dr. Hamis said The *kids are crying, screaming, so you feel that you could be next* to show their concern about what will happen which also means negative affect.

Datum 8

and therefore weakened because of the government that your Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, has led, and that you have had people refusing or considering refusing to serve because **they feel such disgust** at what this government is doing, and that that is what has undermined Israel's strength. (Tim Frank at minutes 12:44 – 13:24)

Tim Frank is a BBC journalist who is interviewing a member of the Israeli Knesset. Tim Frank said that *they feel such disgust at what this government is doing* is trying to say that the reason for the weakening of Israel's power is because of the government itself. The word *disgust* in the sentence above means showing negative affect.

Datum 9

That is **ridiculous.** (Danny Danon at minutes 13:25 – 13:50)

Danny Danon is a member of the Israeli Knesset. The sentence *that is ridiculous* was his response that he did not accept Tim Frank's words regarding

the Israeli government being divided in his interview. The sentence that is ridiculous is a negative affect of attitude.

Datum 12

I'm glad you mentioned that, because that is not unrelated to the hostage issue. (Frank Gardner at minutes 15:49 – 16:23)

Frank Gardner is a security correspondent who is also an expert source who conducted an interview with Alex Ritson. In the clause *I'm glad you mentioned that* which is a positive affect to implicitly say about feeling pleased. In the sentence he said that he was pleased because he agreed with the statement said by Alex Ritson.

b. Judgement

Judgement is related to appraise the actions of the subject being discussed.

This is an assessment of an attitude/behavior of admiration or criticism.

Datum 15

We will not let the world forget the **atrocities** our country suffered. (Gilad Erdan at minutes 25:42 – 26:12)

Gilad Erdan is Israel's permanent representative of the United Nations. Gilad Erdan gave his response before an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council. Gilad Erdan used the sentence We *will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered* to show his criticism of what happened to his country. Apart from that, Gilad uses this negative judgement to appraise the conflict between Hamas and Israel by using the word *atrocities*.

c. Appreciation

Appreciation refers to the act of evaluating something, encompassing both human activities and natural phenomena. This evaluation involves appraising the values inherent in an object and determining how they are appraised.

Datum 16

Iran has **praised** Hamas for carrying out the attack on Israel. (Alex Ritson at minutes 17:10 – 17:38)

The sentence above was spoken by Alex Ritson, a BBC presenter. Alex reported that Iran has praised Hamas for carrying out the attack on Israel which is a positive appreciation. the word praised used by Alex shows an expression of admiration.

2. Engagement

Engagement is concerned with the source of language from an intersubjective position. Consequently, there are two types of sound sources in engagement: monoglossic and heteroglossic. There are two types of heteroglossic: dialogic contraction and dialogic expansion. The purpose of dialogic contraction is to challenge, deny, or withhold opposing positions and voices. Two categories of dialogic contraction can be distinguished: proclaim and disclaim. Dialogical expansion, on the other hand, deals with propositions that provide alternative perspectives and voices to the other party. Additionally, dialogic expansion is classified as entertain and attribute.

a. Disclaim

Datum 23

We are crying, we are in pain, **but** also we find the strength to fight back. (Danny Danon at minutes 13:25 – 13:50)

The sentence is spoken by Danny Danon who is a Member of the Israeli Knesset who at the time was conducting an interview with Tim Frank. In the sentence above Danny uses the conjunction *but* to show denial. This is classified as a dialogical contraction of denial because it is used to counter the notion that they are crying, they are in pain, against their schemes that also find the strength to resist.

Datum 35

And **yet** those casualties have always in the past been vast. (Tim Frank at minutes 12:05 – 12:07)

The above sentence is a sentence spoken by Tim Frank is a BBC journalist who is interviewing Danny Danon. At that time Tim Frank said *And yet those casualties have always in the past been vast* which is used to counter the statement of Danny Danon who said *We will not get into the technical aspects, but also in the past we always did our best to minimize the casualties of the civilians*. The word *yet* in his sentence is an engagement disclaim.

Datum 36, 37

There is **no** place for a ceasefire with the terrorist organisation.

There is **no** game for negotiations now. (Danny Danon at minutes 12:08 – 12:43)

The two sentences above are sentences spoken by Danny Danon, a member of the Israeli knesset. Danny Danon said *There is no place for a ceasefire with the terrorist organization. There is no game for negotiations now* which is used to counter Tim Frank's statement that says *And yet those casualties have always in the past been vast*. The word *no* used in both sentences is an engagement disclaim.

Datum 43

although you're talking about consensus, the very reason that Hamas attacked when it did is because they have seen an Israel that has become divided. (Tim Frank at minutes 12:44 – 13:24)

The sentence above is a sentence spoken by Tim Frank when interviewing Danny Danon who is a member of the Israeli kneset. Tim Frank uses the sentence *although you're talking about consensus, the very reason that Hamas attacked when it did is because they have seen an Israel that has become divided* to counter Danny Danon's statement which says that *After what happened yesterday, I think today you have a consensus among Israelis that we have no choice*. Which means that after the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023, they have no choice but to fight back. The word **although** is used by Frank to counter Danny's statement which means it includes an engagement disclaimer.

b. Proclaim**Datum 40**

I **mean**, this is a traumatic moment for Israel. (John Donnison at minutes 05:39 – 06:12)

The sentence is spoken by John Donnison who is a BBC journalist in Jerusalem. At that time John was reporting on the situation in Jerusalem after the attack by Hamas on October 7, 2023. John used the phrase *I mean, this is a traumatic moment for Israel* to answer Alex's question about *Is that description of the past 48 hours being among the darkest in Israel's history fair?* The sentence above is classified as a proclaim using the word **mean** because that word is used to strengthen the argument. In this case, John Donnison emphasizes the argument that this is indeed a traumatic moment for Israel.

Datum 45

Video images **show** many buildings being blown up and large scale destruction. (Alex Ritson at minutes

The sentence above is spoken by Alex Ritson who was reporting the incident. In the sentence *Video images show many buildings being blown up and large scale destruction*, Alex uses the word *show* to emphasize that the images seen from the video really show severe damage. The word *show* in the sentence above is classified into proclaim engagement.

Datum 46

You are **right**, Gaza will not look the same. (Danny Danon at minutes 11:08 – 11:30)

The sentence was spoken by Danny Danon a member of the isareli kneset who was being interviewed by Tim Frank. Danny uses the sentence *You are right, Gaza will not look the same* to answer Tim Frank's question about *the place will be reduced to rubble, won't it?*. The sentence used by Danny is a proclaim engagement because the word **right** is used to emphasize that it is true.

