



**THE REPRESENTATION OF INDONESIA'S POLICY TOWARDS DUO  
BALI NINE AS REPORTED BY *THE JAKARTA POST* AND *THE  
AUSTRALIAN*: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**THESIS**

Written by:  
**RACHMAWATI AYU PUTRI**  
**120110101011**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER  
2016**



**THE REPRESENTATION OF INDONESIA'S POLICY TOWARDS DUO  
BALI NINE AS REPORTED BY *THE JAKARTA POST* AND *THE  
AUSTRALIAN*: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**THESIS**

This thesis is presented to the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University as one of requirements to achieve Sarjana Sastra degree in English Studies

Written by:  
**RACHMAWATI AYU PUTRI**  
**120110101011**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER  
2016**

## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. my beloved parents, Rahmad Juniansyah and Ernawati for their sacrifice, support, love, and patience for waiting me finishing the studies. Thank you for being the superhero for helping me anytime although we should be apart during this study. This is my best effort to make you proud;
2. my big family in Tenggarong and in Probolinggo for the support and prayer for finishing my study; and
3. my Alma Mater.

**MOTTO**

**“Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.  
So when you have finished [your duties], then stand up [for worship].  
And to your Lord direct [your] longing”<sup>1</sup>**

*(Surah Ash-Sharh: 6-8)*



**Dua jenis manusia yang tak akan merasa kenyang selama-lamanya:  
Pencari Ilmu dan Pencari Harta<sup>2</sup>**

*Ali bin Abi Thalib*

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://quran.com/95>

<sup>2</sup> Hadi, m.S. 2010. TAK KENAL MENYERAH. Yogyakarta: Gava Media.

## DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “**The Representation of Indonesia’s Policy towards Duo Bali Nine as reported by *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian: A Critical Discourse Analysis***” is an original piece of my writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis has never been submitted for any other degree or any publication. I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received during the composition of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 23 June 2016

The Candidate,

Rachmawati Ayu Putri  
120110101011

**APPROVAL SHEET**

Approved and received by the examination committee of the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Name : Rachmawati Ayu Putri

Student Number : 120110101011

Title : The Representation of the Indonesia's Policy towards Duo Bali Nine as reported by *the Jakarta Post* and *the Australian*: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Day, Date : Thursday, 23<sup>th</sup> June 2016

Place : Faculty of Humanities, Univesity of Jember

Jember, 23<sup>th</sup> June 2016

Chairman,

Secretary,

Drs. Albert Tallapessy, M.A., Ph.D  
NIP. 196304111988021001

Sabta Diana, S.S.,M.A  
NIP. 1975019200642001

The Members:

1. Prof.Dr. Samudji, M.A (.....)  
NIP. 194808161976031002

2. Dr. Ikwan Setiawan, M.A (.....)  
NIP. 197806262002121002

Approved by the Dean,

Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed  
NIP. 196310151989021001

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Allhamdulillah to Allah SWT. This work finished because of many contributions from several people who helped me sincerely. They helped me by discussing the critical thinking, providing example of their analysis, answering all my question, giving me books, and cheering me. For these reasons, I confer a special gratitude to:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Jember;
2. Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd, the Head of English Department who advicing me valuable lesson of life;
3. Dr. Eko Suwargono, M.Hum, my academic advisor who always guides me;
4. Drs. Albert Tallapessy, M.A, Ph.D., and Sabta Diana, S.S., M.A., thank you for teaching, guiding, advising, encouraging me writing this thesis and sharing the time in guiding this writing;
5. all of the lecturers of English Department who have taught me beneficial knowledge and valuable experience during my study;
6. my best friends 'rainbow' Ulfa A., Risna F., Anisya R., Debby K. D, Khoirunnisa F.Y, and Febia W. R., thank you for your all love, kindness, cuteness, sacrifice, helps, accompanying and supporting me in University's life. I thank for whole time we spent together;
7. my 'twins' Deena Dwi Apprilia who is my discussion mate and my inspiration. My friend Zamrudia M. who always helps me. Thanks for all your sincerity;
8. all my friends from English Department academic year of 2012. Thank you for being my wonderful friends in University;
9. my senior Mukrimah, Chrizdianto, Shobibah and Laily Maulida who help, inspire, and advice me a lot. Wish you the best sist!

Jember, June 2016

Rachmawati Ayu Putri

## SUMMARY

**The Representation of Indonesia's Policy towards Duo Bali Nine as reported by the *Jakarta Post* and the *Australian*: A Critical Discourse Analysis;** Rachmawati Ayu Putri, 120110101011; 2016; 113 pages; English Department, Faculty of Humanities; University of Jember.

This thesis deals with the investigation of the representation Indonesia's policy towards Bali Nine as reported by *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian*. It aims to know how the media represent this issue and reveal the bias of the media towards this issue using Interpersonal analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday (2004) supported by Butt et al. (1995) and Eggins (2004). Because this thesis tries to analyze the power abuse of media, this thesis uses the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough (1989). This analysis divides into three steps which are describing the text (microanalysis), interpreting the discursive practice (mesoanalysis), and explaining the social practice (macroanalysis).

This thesis operates qualitative method. The collecting data uses documentary research strategy by internet based. The data is electronic newspaper of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian*. This research chooses *The Jakarta Post's* news published on on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015 entitled *Bali Nine duo to be executed this month* and *The Australian's* news published on February 18, 2015 entitled *Bali Nine: Abbott steps up pressure on Indonesia over executions*. Total clauses in *The Jakarta Post's* news article are 42 clauses. Meanwhile, *The Australian's* news article has 161 clauses.

The finding divides into Mood and modality analysis. The Mood is mostly declarative mood which means the media are mostly giving information to the readers. Moreover, there are few imperative and interrogative moods in *The Australian*. Beside the findings of Mood system, the finite is also important. Both



media use past tense to report event in the past. Then, the finite of modality are used more in *The Australian* (24 clauses) than in *The Jakarta Post* (7 clauses). It means *The Australian* conveyed more opinion rather than the fact.

*The Jakarta Post* is the first English language of Indonesia's newspaper. The readers should be foreign readers. Meanwhile, *The Australian* is part of big company of media, News Corp. It has media in Britain, USA and also Australia. Therefore, *The Australian* can distribute to all states in Australia. This power of distribution affects the discourse from the media. *The Jakarta Post* reports the execution, Indonesia and Australia's information equally. Meanwhile, *The Australian* reports more about the assistance of Australia towards Indonesia than the execution. It tries to take side to Bali Nine Duo by providing option to rehabilitate them, and punish for life. The Australia's government also supports the Bali Nine by drawing the Ambassador for Indonesia whether the Australian Federal Police is the informant for arresting the Bali Nine in Bali.

In conclusion, *The Australian* and *The Jakarta Post* have bias to their own country towards this issue. *The Jakarta Post* tends to support Indonesia's policy but it still reports this issue neutrally. Meanwhile, *The Australian* tends to rejects the Indonesia's policy by exaggerating the Australia's voice in the news article. This research proves that *The Australian* takes side to Duo Bali Nine.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>FRONTISPIECES</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPROVAL SHEET</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 The Background of the Study</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Research Topic</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1.3 Research Problem</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1.4 Research Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1.5 Purposes</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1.6 Scope of the Study</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1.7 The Organization of the Thesis</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2.1 Previous Studies</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2.2 Theoretical Framework</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.2.1 Media Discourse .....	<b>9</b>
2.2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) .....	<b>10</b>
2.2.3 Power and Bias .....	<b>11</b>
2.2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics .....	<b>13</b>

2.2.5	A Brief Review of Indonesia and Australia Relationship.....	17
<b>CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.....</b>		<b>20</b>
3.1	Type of Research.....	20
3.2	Research Strategy .....	20
3.3	Data Collection .....	20
3.4	Data Processing .....	21
3.5	Data Analysis.....	21
<b>CHAPTER 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>		<b>23</b>
4.1	Result .....	23
4.2	Discussion.....	25
4.2.1	The Bias in <i>The Jakarta Post</i> .....	25
4.2.2	The Bias in <i>The Australian</i> .....	35
4.3	The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) .....	47
<b>CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION .....</b>		<b>54</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>		<b>58</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		<b>55</b>

**LIST OF TABLE**

Table 2.1 Giving or Demanding, Goods-and-Services or Information.....	14
Table 4.1 The Result of Interpersonal Analysis in <i>The Jakarta Post</i> .....	24
Table 4.2 The Result of Interpersonal Analysis in <i>The Australian</i> .....	24
Table 4.3 The Headline of <i>The Jakarta Post</i> .....	25
Table 4.4 Clause 1 .....	26
Table 4.5 Clause 2 and 2.2 .....	27
Table 4.6 Clause 6 .....	27
Table 4.7 Clause 7 .....	28
Table 4.8 Clause 9 .....	28
Table 4.9 Clause 10 .....	29
Table 4.10 Clause 11 .....	29
Table 4.11 Clause 12 .....	30
Table 4.12 Clause 13.....	30
Table 4.13 Clause 14, 15 and 16 .....	31
Table 4.14 Clause 17, 17.1 and 18 .....	32
Table 4.15 Clause 20 .....	32
Table 4.16 Clause 21 .....	33
Table 4.17 Clause 22 .....	33
Table 4.18 Clause 25 .....	34
Table 4.19 Clause 26 and 27 .....	34
Table 4.20 The Headline of <i>The Australian</i> .....	35
Table 4.21 Clause 18 .....	36
Table 4.22 Clause 24, 25, and 26 .....	36
Table 4.23 Clause 36 and 36.1 .....	37
Table 4.24 Clause 37 .....	38

Table 4.25 Clause 38, 39, and 40 .....	38
Table 4.26 Clause 41 .....	39
Table 4.27 Clause 44 .....	39
Table 4.28 Clause 45 .....	40
Table 4.29 Clause 46 and 47 .....	40
Table 4.30 Clause 54, 55, and 56 .....	41
Table 4.31 Clause 70 and 71 .....	41
Table 4.32 Clause 72 .....	42
Table 4.33 Clause 75 .....	42
Table 4.34 Clause 76 .....	43
Table 4.35 Clause 77.1 and 77 .....	43
Table 4.36 Clause 114 and 115 .....	44
Table 4.37 Clause 116 and 117 .....	44
Table 4.38 Clause 118.....	46
Table 4.39 Clause 119 .....	46
Table 4.40 Clause 124 and 125 .....	47

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The first chapter provides the background of study, the problem, the research question, the purposes, the scope of the study, and the organization of the thesis. The background of the study provides reason behind Duo Bali Nine's execution, the pro and contrast towards the policy of death penalty, the problem in the media of Indonesia and Australia, and the brief design of the research. Later, the research question will state the problem which will be the focus of this research.

### 1.1 The Background of Study

Media discourse has developed dominantly in the United Kingdom since the 70's. The development of media discourse analysis or media language research started analysing the structure of the news for instance the lexicon, and the quotation. It had started to show the evidence of the newspaper's bias practice. The development of the media discourse is so broad in using multidisciplinary approach. However, the primary concern of the media discourse is the identification of bias and ideology as the product of power inequality in media (Cotter in Schiffrin et.al, 2001:420).

According to van Dijk (2008:29-32), media has indirect power which can influence directly the readers or hearers' mind or indirectly the action. This power is called as social power because it depends on the powerful one behind the media. The power of media determines the information or the point of view in reporting the news for instance the case of murder. The media can change the point of view from the victim such as the victim's suffering becomes the murderer's point of view such as the reason behind the murder. This power influences the reader's or the hearer's mind directly.

The power of media influencing the readers inspires this research to analyse two different countries' media how they influence the readers. There are *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian*. *The Jakarta Post* is the largest and oldest Indonesia's English language newspaper. According to *The Jakarta Post* official website ([www.jakartapost.com/about](http://www.jakartapost.com/about)), this media started publishing in 1983 after the founding of PT Bina Media Tenggara. That company is formed by four different important news medias such as Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan, Tempo. *The Jakarta Post* is formed in purposing to be the best Indonesia's English language newspaper. Now, the one of the directors of *The Jakarta Post* is Jusuf Wanardi who is founder of the company.

Meanwhile, based on News Corp official website ([www.newscorpaustralia.com/brand/australia](http://www.newscorpaustralia.com/brand/australia)) *The Australian* is the largest newspaper in Australia distributed in all states of Australia. *The Australian* newspaper is the one of brands in News Corp publication company. 7 from 10 newspapers in Australia are parts of the News Corp company. According to News Corp official website ([www.newsCorp/business/news-corp-australia](http://www.newsCorp/business/news-corp-australia)), News Corp is not only the biggest publication in Australia but also in the world because it also leads US and UK's media. Therefore, those newspapers are chosen because they are quite influential and powerful in each country.

The analysis of those newspapers related to the hot issue in early 2015, the death penalty for the Duo Bali nine. Duo Bali nine are the Australians arrested in Bali because of smuggling drugs from Australia to Indonesia. They are MS and AC (the initial name). AC was arrested for smuggling 8.3 kg heroin with 4 Australians on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2005 in Ngurah Rai airport. Meanwhile, MS was also arrested for second plan of smuggling heroin with 3 Australians in Kuta. The 9 Australians smuggled the heroin were called as Bali Nine. Indonesia's police got the information of the smuggling Heroin from Australian Federal Police (AFP). The information was claimed to be illegal because of breaking the bilateral agreement (Kandi, 2015; Ramadhani, 2015; and Liau, 2015). However, 7 Australians were sentenced for life. Meanwhile, MS and AC were sentenced to

death penalty. MS and AC got death penalty because they supported the smuggling plan by providing money, airplane's ticket, hotel, and etc (Liau, 2015). MS & AC did not accept the punishment and tried to get clemency. In 2012, they succeeded got the clemency from President Susilo to delay the execution for a year (Liau, 2015). In 2015, the year of the duo Bali Nine's execution came. President Joko Widodo refused the willingness of Australia's Prime Minister, Tony Abbot, for cancelling the execution or getting new clemency because it was decision of court and 50 people a day were died because of drugs in Indonesia (Liau, 2015). Actually, President Joko Widodo could not cancel the execution because it was the sentence by court. President Joko Widodo only could give the clemency granted by head of state as his prerogative. Because of his action which did not give the clemency made Abbot open up Australia's assistance in Tsunami. Australia thought Indonesia forgets Australia's assistance in Trsunami. It makes their bilateral relation was quite tense at that moment. Actually, the convicts of the death penalty's decision were not only for the Australia's convicts but also for Brazil, Philippines, Nigeria, and Ghana's convicts (<http://m.detik.com/news/berita/2898515/sergei-atloui-lolos-ini-9-terpidana-mati-yang-akan-dieksekusi>). They were executed on April 2015 after being delayed as second round of death penalty's execution.

The role of media in reporting this issue was very important. The media has power in determining the information for the readers. The neutral information is needed to maintain their relationship but the bias information just only makes the relation worse. Therefore, those media are analysed to know how they represent this issue whereas they are the media of Indonesia and Australia. There is indication of bias because they are from different countries. I believe those newspapers use media power to support their countries' citizen or decision as the bias practice. Therefore, I choose the news before the execution because the tense at that moment was quite high and it is potential to have bias. There were one the Jakarta Post's news article and one the Australian's news article. *The Jakarta Post's* news articles was published on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015 entitled *Bali Nine duo to*



*be executed this month* written by Nurfika Osman and Ni Komang Erviani. Meanwhile, *The Australian's* news article was published on February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015 *Bali Nine: Abbott's steps up pressure on Indonesia over executions* written by Jared Owens. Those two news' articles have indication bias and tendency in reporting this issue.

