

**FANS' EVALUATION OF F1 TEAMS' DEFEATS IN 2024
SEASON: AN APPRAISAL ANALYSIS OF INSTAGRAM
COMMENTS**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2025

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THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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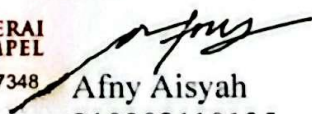
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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Fans' Evaluation of F1 Teams' Defeats in 2024 Season: An Appraisal Analysis of Instagram Comments”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 12 Desember 2025
The researcher




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APPROVAL SHEET

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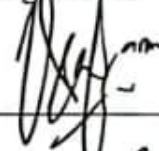

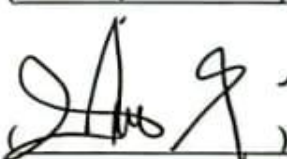
This is to certify that Afny Aisyah's thesis, "Fans' Evaluation of F1 Teams' Defeats in 2024 Season: An Appraisal Analysis of Instagram Comments," has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)* in the Department of English Literature.

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MOTTO

It's just racing. Sometimes you have difficult moments, and then you try to work hard, and you keep working hard, and you overcome the situation. It's as simple as that.

(Max Verstappen)

DEDICATION

With deep gratitude to Allah SWT, I dedicate this work to my beloved father, Sihabuddin, S.Pd, and my dear mother, Suryanah, who have always been sources of prayer, support, and boundless love. I also dedicate this to my siblings, Fani, as well as Firdi and his wife, Rani, who have been role models of sincerity, hard work, and unwavering encouragement throughout this journey. To my beloved niece, Sellin, thank you for always bringing joy and laughter amid the struggles.

I would also like to express my gratitude to my college friends who have shared stories, laughter, and support through both good and difficult times, as well as to my high school friends who have continuously offered prayers and encouragement throughout the writing of this thesis. Lastly, I dedicate this work to myself, as a form of appreciation for the effort, patience, perseverance, and long process that have led to the completion of this academic journey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT, the Almighty God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful, who always provides guidance, so that I can enjoy life and be able to complete the thesis entitled ‘Fans’ Evaluation of F1 Teams’ Defeats in 2024 Season: An Appraisal Analysis of Instagram Comments’ well. Then, *Allahumma Shalli ‘ala sayyidina Muhammad. Shalawat* and *salam* are presented to Prophet Muhammad SAW, the Most Perfect Human Being, who has guided us all from darkness to the light of life.

Through this recognition, I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Hj. Ilfi Nur Diana, M.Si, as the rector of the UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag, as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Agwin Degaf, M. A., as the head of English Literature Department as well as the Staff of Humanities Faculty of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who have provided and arranged the learning agenda so well.

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First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my beloved parents and big family for their prayers, support, and love that they have always given me throughout my studies. I am also grateful to my brothers, sister-in-law, and nephews who have always encouraged and supported me. Their presence has given me strength and motivation, enabling me to remain enthusiastic and strive to overcome the various challenges in life.

I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to all my friends at the university who have been an important part of my academic journey, who have always given support, shared their insights, and accompanied me in the process of writing this thesis. I also thank my friends from high school who never stopped giving me encouragement, prayers, and motivation, both during my studies and in completing this thesis.

With the completion of this thesis, I hope that the knowledge gained can bring goodness and benefits, both in this world and in the hereafter. As a human being who is not immune to mistakes, I realize that this research still has many shortcomings. Therefore, I sincerely welcome constructive criticism and suggestions for future improvements.

Malang, 17 December 2025



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ABSTRACT

Aisyah, Afny (2025) *Fans Evaluation of F1 Teams' Defeats in 2024 Season: An Appraisal Analysis of Instagram Comments*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.