Datum 48

And **of course**, don't forget, this took place on one of the holiest days in the Jewish calendar. (Frank Gardner at minutes 16:27 – 17:09)

The sentence above is a statement from Frank Gardner, a security correspondent who was being interviewed by Alex Ritson. Frank said that *And of course, don't forget, this took place on one of the holiest days in the Jewish calendar*, to answer Alex's question regarding *How did Israel not see this coming?*. Frank's sentence was intended to emphasize that of course they did not expect to be attacked on their holy day and of course at that time Israel's defenses

were weakened. The phrase *of course* in the sentence is classified as a proclaim engagement.

c. Entertain

Datum 49

This isn't easy, because ideally, if it was just one or two, **probably** being held in one location, Israel will plan a special forces raid. (Frank Gardner at minutes 14:09 – 15:40)

The sentence above was spoken by Frank Gardner who is a security correspondent. To answer Alex's question regarding *I asked our security correspondent, Frank Gardner, what can be done about them?*, Frank said that *This isn't easy, because ideally, if it was just one or two, probably being held in one location, Israel will plan a special forces raid*. The word *probably* in the sentence that Frank said is identified with entertain because the way the speaker represents a proposition based on subjectivity which regards the proposition as the author's voice is called entertain in engagement.

d. Attribute

Datum 53

Palestinian health officials say there have been more than 400 deaths so far and more than 2,000 injuries. (Alex Ritson at minutes 02:31 – 02:58)

This sentence was spoken by Alex Ritson while broadcasting information. *The Palestinian health officials say* clause used by Alex was identified as an attribute in engagement, because by linking the statement above with *Palestinian health officials*, which is official information from the Palestinian health ministry, it makes the statement sound more credible.

3. Graduation

a. Force

According to Martin & White's 2005 appraisal theory, graduation force is related to the assessment of attitudes based on the emotional strength of the attitude. Force includes the function of measuring intensity and quantity quantification. Quantity assessments are used on entities, not on quality or processes. Quantity assessment is used in the measurement of imprecise quantities such as a few miles, many miles. And imprecise measurement of an entity e.g. Small amount, large amount, nearby mountains, distant mountains (Martin & White, 2005 p.141).

Datum 68

There's now **huge concern** for the dozens of Israelis, including women and children, believed to have been taken back to Gaza as hostages by Palestinian militant groups. (Yolanda Nel at minutes 02:59 – 03:37)

The sentence above is a sentence spoken by Yolanda Nel, a BBC journalist in Ashkelon. Graduation serves to measure the meaning of attitudes or engagement values. Therefore, graduation consists of quantification, to determine the size of an emotion. Yolanda Nel said that *There's now huge concern for the dozens of Israelis, including women and children, believed to have been taken back to Gaza as hostages by Palestinian militant groups*. In this sentence there is the word *huge* to modify the word *concern*, *huge* is considered higher than small. So, in this sentence, Yolanda means to convey that there is huge concern for Israeli society. The clause *huge concern* is classified as force in graduation.

Datum 69

You're **absolutely** right. (Frank Gardner at minutes 15:49 – 16:23)

The sentence above was uttered by journalist Frank Gardner who is a Security correspondent from Israel. Frank said *You're absolutely right* to show his agreement with Alex's statement regarding *The less pragmatic elements, though, of the Netanyahu government might well be urging the Israeli defense forces to go all into Gaza*. This sentence is classified as a force in graduation because Frank added the word *absolutely* to modify the noun *right*. In this sentence, Frank intended to show the scale of his agreement with Alex Ritson's statement.

Datum 71

They're **very good** at this. (Frank Gardner at minutes 14:09 – 15:40)

In this datum there are sentences spoken by journalist Frank Gardner. Frank said *They're very good at this*, to explain that Israel is very good at planning special forces attacks, Frank also added *They've got their Siret Matkal, a type of equivalent to Delta Force SAS*. In the sentence above, Frank added the word *very* to modify the noun *good*. This is considered a force in graduation because Frank tries to show a high level of appreciation by using the phrase *very good*.

Datum 73

In other words, a sense of the nation attacked in a way that has left a **deep feeling** of vulnerability and trauma. (Alex Ritson at minutes 09:07 – 09:20)

The sentence above was said by presenter Alex Ritson when giving his response to the Hamas attack. This sentence is classified as a force in graduation, because in this sentence, Alex used the word *deep* to show *a deep feeling of vulnerability and trauma* that is being felt.

B. Discussion

In this discussion section, the results of data analysis carried out by investigating appraisal theory in BBC news podcasts are presented. Then, this discussion refers to the research questions. Based on the findings obtained, there are words, phrases and parts of sentences that are included in the characteristics of appraisal theory. This section also explains the comparison of findings between previous relevant research and this research.

In relation to the findings, the researcher found the actors involved in this research and who used the appraisal system, that are attitude, engagement and graduation of this BBC news podcast. Researcher found 16 actors who used the appraisal system as in the table 12. Some actors use almost all appraisal systems and some use only one appraisal system. Before discussing more about the 16 actors found in this research. Researcher found 3 tendencies which would help answer the research questions, that are tendencies towards the israeli side, the palestinian side and the neutral side.

The findings were that of the 16 actors, 8 actors had a neutral tendency, 5 actors had a tendency on the Israeli side, and 3 actors had a tendency on the Palestinian side. Those who are neutral are Alex Ritson, Joe Floto, Yolanda Nel,

Quentine Somerville, Yogita Limai, Damian McGuinness, Shingai Nyoka, and Renna Na. Then those who tend to be on the Israeli side are John Donnison, Frank Gardner, Daniel Higary, Gilad Erdan, and Danny Danon. And finally those who tend to be on the Palestinian side are Rushdie Abu Al-Uluf, Dr. Hamis Alessi, and Tim Frank.

The neutral side uses all appraisal systems, that are attitude (3 affect & 1 appreciation), engagement (7 disclaim, 1 proclaim, 1 entertain, & 16 attribute), and graduation (4 force). Then the Israeli side also uses all appraisal systems, that are attitude (8 affect & 1 judgement), engagement (12 disclaim, 4 proclaim, & 1 entertain), and graduation (2 force). Lastly, on the Palestinian side, they only use attitude (3 affect) and engagement (4 disclaim, 5 proclaim, & 1 attribute).