To prove that assumption, this research uses the one of the approaches in media discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). CDA investigates the representation of drug convicts' death penalty issue by the media of Indonesia and Australia and identified the bias in the representation. The articles are analysed using CDA developed by Fairclough stating there are three interrelated elements; the text, the discourse and the social practice. Because the texts have the semiotic meaning, it is going to be revealed using the Interpersonal metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday. Interpersonal analysis reveals how the writers' represent and judge about the issue by looking at the finite element (Halliday, 2004:115). Then, it will be correlated to other elements in Fairclough's theory in CDA.

## **1.2 Research Topic**

The topic of this study is the representation of Indonesian policy about Duo Bali Nine issue by *The Jakarta Post* as the representative of Indonesia's newspaper and *The Australian* as the representative of Australia's newspaper.

## **1.3 Research Problem**

Mass media has power to determine the information. However, the power is potential to be power abuse such as bias in media. Hence, there is indication of bias in representation of Indonesia's policy about Duo Bali Nine issue by *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian*. Moreover, they are from different country's newspapers.

#### 1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the questions needed to be answered through this research are:

1. how did the *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* represent Indonesia's policy towards Duo Bali Nine objectively?; and
2. how do mood and modality analysis reveal the bias?

#### 1.5 Purposes

This research is conducted for several purposes:

1. to see how *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* represent the Indonesia's policy about Duo Bali Nine objectively; and
2. to reveal the bias using mood and modality.

#### 1.6 The Scope of the Study

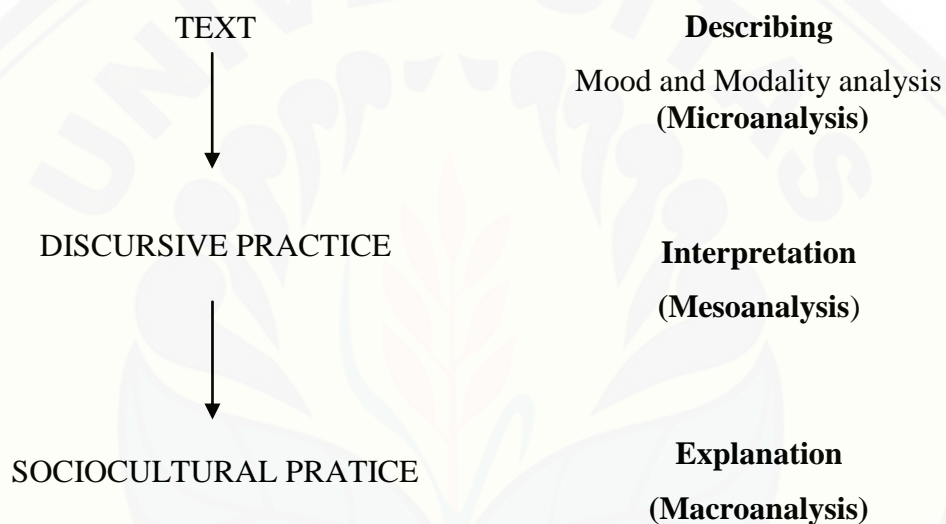
This study is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of Media Discourse especially Newspaper analysed by Mood analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

#### 1.7 The Organization of the Study

This study provides five chapters consisted several subdivisions. The first chapter is background consisted the brief reason why this research chooses Duo Bali Nine issue as the data indentifying the bias using SFL, the topic of the research, the problem of tendency or bias in the media, several questions of the research, the goal and the scope of the study. The second chapter is the literature review providing several previous studies from journals and unpublished thesis relating to the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), media discourse, and SFL research; and the theoretical reviews such as media discourse, CDA, SFL-Interpersonal Analysis and power-bias. The third chapter are the research design

and methodology consisted the information of the qualitative research as the research's type, the strategy used in this research, and the information about how to collect the data, how to process the data and how to analyze the data. The fourth chapter is the result and discussion providing the analysis of those two news article using SFL and the discussion of the study. Then, the last chapter is the conclusion of the research.

The research design based on Fairclough's discourse method (1995:98) starts with;



## CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The second chapter provides some previous researches of this topic and some theories to support this research. The main theories of this research are Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), power theory by Fairclough, and the interpersonal metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday.

### 2.1 Previous Studies

There are some previous researches concerning in CDA and Media Discourse. The first previous research is from Wang in 2010. He analyses two Obama's speeches, which are Obama's victory and inaugural speeches, to reveal the ideology and power. He uses the SFL tool, transitivity and modality. Using transitivity, he succeeds revealing the achievement, the plan and the activity of the government. In modality, the finding shows that Obama tried to make closer relation between him and the audience. Based on that, the finding draws the ideology of Barack Obama in the way he gave speech.

Then, the Bakhtin's novel *Invisible Man* is analyzed by Prourebrahim, Eyvazi, and Mirzaee in 2015. The authors try to reveal the racist ideology behind the novel and Bakhtin's point of view as the author and the philosopher of language and linguistics theory in the scope of CDA. To reveal the racist ideology, the authors uses transitivity analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday. The finding shows that in the novel the White tried to oppress the Black (the *Invisible Man*) by the highest process; material and mental process. The authors succeed to reveal the hidden racist ideology in the novel.

Meanwhile, Nawaz, Bilal, and et.al in 2013 do the CDA focusing on media discourse. The background of this research is the Pakistan's crises which are about conflicts, inflation and energy crisis. In the scope of CDA, the authors

reveal the ideology of newspaper in Pakistan which exposed the issue. This research also tries to prove if the media is not as neutral as what media's exposed. Their research analyses the headline on January 18 of five newspapers. The analysis uses a socio-cultural context discourse of Van Dijk and Kress. The finding shows that four newspapers represented their own different ideology about the issue. It proves that media is not as neutral as the essential.

Similar with Bilal, Nawaz and et.al, Wati reveals the hidden meaning in the newspaper's articles in 2015. She investigates bias and power on the three articles of Jakarta Globe reporting the President's election in 2014. She uses the transitivity metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to indentify the ideational meaning or the event description of the President's elections. Then, she uses appraisal theory to reveal the bias in those articles report. Her finding shows that two of the three articles are bias to Jokowi-JK and another one is bias to Prabowo-Hatta. In conclusion, media show bias and it is dangerous for the reader in choosing the President.

Those four previous researches contribute the design of this research concerning in CDA. The first previous study by Wang inspires this research in looking critically on Obama's speeches. Using SFL especially transitivity and modality, Wang's succeeds to reveal the hidden ideology. The modality analysis used to reveal how Obama communicate to the audience inspires this research to see how *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* deliver Duo Bali Nine issue in written news article. Therefore, this previous research is added in this research

The second previous study is similar with the Wang's research trying to reveal the ideology. Using transitivity, this previous research inspires that using SFL as the tool can reveal the hidden ideology by looking at the process. Although this research is not using transitivity, Mood and modality as the part of SFL help to see how the writers represent their opinion which is susceptible bias.

Meanwhile, Nawaz, Bilal and et.al's research inspires this research to see that the media cannot be 100% neutral in reporting the issue. This previous research also adds new information that media discourse is not only news article

but also the headline of the news. So the headline of the news also can be analysed, although the tool is different with this research.

Then, the most similar with this research is Wati's research. The purpose of the previous research trying to prove the bias practice in media discourse inspires this research. Although Wati's research has similar purpose, the method of this research is different. This research tries to replace transitivity and appraisal tool used Wati's research with the interpersonal analysis only. However, interpersonal analysis (Mood and modality) is enough for knowing how the writers' view in representing this issue. In conclusion, those four previous researches give big contribution in this research.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

The theoretical review consist several theories related to this research. There are media discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), power and bias, and interpersonal metafunction by Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

### **2.2.1 Media Discourse**

Media discourse is the anything written or spoken news containing the fact, issue in the society reported by the broadcasting media like TV and radio, and printed media like newspaper and magazine to non-present listener or reader (O'Keeffe, 2006:1). Media discourse concerns in two components; the text encoding the semiotics meaning, the ideology, and the popular culture, and the production of the news (Bednarek, 2006:11, and Cotter in Schiffrin et.al, 2001: 416). This research chooses to analyse the first component, the text encoding the semiotics meaning only. According to Cotter, the one of the methods for analysing media discourse is critical (in Schiffrin et.al, 2001: 418). The critical method is used to criticize the media practice including the bias. Therefore, this research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis in achieving the aim for indentifying the bias practice in The Jakarta Post and The Australian.

Because this research uses the news article as the data, the information about the essential features in newspaper (media) discourse are added. According to Bednarek (2006: 14-15), the features newspaper discourse are product of the institution, one-sided communication, subjectivity (stereotype), and undefined explanation. The product of the institution means that the news is not only written by the journalist but also edited by the editor. The process of the editing the news may reflect the point of view of the news. The editor is the powerful one rather than the journalist so he/she can determine how the news is reported based on the company's ideology. One-sided communication means that the writing process of the news do not consider the point of view of the readers because the reader is absent. This one-sided communication absolutely cannot provide the journalist as the active speaker the feedback from the readers about the news except their comment after the news is published. The subjectivity (stereotype) means similarly to the one-sided communication. Either the journalist or the readers can only assume what each others think. Meanwhile, the undefined explanation means that the news is published daily so the news article do not report from the beginning to the ending of the case. The media only report the latest news happening today. Sometimes the readers who do not know the news from the beginning are confused.

In conclusion, those features in newspaper discourse provide the author/the writer's power in determining the news. Therefore, the possibilities of the power inequality in the media discourse of newspaper is interesting to be analysed. The suitable approach of the power inequality in media discourse is CDA.

### 2.2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

According to Fairclough (1995:1-2), there is an unclear relation between text and the social practice. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) aims to clarify the relations by interpreting the discourse practice as the bridge of discourse production. Beside it, Wodak and Van Dijk also define the aim of CDA which is to investigate the unequal power in discourse and focus on the domination or

power abuse in social problem (Wodak, 2001:10 and van Dijk in Wodak, 2001:96). It means that there is probability of power abuse of the discourse's producer in an unclear relation between the text and social practice.

In proving the power abuse of the discourse producer, this research chooses to use Fairclough methods in defining the discourse which are description, interpretation, and explanation (1995:97). The first is the description of the news article. The second is the interpretation of the relation between the news article as the text and the production, distribution, and consuming process as the discourse practice. The third is explanation of the correlation between the discourse practice and the social practice. These methods are based on Fairclough's three-elements of discourse which are the text, the discourse practice, and the social practice.

In addition, Litosseliti said that CDA combines the microanalysis and the macroanalysis (2010:119). The microanalysis is the text analysis. Then, the macroanalysis is connecting the outcome of the text analysis and the social practice in the society. Because of this research using Fairclough's theory of three-elements, this research uses the Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday as the microanalysis (Fairclough,1995:6). In conclusion, CDA is suitable approach to investigate *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* media in reporting the news. It helps this research to indicate the unclear relation between the news article and the social practice; and see the unequal power in this discourse.

### 2.2.3 Power and Bias

The approach used in this research is CDA because there are explicit and implicit power in discourse. According to Fairclough, the explicitness of power in discourse means power exists in the discourse directly for instance in the conversation. Meanwhile, the implicitness of power in discourse means the power is hidden by the discourse not directly stated for instance in news by mass media. Beside that difference, the implicit power in mass media is one-side power from the writer or editor through the reader as the powerless side. The one-side power of mass media shows how easy the mass media control their power towards the



reader by using their news or information. Mass media can determine which information that should be informed or not. The way they inform the information also has significant role in making reader's opinion because the mass media is the source of information. Therefore, the discourse-maker or mass media is the subject of the discourse. For example when certain discourse exists in the society, we can see the discourse marker by looking the power-holder behind the mass media (1989:43).

Unfortunately, mass media's power is sensitive to do bias. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, bias is unfair judgements against one group, or issue (2010: 128). The bias happens depending on the power one or social factor behind it underexplored. According to Ariyanto et.al, several types of analysis of media bias are gatekeeping, coverage, and statement bias. Gatekeeping bias is the the selection of the issue or story delivered or not based on the purpose of the discourse makers (editor and journalist) to overcome another story. For instance, the news reports the story A to cover up the story B in convincing the readers if the story A is the right one. Then, the coverage bias is quite similar with gatekeeping story but it still tries to balance. The coverage bias only provides the unbalance argument in the coverage of the issue. This one is more operational news such as the headline, the photograph, the paragraph, and etc. This one is not totally cover up another story. Meanwhile the statement bias is the brave one because it is susceptible to be criticize. The hidden subjectivity of the writers is inserted in the news including the opinion of agreement or disagreement with the issue (Ariyanto et al., 2008:18-21).

Meanwhile, the essential of mass media should be neutral in reporting the social event. The bias practice can happen because the author has power. The power is used in the production of the text in mass media. Fairclough said that the linguistics choice can show the power for instance in declarative, imperative or interrogative clause. In declarative clause, the one who provides information is powerful than the receiver. In the imperative and interrogative, the one who demands information or action is powerful than the doer (1989:126). Therefore, the linguistics phenomenon can determine how the author takes side. The suitable

tool for analysing the linguistics phenomenon is Mood and Modality of SFL. It helps to point out the bias not only from the lexical but also the context of the news. It helps to determine the types of clause for instance declarative, imperative, or interrogative clause. Therefore, this research chooses the one of Systemic Functional Linguistics, Interpersonal analysis by Halliday in indentifying the writers' point of view (Halliday, 2004:115).

#### 2.2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the concept based on the function of language. It divides the function into three metafunctions; textual, interpersonal, and ideational. Those three metafunctions realise the context of culture and situation as the extra-linguistics factors in discourse (But et.al, 1995:11). The context realised in the metafunctions is the shape of the social practice. The context shapes the meaning in certain text differently based on the functions. Firstly, the ideational function realises field as context to look the meaning as the experience and the reality. Secondly, interpersonal function realises tenor as context to look the meaning from the social relationship between the speakers and the hearers or the writers and the readers. Thirdly, textual function realises mode as context to look the meaning from the text's organization (Halliday, 1994:34; and But et.al, 1995:15). Therefore, SFL is suitable tool in CDA because it analyses the meaning realising social practice as the context (Wodak, 2001:22).

This research only uses the interpersonal function containing interpersonal meanings. The interpersonal meanings show the relationship between the speaker and the hearer in exchanging process and taking position during the interaction.

Table 2.1 Giving or demanding, goods-and-services or information (Halliday, 1994:69)

The commodities Exchanged	Good-&-Service	Information
The role in interaction		
Giving	Would you like this candy?	Mom buys the candy for her.
Demanding	Bring me the candy!	Why does mom buy candy?

In exchanging process, speaker and hearer are involved in giving or demanding interactions. These interactions exchange certain commodities, information and good-&-service. So, exchanging information are realised in lexico-grammar types of statement (giving) and question (demanding). Meanwhile, exchanging good-and-service are realised in lexico-grammar types of order or command (demanding) and instructions (giving) (Halliday, 1994:68-69).