Keywords: Appraisal Analysis, Fans, Instagram, Comment, Formula 1

This study aims to understand how Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans use language to express their evaluations in Instagram comments responding to their teams' defeats. Using Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal Theory and a descriptive qualitative method, the data consist of 32 fans' comments taken from Instagram posts about race results that ended in defeats during the 2024 season, specifically on 15 September, 4 November, and 24 November 2024. The analysis identified 88 appraisal patterns among Red Bull Racing fans and 61 patterns among McLaren fans. In terms of Attitude, Red Bull Racing fans predominantly employ positive Appreciation, showing a tendency to evaluate race performances and results in supportive and optimistic ways, while McLaren fans more frequently use negative Judgment, emphasizing evaluations of drivers' and the team's behavior, decisions, and competence. In Engagement, Red Bull Racing fans show a balance between Monogloss and Heterogloss, indicating that they express personal opinions while also acknowledging alternative perspectives, whereas McLaren fans are more inclined toward Heterogloss, reflecting openness to other viewpoints and a more critical stance. In Graduation, both fan groups rely more on Force, demonstrating that their evaluations are delivered with strong intensity. Generally, Red Bull Racing fans express positive emotions, loyalty, and continuous support, while McLaren fans display disappointment and criticality yet remain loyal to their team. This study is limited to textual analysis and does not include multimodal elements such as emojis or stickers, which may also influence meaning construction in Instagram comments.

ABSTRAK

Aisyah, Afny (2025) *Fans Evaluation of F1 Teams' Defeats in 2024 Season: An Appraisal Analysis of Instagram Comments*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.

Keywords: Analisis Penilaian, Penggemar, Instagram, Komentar, Formula 1

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami bagaimana penggemar Red Bull Racing dan McLaren menggunakan bahasa untuk mengekspresikan evaluasi mereka dalam komentar Instagram yang merespons kekalahan tim. Dengan menggunakan Teori Appraisal dari Martin dan White (2005) dan metode kualitatif deskriptif, data penelitian terdiri atas 32 komentar penggemar yang diambil dari unggahan Instagram mengenai hasil balapan yang berakhir dengan kekalahan pada musim 2024, tepatnya pada 15 September, 4 November, dan 24 November 2024. Analisis menunjukkan terdapat 88 pola appraisal pada penggemar Red Bull Racing dan 61 pola pada penggemar McLaren. Dalam sistem Attitude, penggemar Red Bull Racing dominan menggunakan Appreciation positif, yang menunjukkan kecenderungan memberikan penilaian suportif dan optimistis terhadap performa serta hasil balapan, sedangkan penggemar McLaren lebih sering menggunakan Judgment negatif dengan menyoroti perilaku, keputusan, dan kompetensi tim maupun pembalap. Dalam Engagement, penggemar Red Bull Racing menunjukkan keseimbangan antara Monogloss dan Heterogloss, sedangkan penggemar McLaren lebih banyak menggunakan Heterogloss yang mencerminkan keterbukaan terhadap pandangan lain dan nada yang lebih kritis. Dalam Graduation, kedua kelompok penggemar lebih banyak menggunakan Force, menunjukkan bahwa evaluasi mereka disampaikan dengan intensitas kuat. Secara keseluruhan, penggemar Red Bull Racing mengekspresikan emosi positif, loyalitas, dan dukungan, sementara penggemar McLaren menunjukkan kekecewaan dan sikap kritis namun tetap loyal. Penelitian ini terbatas pada analisis tekstual dan tidak mencakup elemen multimodal seperti emoji atau stiker yang juga dapat memengaruhi konstruksi makna pada komentar Instagram.