However, overall the findings showed that all types of appraisal were found, except graduation focus. Researcher found 14 lexis of *attitude*, 52 lexis of *engagement*, and 6 lexis of *graduation*. For details, there are 3 subtypes of attitude items; 14 lexis of *affect*, 1 lexis of *judgement*, and 1 lexis of *appreciation*. Furthermore, there are 4 subtypes of engagement items; 24 lexis of *disclaim*, 9 lexis of *proclaim*, 2 lexis of *entertain*, and 17 lexis of *attribute*. Finally, 6 lexis graduation *force* were found.

Regarding the type of attitude used in this podcast, the one that appears most frequently is affect with 14 locutions, followed by judgement and appreciation, each with 1 locution. Appraisal attitude is a device used to convey feelings, especially affect subtypes. Of the 14 affect, 13 of them are negative

expressions containing expressions of sadness and despair (suffered, funerals, pain, fear, begging, disgust, ridiculous).

There are several previous studies which also found that affect was more dominant than judgement and appreciation. In contrast to this study, which mostly used negative expressions, in Pasaribu's (2020) research, it mostly used positive expressions. Based on their research, they show that students more often use positive attitudes than negative attitudes to motivate themselves in preparing for their performance. The results of the same research were also carried out by Yulianti (2023). The results of the research also show that affect is the type of attitude that appears most often in this research. Based on the results, Yulianti found many uses of positive expressions. In Chaerunnisah's (2023) research, affect was the second most common finding. In her research, Chaerunnisah found positive and negative affect, which beauty vloggers use to express the feelings and emotions they feel when reviewing cosmetic products.

For comparison, in Pasaribu's (2020) research, the inclination system was the affect system that was most frequently studied, for example ***I hope this Play performance can be a source of pride for you too, I learned that sometimes things don't go as expected, bad happens.*** Then in Yulianti's (2023) research, the affect subtype that appeared most frequently was also the inclination system (such as *desire*). Whereas in this research the un/happiness and in/security systems are the affect systems that are most often found in this research, un/happiness (such as crying, screaming, glad, ridiculous), in/security (such as pain, suffering). Then

followed by the system dis/inclination (such as fear, begging) and dis/satisfaction (such as death, funerals, disgust, collapsing).

Apart from that, this research also conveys judgement (such as *We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered*) which functions from our perspective on an individual, his behavior and characteristics. judgement focuses on evaluating an individual's attitude towards certain behavior. as in the datum example above, it is an assessment that they will not forget the atrocities that their country has suffered. These judgements are classified into judgements based on social sanctions related to their firmness. In this research, researcher also found an appreciation system *Iran has praised Hamas for carrying out the attack on Israel* which is Iran's reaction to Hamas as revealed by Alex as a presenter on this podcast.

In engagement resources, in this podcast all types of engagement systems are found and it is also the type of appraisal that is most often found in this research. The 'disclaim' system is the one most frequently used in this podcast, thus 24 lexis (such as but, yet, no, although) which means quite a lot of sounds that are the opposite of a certain sound. Then the proclaim system found in this research is 9 lexis (such as i mean, show, right, of course) which means that some speakers have a positive attitude towards propositions in discourse.

Furthermore, the researcher also found entertain systems in the podcast (such as probably, might) which were used to display the speaker's propositions which were based on relationships with other propositions by displaying one of many voices. Lastly, there is an attribute system that is found second most after

the disclaim system in this research, *The Israeli government says...*, *The IDF says...*, *Media reports from Israel now say...*. This shows that the speaker has taken a clear distance in that point of view and at the same time the speaker tries to persuade the listener to support the speaker's ideas and build a solid relationship with the listener.

The same as previous research by Firdaus & Shartika (2021) also used appraisal theory in their research but as a minor theory. In his research, it was also found that the engagement system was more dominant than other systems (such as maybe, possible, probably, certainly, it seems). Likewise with Huang's (2020) research which conducted research that focused on engagement systems. In his research it was found that dialogic contraction was more dominant than dialogic expansion. Then, in Yixuan's (2023) research, engagement was the most frequently found appraisal system, which shows the author's attitude behind the passage and makes a voice stronger.

Then in the graduation system in this study it was found to be the least compared to other systems. In this research, 6 force lexis were found (huge concern, absolutely, very controversial, very good, deep feeling) which were used to strengthen and measure quality. This is different from previous research by Salsabila & Setyo (2021) which actually found more focus (*...and other vaccines will be exactly like the people who have not been vaccinated, We're really working hard to ensure that everyone understands that the purpose here is to identify the origin of the virus, ...that the politics have really contaminated the environment and changed the atmosphere*”).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This fifth chapter is divided into two sections, that are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion section contains a discussion of the results of the research conducted by the researcher. then the suggestions section contains suggestions regarding research areas that have the potential to be researched further using appraisal theory.

A. CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher took podcast from the BBC News, the Global News Podcast, entitled "Israel Declares State of War With Hamas". Podcast broadcast on October 9, two days after Hamas's attack on Israel. Researchers found 3 tendencies in the podcast, that are tendency towards the Israeli side, Palestinian side and neutral side. Then in this study the author uses the perspective of the theory of appraisal of Martin & White (2005). In the theory of Martin and White's assessment, which is further classified into three parts, that are attitudes, engagement, and graduation.

This research supports the findings of previous research. Researcher found 74 appraisal items in the news podcast above. The findings were that of the 16 actors, 8 actors had a neutral tendency, 5 actors had a tendency on the Israeli side, and 3 actors had a tendency on the Palestinian side. Those who are neutral are Alex Ritson, Joe Floto, Yolanda Nel, Quentine Somerville, Yogita Limai, Damian McGuinness, Shingai Nyoka, and Renna Na. Then those who tend to side with

Israel are John Donnish, Frank Gardner, Daniel Higary, Gilad Erdan, and Danny Danon. And the last one who tends to side with Palestine is Rushdie abu al-uluf, Dr. Hamis Alesi, and Tim Frank.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the tendency of the actors in this podcast is uneven, because this podcast is a type of news podcast, the actors who tend to be neutral are the most numerous, but the actors on the Palestinian side have the least compared to the actors from the Israeli side. However, from all the actors' tendencies they seem to dislike the conflict between Hamas and Israel, it can be seen from the attitude used to assess the Israeli Hamas conflict which is a negative affect. The engagement system is most widely used by the neutral side, especially the attribute subtype. The attribute functions to show that the point of view comes from an external voice, because most of the actors on the neutral side are journalists, so many use quotes from external voices to strengthen the statement. Then, the disclaim engagement subtype is most often used by the Israeli side, which is to refute a point of view.