The main features in analysing interpersonal functions are the subject and the finite. Subject and finite are combined in the system of Mood and the rest feature in clause is residue (Halliday, 2004:72-74). Subject is the nominal group which is similar with traditional grammar as the subject or the doer. Finite is the verbal part which describes the tense (*Polarity*) and the speakers' opinion (*Modal*). So, the finite has two functions; the tense shows the time signal and the speakers' opinion shows the clause is arguable or not. If there are two finites e.g. *could eat*, the finite is the first verbal part which is *could*.

See the complete example below:

<i>Sheila</i>	<i>Walks</i>	<i>in the park</i>	<i>everyday.</i>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Finite</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Complement</b>
<b>Mood</b>		<b>Residue</b>	
<i>Mommy</i>	<i>Will</i>	<i>prepare</i>	<i>the breakfast.</i>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Finite</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Complement</b>
<b>Mood</b>		<b>Residue</b>	

After identifying the Mood system, the rest of the clause except Mood system is Residue. Residue contains the Predicator, the Adjunct, and the

Complement. Firstly, the predicator is the verbal part in verbal group left. Based on the example above, *mommy will prepare*, the predicator is *prepare* because it is including on verbal group but out of the mood block (Mood). Second, the Adjunct is the prepositional phrase, nominal group and the adverbial group which do not act as the object of the clause (in traditional grammar) e.g. *everyday* in the example above. Meanwhile, the complement is nominal group which completes the clause as the object and has potential as the subject (Halliday, 1994: 80).

The example of interpersonal analysis:

<i>In 2015, Indonesia had executed nine in</i>					
<i>prisoners of Nusakambangan</i>					
<i>drug</i>					
<b>Adjunct</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Finite</b>	<b>Predicator</b>	<b>Complement</b>	<b>Adjunct</b>
<b>Residue</b>	<b>Mood</b>			<b>Residue</b>	

The interactions in interpersonal function have certain characteristics in mood systems. First, the giving information interaction or statement expression has the Mood structure in which *Subject* occurs before the *Finite* called *declarative mood*. Second, the demanding information or question expression has the opposite mood structure with declarative mood do in which the *Finite* occurs before the *Subject* called as *interrogative mood*. Third, demanding good-&-service or commands expression has the Mood structure where the apparent of *Subject and Finite* are optional depend on the stressing so it is called as *interrogative mood*. The last, giving good-&-service has no significant characteristics in Mood system. It is similar with *declarative mood* or giving information expression, *Subject* and *Finite* appear orderly.

Interpersonal meaning also shows the speakers' positions during the interactions. Speakers' positions here means that speakers have agreement or disagreement and definite or not about the opinion or argument. The agreement or disagreement of the speaker is showed in *Polarity* system (positive or negative's opinion). Using *not* in the statement shows the negative polarity of the speakers. Meanwhile, the definite in speakers' opinion are showed in the speakers' opinions' signs, *Modality*. The *modality* is divided into *modalisation* which the

speakers' opinion contains the usuality or probability and *modulation* which the speakers' opinion contains the obligation (Halliday, 2004:147). The example of modalisation are modal finite; can, could, will, must, and etc, and Mood Adjunct; probably, certainly, usually, always and sometimes. Then, the examples of the modulation are Modal Finite similar with the modalisation, and Predicator; allowed to, supposed to, and obliged to.

The example of Interpersonal Analysis showing the Modality:

<i>The President of Indonesia</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>full schedule</i>	<i>for visiting the citizen, (blusukan).</i>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Mood Adjunct</b>	<b>Finite</b>	<b>Predica tor</b>	<b>Complement</b>
<b>Mood</b>			<b>Residue</b>	

Beside the interpersonal analysis, the types of the utterance are important. There are two types utterances developed by Martin and White (2005) are monoglossia and heteroglossia. Monoglossia is the utterance without any supporter idea from others such as quotation. Meanwhile, heteroglossia is the utterance using other voices as part of the statement such as the quotation (Martin and White, 2005:99-100). This utterance types helps to uncover the real statement of the speakers or not and also the certainty of the speakers because using heteroglossia means the speakers need support in their statement.

In conclusion, this research's aim is to prove there is bias practice in the news articles. According to Finegan's theory of subjectivity as the bias practice (in Bednarek, 2006:20), the subjectivity is showed in the speaker's opinion, the proposition and the modality. The suitable metafunction of SFL for proving it is the interpersonal metafunction using Mood and modality analysis. According to Halliday (2004:107), the Mood analysis interprets the role in exchange and the commodity exchanged. It shows the proposition of the authors in convincing towards the issue whether it is present or past information. Then, the modality analysis interprets the speaker's degree of opinion towards the modality.

### 2.2.5 A Brief Review on Indonesia and Australia Relationship

Indonesia and Australia have bilateral relations since over 70 years ago. These two countries have totally different culture background, language, beliefs, and also the government system but they still try to respect each other's in the relationship. The difference of Indonesia and Australia is also about the government establishment. Australia earlier became an Australia Commonwealth in 1900 after the Queen Victoria signed the act. Then, the first Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton, was elected in 1901 (West and Murphy, 2010:271). Meanwhile, Indonesia had the independence as a republic country 45 years after Australia. The independence of Indonesia as republic was so tiring. The Dutch and Japan colonization made the republic of Indonesia was so slow over 350 years. The relationship of Indonesia and Australia started when the outbreak of World War II after the defeat of Japan. The earlier relationship between Indonesia and Australia was not as good as the neighbour's country's hope. Australia followed Dutch colonized Indonesia and British colonized Malaya to extend its Europe allies' strength in Southeast Asia. There was ambiguity of Australia during that time. It was confused to help its Europe allies or the neighbour country, Indonesia. The ambivalent feeling of Australia were showed in its action to support Indonesia's independence by pressing Dutch to admit Indonesia and its action putting the soldier in several province in Indonesia to return the Dutch's role (Singh, 2002:31-32).

The ambiguity of Australia's position as the neighbour of Indonesia still continued between 1950 and 1962. Australia supported Dutch and made policy to take over West New Guinea because New Guinea (NG) was the best spot as Australia's defeat during WWII, the NG people was ethnically different from Indonesian, and it would strengthen its territories as another half of NG (Singh, 2002: 37). Australia and Dutch's plan to take over WNG was cancelled because they thought that letting WNG controlled by Indonesia was better than becoming Indonesia's enemy which might let the communist party in Indonesia bigger.

(Singh, 2002:41). Because of Australia's attitude towards WNG's issue, Indonesia and Australia had unfriendly relationship at that time.

The ambiguity of Australia was continued in the East Timor Issue. Australia kept disturbing the issue about territorial in Indonesia. Australia thought that East Timor might be the best strategic value (Singh, 2002:45). Australia did the same action as WNG controlled by Dutch by making Australia's policy to extend the status quo of the territorial. This action made Indonesia's government difficult. Australia supported Portuguese in East Timor (ET) by stating that ET was too small as the country without colony. That statement was exposed in meeting with President Suharto in Wonosobo, East Java at 5-7 September 1974 (Singh, 2002:48). Australia's plan to separate ET from Indonesia was failed at that time but in 1999 Australia successfully supported ET's independence in referendum (West and Murphy, 2010:202). Otherwise, Australia's 24<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister, Paul Keating, had secret agreement with President Suharto to keep the security borders of each country in 1995 before it was broken by interrupting ET's issue.

The bilateral relations between Australia and Indonesia were not stable because of the leader or prime minister of Australia. Paul Keating, Hawke, Whitlam, Chifley, and Curtin were from Labour party which had interest on the bilateral relations with the Asia's country especially the nearest neighbour country, Indonesia (Singh, 2002:87). Therefore, some beneficial policies such as Paul Keating made with President Suharto strengthened the relations.

Otherwise, the liberal party paid more attention in the relations with the Commonwealth country or Europe allies. They did not wholeheartedly concern on how bilateral relations with Asia's country for instance the newest Prime Minister, Tony Abbot. Abbot led Australia since September 2013 until September 2015. His government coincided with the execution of duo Bali nine in early 2015. He disagreed with the Indonesia's decision to give death penalty to duo Bali nine who were Australians. Therefore, he opened up Australia's help in Tsunami Aceh by giving one milliard dollars (Sasmita, 2015).

Similar with previous cases such as WNG and ET's issue, the execution of Duo Bali Nine made the tense quite high. The Australians people were angry because the information of the smuggling drugs was from Australian Federal Police (AFP) (Kandi, 2015; Ramadhani, 2015; and Liau, 2015). Then, Australia's government started to threaten Indonesia's government by drawing the Ambassador. Australia's government also opened up their help in Tsunami Aceh. The opening up of Tsunami Aceh's assistance made Indonesians were angry. Indonesia's government cavilled Australia as their effort to cancel the execution. Although there were many disagreements from many countries, Indonesia's government kept trying to be firm with the execution because President Joko Widodo argued 50 people a day are died because of drugs (Liau, 2015). However, the bilateral relation of them seems good but actually there is sensitivity between them because of the different culture. Therefore, this issue is chosen to be the potential issue of bias practice by both countries' media.

This review of Indonesia and Australia's relations may help as the context of the news which will be analyzed. This review will be used in analysing the interpretation of Mood and modality analysis. The result of the Mood and modality analysis will be connected to the context as the social practice between Indonesia and Australia. This part is the difference between the discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis.



## CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The third chapter provides the type of the research, the research strategy, data collection, data processing, and data analysis constructing the research design and methodology of this research.

### 3.1 Type of Research

The type of research in this study is qualitative research. Because this study belongs to Critical Discourse Analysis, it combines the microanalysis and macroanalysis. The microanalysis analyses the data consisting in the linguistics element, the text. Then, the macro analysis analyses the data from what happened in society (Litosseliti, 2010:119). Both of the analyses need to interpret in descriptive method.

### 3.2 Research Strategy

This study uses the documentary research strategy in collecting the data (Denscombe, 2003:214). The data is accessed and collected using internet based through the electronic newspaper. This strategy is really helpful in collecting the data either of *The Australian's* newspaper or *The Jakarta Post's* newspaper. The data can be validated by everyone because it is public site and permanent. Meanwhile, for the researcher, it is quite cost-effective (Denscombe, 2003:228).

### 3.3 Data Collection

The data is the news' texts. Nowadays, the news of both newspapers has the electronic types. Therefore, the collecting data process uses internet to access the electronic newspaper. So, this research chooses *The Jakarta Post's* news

published on on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015 entitled *Bali Nine duo to be executed this month* and *The Australian's* news published on February 18, 2015 entitled *Bali Nine: Abbott steps up pressure on Indonesia over executions*. Total clauses in *The Jakarta Post's* news article are 42 clauses. Meanwhile, *The Australian's* news article has 161 clauses.

### 3.4 Data Processing

After selecting the news as the data, the sentences broke down into the clauses. Those clauses are analysed using Interpersonal metafunction, Mood and modality. The processes of Mood analysis are;

- a. grouping and labelling based on the role in exchange and commodity exchange (e.g. statement, command, offer, and question); and
- b. grouping based on the participants (e.g. Australia, Indonesia, and the execution itself);
- c. labelling and counting the primary tense based on the subjects; and
- d. labelling and counting the polarity based on the subjects.

Meanwhile in the modality analysis, the processes are;

- a. grouping, labelling and counting the modalization and the degree based on the participants (e.g. probability and usuality); and
- b. grouping, labelling and counting the modulation and the degree based on the participants (e.g. obligation and inclination).

### 3.5 Data Analysis

After grouping the participants and the modality types, interpreting the clauses was started.

In the Mood analysis, the processes are;

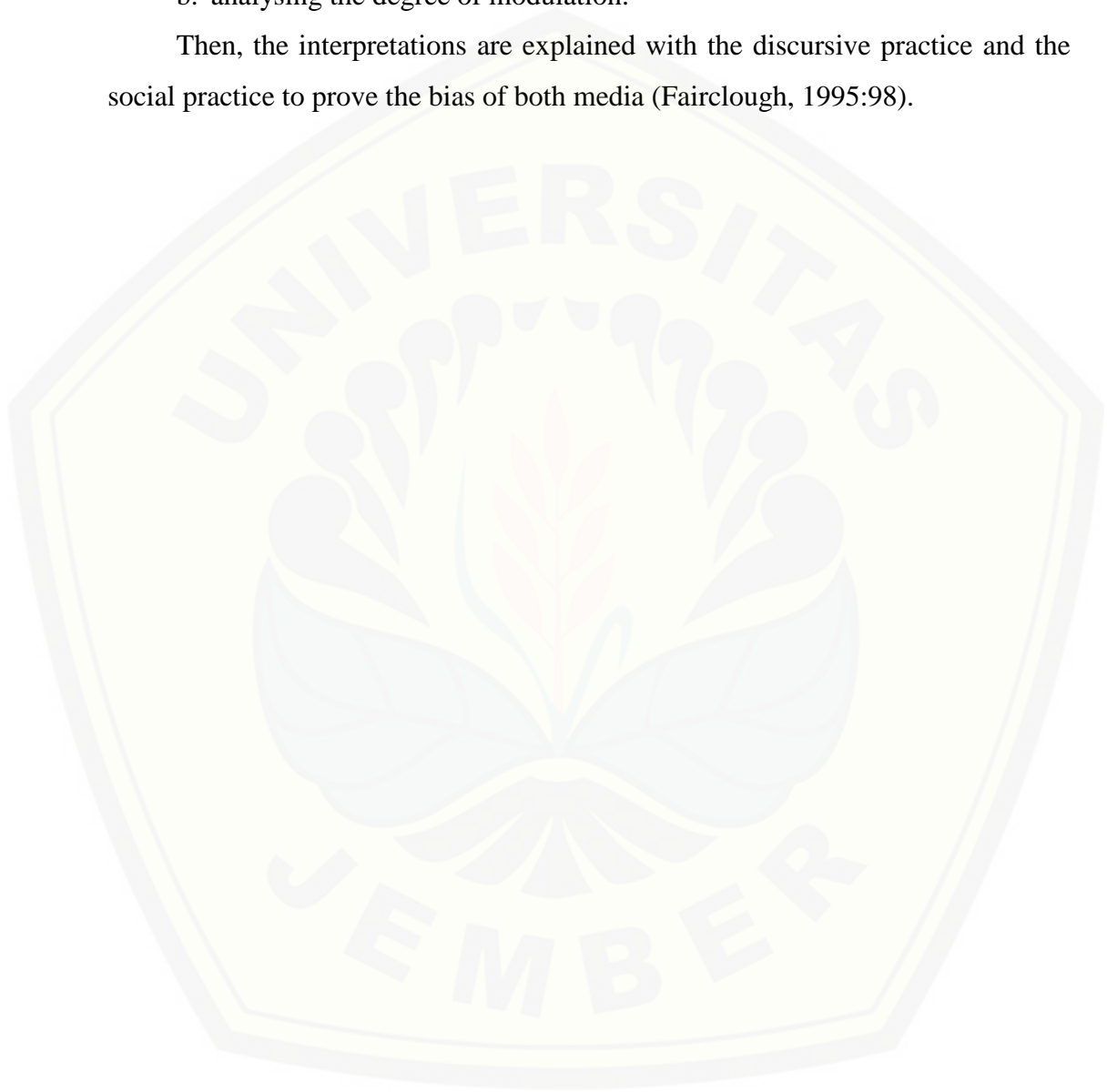
- a. analysing the role of exchange and the commodity;
- b. analysing the primary tense; and

c. analysing the polarity in the clause;

In the modality analysis, the processes of analysis are:

- a. analysing the degree of modalization (e.g. low, median, and high); and
- b. analysing the degree of modulation.