البحث مستخل

عائشة ، أفني (٢٠٢٥) تقييم المشجعين لهزائم فرق الفورمولا 1 في موسم 2024: تحليل تقييمي لتعليقات إنستغرام. أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانغ. المستشار: مازروتول إشلاحية، دكتوراه في الطب

الكلمات الدالة: تحليل التصنيف ، المشجعون ، إنستغرام ، التعليقات ، الفورمولا 1

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى فهم كيفية استخدام مشجعي فريق ريد بل ريسينغ وماكلارين للغة في التعبير عن تقييماتهم من خلال تعليقاتهم على إنستغرام التي ترد لمارتن ووايت (٢٠٠٥) وبالمنهج النوعي الوصفي، تتكون بيانات الدراسة من ٣٢ (Appraisal Theory) على هزائم فريقهم. وبلاستعانة بنظرية التقييم تعليقاتاً للمشجعين مأخوذة من منشورات على إنستغرام حول نتائج سباقات انتهت بالهزيمة في موسم ٢٠٢٤، تحديداً في ١٥ سبتمبر، ٤ نوفمبر، و24 نوفمبر (Attitude) ٢٠٢٤. وأظهرت التحليلات وجود ٨٨ نمطاً من التقييم لدى مشجعي ريد بل ريسينغ و٦١ نمطاً لدى مشجعي ماكلارين. وفي نظام الموقف يهيمن مشجعو ريد بل ريسينغ على استخدام التقدير الإيجابي، مما يكشف عن ميل لإبداء تقييمات داعمة ومتفائلة لأداء ونتائج السباق، بينما يميل مشجعو (Engagement) ماكلارين إلى استخدام الحكم السلبي، مع التركيز على تقييم سلوك السائقين وقرارات الفريق وكفاءتهم. أمّا في نظام التفاعل مشجعو ريد بل ريسينغ توازنًا بين الأسلوب الأحادي والأسلوب الحوارية، في حين يميل مشجعو ماكلارين إلى الأسلوب الحوارية الذي يعكس انفتاحاً على ، يعتمد كلا المجموعتين على عناصر القوة، مما يدل على أن تقييماتهم تُعبر عنها بدرجة (Graduation) وجهات نظر أخرى ونبرة أكثر نقداً. وفي نظام التدرج عالية من الشدة. وبشكل عام، يُظهر مشجعو ريد بل ريسينغ مشاعر إيجابية وولاءً ودعماً، بينما يُظهر مشجعو ماكلارين خيبة أمل ونبرة نقدية مع بقائهم أوفياء لفريقهم. وتقتصر هذه الدراسة على التحليل النصي دون تضمين العناصر متعددة الوسائط مثل الرموز التعبيرية أو الملصقات التي قد تؤثر أيضاً في بناء المعنى في تعليقات إنستغرام.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER.....	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
ABSTRAK	x
البحث مستخل	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem of the Study.....	7
C. Significances of the Study.....	8
D. Scope and Limitations.....	8
E. Definition of Key Terms	9
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE.....	12
A. Discourse Analysis	12
B. Appraisal Theory.....	13
C. Instagram as a Discourse.....	24
D. Netizen Comments	25
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	27
A. Research Design.....	27
B. Research Instrument.....	27
C. Data and Data Source.....	28
D. Data Collection.....	21
E. Data Analysis	28
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	30
A. Findings.....	30

B. Discussion	64
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	71
A. Conclusion	71
B. Suggestion.....	72
BIBLIOGRAPHY	74
CURRICULUM VITAE	78
APPENDIX	79

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an initial discussion of the research, covering essential aspects such as the study's background, research question, significance, scope and limitations, as well as definitions of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In the digital era, social media has become a platform for communication, self-expression, and sharing opinions on various issues. According to Page et al., (2014), social media are internet-based sites and services that facilitate users in carrying out social interactions between participants. Several platforms, such as Instagram, X (Twitter), Facebook, and TikTok, have been used to share opinions, emotions, and reactions to various events instantly. These platforms allow users to actively participate in public discourse.

One platform that can be used to react to an issue is Instagram. According to Leaver (2020) Instagram is an application in the form of a giant database containing images, videos, comments, likes, emojis, etc. This allows users to share photos along with captions that express responses or provide information, such as news, business, activities, arguments, judgments, and others (Sari et al., 2020). These responses reflect how users construct meaning, express attitudes, and form public opinion in digital spaces.