B. SUGGESTION

In connection with the research results, the researcher provides suggestions for future researchers. First, future researchers can use other research topics, for example topics that focus on interviews using several platforms, so that they can be used as comparisons and can expand the research object of appraisal theory. Then, future researcher can also combine several appraisal theories that are similar in terms of assessment.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Isytifana Yaquti was born in Kebumen on July 28 2001. Graduated from MA Al-Amin in 2019. While in high school, she actively participated in the OSIS and the Raising Council as secretary. He also took part in competitions and achieved several achievements in the academic field. He started his higher education in 2019 at the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2024. During college, he actively participated in student association organizations and took part in the Advanced Debate Community (ADC).

APPENDICES

A. Appraisal Analysis of Global News Podcast on BBC News

Podcast		Global News Podcast “Israel declares state of war with Hamas”									
No.	Speaker	Sentences	Attitude			Engagement				Graduation	
			Af	Ju	Ap	Dc	Pc	En	At	Fr	Fc
1.	Gilad Erdan 25:42 – 26:12	My country has suffered hundreds of fatalities.	√								
2.	Dr. Hamis Alessi 06:48 – 07:14	Everywhere you go in Gaza, you see funerals, you see death, you see buildings collapsing. It's just like you're watching a movie about the end of life on the earth.	√								
3.	Renna Na 03:38 – 03:57	And all I could hear is him begging for them not to take him because he's too young.	√								
4.	Renna Na 03:38 – 03:57	I'm begging you all mothers of all places in the world, help me find my sons and return them home.	√								
5.	Alex Ritson 06:13 – 06:47	And Palestinians are now living in fear of their lives.	√								
6.	John Donnison 04:43 – 05:32	he'd then been told to go back to where he'd been stationed in the north because of fears that tensions are rising up there on the border with Lebanon too.	√								
7.	Dr. Hamis alessi 06:48 – 07:14	The kids are crying, screaming, so you feel that you could be next.	√								
8.	Tim Frank 12:44 – 13:24	they feel such disgust at what this government is doing	√								
9.	Danny Danon 13:25 – 13:50	That is ridiculous.	√								
10.	Danny danon 13:25 – 13:50	We are crying, we are in pain, but also we find the strength to fight back.	√								

11.	Rushdie Abu Al-Uluf 07:18 – 09:06	Here in Gaza, night always carry painful memories for the people when there is escalation with Israel	√								
12.	Frank Gardner 15:49 – 16:23	I'm glad you mentioned that, because that is not unrelated to the hostage issue.	√								
13.	Gilad Erdan 25:42 – 26:12	Israel suffered an unprecedented attack and the number of casualties is catastrophic.	√								
14.	Gilad Erdan 25:42 – 26:12	We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered .	√								
15.	Gilad erdan 25:42 – 26:12	We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered.		√							
16.	Alex Ritson 17:10 – 17:38	Iran has praised Hamas for carrying out the attack on Israel.			√						
17.	Joe Floto 01:41 – 02:30	But it won't come as a shock because we know just how bad that attack was, and we've been hearing testimony from people who survived that attack that said the shooting carried on for hours.				√					
18.	Daniel Higary 04:12 – 04:29	We have paid a heavy price, but we will restore security to the people of Israel.				√					
19.	John Donnison 04:43 – 05:32	They're going to be drawing up plans, but I think it is almost inevitable that there is going to be some sort of ground operation and it's for that reason that so many troops are being pulled in from all across the country, although we did actually meet a mother of a soldier just when I was at the airport coming into Israel today and she said her son had been diverted to go down to the Gaza border, Gaza, he's in the military, but he'd then been told to go back to				√					

		where he'd been stationed in the north because of fears that tensions are rising up there on the border with Lebanon too									
20.	Danny Danon 09:57 – 10:30	It will not be easy, but that is the only solution.				√					
21.	Danny Danon 11:08 – 11:30	but we have no other options to be blamed if Hamas are not Israel.				√					
22.	Tim Frank 11:31 – 11:55	But you are aware, of course, that, I mean, when you say that you're just hunting Hamas and that you're asking the civilians to move away from Hamas,				√					
23.	Danny danon 11:56 – 12:04	We will not get into the technical aspects, but also in the past we always did our best to minimise the casualties of the civilians.				√					
24.	Danny danon 13:25 – 13:50	We are crying, we are in pain, but also we find the strength to fight back.				√					
25.	Frank Gardner 14:09 – 15:40	they do this pretty efficiently, but going into Gaza is fraught with difficulties because almost certainly Hamas will have distributed the hostages in several different locations,				√					
26.	Frank Gardner 14:09 – 15:40	I mean, the Israelis have already turned off the electricity, cutting off fuel, but I think the more pragmatic elements of Israeli society will want to see				√					
27.	Frank Gardner 15:49 – 16:23	But my goodness, this is going to be costly.				√					
28.	Quentine Somerville 18:13 – 19:16	but there are many in the country that oppose it.				√					
29.	Damian	they've got a slight dip,				√					

	McGuinnes 21:52 – 22:58	but still it's the largest party.								
30.	Damian McGuinnes 21:52 – 22:58	But the real winners, as you say, are the right-wing populists				√				
31.	Alex Ritson 26:13 – 26:43	The Israeli military has been warning people to leave areas it's about to attack, but many of the casualties are reportedly civilians.				√				
32.	Quentine Somerville 18:13 – 19:16	The Iranian-backed group, which fired artillery and rockets at the base and two other sites, has considerable firepower at its disposal, but this was a contained assault, a warning shot.				√				
33.	Shingai Nyoka 27:20 – 28:34	the Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin is saying is that these are forces that the US maintains globally, and that they're being deployed there just as a deterrence posture, but clearly an escalation here.				√				
34.	Shingai Nyoka 27:20 – 28:34	Some of that will be arriving today, but over the next couple of days, also, there's an expectation that more consignment will arrive.				√				
35.	Tim Frank 12:05 – 12:07	And yet those casualties have always in the past been vast.				√				
36.	Tim Frank 11:31 – 11:55	I mean, your intention not to harm civilians and yet your desire to degrade Hamas to the point where it cannot operate,				√				
37.	Danny Danon 12:08 – 12:43	There is no place for a ceasefire with the terrorist organisation.				√				
38.	Danny Danon 12:08 – 12:43	There is no game for negotiations now.				√				
39.	Tim Frank 12:44 –	although you're talking about consensus, the				√				