Then, the interpretations are explained with the discursive practice and the social practice to prove the bias of both media (Fairclough, 1995:98).



## CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This chapter is the last part of this thesis. This chapter consists of the conclusion of bias analysis of the representation of Indonesia's policy towards Duo Bali Nine reported by the Jakarta Post and the Australia. The analysis has done and discussed in the previous chapter using the interpersonal analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday (2004). As Fairclough stated that the media has power in determining the discourse (1989:43). Therefore, the linguistics choice of the media has potential to be bias. This chapter will make the explanation of this issue clearly by answering the research question in brief.

The first research question is asking how the Jakarta Post and the Australia represent Indonesia's policy towards Duo Bali Nine objectively. The findings of the interpersonal analysis answered this question clearly. *The Jakarta Post* has total 41 clauses which are divided into 20 clauses of the Indonesia as the subject, 17 clauses of Australia as the subject, and 4 clauses of the execution as the subject. Then, *The Australian* had total 163 clauses which are divided into 18 clauses of Indonesia as the subject, 130 clauses of Australia as the subject, and 15 clauses of the execution as the subject. As stated in previous chapter, the findings show both media mostly used declarative mood in reported the issue. It means the media are mostly giving information to the readers. Moreover, there are few imperative and interrogative moods in *The Australian*. Beside the findings of Mood system, the finite is also important. *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* use primary tense as the finite. The past tense in the news article is used because they report event in the past. Then, the finite of modality are used more in *The Australian* (24 clauses) than in *The Jakarta Post* (7 clauses). It means *The Australian* provides more opinion rather than the fact.

The second research question is how the interpersonal analysis reveals the bias. The findings of Mood and modality analysis shows mostly *The Jakarta Post*

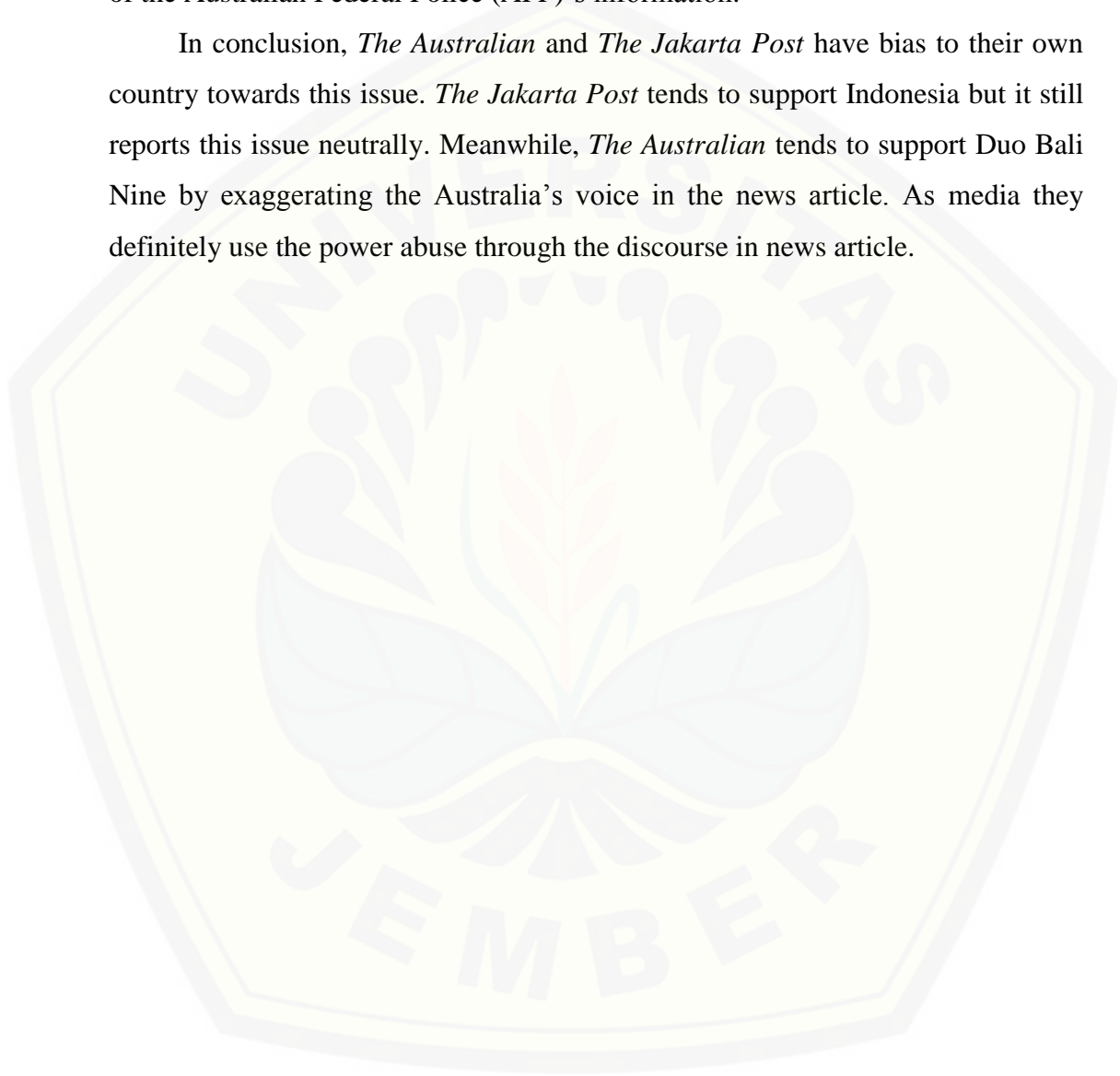
and *The Australian* used declarative moods. The declarative mood shows the power of media because the media has power ‘knowledge’ or ‘information’. *The Jakarta Post* provides much information about the execution and Indonesia’s voice in declarative mood. On the contrary, *The Australian* provides a lot of information about Australia’s voice in declarative mood. It shows that both media strengthen their country’s voice. Next, the imperative mood indicates the speaker or media has more power than the readers. *The Australian* uses the imperative mood to remind the reader about the assistance of Australia. Beside the mood system, the modality in the news also shows the bias. *The Australian* uses more modalities rather than *The Jakarta Post*. It shows *The Australian* provides uncertain information. Moreover, the heteroglossia also shows the bias. The heteroglossia indicates that the speaker adds other voice to strengthen the argument. Both media have many heteroglossia clauses. This interpersonal analysis’ findings are the microanalysis in the Critical Discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995:97).

The mesoanalysis of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Australian* elaborates the background of the media. Either *The Jakarta Post* or *The Australian* is private mass media. *The Jakarta Post* is the first Indonesia’s English language’s newspaper. Then, *The Australian* is the national daily newspaper in Australia. Both media have wide contribution which makes them have power to determine the discourse.

The macroanalysis elaborates what is going on in the social practice. *The Jakarta Post* supports the Indonesia’s policy. In the reality, Indonesia’s government also did not have any plan to cancel the execution. The death penalty was given because the government thinks that the youth are in danger. Vietnam also applies death penalty to punish drug traffickers or smugglers. It means the death penalty as the punishment is fair. Although *The Jakarta Post* supports the execution, it reports this issue neutrally by adding Abbot’s opinion in the news article. On the contrary, *The Australian* rejects the Indonesia’s policy. *The Australian* exaggerates the information about Australia’s assistance to Indonesia when there was tsunami. It reports the Australia’s government rejected the death

penalty by drawing the Australia's Ambassador's from Indonesia. Meanwhile, Abbot clearly stated in *The Australian* if the drug trafficking is crime. However, Australian people do not affected by the decision of death penalty. It proves *The Australian* take side to Duo Bali Nine even though the arrest of Bali Nine because of the Australian Federal Police (AFP)'s information.

In conclusion, *The Australian* and *The Jakarta Post* have bias to their own country towards this issue. *The Jakarta Post* tends to support Indonesia but it still reports this issue neutrally. Meanwhile, *The Australian* tends to support Duo Bali Nine by exaggerating the Australia's voice in the news article. As media they definitely use the power abuse through the discourse in news article.



## REFERENCES

### Books

- Bednarek, M. 2006. *Evaluation in Media Discourse: Analysis of a Newspaper Corpus*. New York: Continuum.
- Butt, D. Et.al. 1995. *Using Functional Grammar: An Explorer's Guide*. Sydney: Macquire University.
- Denscombe, M. 2003. *The Good Research Guide for Small-Scale Social Research Projects*. Second Edition. Philadelphia: Open University Press.
- Egins, S. 2004. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. Second Edition. New York: Continuum.
- Fairclough, N. 1989. *Language and Power*. USA: Longman.
- Fairclough, N. 1995. *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Fairclough, N. 2003. *Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research*. New York: Routledge.
- Halliday, M. A. K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Second Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. and Matthiessen, C. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Third Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- Littosseliti, L. 2010. *Research Methods in Linguistics*. London: Continuum.
- Martin, J. R., and White, P. R. R. 2005. *The Language of Evaluation: Appraisal in English*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- O'Keeffe, A. 2006. *Investigating Media Discourse*. London: Routledge.
- Schiffrin, D., Tannen, D., and Hamilton, H. E. 2001. *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. USA: Blackwell Publishers Inc.
- Singh, Bilveer. 2002. *Defense Relation between Australia and Indonesia in The Post-Cold War Era*. USA: Greenwood.
- Turnbull, J., Lea, D., and et.al. 2010. *Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Eight Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Van Dijk, T. 2008. *Discourse and Power*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- West, B A., and Murphy, F T. 2010. *A Brief History of Australia*. New York: Facts in File Inc.
- Wodak, R., and Meyer, M. 2001. *Method of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: SAGE Publications.

### Journals and Thesis

- Ariyanto, A., Hoernsey, M. J., and et.al. 2008. Media Bias during Extreme Intergroup Conflict: The Naming Bias in Reports of Religious Violence in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Communication*. Vol 18. No 1.
- Nawaz, S., Bilal, H. A., and et.al. 2013. Media Discourse and their Implicit Ideologies. *Asian Journal of Social Science and Humanities*. Vol. 2.
- Pourebrahim, S., Eyvazi, M., and Mirzaee, S. 2015. Critical Discourse Analysis: A Scrupulous Look at Invisible Man in Terms of Bakhtin's Point of View. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*. Vol. 4 No 5.
- Wang, J. 2010. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches. *Journal of Language Teaching Research*. Vol. 1. No 3.
- Wati, E P. 2015. *Bias and Power: Appraisal in Media Discourse*. Jember: Jember University. (Unpublished)

### Newspapers

- Detik News. "Sergei Atloui Lolos, Ini 9 Terpidana Mati yang Akan Dieksekusi". April 26, 2015. [7 February 2016]. <http://m.detik.com/news/berita/2898515/sergei-atloui-lolos-ini-9-terpidana-mati-yang-akan-dieksekusi>
- Kandi, D R. "Kronologi kasus Narkotik yang Menjerat Duo Bali Nine". CNN Indonesia. April 28, 2015. [8 February 2016] <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20150428185400-12-49829/kronologi-kasus-narkotik-yang-menjerat-duo-bali-nine/>
- Liau, H. "Ini Kronologi Kasus Narkoba Kelompok Bali Nine". Kompas. April 29, 2015. [8 February 2016] <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2015/04/29/06330021/Ini.Kronologi.Narkoba.Kelompok.Bali.Nine>
- Osman, N., and Erviani N. K. "Bali Nine Duo to be Executed This Month". *The*



*Jakarta Post*. February 7, 2015. [6 December 2015].  
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/02/07/bali-nine-duo-be-executed-month.html>

Owens, J. "Bali Nine: Abbott steps up pressure on Indonesia over executions". *The Australian*. February 18, 2015. [6 December 2015].  
<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/national-affairs/bali-nine-abbott-steps-up-pressure-on-indonesia-over-executions/story-fn59niix-1227223703023?sv=a4224ce56b64170cc7e991831fe7eaae>

Ramadhani, M. "Jalan Panjang Dua Anggota Bali Nine Menuju Eksekusi Mati". *Republika.co.id*. February 23, 2015. [8 February 2016].  
<http://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/hukum/15/02/23/nk88ri-jalan-panjang-dua-anggota-embali-nineem-menuju-eksekusi-mati>

Sasmita, I. "PM Australia Ungkit Bantuan Tsunami, Ini Reaksi JK". *Republika.co.id*. February 19, 2015. [2 February 2016].  
<http://m.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/politik/15/02/19/nk09yn-pm-australia-ungkit-bantuan-tsunami-ini-reaksi-jk>

### Websites

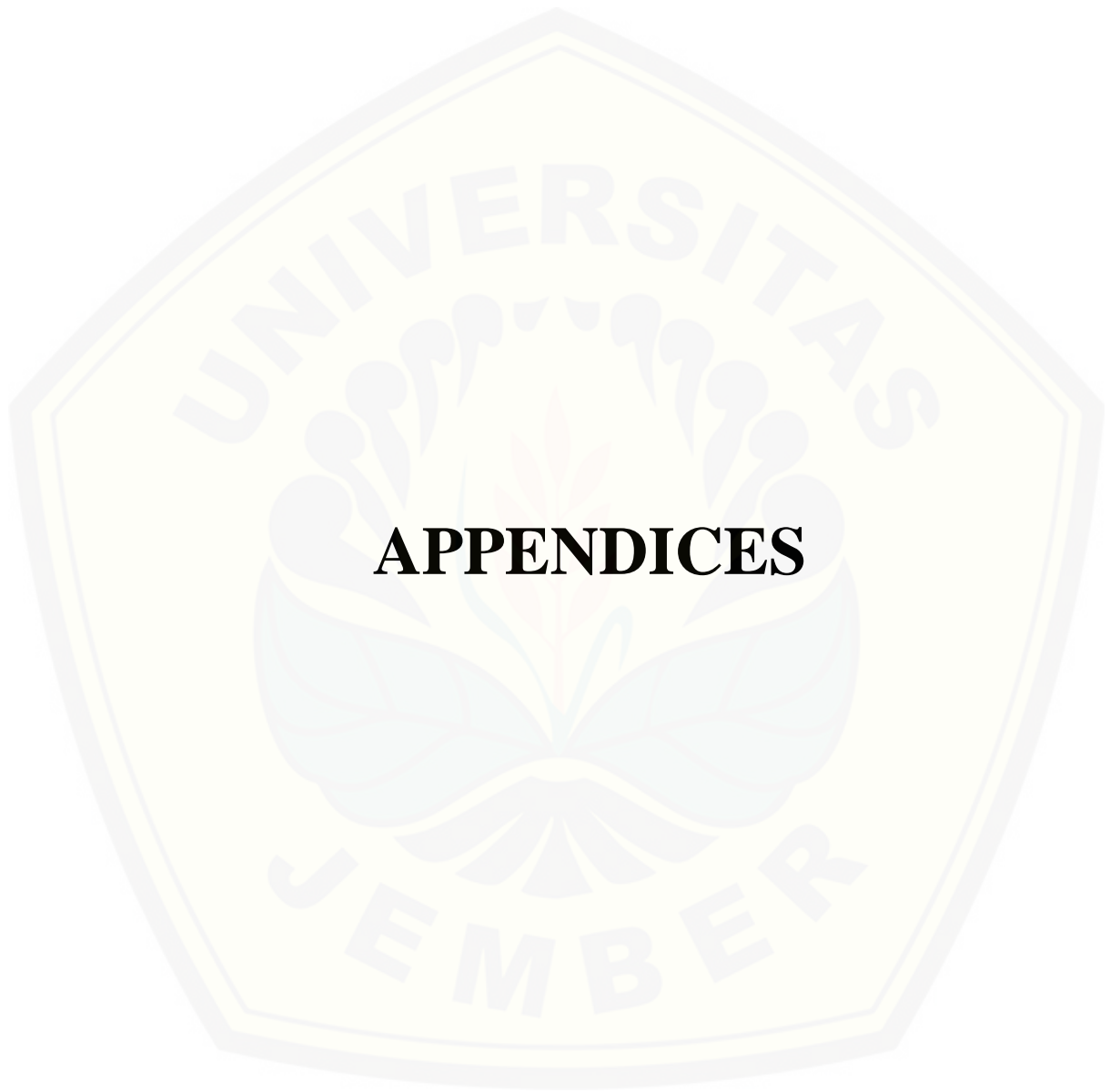
The News Corp. [15 March 2016].