One of the features on Instagram that can provide reactions or responses is comments. These commenters are referred to as netizens. Anggara et al.,

(2022) state that in responding to comments, netizens usually give positive, negative, or neutral comments. According to research from Indari (2024), netizen comments on political topics through social media show negative language attitudes (sarcasm, criticism, praise, etc.). Thus, netizen comments can be understood as a form of linguistic evaluation that reflects attitudes and judgments towards an event. As in the study by Sudis & Ishlahiyah (2025) on netizen comments related to Harry Maguire's own goal, which predominantly use engagement assessment and reaction which manifested through language with positive interpretation in the form of support and appreciation, although a small number of comments showed disappointment, this finding indicates that, despite negative events, netizens continue to express positive attitudes through comments and support. Unlike the above study, this study focuses on how Formula 1 fans express their evaluation of a team's defeat through comments on Instagram, as well as exploring whether their evaluation patterns show similar trends to previous studies on netizens' evaluative expressions towards public figures.

In this context, Formula 1 is a global sport with millions of fans around the world, whose popularity is driven by a combination of speed, strategy, technology, and drama. One important factor that has expanded the F1 fan base is the Drive to Survive series, which has played a major role in attracting new audiences (Noble, 2023). This increase in fan engagement is an interesting phenomenon to study, as it elicits various reactions when teams experience victory or defeat. These reactions not only reflect the level of fan engagement

but also shape the public narrative about a team's performance and image in Formula 1.

With increasing fan engagement, Instagram has become the main platform for Formula 1 fans to share their reactions and opinions. This can be seen from the growth of F1 fans on the platform, which has recorded the largest audience increase since 2017, from 17% to 37% (McFadyen, 2021). This platform has also been used in linguistic research by Ayu and Santi (2024), who analyzed netizens' responses to the change in pronouns for transgender actor Elliot on Instagram. The results show that netizens express different stances through various engagement systems. Therefore, Formula 1 fans' comments on Instagram are considered relevant to this study because they reflect evaluative language and engagement patterns in responding to a team's defeat in online media.

Building on this context, one of the teams that has dominated F1 for the past few seasons is Red Bull Racing. Max Verstappen and Sergio Pérez achieved record-breaking levels of success in the 2022 and 2023 seasons (Formula 1, n.d.). However, its dominance began to fade at the end of 2024, resulting in defeats in the remaining races of the season. This was due to problems with the RB20 car, related to the correlation between wind tunnel testing and track performance (Valente, 2021). The defeat was emotional for fans who had hoped that Red Bull Racing would dominate in 2024 (Hulst, 2024). These defeats led to various expressions from fans, like disappointment and support of the team through social media.

Meanwhile, McLaren experienced a significant increase in performance in the 2024 season. This was due to their improvements (structural, recruitment of experts, and car upgrades), which elevated them post-Miami to the best car on the grid (Mansell, 2024). With these improvements, McLaren managed to secure their first constructors' crown in 26 years. Even though the upgrades kept them winning races, defeat was inevitable in some races.

In these different cases, fans may evaluate the defeat of the Red Bull Racing and McLaren teams in different ways. Therefore, it is important to analyze the evaluative language in the comments of Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans to explore how they express attitudes, engage with differing views, and adjust the intensity of their evaluations. According to this background, the researcher is interested in analyzing Instagram comments that contain expressions of evaluation to understand the responses and patterns shown by fans towards the defeat of the Red Bull Racing and McLaren teams.

To understand how fans express their evaluation of the team's defeat through language, this study employs Appraisal Theory developed by Martin and White (2005). This approach examines how speakers and writers use language to express their evaluations, attitudes, and emotions through three main components: attitude, engagement, and graduation (Martin & White, 2005). In sports fan discourse, attitude reflects emotional expression (Affect), evaluation of behavior (Judgment), and evaluation of the quality of performance (Appreciation). Engagement reflects how fans position their comments among

multiple voices (Monogloss and Heterogloss), while graduation indicates the intensity or sharpness of their evaluation (Force and Focus).