	13:24	very reason that Hamas attacked when it did is because they have seen an Israel that has become divided									
40.	John Donnison 04:43 – 05:32	They're going to be drawing up plans, but I think it is almost inevitable that there is going to be some sort of ground operation and it's for that reason that so many troops are being pulled in from all across the country, although we did actually meet a mother of a soldier just when I was at the airport coming into Israel today and she said her son had been diverted to go down to the Gaza border, Gaza, he's in the military, but he'd then been told to go back to where he'd been stationed in the north because of fears that tensions are rising up there on the border with Lebanon too.				√					
41.	John Donnison 05:39 – 06:12	I mean , this is a traumatic moment for Israel.					√				
42.	Tim Frank 11:31 – 11:55	But you are aware, of course, that, I mean , when you say that you're just hunting Hamas and that you're asking the civilians to move away from Hamas,					√				
43.	Dr. Hamis Alessi 06:48 – 07:14	I mean , this bomb could be on top of your home, on top of your apartment.					√				
44.	Tim Frank 11:31 – 11:55	I mean , your intention not to harm civilians and yet your desire to degrade Hamas to the point where it cannot operate,					√				
45.	Frank Gardner 14:09 –	I mean , the Israelis have already turned off the electricity, cutting off					√				

	19:42 – 20:10	humanitarian agency says more than 1,000 have been killed, and more than 500 are still missing.											
57.	Alex Ritson 26:13 – 26:43	Health officials in Gaza say more than 400 people have died								√			
58.	Quentine Somerville 18:13 – 19:16	Hezbollah said today's attack was an act of solidarity with Palestinians.								√			
59.	Quentine Somerville 18:13 – 19:16	A senior official from the group said it would not remain neutral in any war and warned the United States and Israel to stop or face a wider regional conflict.								√			
60.	Quentine Somerville 18:13 – 19:16	They're being treated in hospital, the Lebanese army said.								√			
61.	Yogita Limai 20:11 – 21:18	One resident, Naik Mohamed, said, villagers have been digging mass graves to bury the dead.								√			
62.	Yogita Limai 20:11 – 21:18	The Taliban government says survivors urgently need food, drinking water, medicine, clothes, and tents.								√			
63.	Alex Ritson 24:56 – 25:41	An Israeli military spokesman said that some Hamas forces remained on Israeli soil nearly two days after the fighting began.								√			
64.	Alex Ritson 26:13 – 26:43	The Palestinian ambassador to the UN, Riyadh Mansour, has said that there should be a peaceful solution to the conflict.								√			
65.	Shingai Nyoka 27:20 – 28:34	The Pentagon has put out a statement, it says, describing this as an initial emergency, a military support, as you mentioned there, aircraft carriers, as well as guided missile cruisers, guided missile								√			

B. Transcript of Global News Podcast on BBC News

Podcast BBC News “Israel declares state of war with Hamas”

- Alex Ritson** : and in the early hours of Monday, the 9th of October, these are our main stories. More than 700 Israeli citizens are reported killed since the Hamas militant group launched a huge offensive from Gaza on Saturday.
- Gilad Erdan** : My country has suffered hundreds of fatalities. This is Israel's 9-11. We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered.
- Alex Ritson** : Israel's military responds by pummeling the Gaza Strip. Palestinians say more than 400 people have died.
- Dr. Hamis Alessi** : Everywhere you go in Gaza, you see funerals, you see death, you see buildings collapsing. So you feel that you could be next. This bomb could be on top of your home, top of your apartment.
- Alex Ritson** : The US is sending support to Israel, including its most advanced aircraft carrier group. Also in this podcast, the number of confirmed victims of Afghanistan's latest earthquake passes a thousand, and the Welsh Museum that's missing almost 2,000 items. In the past few hours, we've been getting more details about the people killed in southern Israel on Saturday by gunmen belonging to the Palestinian militant groups Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Israeli media say that around 700 people died in the unprecedented assault after the militants broke through the barrier surrounding the Gaza Strip. We now know that more than 250 of those killed were at a music festival. The BBC's Joe Floto is in Jerusalem.
- Joe (Jerusalem) Floto** : The Zaka organisation, which is a group of volunteers, they've recovered more than 250 bodies from the site of that music festival, and bodies still remain there. So that is a huge total of people who have been killed. But it won't come as a shock because we know just how bad that attack was, and we've been hearing testimony from people who survived that attack that said the shooting carried on for hours. That there were gunmen approaching the revelers, the festival goers, on both sides, and they chased them through the countryside and into the forests and back to their cars and established roadblocks. And we've seen pictures today of the remains of those cars burnt out, shot up, and there were bodies lying in the streets in the surrounding areas.
- Alex Ritson** : Joe Floto in Jerusalem. The Israeli government says at least 100 people have been taken hostage. The army is still battling to regain control of some areas. In Gaza, Israel's military response has intensified. Palestinian health officials say there have been more than 400 deaths so far and more than 2,000 injuries. Our correspondent Yolande Nel is in the southern Israeli city of Ashkelon. You may find parts of her report upsetting.
- Yolanda (Ashkelon) Nel** : Through the day, southern Israel has seen more gunfights as security forces have tried to track down Palestinian militants still at large and free hostages. Close to Ashkelon, there were dramatic scenes as Israeli soldiers pursued gunmen from Gaza driving a stolen car and killed them on the roadside. But many are still missing, their fates unknown. There's now huge concern for the dozens of Israelis, including women and children, believed to have been taken back to Gaza as hostages by Palestinian militant groups. Renna Na lives in a kibbutz, a small community near Gaza. She said her sons were taken from their beds.
- Renna Na (victim's)** : I was on the phone with my youngest. I wasn't home at the time. And