<http://www.newscorpaustralia.com/brand/australia>

The News Corp. [15 March 2016].

<http://www.newscorp/business/news-corp-australia>

The Jakarta Post. [15 March 2016]. <http://www.jakartapost.com/about>



## **APPENDICES**

**Clause Boundaries of *The Jakarta Post***

1. || Foreign Ministry spokesman Armanatha Nasir said ||
2. || the ministry had received an official notification from the Attorney General's Office (AGO) regarding the execution of two Australian drug traffickers ||
  - 2.1 || [[ whose clemency pleas have been rejected by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo.]] |||
3. || "We received the notification yesterday and ||
4. || we have duly notified the Australian Embassy," ||
5. || Armanatha said on Friday. |||
6. || Citing the notification, Armanatha said ||
7. || Andrew Chan, 31, and Myuran Sukumaran, 33, would be executed later this month by a firing squad. |||
8. || The specific time and location of the execution has not yet been decided. |||
9. || Apart from the two Australians, the AGO has revealed its plan to execute another nine prisoners, including Rodrigo Gularte of Brazil, Mary Jane Fiesta Veloso of the Philippines, Serge Areski Atlaoui of France, Martin Anderson of Ghana and Raheem Agbaje Salami of Nigeria; ||
10. || four Indonesian convicts will also be executed. |||
11. || The diplomat hoped ||
12. || that the execution of the two Australians, members of the so-called Bali Nine drug-trafficking ring, would not disrupt diplomatic ties between Jakarta and Canberra. |||
13. || "This is about the process of upholding the law in Indonesia. ||
14. || We are not looking at
15. || who they are ||
16. || or where they are from, ||

17. || we are just addressing the crimes ||  
17.1 [[ that they have committed,']] ||
18. || he explained. |||
19. || Last month, the government executed six prisoners from Malawi, Brazil, Nigeria, Vietnam, the Netherlands and Indonesia, for their involvement in drug trafficking. |||
20. || The President has repeatedly said ||
21. || he will show no mercy to drug traffickers. |||
22. || Chan, Sukumaran and the other members of Bali Nine were sentenced to death for attempting to smuggle over 8.3 kilograms of heroin from Bali to Australia in 2005. |||
23. || Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott indicated on Wednesday ||
24. || that there was little chance of saving the lives of his two fellow citizens. |||
25. || "I just want to assure ||
26. || that the Australian government has left no stone unturned to try to ensure ||
27. || these two Australians on death row have their sentences commuted." |||
28. || The pair were informed by the Australian consulate on Friday morning ||
29. || that the execution would be conducted this month. |||
30. || Meanwhile, Sukumaran's sister Brintha called on the government to give her brother a second chance saying ||
31. || he had totally repented. |||
32. || "Please don't kill my brother. ||
33. || Please don't kill my brother. Please," ||
34. || Brintha said through tears ||  
35.1 [[ as she left Kerobokan prison on Friday. ]] |||
35. || She said ||
36. || her brother was very scared about the execution. |||
37. || "He is scared, ||
38. || I can see it in his eyes." |||
39. || Beside Sukumaran's sister, the family of Chan has been in Bali for almost two weeks ||

40. || after they were informed about Jokowi's clemency rejection. |||



### Clause Boundaries of *The Australian*

1. || INDONESIAN’S foreign ministry has responded to Prime Minister Tony Abbott’s escalation of rhetoric on two condemned Australians, saying ||
2. || “threats are not part of diplomatic language”. |||
3. || Spokesman Arrmanatha Nasir told reporters in Jakarta ||
4. || he hadn’t studied Mr Abbott’s comments on tsunami aid but understood ||
5. || he had made a linkage to “the issue now in Indonesia”. |||
6. || “There’s a saying in Indonesia, ||
7. || ‘orang akan terlihat warna sebenarnya,’ (people will be shown its true colours),” ||
8. || he said. |||
9. || “So I hope ||
10. || this does not reflect, ||
11. || the statements made, the true colours of Australians.” |||
12. || Mr Nasir said ||
13. || he didn’t want to speculate on Australia’s next moves. |||
14. || “But [[ what I know]] is this, ||
- 13.1 [[ what I know]]
15. || threats are not part of diplomatic language ... ||
16. || Threats are not part of diplomatic language and from [[ what I know]], ||
- 14.1 [[ what I know]]
17. || no one responds well to threats.” |||
18. || Earlier, Mr Abbott sharpened his rhetoric over Indonesia’s moves to execute Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran, citing the deaths of nine Australian service personnel during a tsunami recovery effort last decade. |||
19. || The Prime Minister, speaking on the Gold Coast, said ||

20. || the planned executions made him “sick to my stomach” and ||
21. || Australians will be “grievously let down” ||
22. || if the killings of the Bali Nine drug smugglers go ahead, ||
23. || writes Jared Owens. |||
24. || Mr Abbott’s comments came as Foreign Minister Julie Bishop warned ||
25. || the executions **would taint** Indonesia’s image abroad ||
26. || and **undermine** that country’s efforts to rescue its own citizens from death row overseas. |||
27. || Mr Abbott said ||
28. || the macabre **delay in transferring Chan and Sukumaran** ||
29. || because of “technical problems” at the Nusakambangan penal complex, including an inadequate execution site, was an “encouraging sign” ||
30. || but it should not be read as “an indication ||
31. || that there is now a serious prospect of clemency”. |||
32. || “I am sick in my stomach at the thought of ||
  - 30.1 || [[ what may happen to these two unfortunate young Australians in a very short space of time]] ||
33. || if the Indonesian government does not treat our representations on their behalf with the same respect ||
  - 31.1 || [[ that it respects its representations on behalf of its citizens on death row to be treated,]] ||
34. || Mr Abbott said. |||
35. || “We will be letting Indonesia know in absolutely unambiguous terms ||
  - 33.1 || [[ that we feel grievously let down.]] |||
36. || “Let’s not forget that a few years ago ||
  - 34.1 || [[ when Indonesia was struck by the Indian Ocean tsunami,]] ||
37. || Australia sent \$1 billion worth of assistance, ||
38. || we sent ||
39. || a significant contingent of our armed forces to help in Indonesia with humanitarian relief ||
40. || and Australians lost their lives in that campaign to help Indonesia.” |||

41. || In April 2005, a Sea King naval helicopter crashed on the tsunami-ravaged Indonesian island of Nias, killing nine Australian service personnel. |||
42. || Mr Abbott said ||
43. || he continued to make “the strongest possible personal representations” to Indonesian president Joko Widodo. |||
44. || “Yes they have done a terrible thing, ||
45. || yes they deserve a long, long time in jail, ||
46. || but they don’t deserve to die,” ||
47. || he said. |||
48. || Opposition foreign affairs spokeswoman Tanya Plibersek yesterday told Sky News: “Both the government, the opposition, former prime ministers ||
49. || [[ as you’ve identified today,]] ||
50. || many, many prominent Australians continue to be in contact with their contacts in Indonesia, urging that either mercy be shown to these two young men or at the very least, ||
51. || that the legal processes that are currently still live be allowed to run their course.” |||
52. || Foreign Minister Julie Bishop said Indonesia’s decision to delay ||
53. || the executions of Chan and Sukumaran offered some hope. |||

**Bishop: ‘Number of options available to us’**

54. || Foreign minister Julie Bishop has refused to rule out sanctions, including the withdrawal of aid, ||
55. || if Indonesia does not spare the lives of drug smugglers Myuran Sukumaran and Andrew Chan, ||
56. || writes Rachel Baxendale. |||
57. || But Ms Bishop says ||
58. || she does not want to pre-empt any possible future decisions, ||
59. || and her sole focus at present is on persuading Indonesian authorities to grant a stay of execution for the Australian pair.|||
60. || The foreign minister’s comments come ||
-



61. || after Prime Minister Tony Abbott this morning strengthened Australia's calls for clemency, asking Indonesia to "reciprocate" the \$1 billion aid package Australia provided following the 2004 Tsunami. |||
62. || Appearing with ANZ CEO Mike Smith to announce a memorandum of understanding between the bank and DFAT on economic development in the Pacific, Ms Bishop said ||
63. || she would not publicly speculate on options to save Chan and Sukumaran. |||
64. || "There are a number of options available to us, ||
65. || but I'm not going to pre-empt any," ||
66. || Ms Bishop said. |||
67. || "My focus is on ensuring ||
68. || that we can seek a stay of execution. ||
69. || That's ||
- 
- 69.1 || [[where I'm putting my attention and efforts.]] |||
- 
70. || "I understand ||
71. || that these young men committed very serious crimes ||
72. || and they should spend time in jail for those crimes. ||
73. || Drug trafficking is a crime in Australia. ||
74. || There are Indonesian nationals ||
- 
- 74.1 || [[who have been convicted of drug offences in Australia.]] |||
- 
75. || "But they will be given the opportunity to rehabilitate. ||
76. || They'll be given the opportunity at some point ||
- 
- 76.1 || [[when we believe]] ||
- 
77. || they've repaid their debt to society to go home. ||
78. || That's ||
- 
- 78.1 || [[ what we ask for Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan." ] ] |||
- 
79. || Ms Bishop said Indonesia's decision to delay ||
80. || the executions of Chan and Sukumaran offered some hope. |||
-

81. || “While Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan are still alive, ||
82. || there is always hope, ||
83. || and we are continuing to press the case ||
- 
- 83.1 || [[ that just as Indonesia seeks clemency ||
- 83.2 || and seeks stays of execution for its nationals ||
- 83.3 || who find themselves facing the death penalty overseas,” ]] ||
- 
84. || she said. |||
85. || Asked whether a team of eminent envoys, including recently-demoted government chief whip Philip Ruddock, would be sent to Indonesia to plea for mercy for the drug smugglers, ||
86. || Ms Bishop said ||
87. || there had already been a series of official and unofficial envoys. |||
88. || “We have a number of people ||
- 
- 88.1 || [[ who have already undertaken this task,”]] ||
- 
89. she said. |||
90. || “I’m not going to indicate publicly ||
- 
- 90.1 || [[ who they are, ]] ||
- 
91. || but we’ve had officials, envoys, representatives making representations to their counterparts at a very high level for some time.” |||
92. || Ms Bishop said ||
93. || she had met her Indonesian counterpart Retno Marsudi on a number of occasions ||
94. || and was in regular phone contact. |||
95. || “She made a statement last night about this being a domestic matter for Indonesia,” ||
96. || Ms Bishop said. |||
97. || “We acknowledge ||
98. || that Indonesia is a sovereign nation. ||
99. || We respect Indonesia’s laws ||
-

- 100.|| and we respect Indonesia's judicial system. ||
- 101.|| But just as Indonesia, through their foreign minister, makes representations to other countries to seek a stay of execution for Indonesian citizens on death row, ||
- 102.|| so Australia will through me as foreign minister, ||
- 103.|| the Prime Minister and other ministers make representations to the Indonesian authorities for clemency for two of our citizens also on death row." |||
- 104.|| "We understand ||
- 105.|| that there is an application to be heard on the 24th of February in the State Administrative Court in Jakarta, ||
- 106.|| and we urge the Indonesian authorities to allow all legal avenues to be pursued and to stay any steps in planning for these executions ||
- 107.|| while these legal avenues are being pursued." |||

### **Call to stop foreign aid to Indonesia**

- 108.|| Independent Senator Jacqui Lambie has called on the government to stop all foreign aid to Indonesia
- 109.|| if they execute Chan and Sukumaran, ||
- 110.|| writes Mark Coultan. |||
- 111.|| She accused Indonesia of hypocrisy, ||
- 112.|| saying that those involved in the Bali bombings were walking the streets ||
- 113.|| while they intended to execute Australians for a drug crime. |||
- 114.|| "I would remind Australia ||
- 115.|| that they give \$500 million in foreign aid each year to Indonesia," ||
- 116.|| she said, ||
- 117.|| noting that Indonesia had an army 10 times the size of Australia's. |||
- 118.|| "Why the hell are we giving \$500 million? ||
- 119.|| Why are we doing that? ||
- 120.|| Nobody will answer my question, ||
- 121.|| so I think it's a fair point. ||
-

- 122.|| Pull the bloody foreign aid.” |||
- 123.|| “If you want to want to talk about executions, ||
- 124.|| we lost 88 people in the Bali bombings over there. ||
- 125.Those people [[that were part of that outfit]] are now walking out on the streets.” |||

---

125.1 || [[that were part of that outfit]] ||

---

- 126.She said ||
- 127.that Indonesia asked other countries for leniency for its nationals ||
- 128.|| [[ who had been sentenced to death overseas ]] ||
- 129.|| and yet they were about to “take two of ours out.” |||
- 130.|| She called for more action from the federal government. |||
- 131.|| “I would ask Tony Abbott to put his foot down ||
- 132.|| and start using a bit of manly influence ||
- 133.|| and let’s see [[ what he’s made of.” ]] |||

---

133.1 || [[ what he’s made of.” ]] ||

---

### **Executions ‘delayed until March’**

- 134.|| It now appears ||
- 135.|| the executions on Nusakambangan island will not be scheduled until March. |||
- 136.|| An Attorney General’s office spokesman said yesterday ||
- 137.|| transfers of five prisoners, including Chan and Sukumaran, to the Central Java island would not happen until “technical problems” ||
- 138.|| with the execution arrangements had been resolved. |||
- 139.|| *The Australian* was told last night ||
- 140.|| the problems would take at least a fortnight to fix. |||
- 141.|| A team of prosecutors overseeing the preparations visited the island on Monday ||
- 142.|| and found the choice of site ||
-

143.|| for the firing squad was too restricted to handle more than five executions at a time — the number ||

---

143.1 [[ who were shot at Nusakambangan on January 18.]] |||

---

144.|| The group currently marked ||

145.|| for execution was enlarged from to 10, following Mr Joko’s refusal of two more clemency applications. |||

146.|| Alternatives sites are now being examined. |||

147.|| Isolation facilities at Batu jail, Nusakambangan’s “super-maximum” facility, also needed alteration to cope with 10 convicts. |||

148.|| The Bali prosecutors office, [[which is responsible for organising the transfer of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,]] is expected to make a statement later today. |||

---

148.1 [[which is responsible for organising the transfer of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,]]

---

### Mood and modality analysis of *The Jakarta Post*

#### Bali Nine duo to be executed this month

Bali Nine duo	<b>to be executed</b>	this month
Subject	Finite	Predicator Adjunct
Mood = Declarative	Residue	