In line with this framework, Appraisal Theory provides a systematic approach to examining how fans express evaluation on social media. It has been widely applied in discourse and media studies (Jing & Lihuan, 2021), offering a more nuanced understanding of evaluative meanings than other, more general discourse analysis frameworks. Thus, many researchers have adopted this framework to investigate the language of appraisal in various contexts.

Despite this broad application, there is limited research that specifically explores how sports fans employ Appraisal resources on social media. For instance, Sudis & Ishlahiyah (2025) applied Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal Theory to analyze netizens' emotional responses to Harry Maguire's own goal on Instagram and found that engagement resources dominated, reflecting netizens' supportive side toward the player. Similarly, Ayu & Santi (2024) analyzed netizen responses to the pronoun change made by a transgender actor, Elliot Page, on Instagram using Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory and found that netizens positioned themselves as supporting, rejecting, and neutral. In addition, Yuliyanti (2023) applied Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory to analyze public responses to the blasphemy case on Twitter and found that judgment is the most dominant, reflecting a negative assessment. Collectively, these studies demonstrate how social media serves as a discursive arena where users negotiate attitudes and construct evaluative stances toward various public issues.

Beyond social media context, Appraisal Theory has also been applied to mass media, particularly newspaper discourse. For instance, Puspita & Pranoto (2021) conducts research using Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory to analyze disaster reporting in Japanese newspapers and found that judgment is the most dominant resource, emphasizing the attitude and to construe the evaluation toward the events or phenomena rather than emotion. Next, Rohimajaya & Hamer (2022) explores the result of an appraisal analysis found in the editorial board of the Jakarta Post newspaper using Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory and found all types (attitude, engagement, and graduation), but mostly judgment and appreciation. Furthermore, Trnavac & Pöldvere (2024) also, use the same framework to examine the difference in evaluative language between fake news and genuine news and found that there are systematic differences in the occurrence of Appraisal expressions across fake and genuine news, with Appraisal being more common in the former.

Moreover, Appraisal Theory has been applied in education and criminal court discourse. For instance, Lesmana & Hartati (2023) applied Martin and White's (2005) appraisal theory to examine how lecturer provides written feedback to student teachers in a microteaching course, and found that dominant attitudes are positive judgment. Then, Krishnan et al. (2024) applied Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory to analyze job interviews of Malaysian fresh graduates and found that the appreciation subsystem of Attitude was used predominantly by successful candidates. Sekarsari et al. (2024) examined President Joko Widodo's speech at the 2023 ASEAN Summit in Jakarta using

Martin & White's (2005) appraisal theory and found the dominance of the affect subtype, focusing on happiness and satisfaction as a consensus-building strategy. Lastly, Dai & Zhou (2019) also used the same framework to analyze the transcript of Steven Avery's case and found that engagement resources are most frequently used, with judgment focusing on assessing emotions and character. Although Appraisal Theory has been widely applied in various contexts, research focusing on evaluative language in sports fan communities on social media is still very limited, particularly in the context of Formula 1 fandom.

Based on this research gap, this study proposes a novel perspective by analyzing how fans express their evaluations in Instagram comments related to the defeat of Red Bull Racing and McLaren in the 2024 season. Sports fandom has a wealth of emotional expression, group identity formation, and evaluative attitudes that make it highly interesting to analyze through the Appraisal Theory framework by Martin and White (2005). This study assumes that Formula 1 fans express a wide range of evaluative meanings, including strong emotional reactions, loyalty, and intensified judgments, especially during moments of defeat. Therefore, this study aims to understand how Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans use language to express their evaluation through the three Appraisal systems (Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation) found on Instagram comments about Red Bull Racing's and McLaren's defeats.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the research background discussed above, the researcher formulates the following research question: How do fans of Red Bull Racing and

McLaren employ appraisal resources (Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation) to construct evaluations regarding the teams' defeat in Instagram comments?