- mother)** all I could hear is him begging for them not to take him because he's too young. I'm begging you all mothers of all places in the world, help me find my sons and return them home. They are just kids.
- Yolanda Nel** : Israel's military has hit the Gaza Strip hard, striking more than 450 targets, which it said were mostly associated with Hamas. Its chief spokesman, Rear Admiral Daniel Higary, warned it would be a long campaign.
- Daniel Higary (Rear Admiral)** : The days ahead will be long and difficult. We have paid a heavy price, but we will restore security to the people of Israel. Let me repeat, we will store security to the people of Israel.
- Alex Ritson** : Israeli Rear Admiral Daniel Higary ending that report by Yolanda Nel. Earlier, I got an update on developments on the ground from our correspondent, John Donnison, in Jerusalem.
- John Donnison (Jerusalem)** : We've got reservists being caught up in the tens of thousands and there is a huge movement of force towards the Gaza border. Now, given the surprise nature of this assault by Hamas, I do think it could be several days before we see the full weight of Israel's response. They're going to be drawing up plans, but I think it is almost inevitable that there is going to be some sort of ground operation and it's for that reason that so many troops are being pulled in from all across the country, although we did actually meet a mother of a soldier just when I was at the airport coming into Israel today and she said her son had been diverted to go down to the Gaza border, Gaza, he's in the military, but he'd then been told to go back to where he'd been stationed in the north because of fears that tensions are rising up there on the border with Lebanon too.
- Alex Ritson** : Is that description of the past 48 hours being among the darkest in Israel's history fair?
- John Donnison (Jerusalem)** : It absolutely is. I mean, this is a traumatic moment for Israel. There's just been nothing like it. When you look at that figure, which is now being estimated at 700 Israelis killed in some Israeli media outlets, I was just looking back at some of the previous conflicts between Hamas in Gaza and Israel, the 2008-2009 conflict, 13 Israelis killed, 2012 six Israelis killed, 2014 73 Israelis killed. We're looking at 700 here and a hundred hostages taken too.
- Alex Ritson** : John Donnison in Jerusalem. Israeli warplanes continued to bombard Gaza in retaliation for Saturday's attack. Video images show many buildings being blown up and large scale destruction. Shops are closed. The streets are empty. The city is said to be like a ghost town. Health officials say more than 400 people have been killed so far, many of them civilians. And Palestinians are now living in fear of their lives. One aid worker likened a major hospital in Gaza City to a slaughterhouse. Dr. Hamis Alessi, who's a consultant, said the situation was unbearable.
- Dr. Hamis Alessi** : You can hear the bombardment and the shelling from every corner. Everywhere you go in Gaza, you see funerals, you see death, you see buildings collapsing. It's just like you're watching a movie about the end of life on the earth. I haven't slept for a second since yesterday, because you cannot just close your eyes. The kids are crying, screaming, so you feel that you could be next. I mean, this bomb could be on top of your home, on top of your apartment.
- Alex Ritson** : We've got the latest from our reporter in Gaza, Rushdie Abu Alouf.

- Rushdie Abu Al-Uluf (Gaza)** : It has been very intense fighting throughout the day. Hundreds of targets were hit by the Israelis. The IDF said they have targeted 800 Hamas targets. The latest one was about like 100 meters from our office here in downtown. It's called the Production Bank. It's a bank set up by Hamas. It's a three, four story building, completely destroyed, living to the ground, closing the main street of the Omar al-Mukhtar Street. This is the main street in downtown Gaza. It's completely blocked by the debris of this building. Here in Gaza, night always carry painful memories for the people when there is escalation with Israel, because usually Israel will escalate the airstrikes in Gaza as they started retaliation for the Hamas massive attack on the border and fired thousands of rockets yesterday. Since last night, Israel have been targeting many installations for Hamas, buildings, banks, two or three mosques were destroyed in southern Gaza. Many, many targets for Hamas has been destroyed. When we talk about second day of this fighting, the image here today is completely different from yesterday. Yesterday, we have seen people in the street celebrating what they said that Hamas was revenging from Israel for the continuous Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, as some of the people told me in the street. Today is completely a different image. Today is an image of destruction everywhere, even downtown Gaza, where most of the streets were blocked by buildings, knocked down by the Israelis, completely destroyed, leveled to the ground. Tonight, Israeli drones, Israeli fighter jets are still flying over Gaza and people are expecting another night of fighting. Rushdie Abu al-Uluf in Gaza.
- Alex Ritson** : Israeli commentators are calling the events since Saturday, their 9-11, their Pearl Harbor. In other words, a sense of the nation attacked in a way that has left a deep feeling of vulnerability and trauma.
- Tim Frank** : What's going to be the government's response to that? Tim Frank spoke to Danny Danon, a member of the Knesset for the governing Likud party.
- Danny Danon** : There are still terrorists in our territories. We are fighting and we are clearing the areas in the communities in the southern border with Gaza. And at the same time, we are preparing to launch a power strike, and it will be a painful one, to teach a lesson to the leadership of Hamas about the barbaric acts of the community yesterday. We will use all of our might to restore security and safety to the people of Israel.
- Tim Frank** : We have to eliminate the Hamas period. It will not be easy, but that is the only solution. We left Gaza 18 years ago. You don't have any Jewish communities in Gaza today, you don't have any so-called occupation in Gaza today, and still we have seen what happened in Gaza. We feel for the people of Gaza. We have nothing against the civilians in Gaza, and we call them today to move, not to stay next to the headquarters of Hamas, who are trying to use them as human shields. We will hand them down, we will find them, and we will hope that it will be short, but we are ready for a long operation.
- Tim Frank** : I can understand it's a very simple aspiration to get rid of Hamas. The problem is you have got a pretty powerful militant organisation in the Gaza Strip, which is one of the most densely populated areas on earth, more than two million people in a very small strip of land. Saying that you want to eradicate Hamas, I just wonder what the territory of the Gaza Strip is going to look like if you get to the point where you say, right, there are no more people from Hamas inside Gaza. I mean, the place will be reduced to rubble, won't it?

- Danny Danon** : That is not our intention. You are right, Gaza will not look the same, but we have no other options to be blamed if Hamas are not Israel. It was an unprovoked, brutal attack against our communities. That's why we have to take action, and we will do whatever is necessary. If they're hiding in hospitals, we should go into the hospital. If they're fighting in the tunnels, we should find them and kill them in the tunnels.
- Tim Frank** : But you are aware, of course, that, I mean, when you say that you're just hunting Hamas and that you're asking the civilians to move away from Hamas, it is near on impossible for those civilians of Gaza to find safe harbour anywhere. I mean, your intention not to harm civilians and yet your desire to degrade Hamas to the point where it cannot operate, the two cannot sit together, can they?
- Danny Danon** : We will not get into the technical aspects, but also in the past we always did our best to minimise the casualties of the civilians.
- Tim Frank** : And yet those casualties have always in the past been vast.
- Danny Danon** : And we will continue to do our best. And I think also in the future, we will send the messages to the people in Gaza. They still can move to different locations, different neighbourhoods. They should not be around the Hamas militants. We know exactly where they are hiding. They also know where they are hiding. And I would advise them to use the next few hours to move. I look at the end game. There is no place for a ceasefire with the terrorist organisation. There is no game for negotiations now. After what happened yesterday, I think today you have a consensus among Israelis that we have no choice. We have to do that now.
- Tim Frank** : May I ask what you say to those who say that, although you're talking about consensus, the very reason that Hamas attacked when it did is because they have seen an Israel that has become divided, riven with hate, in the words of one Israeli commentator who is reading today, and therefore weakened because of the government that your Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, has led, and that you have had people refusing or considering refusing to serve because they feel such disgust at what this government is doing, and that that is what has undermined Israel's strength.
- Danny Danon** : That is ridiculous. First of all, don't look for reasoning when you deal with a terrorist organisation. In the same way, you cannot find reasoning for 9-11 or for ISIS. When you deal with barbaric radical Muslims, don't look for logic. Second, today we are united. You don't have a left or right, opposition or coalition. We are crying, we are in pain, but also we find the strength to fight back. That's exactly what will happen in the next few days.
- Tim Frank** : Member of the Israeli Knesset, Danny Danon, speaking to the BBC's Tim Franks.
- Alex Ritson** : Any ground offensive by the army will be made all the more difficult by the Israeli hostages being held in Gaza. I asked our security correspondent, Frank Gardner, what can be done about them?
- Frank Gardner
(Security
Correspondent)** : This isn't easy, because ideally, if it was just one or two, probably being held in one location, Israel will plan a special forces raid. They're very good at this. They've got their Siret Matkal, sort of equivalent to Delta Force SAS, to go in, but Hamas people, they do this pretty efficiently, but going into Gaza is fraught with difficulties because almost certainly Hamas will have distributed the hostages in several different