1. || Foreign Ministry spokesman Armanatha Nasir **said**||

Foreign Ministry spokesman Armanatha Nasir	<b>said</b>	
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator
Mood	Residue	

2. || the ministry **had received** an official notification from the Attorney General's Office (AGO) regarding the execution of two Australian drug traffickers ||

the ministry	<b>had</b>	<b>received</b>	an official notification	from the Attorney General's Office (AGO)	regarding the execution of two Australian drug traffickers
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
Mood	Residue				

- 2.1 [[whose clemency pleas **have been rejected** by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo.]] ||

whose clemency pleas	<b>have</b>	<b>been rejected</b>	by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo.
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue		

3. || "We **received** the notification yesterday and ||

We	<b>received</b>	the notification	yesterday	and
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

4. || we **have** duly **notified** the Australian Embassy," ||

We	<b>have</b>	duly	<b>Notified</b>	the Australian
----	-------------	------	-----------------	----------------

Embassy,				
Subject	Finite (present)	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue			

5. || Armanatha said on Friday. |||

Armanatha	said	on Friday		
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Adjunct	
Mood	Residue			

6. || Citing the notification, Armanatha **said** ||

Citing the notification,	Armanatha	<b>Said</b>		
Complement	Subject	Finite (past)		
Residue	Mood			

7. || Andrew Chan, 31, and Myuran Sukumaran, 33, **would be executed** later this month by a firing squad. |||

Andrew Chan, 31, and Myuran Sukumaran, 33,	<b>would</b>	<b>be executed</b>	later this month	by a firing squad.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct	Complement
Mood	Residue			

8. || The specific time and location of the execution **has not yet been decided**. |||

The specific time and location of the execution	<b>has</b>	not	<b>yet</b>	<b>been decided</b>
Subject	Finite (present)	Polarity	Adjunct	Predicator
Mood	Residue			

9. || Apart from the two Australians, the AGO **has revealed** its plan to execute another nine prisoners, including Rodrigo Gularte of Brazil, Mary Jane Fiesta Veloso of the Philippines, Serge Areski Atlaoui of France, Martin Anderson of Ghana and Raheem Agbaje Salami of Nigeria; ||

Apart from the two Australians,	the AGO	<b>has</b>	<b>revealed</b>	its plan	to execute another nine prisoners, including Rodrigo Gularte of Brazil, Mary Jane Fiesta Veloso of the Philippines, Serge Areski Atlaoui of France, Martin Anderson of Ghana and Raheem Agbaje Salami of Nigeria;
Complement	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residue			

10. || four Indonesian convicts will also be executed. ||
- |                          |                |         |                    |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| four Indonesian convicts | <b>will</b>    | also    | <b>be executed</b> |
| Subject                  | Finite (modal) | Adjunct | Predicator         |
| Mood                     | Residue        |         |                    |
11. || The diplomat **hoped**||
- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| The diplomat | <b>hoped</b>             |
| Subject      | Finite (past) Predicator |
| Mood         | Residue                  |
12. || that the execution of the two Australians, members of the so-called Bali Nine drug-trafficking ring, **would not disrupt** diplomatic ties between Jakarta and Canberra. ||
- |            |   |                |      |                |                 |                               |
|------------|---|----------------|------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| that       | the execution of the two Australians, members of the so-called Bali Nine drug-trafficking ring, | <b>would</b>   | not  | <b>disrupt</b> | diplomatic ties | between Jakarta and Canberra. |
| WH-Adjunct | Subject   | Finite (modal) | Pol. | Predicator     | Complement      | Adjunct                       |
| Mood       | Residue   |                |      |                |                 |                               |
13. || “This **is** about the process of upholding the law in Indonesia. ||
- |         |                  |  |            |  |  |  |
|---------|------------------|--|------------|--|--|--|
| This    | <b>is</b>        | about the process of upholding the law in Indonesia. |            |  |  |  |
| Subject | Finite (present) | Predicator   | Complement |  |  |  |
| Mood    | Residue          |  |            |  |  |  |
14. || We **are not looking**||
- |         |                        |          |                  |
|---------|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| We      | <b>are</b>             | Not      | <b>lookingat</b> |
| Subject | Finite (present cont.) | Polarity | Predicator       |
| Mood    | Residue                |          |                  |
15. || at who they **are**||
- |            |         |                             |
|------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| who        | they    | <b>Are</b>                  |
| WH-Adjunct | Subject | Finite (present) Predicator |
| Mood       | Residue |                             |
16. || or where they **are** from, ||
- |     |         |        |            |       |
|-----|---------|--------|------------|-------|
| or  | where   | They   | <b>Are</b> | from, |
| WH- | Subject | Finite | Predicator |       |



adjunct (present)  
Mood Residue

17. || we **are** just **addressing** the crimes ||

we	<b>are</b>	just	<b>addressing</b>	the crimes
Subject	Finite (present)	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue		

17.1 [[that they **have committed**,”]] ||

that	they	<b>Have</b>	<b>committed</b>
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present perfect)	Predicator

18. || he **explained**. |||

he	<b>Explained</b>
Subject	Finite (past) Predicator
Mood	Residue

19. || Last month, the government **executed** six prisoners from Malawi, Brazil, Nigeria, Vietnam, the Netherlands and Indonesia, for their involvement in drug trafficking. |||

Last month,	the government	<b>executed</b>	six prisoners	from Malawi, Brazil, Nigeria, Vietnam, the Netherlands and Indonesia,	for their involvement in drug trafficking.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		

20. || The President has repeatedly **said**||

The President	has	repeatedly	<b>said</b>
Subject	Finite (present)	Adjunct	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

21. || he **will show** no mercy to drug traffickers. |||

he	<b>Will</b>	<b>Show</b>	no mercy	to drug traffickers.
Subject	Finite (modality)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

22. || Chan, Sukumaran and the other members of Bali Nine **were sentenced** to death for attempting to smuggle over 8.3 kilograms of heroin from Bali to Australia in 2005. |||

Chan, Sukumar an and the other members of Bali Nine	<b>were</b>	<b>sentence dto</b>	death	for attemptin g to smuggle	over 8.3 kilogra ms of heroin	from Bali to Australi a	in 2005
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicat or	Compleme nt	Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjun ct
Mood	Residue						

23. || Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott **indicated** on Wednesday ||  
Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott **indicated** on Wednesday

Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood	Residue		

24. || that there **was** little chance of saving the lives of his two fellow citizens. |||

that	there	<b>Was</b>	little chance	of saving the lives	of his two fellow citizens.
WH- Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue				

25. || "I just **want to assure**||

I	just	want	to assure
Subject	Comment	Adjunct	Finite
Mo-	-od		Residue

26. || that the Australian government **has left** no stone unturned to try to ensure ||

that	the Australian governme nt	<b>has</b>	<b>left</b>	no stone	unturned	to try to ensure
WH- Adjun ct	Subject	Finite (presen t)	Predicat or	Compleme nt	Predicat or	Adjun ct
Mood	Residue					

27. || these two Australians on death row **have** their sentences **commuted**.” |||

these two Australians	on death row	<b>have</b>	their sentences	<b>commuted</b>
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (present)	Complement	Predicator
Mo-		-od	Residue	

28. || The pair **were informed** by the Australian consulate on Friday morning ||

The pair	<b>were</b>	<b>informed</b>	by the Australian consulate	on Friday morning
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

29. || that the execution **would be conducted** this month. ||

that	the execution	<b>would</b>	<b>be conducted</b>	this month.
WH- Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	

30. || Meanwhile, Sukumaran’s sister Brintha **called** on the government to give her brother a second chance saying ||

Meanw hile	Sukumar an’s sister Brintha	<b>Called</b>	on the governm ent	to give her broth er	a second chance	saying	
Conj. Adjunc t	Subject	Fini te	Predic ator	Comple ment	Adju nct	Comple ment	Predic ator
	Mood		Residue				

31. || he **had** totally **repented**. ||

he	<b>had</b>	totally	<b>repented</b>
Subject	Finite (past)	Adjunct	Predicator
Mood = Declarative			Residue

32. || “Please don’t kill my brother. ||

Please	Don’t	kill	My brother
	No Subject	Finite (present) /Polarity	Predicator
Mood = Imperative			Residue

33. || Please don't kill my brother. Please, ||
- |                   |                                  |            |            |         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Please            | Don't                            | kill       | My brother | Please, |
| No<br>Subject     | Finite<br>(present)<br>/Polarity | Predicator | Complement |         |
| Mood = Imperative |                                  | Residue    |            |         |
34. || Brintha **said** through tears ||
- |                    |               |            |               |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Brintha            | <b>said</b>   |            | through tears |
| Subject            | Finite (past) | Predicator | Adjunct       |
| Mood = Declarative |               | Residue    |               |
- 34.1 [[as she **left** Kerobokan prison on Friday. ]|||
- |                    |         |                  |                     |                       |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| as                 | she     | <b>Left</b>      | Kerobokan<br>prison | on Friday             |
| Adjunct            | Subject | Finite<br>(past) | Predicator          | Complement<br>Adjunct |
| Mood = Declarative |         | Finite           |                     |                       |
35. || She **said**||
- |                    |               |            |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| She                | <b>Said</b>   |            |
| Subject            | Finite (past) | Predicator |
| Mood = Declarative |               | Residue    |
36. || her brother **was** very scared about the execution. |||
- |                    |                  |             |                         |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Her brother        | <b>was</b>       | very scared | about the<br>execution. |
| Subject            | Finite<br>(past) | Predicator  | Adjunct<br>Adjunct      |
| Mood = Declarative |                  | Residue     |                         |
37. || "He **is** scared, ||
- |                    |                  |                          |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| He                 | <b>is</b>        | Scared                   |
| Subject            | Finite (present) | Predicator<br>Complement |
| Mood = Declarative |                  | Residue                  |
38. || I **can** see it in his eyes." |||
- |                    |                |            |            |             |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| I                  | <b>can</b>     | <b>see</b> | It         | in his eyes |
| Subject            | Finite (modal) | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct     |
| Mood = Declarative |                | Residue    |            |             |
39. || Beside Sukumaran's sister, the family of Chan **has been** in Bali for almost two weeks ||

Beside Sukumaran's sister,	the family of Chan	<b>Has</b>	<b>been</b>	in Bali	for almost two weeks
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Adjunct
Mood = Declarative			Residue		

40. || after they were informed about Jokowi's clemency rejection. |||
- |                    |         |                  |                 |                                      |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| after              | they    | <b>were</b>      | <b>informed</b> | about Jokowi's clemency<br>rejection |
| Adjunct            | Subject | Finite<br>(past) | Predicator      | Adjunct                              |
| Mood = Declarative |         |                  | Residue         |                                      |

**Mood and modality analysis of *The Australian***

**Bali Nine: Abbott steps up pressure on Indonesia over executions**

Bali Nine:	Abbott	Steps Up	Pressure	On Indonesia	Over Executions
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood = Declarative			Residue		

1. || INDONESIAN’S foreign ministry has responded to Prime Minister Tony Abbott’s escalation of rhetoric on two condemned Australians, saying ||

INDONESIA N’S foreign ministry	has	responded	to Prime Minister Tony Abbott’s escalation	of rhetoric	on two condemned Australians	saying
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjunct	Predicator
Mood			Residue			

2. || “threats are not part of diplomatic language”. |||

threats	are	not	part	of diplomatic language
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Polarity	Complement
Mood		Residue		

3. || Spokesman Arrmanatha Nasir told reporters in Jakarta ||

Spokesman Arrmanatha Nasir	<b>told</b>	reporters	in Jakarta
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

4. || he hadn’t studied Mr Abbott’s comments on tsunami aid but understood ||

he	<b>had</b>	<b>not</b>	<b>Studied</b>	Mr Abbott’s comments	on tsunami aid	but	understood
Subject	Finite (past)	Polarity	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct	Complement
Mood		Residue					

5. || **he had made** a linkage to “the issue now in Indonesia”. ||
- |         |                  |             |            |                  |                 |
|---------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| he      | <b>had</b>       | <b>made</b> | a linkage  | to “the<br>issue | in<br>Indonesia |
| Subject | Finite<br>(past) | Predicator  | Complement | Adjunct          | Adjunct         |
| Mood    |                  | Residue     |            |                  |                 |
6. || “There’s a saying in Indonesia, ||
- |         |                     |            |            |              |
|---------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| There   |                     | Is         | a saying   | in Indonesia |
| Subject | Finite<br>(present) | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct      |
| Mood    |                     | Residue    |            |              |
7. || ‘orang akan terlihat warna sebenarnya,’ (people **will be shown** its true colours),” ||
- |         |                |                 |                  |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| people  | <b>will</b>    | <b>be shown</b> | its true colours |
| Subject | Finite (modal) | Predicator      | Complement       |
| Mood    |                | Residue         |                  |
8. || **he said.** ||
- |         |               |            |
|---------|---------------|------------|
| he      |               | Said       |
| Subject | Finite (past) | Predicator |
| Mood    |               | Residue    |
9. || “So I **hope**||
- |         |         |                  |            |
|---------|---------|------------------|------------|
| So      | I       | <b>hope</b>      |            |
| Adjunct | Subject | Finite (present) | Predicator |
| Mood    |         | Residue          |            |
10. || **this does not reflect,** ||
- |         |                  |            |                |
|---------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| this    | <b>does</b>      | <b>Not</b> | <b>reflect</b> |
| Subject | Finite (present) | Polarity   | Predicator     |
| Mood    |                  | Residue    |                |
11. || the statements **made**, the true colours of Australians.” ||

the statements,	Made	the true colours	of Australians
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

12. || Mr Nasir **said** ||

Mr Nasir	<b>said</b>
Subject	Finite (past) Predicator
Mood	Residue

13. || he **didn't want** to speculate on Australia's next moves. ||

he	<b>Did</b>	<b>not</b>	<b>want</b>	to speculate	on Australia's next moves.
Subject	Finite (past)	Polarity	Predicator	Adjunct	Adjunct
Mood		Residue			

14. || "But what I **knowis** this, ||

but	What	I	know					
Adjunct	WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator		is		this
	Re-		Mood	-sidue				
		Subject			Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	
		Mood				Residue		

15. || threats **are** not part of diplomatic language ... ||

threats	<b>Are</b>	not	part	of diplomatic language
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Polarity	Complement Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

16. || Threats **are** not part of diplomatic language ||

threats	<b>Are</b>	not	part	of diplomatic language
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Polarity	Complement Adjunct



(present)	
Mood	Residue

16.1 and from [[what I **know**,]]||

and	From	what	I	know
Adjunct	Adjunct	WH-adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)
Re-		Mood		-sidue

17. || no one **responds** well to threats.” |||

no one	<b>Responds</b>	well	to threats
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

18. || Earlier, Mr Abbott **sharpened** his rhetoric over Indonesia’s moves to execute Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran, citing the deaths of nine Australian service personnel during a tsunami recovery effort last decade. |||

Earlier	Mr Abbott	<b>Sharpened</b>	his rhetoric	over Indonesia’s moves to execute Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran,	citing the deaths	of nine Australian service personnel last decade during a tsunami recovery effort
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Predicator
	Mood		Residue			Adjunct

19. || The Prime Minister, speaking on the Gold Coast, **said**||

The Prime Minister,	speaking	on the Gold Coast,	said
Subject	Predicator	Adjunct	Finite (past)
Mo-	Re-		-od -sidue