C. Significances of the Study

This study identifies linguistic patterns that reflect emotional evaluation, judgment, and appreciation in Instagram comments, and theoretically, it can extend the use of Appraisal Theory in the context of social media. It can also contribute to the study of discourse analysis, which focuses on the distinctive forms of language expression found on social media that are often spontaneous and interactive. Practically, the results of this study can be used to understand how evaluative language is expressed verbally on social media such as Instagram and how the situation of race results and team performance during defeat affect language choices. This understanding can be used for digital communication and fan engagement studies to manage social media interactions more effectively. For future researchers, this study can be used as a reference for future studies that want to analyze the use of evaluative language on social media using Appraisal theory or the discourse analysis approach.

D. Scope and Limitations

This study focuses on discourse analysis using Appraisal Theory by Martin and White (2005) to examine attitude, graduation, and engagement in the Instagram comments of Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans following the teams' defeat in the 2024 season. The analysis aims to identify how fans express their evaluations of Red Bull Racing's and McLaren drivers, strategies, and team performance through linguistic appraisal. The study has several limitations:

1. Platform Restriction: This research only examines comments on Red Bull Racing's and McLaren's official Instagram accounts, excluding fan reactions from other social media platforms such as X (Twitter), Facebook, or TikTok, which may exhibit different discourse patterns and engagement styles.
2. Focus Analysis: This research only focuses on analyzing the defeat caused by the team's performance (drivers, cars, strategies, and pit crew) because these are the things that cause the team to defeat.
3. Language Restriction: The analysis is limited to English-language comments, excluding perspectives from non-English-speaking fans, which may provide additional linguistic and cultural insights.
4. Time Frame: The study focuses only on comments posted about the race results in the 2024 season, during which Red Bull Racing and McLaren did not podium, to capture fans' evaluation responses to the defeats and ensure the data captured was in line with the research objective, which was to analyze the language of evaluation of the teams' defeat.
5. Engagement-Based Selection: Only comments with at least 10 likes are included in the analysis, as higher engagement levels indicate resonance with other users. However, this selection criterion may overlook less popular but potentially insightful comments that reflect diverse fan perspectives.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To ensure clarity, the terms used in this study are defined as follows.

1. **Appraisal Theory** expands on the interpersonal functions of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This study examines how individuals linguistically express their emotions and opinions, how writers position their voices to others, and how they use their writing to express varying degrees of authority and confidence in their statements.
2. **Discourse Analysis** is a viewpoint that looks at how people use language in daily interactions to express their identity and affiliation with particular social groups, as well as to carry out different social actions like teasing, arguing, joking, and persuading.
3. **Instagram** is a social media app that allows users to share photos and videos with their friends and followers. The platform has a high degree of interactivity, especially through comments where sports fans can express their emotions, attitudes and evaluations spontaneously.
4. **McLaren** is a British Formula One team founded by New Zealand-born Bruce McLaren in 1963. The team is also one of the oldest teams still active in F1, and has competed every year since 1966.
5. **Netizen comments** are responses or reviews given by internet users to content published on online media. These comments can be in the form of support, criticism, or other opinions expressed directly on social media platforms.
6. **Red Bull Racing** is a Formula One racing team formed in 2005 by Dietrich Mateschitz, owner of the Red Bull energy drink company. The team is based in Milton Keynes, England, but holds an Austrian racing license.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter outlines the theoretical concepts applied in analyzing the data for this study. It explores discourse analysis, appraisal theory, Instagram as a discourse, and netizen comments.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a practical method to investigate how a meaning is constructed in verbal or written communication. Canning and Walker state that discourse is any way of language that people use to communicate, interact, exchange information, and achieve goals. From this perspective, discourse analysis offers a point of view to understand how individuals use language in social interaction to convey the group's identity and take action, such as teasing, arguing, and joking (Jones, 2024). In other words, discourse analysis focuses on the study of how language is used. The uniqueness of this approach lies in the ability to reveal how a discourse is formed by communities. Thus, this approach enables the researcher to explore the complex interactions between language, meaning, and social structure.