locations, underground, in cellars, with no comms, they'll stay offline, and they will be in areas that are heavily populated, so there's no chance of approaching quietly on foot, undetected. Which leaves negotiations. How long did it take for Israel to get Gilad Shalit back? He was kidnapped in 2006 in a cross-border raid by Hamas. He wasn't released till five years later, and it took the release of Israeli-held Palestinian prisoners to secure his release, so it's going to be a really thorny one, that. And longer term, what the Netanyahu government, which is particularly hard-line, will want to do, is impress upon Hamas that an action such as it is undertaken this weekend comes with such an unbearable cost that they shouldn't do it again. And unfortunately, it's the Palestinian people who are going to pay the bulk of it. I mean, the Israelis have already turned off the electricity, cutting off fuel, but I think the more pragmatic elements of Israeli society will want to see, in the long run, a continuation of the search for a lasting peace solution, one that actually gives the Palestinians a functioning, contagious state, not one that is absolutely pockmarked with settlements.

Alex Ritson : The less pragmatic elements, though, of the Netanyahu government might well be urging the Israeli defence forces to go all into Gaza

Frank Gardner : I'm glad you mentioned that, because that is not unrelated to the hostage issue. You're absolutely right. And I think there are signs already that Israeli armour is starting to move towards Gaza. This is not a silver bullet to deal with it. It may make hard-liners and people like Itamar Ben-Ghvir, the security minister, it may give them a nice, warm, fuzzy feeling that they're striking back. It's going to result in horrendous casualties on both sides. You've got 2.3 million Palestinians in that area. Their weapons are not as powerful as the Israeli defence forces. But my goodness, this is going to be costly. There's going to be a very high death toll if that happens.

Alex Ritson : One last question, Frank. How did Israel not see this coming?

Frank Gardner : I've been racking my brains on this one and talking to Israelis about it. And I think many Israelis are asking the same questions in quite an angry tone from their own government and military leaders. I think the answer is that there might well have been people pretty low down the pecking order who did see it coming. So I can only imagine that warnings that were given that something is brewing were ignored further up the chain, that somebody said, there's always trouble from coming from Gaza. We're used to it. We've got this. And of course, don't forget, this took place on one of the holiest days in the Jewish calendar, a day of celebration, coming at the end of the festival of Sukkot, which comes to the end of the kind of Jewish biblical year of reading of the Torah. And Israel's guard was down. If that sounds familiar, it happened 50 years ago at Yom Kippur.

Alex Ritson : The BBC security correspondent, Frank Gardner. Iran has praised Hamas for carrying out the attack on Israel. President Ibrahim Raisi called on other Muslim countries to join the conflict against Israel. The militant group Hezbollah, which is backed by Iran, launched an artillery attack into Israel from Lebanon on Sunday morning. Speaking to supporters in Beirut, a Hezbollah senior official, Hashem Safiadeen, offered support for Hamas in Gaza.

Hashem Safiaden : We salute all our beloved Palestinian resistance factions in Palestine, no matter who they belong to. We tell them that the nation is with you, our hearts, minds, souls, our history, our guns and rockets, and all that we

have is with you, because we are the resistance that was founded originally for you and for Palestine and Jerusalem.

Alex Ritson : Israel returned fire, injuring several people around the town of Kafarchuba in Lebanon, from where our Middle East correspondent, Quentin Somerville, reports.

Quentine Somerville : The Israeli military post that sits atop a hillside, overlooking the town of Kafarchuba, appeared undamaged by the Hezbollah attack. The Iranian-backed group, which fired artillery and rockets at the base and two other sites, has considerable firepower at its disposal, but this was a contained assault, a warning shot. Israel returned fire, striking olive groves around Kafarchuba. Later in the day, further strikes left several locals injured. They're being treated in hospital, the Lebanese army said. Hezbollah said today's attack was an act of solidarity with Palestinians. Like Hamas and Iran, it is committed to Israel's destruction. A senior official from the group said it would not remain neutral in any war and warned the United States and Israel to stop or face a wider regional conflict. Hezbollah is the dominant militant group in Lebanon, but there are many in the country that oppose it. Still suffering from political paralysis, there is no president, and a shattering economic crisis, Lebanon is poorly placed to face another crisis.

Alex Ritson : Quentin Somerville. Still to come in the Global News podcast.

Alex Ritson : Thousands of people in Western Afghanistan are spending a second night in the open after a strong earthquake on Saturday reduced entire villages to rubble. There's been confusion about the number of dead, with Taliban officials apologising for an earlier assessment that more than 2,000 people had died. The United Nations humanitarian agency says more than 1,000 have been killed, and more than 500 are still missing. Here's the BBC's South Asia correspondent, Yogita Limai.

Yogita Limai (Asia Correspondent) : More than a dozen villages in the Herat province have been virtually flattened. An area that was earlier dotted with small, single-storey mud homes has been reduced to piles of brown rubble. Zindajan district, a rural area roughly 25 miles from Herat city, was the epicentre of the earthquake. We came home and saw there was nothing left. Everything had turned to mud. We started to dig with shovels and whatever we had to rescue women and children from the rubble. One resident, Naik Mohamed, said, villagers have been digging mass graves to bury the dead. For a people reeling under a severe crisis of hunger, caused by years of war and drought, this is another devastating blow. With winter fast approaching, thousands of families are now without shelter. Herat's main hospital, stretched thin even under normal circumstances, is struggling to treat the injured. Aid agencies are trying to help. The Taliban government says survivors urgently need food, drinking water, medicine, clothes, and tents.