20. || the planned executions **made** him “sick to my stomach” and ||

the planned executions	<b>made</b>	him	“sick to my stomach”	and
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

21. || Australians **will be** “grievously **let** down” ||
- |             |                |         |             |           |
|-------------|----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Australians | will           | be      | “grievously | let down” |
| Subject     | Finite (modal) | Pre-    | Adjunct     | -dicator  |
| Mood        |                | Residue |             |           |
22. || if the killings of the Bali Nine drug smugglers **go** ahead, ||
- |                    |                                    |                     |            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| if the<br>killings | of the Bali Nine<br>drug smugglers | <b>go</b>           | ahead      |
| Subject            | Adjunct                            | Finite<br>(present) | Predicator |
| Mo-                | Re-                                | -od                 | -sidue     |
23. || **writes** Jared Owens. ||
- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| writes     | Jared Owens.     |
| Predicator | Finite (present) |
| Residue    | Mood             |
24. || Mr Abbott’s comments came as Foreign Minister Julie Bishop **warned** ||
- |                         |            |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Mr Abbott’s<br>comments | came       | as foreign Minister Julie<br>Bishop | warned           |
| Subject                 | Predicator | Adjunct                             | Finite<br>(past) |
| Mood                    |            |                                     | Residue          |
25. || the executions **wouldtaint** Indonesia’s image abroad ||
- |                |                |              |                          |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| the executions | <b>would</b>   | <b>taint</b> | Indonesia’s image abroad |
| Subject        | Finite (modal) | Predicator   | Complement               |
| Mood           |                | Residue      |                          |

26. || and **undermine** that country's efforts to rescue its own citizens from death row overseas. |||

and	<b>undermine</b>	that country's efforts	to rescue its own citizens	from death row overseas.
Wh-adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
Residue				

27. || Mr Abbott **said** ||

Mr Abbott	said
Subject	Finite (past) Predicator
Mood	Residue

28. || the macabre **delay** in transferring Chan and Sukumaran ||

the macabre	<b>delay</b>	in transferring Chan and Sukumaran
Subject	Finite (past) Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

29. || because of "technical problems" at the Nusakambangan penal complex, including an inadequate execution site, **was** an "encouraging sign" ||

because of	"technical problems"	at the Nusakambangan penal complex	including	an inadequate execution site	<b>was</b>	an "encouraging sign"
Adjunct	Subject	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Finite (past) Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mo-		-si		-od	-due

30. || but it **should not be read** as "an indication ||

but	it	should	not	be read	as "an indication
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Polarity	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood = Declarative			-sidue	

31. || that there **is** now a serious prospect of clemency". |||

that	there	is	now	a serious prospect	of clemency
------	-------	----	-----	--------------------	-------------

WH- Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Re-	Mood = Declarative		-sidue			

32. || "I **am** sick in my stomach at the thought of ||

I	am		sick	in my stomach	at the thought of	
Subject	Finite (present)		Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
	Mood = declarative		Residue			

32.1 [[what **may happen** to these two unfortunate young Australians in a very short space of time]]||

what	may	happen to	these two unfortunate young Australians	in a very short space of time
Subject/ WH- adjunct	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood = declarative		Residue	

33. || if the Indonesian government **does not treat** our representations on their behalf with the same respect||

if	the Indonesi an governm ent	does	not	treat	our representat ions	on their behal f	with the same respe ct
Adju nct	Subject	Finite (prese nt)	Polari ty	Predica tor	Compleme nt	Adju nct	Adju nct
	Mood = declarative			Residue			

33.1 [[that it **respects** its representations on behalf of its citizens on death row to be treated," ]]]||

that	it	respects		its representations	on behalf	of its citizens	on death row	to be treated,"
WH- Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjunct	Predicator

- |  |      |  |         |
|--|------|--|---------|
|  | Mood |  | Residue |
|--|------|--|---------|
- 
34. || Mr Abbott **said.** |||
- |                    |               |            |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| Mr Abbott          | Said          |            |
| Subject            | Finite (past) | Predicator |
| Mood = declarative |               | Residue    |
- 
35. || “We **will be letting** Indonesia know in absolutely unambiguous terms ||
- |         |                |            |            |            |                                 |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| We      | will           | be letting | Indonesia  | know       | in absolutely unambiguous terms |
| Subject | Finite (modal) | Predicator | Complement | Predicator | Adjunct                         |
| Mood =  |                | Residue    |            |            |                                 |
- 
- 35.1 [[that we **feel** grievously let down.]] |||
- |                    |         |                  |         |            |            |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| that               | we      | feel             |         | grievously | let down   |
| WH-Adjunct         | Subject | Finite (present) |         | Adjunct    | Predicator |
| Mood = declarative |         |                  | Residue |            |            |
- 
36. || “**Let’s not forget** that a few years ago ||
- |            |        |          |            |            |                 |
|------------|--------|----------|------------|------------|-----------------|
|            | “Let’s | not      | forget     | that       | a few years ago |
| No Subject | Finite | Polarity | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct         |
| Mood       |        |          | Residue    |            |                 |
- 
- 36.1 [[when Indonesia **wasstruck** by the Indian Ocean tsunami,]]||
- |            |           |               |               |                             |
|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| when       | Indonesia | <b>was</b>    | <b>struck</b> | by the Indian Ocean tsunami |
| WH-Adjunct | Subject   | Finite (past) | Predicator    | Complement                  |
| Mood       |           |               | Residue       |                             |
- 
37. || Australia **sent** \$1 billion worth of assistance, ||
- |           |               |             |                   |               |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Australia |               | <b>sent</b> | \$1 billion worth | of assistance |
| Subject   | Finite (past) | Predicator  | Complement        | Adjunct       |

Mood	Residue
------	---------

38. || we **sent** ||

we	<b>sent</b>
Subject	Finite (past)    Predicator
Mood	Residue

39. || a significant contingent of our armed **forces** to help in Indonesia with humanitarian relief ||

a significant contingent	of our armed	<b>forces</b>	to help	in Indonesia	with humanitarian relief	
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		-od	Residue			

40. || and Australians **lost** their lives in that campaign to help Indonesia.” ||

and	Australians	<b>Lost</b>	their lives	in that campaign	to help Indonesia	
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
		Mood			Residue	

41. || In April 2005, a Sea King naval helicopter **crashed on** the tsunami-ravaged Indonesian island of Nias, killing nine Australian service personnel. ||

In April 2005,	a Sea King naval helicopter	crashed on	the tsunami-ravaged Indonesian island	of Nias	killing nine Australian service personnel.	
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
		Mood			Residue	

42. || Mr Abbott **said**||

Mr Abbott	<b>Said</b>
Subject	Finite (past)    Predicator
Mood	Residue

43. || he **continued** to make “the strongest possible personal representations” to Indonesian president Joko Widodo. |||

he	<b>continued</b>	to make “the strongest possible personal representations”	to Indonesian president Joko Widodo
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement    Adjunct
Mood	Residue		

44. || “Yes they **have done** a terrible thing, ||

Yes	they	<b>have</b>	<b>done</b>	a terrible thing
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue			

45. || yes they **deserve** a long, long time in jail, ||

yes	they	<b>deserve</b>	a long, long time	in jail
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement    Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

46. || but they **don’t deserve** to die,” ||

but	they	<b>don’t</b>	<b>deserve</b>	to die
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present) / Polarity	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

47. || he **said**. |||

he	<b>Said</b>
Subject	Finite (past)    Predicator
Mood	Residue

48. || Opposition foreign affairs spokeswoman Tanya Plibersek yesterday **told** Sky News: “Both the government, the opposition, former prime ministers ||

Opposition foreign affairs spokeswoman Tanya Plibersek	yesterday	<b>told</b>	Sky News: “Both the government, the opposition, former prime ministers
--	-----------	-------------	---

Subject	Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

49. || as you’ve **identified** today, many, ||

as	you	<b>have</b>	<b>identified</b>	today,	many,
----	-----	-------------	-------------------	--------	-------

Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

50. || many prominent Australians **continue to** be in contact with their contacts in Indonesia, urging that either mercy be shown to these two young men or at the very least, ||

many prominent Australians	<b>continue to</b>	be in contact	with the contacts	in Indonesia	urging	that either mercy be shown	to these two young men or	at the very least
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Comp.	Adjunct	Adjunct	Pre.	Adjunct	
Mood		Residue						

51. || that the legal processes that **are** currently still live be allowed to run their course.” ||

that the legal process es	that	<b>Are</b>	current ly	still live	be allowed	to run their course	
Subject	WH- Adjun ct	Finite (presen t)	Predicat or	Adjunc t	Com p.	Predicat or	Adjun ct
Mood			Residue				

52. || Foreign Minister Julie Bishop **said** Indonesia’s decision to delay ||



Foreign Minister Julie Bishop	<b>said</b>		Indonesia's decision	to delay
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

53. || the executions of Chan and Sukumaran **offered** some hope. ||

the executions	of Chan and Sukumaran	<b>offered</b>	some hope	
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue			

**Bishop: 'Number of options available to us'**

54. || Foreign minister Julie Bishop **has refused** to rule out sanctions, including the withdrawal of aid, ||

Foreign minister Julie Bishop	<b>has</b>	<b>refused</b>	to rule out	sanctions	including	the withdrawal of aid
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct	Comp.	Predicator	Comp.
Mood	Residue					

55. || if Indonesia **does not spare** the lives of drug smugglers Myuran Sukumaran and Andrew Chan, ||

if	Indonesia	does	not	spare	the lives	of drug smugglers Myuran Sukumaran and Andrew Chan
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Polarity	Predicator	Comp.	Adjunct
Mood	Residue					

56. || **writes** Rachel Baxendale. ||

<b>writes</b>	Rachel Baxendale
---------------	------------------

Predicator	Finite (present)	Subject
Residue	Mood	

57. || But Ms Bishop **says**||

But	Ms Bishop	<b>says</b>	
Adj.	Subject	Finite ( Present)	Predicator
Mood			

58. || she **does not want to** pre-empt any possible future decisions, ||

she	<b>does not want to</b>	pre-empt	any possible future decisions	
Subject	Polarity	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

59. || and her sole focus at present **is** on persuading Indonesian authorities to grant a stay of execution for the Australian pair.||

and	her sole focus	at present	<b>is</b>	on persuading Indonesian authorities	to grant a stay of execution	for the Australian pair	
Adj.	Subject	Adj.	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adj.	Adj.
Mood				Residue			

60. || The foreign minister's comments **come**||

The foreign minister's comments	<b>Come</b>	
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood		Residue

61. || after Prime Minister Tony Abbott this morning **strengthened** Australia's calls for clemency, asking Indonesia to "reciprocate" the \$1 billion aid package Australia provided following the 2004 Tsunami. ||

after	Prime Minister Tony Abbott	this morning	<b>strengthened</b>	Australia's calls for clemency	asking Indonesia to "reciprocate" the \$1 billion aid
-------	----------------------------	--------------	---------------------	--------------------------------	---

package  
Australia  
provided  
following  
the 2004  
Tsunami

Adjunct	Subject	Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood				Residue		

62. || Appearing with ANZ CEO Mike Smith to announce a memorandum of understanding between the bank and DFAT on economic development in the Pacific, Ms Bishop **said** ||

Appearing with ANZ CEO Mike Smith to announce a memorandum of understanding between the bank and DFAT on economic development in the Pacific	Ms Bishop	<b>said</b>	
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

63. || she **would not publicly speculate** on options to save Chan and Sukumaran. |||

She	<b>would not publicly speculate</b>	options on	to save Chan and Sukumaran			
Subject	Finite (modal)	Polarity	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue			

64. || “There **are** a number of options available to us, ||

There	<b>are</b>	a number of options available	to us	
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

65. || but I **m not going to pre-empt any,**” ||

but	I	<b>am not going to pre-empt any</b>
-----	---	-------------------------------------



Mood	Residue
------	---------

71. || that these young men **committed** very serious crimes ||

that	these young men	<b>committed</b>	very serious crimes
------	-----------------	------------------	---------------------

WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (Past)	Predicator	Complement
------------	---------	---------------	------------	------------

Mood	Residue
------	---------

72. || and they **should spend** time in jail for those crimes. ||

and	they	<b>should spend</b>	time	in jail	for those crimes
-----	------	---------------------	------	---------	------------------

Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Ajdjunct	Adjunct
---------	---------	----------------	------------	------------	----------	---------

Mood	Residue
------	---------

73. || Drug trafficking **is** a crime in Australia. ||

Drug trafficking	<b>is</b>	a crime	in Australia
------------------	-----------	---------	--------------

Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
---------	------------------	------------	------------	---------

Mood	Residue
------	---------

74. || There **are** Indonesian nationals ||

There	<b>are</b>	Indonesian nationals
-------	------------	----------------------

Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
---------	------------------	------------	------------

Mood	Residue
------	---------

74.1 [[who **have been convicted** of drug offences in Australia.]] |||

who	<b>have been convicted</b>	of drug offences	in Australia
-----	----------------------------	------------------	--------------

WH-Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
------------	------------------	------------	------------	---------

Mood	Residue
------	---------

75. || “But they **will be given** the opportunity to rehabilitate. ||

But	they	<b>will be given</b>	the	to
-----	------	----------------------	-----	----

				opportunity	rehabilitate
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

76. || They' **ll** **be given** the opportunity at some point ||

They	'll	<b>be given</b>	the opportunity	at some point
Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

77.1 [[when we **believe**]]||

when	we	<b>Believe</b>
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present) Predicator
Mood		Residue

77. || they' **ve repaid** their debt to society to go home. ||

they	've	<b>repaid</b>	their debt	to society	to go home
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	Adjunct
Mood		Residue			

78. || That' **s** ||

That	<b>'s</b>
Subject	Finite (present) Predicator
Mood	Residue

78.1 [[what we **ask** for Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan.'']] |||

what	we	<b>ask</b>	for Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan.
WH- Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator Complement
Mood		Residue	

79. || Ms Bishop **said** Indonesia's decision to delay ||

Ms Bishop	<b>said</b>	Indonesia's decision	to delay
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue		

80. || the executions of Chan and Sukumaran **offered** some hope. ||

the executions of Chan and Sukumaran	<b>offered</b>	some hope
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator
Mood	Residue	

81. || "While Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan **are** still alive, ||

While	Mr Sukumaran and Mr Chan	<b>are</b>	still alive
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood	Residue		

82. || there **is** always hope, ||

there	<b>is</b>	always	hope
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood	Residue		

83. || and we **are continuing** to press the case ||

and	we	<b>are</b>	<b>continuing</b>	to press	the case
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present pro.)	Predicator	Adjunct	Complement
Mood	Residue				

83.1 [[that just as Indonesia **seeks** clemency ||

that	just as	Indonesia	<b>seeks</b>	clemency
WH-Adjunct	Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood	Residue			

83.2 and **seeks** stays of execution for its nationals]]]]

and	<b>seeks</b>	stays	of	for its
			execution	nationals
WH-Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

83.3 [[who **find** themselves facing the death penalty overseas,” ]] ||

who	<b>find</b>	themselves	facing	the death
				penalty
				overseas
WH-Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Predicator
Mood		Residue		Complement

84. || she **said**. |||

she	<b>said</b>
Subject	Finite (past)
Mood	Predicator
	Residue

85. || Asked whether a team of eminent envoys, including recently-demoted government chief whip Philip Ruddock, **would be sent** to Indonesia to plea for mercy for the drug smugglers, ||