In the social context, power is not only expressed through formal position or visible action, but also through common language. This method enables the researcher to see how the linguistic choice affects the power relation, forming interaction, and shaping the individual or community perceptions about reality (Jones, 2024). So, this method not only analyzes a text in terms of its structure

and syntax, but also the meaning behind the sentences. This method is used as a tool to reveal the ideology embedded in the spoken and written text. Thus, discourse analysis explains how the contribution of language maintains, questions, or reforms social structure.

In its evolution, social practice through language not only happens in the real world but also in the digital world. Social media is also a platform for discourse analysis because of the use of language is used to shape identity, give advice, and affect public discourse. Papacharissi (2015) states that social media is a dynamic space where the individual or group actively form and negotiates identity, expressing the point of view, and also contributes to shaping public discourse, so that it becomes an important tool in discourse analysis to understand contemporary communication practices. This is relevant to this study, which analyzes the reactions of F1 fans and how evaluative language is used to convey their assessment through Red Bull Racing and McLaren's defeat.

Therefore, this study aims to identify language and evaluative patterns that are expressed through fans' comments on social media. To achieve this, this study used Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005), which provides a framework to analyze how language users agree or disagree, praise or criticize, and also how they put the reader or listener in line with a perspective. By using this theory, the analysis can reveal how the attitude, judgment, and emotion are expressed in evaluative language in the F1 fans' digital discourse.

B. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Theory is part of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), a framework introduced by M.A.K. Halliday. SFL is a linguistic framework that explores how text, language and discourse function together as a cohesive whole in a given social context (Yuliyanti, 2023). The SFL framework outlines that language consists of three metafunctions, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning represents experience and the physical world perceived by language users; interpersonal meaning focuses on social interaction between individuals; and then textual meaning ensures coherence and cohesion in discourse by linking ideational and interpersonal meaning (Martin & White, 2005). Appraisal is an extension of interpersonal metafiction.

This theory, first developed by James R. Martin, aims to examine the interpersonal meaning in language more broadly. In this theory, the concept of evaluation in language is to explain how attitudes, judgments, and emotions are expressed by language users. Martin & Rose (2003) explain that Appraisal is used to negotiate social relationships by telling the listener or reader how we feel about a thing or person (in other words, what our attitude is). Thus, this theory can enable the analysis of how one conveys an attitude or position towards a particular person, action or event.

This theory, first developed by James R. Martin, aims to find out the interpersonal meaning of language more broadly. In this theory, the concept of evaluation in language is introduced, which explains how attitudes, judgments, and emotions are expressed by writers or speakers in discourse. Martin & Rose (2003) explain that Appraisal is used to negotiate social relationships by telling

the listener or reader how we feel about a thing or person (in other words, what our attitude is). Thus, this theory can enable the analysis of how one conveys an attitude or position towards a particular person, action or event.

Martin and White developed this theory further in their book *The Language of Evaluation* (2005), which provides a more detailed framework of the Appraisal type. Martin & White (2005) describe three main types: Attitude relates to the evaluation of things, people's behavior, and their feelings. Engagement relates to attitudes that may come from the author himself or may also come from other sources, and graduation relates to judgments where emotions can be more or less intense, i.e. more or less reinforced (Martin & White, 2005). Their contribution makes this theory more applicable in various types of discourse, including media and online communication.