Alex Ritson : Yogita Limai. Sunday was not a good day for the governing coalition of social democrats, greens, and free democrats in Germany. In two regional elections in Bavaria and Hesse, all three parties did worse than at the last election. Much attention was paid to right-wing populist parties. The AFD gained voters in both regions, while the free voters, who are part of the governing coalition in Bavaria, also improved their share of the vote. I asked our correspondent in Germany, Damian McGuinness, if the populists are celebrating.

Damian : I think, to be honest, Alex, any of the right-of-centre parties are

- McGuinness (Germany Correspondent)** : viewing today as a very good day for them. So what we're seeing in both Hesse and Bavaria is that the incumbent conservatives are likely able to stay in government, stay leading the government with coalition partners. Particularly in Hesse, the conservatives have done extremely well with a clear boost of almost 10%. The conservatives who lead Bavaria, though, they've got a slight dip, but still it's the largest party. But the real winners, as you say, are the right-wing populists. And that would include the free voters, a relatively new party. They've scored a very good result in Bavaria. They would be described as hard-right populists, really. And the AFD are the far-right party, very controversial. That's shocked a lot of people here that in Bavaria, for example, combined the AFD vote and the free voter vote, you're basically talking about almost a third of voters. So 30% of voters voted for one of those two parties. And in Hesse, where the free voters don't do very well, but you do have the AFD, they've got their best result ever and they came second.
- Alex Ritson** : Was this fought on regional issues or is this really a midterm telling off for the federal government?
- Damian McGuinness** : Yeah, I think it really was voters giving Olaf Scholz's national government a bashing, really. All three national governing parties have suffered in both regions. And it's interesting because on paper, if you look at the figures, Germany's not doing that badly. Unemployment's very low. When you ask people in polls how they are doing personally economically, people say, not actually, not that badly. When you ask them how the country's doing, how the future looks, the mood is terrible. So I think there seems to be a lack of confidence in the government and a nervousness about the future. And I think that's something we've seen in today's results.
- Alex Ritson** : Damian McGuinness in Germany. The National Museum of Wales has admitted it can't find nearly 2,000 items, some of them thousands of years old. Last month, the National Library of Wales said it had lost track of 1,200 items. This report from Taleri Glyn Jones in Cardiff.
- Taleri Glyn Jones (Cardiff)** : The almost 2,000 items missing from Amgueddfa Cymru, the National Museum of Wales, include a small flint tool dating back to around 7,000 BC, a sword and an axe from the Bronze Age and a bracelet and ring from Roman times. They may only represent a small proportion of the collection, but Dr Cath Davies, the Director of Collections at the museum, is concerned.
- Dr. Cath Davies** : It does seem like a rather large number, and it is, but I think we also need to put that within the context of the 5.3 million objects that we care for at Amgueddfa Cymru.
- Taleri Glyn Jones** : The number of missing items came to light after a Freedom of Information request by BBC Wales, and it's not thought that they've been stolen, but rather mislaid. Opposition parties in Wales have called for better care to be taken and for more money from the Welsh Government to help protect national treasures. The Welsh Government say the management of the collections is up to the museum itself.
- Alex Ritson** : Taleri Glyn Jones in Cardiff. Now, let's return to our top story. Media reports from Israel now say an estimated 700 people have been killed since Palestinian Hamas militants launched a huge offensive on Saturday. An official statement puts the number of Israelis taken hostage at more than 100. An Israeli military spokesman said that some Hamas forces remained on Israeli soil nearly two days after the fighting began. As the

military response intensifies, Israeli residents are being evacuated from towns near the Gaza boundary. Speaking before a United Nations urgent Security Council emergency meeting, Gilad Erdan, the permanent representative of Israel to the UN, had this response.

Gilad Erdan : The past days have been devastating for each and every Israeli. Israel suffered an unprecedented attack and the number of casualties is catastrophic. My country has suffered hundreds of fatalities. This is Israel's 9-11 and Israel will do everything to bring our sons and daughters back home. We will not let the world forget the atrocities our country suffered.

Alex Ritson : The number of Palestinians killed in the violence has also continued to climb. Health officials in Gaza say more than 400 people have died so far as Israel launches more airstrikes on the territory. The Israeli military has been warning people to leave areas it's about to attack, but many of the casualties are reportedly civilians. People living in Gaza, which is densely populated, say conditions are dire. The Palestinian ambassador to the UN, Riyad Mansour, has said that there should be a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Riyad Mansour : This is not a time to let Israel double down on its terrible choices. This is a time to tell Israel it needs to change course, that there is a path to peace where neither Palestinians nor Israelis are killed.

Alex Ritson : The diplomatic community has been at pains to try to calm the situation. On Sunday, the US pledged more support for Israel, including sending its newest and most advanced aircraft carrier, as I heard from the BBC's North America correspondent, Shingai Nyoka, in Washington.

**Shingai Nyoka
(Washington)** : There's been significant movement in the last couple of hours in relation to the US outlining the support that it had promised to Israel. The Pentagon has put out a statement, it says, describing this as an initial emergency, a military support, as you mentioned there, aircraft carriers, as well as guided missile cruisers, guided missile destroyers, that are headed from the Western Mediterranean to the Eastern Mediterranean, a journey of about a thousand miles. The US has also said that it's going to increase its air force fighter aircraft that will be going into bases in the Middle East, where they will be available for operations against Iran. But I think what's significant here is that the Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin is saying is that these are forces that the US maintains globally, and that they're being deployed there just as a deterrence posture, but clearly an escalation here. And in terms of the specific support for Israel, the US has said that it will deploy additional equipment and resources, including munition that is being airlifted to Israel. Some of that will be arriving today, but over the next couple of days, also, there's an expectation that more consignment will arrive.

Alex Ritson : And condemnation of the violence at the United Nations?

**Shingai Nyoka
(Washington)** : Yes, the United Nations Secretary-General earlier had expressed a specifically concern about the welfare of the citizens, but the UN Secretary-General specifically wants a de-escalation of the situation, something that's not likely to happen now that there are more weapons that are being delivered to Israel. Shingai Nyoka speaking to us from outside the White House in Washington.