Asked	including	<b>would</b>	<b>be sent</b>	to Indonesia to plea
whether a	recently-			for mercy for the drug
team of	demoted			smugglers
eminent	government			
envoys,	chief whip			
	Philip Ruddock,			
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

86. || Ms Bishop **said**||

Ms Bishop	<b>Said</b>
Subject	Finite (past)
Mood	Predicator
	Residue

87. || there **had already been** a series of official and unofficial envoys. |||



there	<b>had</b>	<b>already</b>	<b>been</b>	a series	of official and unofficial envoys
Subject	Finite (past)	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Adjuncts
Mood	Residue				

88. || “We **have** a number of people ||

We	<b>have</b>			a number of people
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	
Mood	Residue			

88.1 [[who **have already undertaken** this task,” ]] ||

who	<b>have</b>	<b>already</b>	<b>undertaken</b>	this task
WH- Adjunct	Finite (present)	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue			

89. || she **said.**||

she			<b>said</b>	
Subject	Finite (past)		Predicator	
Mood	Residue			

90. || “I’**m not going to indicate** publicly ||

“I	<b>’m not</b>	<b>going to</b>	<b>indicate</b>	publicly
Subject	Polarity	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

90.1 [[who they are,]] ||

who	they	are		
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (Present)	Predicator	
Mood	Residue			

91. || but we've **had** officials, envoys, representatives making representations to their counterparts at a very high level for some time." ||

but	we	've	<b>had</b>	officials, envoys, representatives	making representations	to their counterparts at a very high level for some time
Adju nct	Subject	Finite (present perfect)	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Residue			

92. || Ms Bishop **said** ||

Ms Bishop	<b>said</b>
Subject	Finite (past)      Predicator
Mood	Residue

93. || she **hadmet** her Indonesian counterpart Retno Marsudi on a number of occasions ||

she	<b>had</b>	<b>met</b>	her Indonesian counterpart Retno Marsudi	on a number of occasions
Subject	Finite (past perfect)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

94. || and **was** in regular phone contact. ||

and	<b>was</b>	in regular phone contact		
Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	
Mood		Residue		

95. || "She **made** a statement last night about this being a domestic matter for Indonesia," ||

She	<b>made</b>	a statement	last night about this being a domestic matter for Indonesia	
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct

- |  |      |         |  |  |
|--|------|---------|--|--|
|  | Mood | Residue |  |  |
|--|------|---------|--|--|
96. || Ms Bishop **said**. ||
- |  |           |               |           |  |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|--|
|  | Ms Bishop | <b>said</b>   |           |  |
|  | Subject   | Finite (past) | Predictor |  |
|  | Mood      | Residue       |           |  |
97. || “We **acknowledge** ||
- |  |         |                    |            |  |
|--|---------|--------------------|------------|--|
|  | We      | <b>acknowledge</b> |            |  |
|  | Subject | Finite (present)   | Predicator |  |
|  | Mood    | Residue            |            |  |
98. || that Indonesia **is** a sovereign nation. ||
- |  |            |           |                  |                       |
|--|------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|
|  | that       | Indonesia | <b>is</b>        | a sovereign nation    |
|  | WH-Adjunct | Subject   | Finite (present) | Predicator Complement |
|  | Mood       | Residue   |                  |                       |
99. || We **respect** Indonesia’s laws ||
- |  |         |                  |                  |            |
|--|---------|------------------|------------------|------------|
|  | We      | <b>respect</b>   | Indonesia’s laws |            |
|  | Subject | Finite (present) | Predicator       | Complement |
|  | Mood    | Residue          |                  |            |
100. || and we **respect** Indonesia’s judicial system. ||
- |  |         |         |                  |                             |
|--|---------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | and     | we      | <b>respect</b>   | Indonesia’s judicial system |
|  | Adjunct | Subject | Finite (present) | Predicator Complement       |
|  | Mood    | Residue |                  |                             |
101. || But just as Indonesia, through their foreign minister, **makes** representations to other countries to seek a stay of execution for Indonesian citizens on death row, ||
- |  |             |            |         |              |                 |                    |
|--|-------------|------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
|  | But just as | Indonesia, | through | <b>makes</b> | representations | to other countries |
|  | as          |            | their   |              |                 |                    |

foreign minister,	to seek a stay of execution for Indonesian citizens on death row
----------------------	--

Adjunct	Subject	Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood				Residue		

102. || so Australia **will through** me as foreign minister, ||

so	Australia	<b>will</b>	<b>through</b>	me	as foreign minister
----	-----------	-------------	----------------	----	------------------------

Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

103. || the Prime Minister and other ministers **make** representations to the Indonesian authorities for clemency for two of our citizens also on death row.” ||

the Prime Minister and other ministers	<b>Make</b>	representations	to the Indonesian authorities for clemency for two of our citizens also on death row
---	-------------	-----------------	--

Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

104. || “We **understand** ||

We	<b>understand</b>
----	-------------------

Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood		Residue

105. || that there **is** an application to be heard on the 24th of February in the State Administrative Court in Jakarta, ||

that	there	is		an application	to be heard on the 24th of February in the State Administrative Court in Jakarta,
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

106. || and we **urge** the Indonesian authorities to allow all legal avenues to be pursued and to stay any steps in planning for these executions ||

and	we	<b>Urge</b>		the Indonesian authorities	to allow all legal avenues to be pursued and to stay any steps in planning for these executions
Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

107. || while these legal avenues **are being pursued.**” |||

while	these legal avenues	<b>are</b>		<b>being pursued</b>	
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (Present)	Predicator		
Mood				Residue	

**Call to stop foreign aid to Indonesia**

108. || Independent Senator Jacqui Lambie **has called on** the government to stop all foreign aid to Indonesia ||

Independent Senator Jacqui Lambie	<b>has</b>	<b>called on</b>	the government	to stop all foreign aid to Indonesia
Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complemet	Adjunct

- |  |      |  |  |         |  |  |  |
|--|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|
|  | Mood |  |  | Residue |  |  |  |
|--|------|--|--|---------|--|--|--|
109. || if they **execute** Chan and Sukumaran, ||
- |                |    |         |                     |            |                       |            |  |
|----------------|----|---------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
|                | if | they    | <b>execute</b>      |            | Chan and<br>Sukumaran |            |  |
| WH-<br>Adjunct |    | Subject | Finite<br>(present) | Predicator |                       | Complement |  |
| Mood           |    |         |                     | Residue    |                       |            |  |
110. || **writes** Mark Coultan. |||
- |  |               |  |                     |              |  |  |  |
|--|---------------|--|---------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
|  | <b>writes</b> |  |                     | Mark Coultan |  |  |  |
|  | Predicator    |  | Finite<br>(present) | Subjects     |  |  |  |
|  | Residue       |  | Mood                |              |  |  |  |
111. || She **accused** Indonesia of hypocrisy, ||
- |  |         |  |                |            |                           |            |  |
|--|---------|--|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|--|
|  | She     |  | <b>accused</b> |            | Indonesia of<br>hypocrisy |            |  |
|  | Subject |  | Finite (past)  | Predicator |                           | Complement |  |
|  | Mood    |  |                | Residue    |                           |            |  |
112. || saying that those involved in the Bali bombings **were walking** the streets ||
- |            |                |         |            |          |                            |                     |             |
|------------|----------------|---------|------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
|            | saying         | that    | those      | involved | in the<br>Bali<br>bombings | <b>were walking</b> | the streets |
| Predicator | WH-<br>Adjunct | Subject | Predicator | Adjunct  | Finite<br>(past)           | Predicator          | Complement  |
| Mood       |                |         |            |          |                            | Residue             |             |
113. || while they **intended to** execute Australians for a drug crime. |||
- |                |       |         |                  |   |         |  |  |
|----------------|-------|---------|------------------|---|---------|--|--|
|                | while | they    | <b>intended</b>  | <b>to</b> execute Australians for<br>a drug crime |         |  |  |
| WH-<br>Adjunct |       | Subject | Finite<br>(past) | Predicator  | Adjunct |  |  |
| Mood           |       |         |                  | Residue   |         |  |  |
114. || "I **would remind** Australia ||
- |  |   |              |               |           |  |  |  |
|--|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|--|--|--|
|  | I | <b>would</b> | <b>remind</b> | Australia |  |  |  |
|--|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|--|--|--|



	Mood		Residue	
120.	Nobody <b>will answer</b> my question,			
	Nobody	<b>will</b>	<b>answer</b>	my question
	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
121.	so I <b>think</b>			
	so	I	<b>think</b>	
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
	Mood		Residue	
122.	it's a fair point.			
	It	's		a fair point
	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
123.	<b>Pull</b> the bloody foreign aid."			
		<b>Pull</b>		the bloody foreign aid
	No Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
124.	"If you <b>want to want to talk</b> about executions,			
	If	you	<b>want to want to</b>	<b>talk</b> about executions
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator
	Mood		Residue	Complement
125.	we <b>lost</b> 88 people in the Bali bombings over there.			
	we	<b>lost</b>	88 people	in the Bali bombings over there



Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

126. || Those people [[that **were** part of that outfit]] **are now walking** out on the streets.” ||

Those people	[[that <b>were</b> part of that outfit]]	<b>are</b>	<b>now</b>	<b>walking</b> out	on the streets
Subject	Predicator	Finite (Present Pro.)	Adjunct	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood				Residue	

126.1 [[that **were** part of that outfit]]

that	<b>were</b>	part of that outfit		
WH-Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	
Mood	Residue			

127. || She **said**||

She	<b>said</b>			
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator		
Mood	Residue			

128. || that Indonesia **asked** other countries for leniency for its nationals [[who **had been sentenced** to death overseas ]] ||

that	Indonesia	<b>asked</b>	other countries	for leniency for its nationals	
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complment	Adjunct
Mood	Residue				

128.1 [[who **had been sentenced** to death overseas ]]

who	<b>had</b>	<b>been sentenced</b>	to death overseas
-----	------------	-----------------------	-------------------

WH-Adjunct/ Subject	Finite (past perfect)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			

129. || and yet they **were** about to “take two of ours out.” |||

and	yet	they	<b>were</b>	about to “take two of ours out
Adjunct	Adjunct	Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

130. || She **called** for more action from the federal government. |||

She	<b>called for</b>	more action	from the federal government
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

131. || “I **would ask** Tony Abbott to put his foot down ||

I	<b>would</b>	<b>ask</b>	Tony Abbott	to put his foot down
Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

132. || and **start** using a bit of manly influence ||

and	<b>start</b>	using	a bit of manly influence
Adjunct	Predicator	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

133. || and **let’s see** |||

	“Let’s	<b>see</b>	what he’s made of
No Subject	Finite	Polarity	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

133.1 [[what he's made of.']]

what	he	's	made of
WH-Adjunct	Subject	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood			Residue

**Executions 'delayed until March'**134. || It now **appears**||

It	now	<b>appears</b>	
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator
Mood			Residue

135. || the executions on Nusakambangan island **will not be scheduled** until March. |||

the executions	on Nusakambangan island	<b>will not</b>	<b>be scheduled</b>	until March
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (modal)/ Polarity	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

136. || An Attorney General's office spokesman **said** yesterday ||

An Attorney General's office spokesman	<b>said</b>	yesterday	
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

137. || transfers of five prisoners, Including Chan and Sukumaran, to the Central Java island **would not happen** until "technical problems" ||

transfers of five prisoners,	including Chan and Sukumaran,	to the Central Java island	<b>would not</b>	<b>happen</b>	until "technical problems"
Subject	Adjunct	Adjunct	Finite (modal) / Polarity	Predicator	Adjunct

- |  |      |  |  |  |         |
|--|------|--|--|--|---------|
|  | Mood |  |  |  | Residue |
|--|------|--|--|--|---------|
138. || with the execution arrangements **had been resolved.** ||
- |  |                                 |            |               |                      |            |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
|  | with the execution arrangements | <b>had</b> |               | <b>been resolved</b> |            |
|  | Adjunct / Subject               |            | Finite (past) |                      | Predicator |
|  | Mood                            |            |               |                      | Residue    |
139. || *The Australian* **was told** last night ||
- |  |                       |            |               |            |            |
|--|-----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
|  | <i>The Australian</i> | <b>was</b> | <b>told</b>   |            | last night |
|  | Subject               |            | Finite (past) | Predicator | Adjunct    |
|  | Mood                  |            |               |            | Residue    |
140. || the problems **would take** at least a fortnight to fix. ||
- |  |              |              |                |                      |                    |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|  | the problems | <b>would</b> | <b>take</b>    | at least a fortnight | to fix             |
|  | Subject      |              | Finite (modal) | Predicator           | Complement Adjunct |
|  | Mood         |              |                |                      | Residue            |
141. || A team of prosecutors overseeing the preparations **visited** the island on Monday ||
- |  |                       |                             |                |            |                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
|  | A team of prosecutors | overseeing the preparations | <b>visited</b> | the island | on Monday          |
|  | Subject               |                             | Finite (past)  | Predicator | Complement Adjunct |
|  | Mood                  |                             |                |            | Residue            |
142. || and **found** the choice of site ||
- |  |         |              |               |            |                    |
|--|---------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
|  | and     | <b>found</b> |               |            | the choice of site |
|  | Adjunct |              | Finite (past) | Predicator | Complement         |
|  | Mood    |              |               |            | Residue            |
143. || for the firing squad **was too restricted** to handle more than five executions at a time — the number
- |  |                |            |            |                   |                |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
|  | for the firing | <b>was</b> | <b>too</b> | <b>restricted</b> | to handle more |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|

squad				than five executions at a time — the number
Subject	Finite (past)	Adjunct	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

143.1 [[ who **were shot** at Nusakambangan on January 18.]] |||

who	<b>were</b>	<b>shot</b>	at Nusakambangan on January 18	
WH- Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Adjunct	
Mood		Residue		

144. || The group currently **marked**||

The group	currently	<b>marked</b>		
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	
Mood		Residue		

145. || for execution **was enlarged** from to 10, following Mr Joko's refusal of two more clemency applications. |||

for execution	<b>was</b>	<b>enlarged</b>	from to 10, following Mr Joko's refusal of two more clemency applications.	
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Adjunct	
Mood		Residue		

146. || Alternatives sites **are now being examined**. |||

Alternatives sites	<b>are</b>	<b>now</b>	<b>being examined</b>	
Subject	Finite (present)		Adjunct	Predicator
Mood		Residue		

147. || Isolation facilities at Batu jail, Nusakambangan's "super-maximum" facility, also **needed** alteration to cope with 10 convicts. |||

Isolation facilities at Batu jail, Nusakambangan's	also	<b>needed</b>	alteration	to cope with 10
--	------	---------------	------------	--------------------

“super-maximum”					convicts.
facility,					
Subject	Adjunct	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue				

148. || The Bali prosecutors office, [[which **is responsible** for organising the transfer of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,]] **is expected** to make a statement later today. |||

The Bali prosecutors office,	[[which <b>is responsible</b> for organising the transfer of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,]]	<b>is</b>	<b>expected</b>	to make a statement later today
Subject	Predicator	Finite (present)	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

148.1 [[which **is responsible** for organising the transfer of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,]]

which	<b>is</b>	responsible for	organising the transfer	of Chan and Sukumaran to Nusakambangan,
WH- Adjunct	Finite (present)	Predicator	Complement	Predicator Adjunct
Mood	Residue			