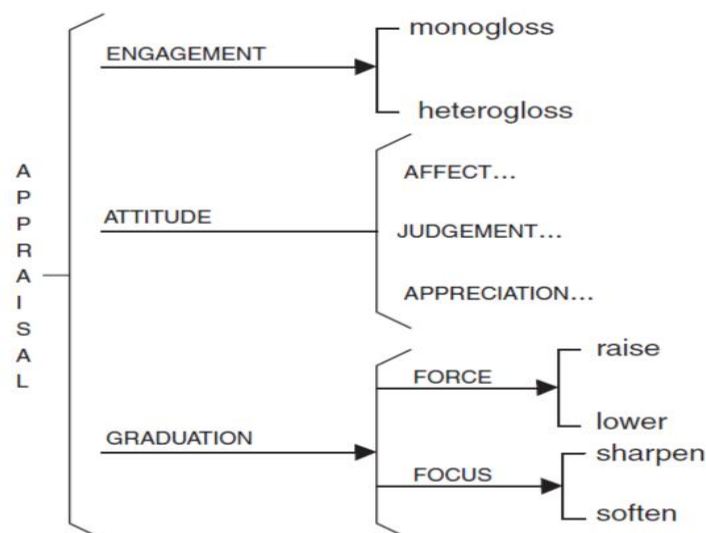


Figure 2.1 An overview of appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005).

The following is an explanation of the three types of Appraisal theory, according to Martin and White (2005):

1. Attitude

Attitude is a type of how one expresses attitudes through language. This system includes three semantic zones that cover what is often known as aesthetics, ethics, and emotions (Oteíza, 2017). Attitudes relate to our emotions, encompassing emotional responses, behavioral judgments, and evaluations of objects or events. (Martin & White, 2005). According to Martin & White (2005) have identified three subtypes in this type: affect, judgment, and appreciation.

- a. Affect relates to how individuals express their emotions and feelings towards people or phenomena. According to Martin & White (2005), this subtype focuses on how positive or negative feelings are expressed, and the emotions shown can be happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored. Martin & White (2005) then categorize those emotions into three: un/happiness, in/security and dis/satisfaction.

Example: *Unlucky* for Checo, deserved a podium

The word '*Unlucky*' is a negative affect (unhappiness) because it expresses a negative emotion about Checo's misfortune.

- b. Judgment is concerned with our judgments of behavior, where we approve or disapprove, praise or criticize. Martin and White

(2005) categorize judgments into those that relate to 'social steems' and 'social sanctions' (Martin & White, 2005). Social Steems, which include 'normality' (how unusual someone is), 'capacity' (how capable they are) and 'tenacity' (how resolute they are), involve admiration or criticism, whereas Social Sanctions, which 'veracity' (how truthful someone is) and 'propriety' (how ethical someone is), pertain to praise or condemnation (Jing & Lihuan, 2021). Like Affect, judgment also includes positive and negative evaluations.

Example: **Stop sabotaging Max**

The sentence '*Stop sabotaging Max*' is a judgment because it evaluates the team's actions as unethical or inappropriate, because the word sabotaging implies deliberate behavior to harm the driver (Max).

- c. Appreciation is a subtype that gives judgment to objects, events, or phenomena. Martin & White (2005) explain that Appreciation is divided into: our "reaction" to things (whether they catch our attention or please us), their "composition" (complexity and balance), and their "value" (how inventive, original, timely, etc.). This is what distinguishes it from Judgment, where this system judges something that is not human.

Example: **What a season** in the 4th best car

The sentence '*What a season*' is a type of appreciation because it shows positive valuation of the event (racing season).

2. Engagement

Engagement refers to how voice and perspective are conveyed by the speaker or writer. It generally involves the use of linguistic resources such as projection, modality, polarity, concession, and adverbial comments to position the author or speaker on a particular value stance and its possible (Martin & White, 2005). This type helps in analyzing the origins of attitudes by identifying the presence or absence of alternative viewpoints and determining whether discourse is monogloss or heterogloss (Rohimajaya & Hamer, 2022). Martin and White (2005) categorize engagement into two main types: monogloss and heterogloss.

- a. Monogloss is defined as a statement that does not recognize other points of view. A statement is considered monogloss if the speaker or writer presents their opinion as the only point of view and does not open up space for alternative views.

Example: **Checo came 10th** I love him so much

The sentence '*Nice recovery from checo aswell*' is a type of monogloss because it is a statement of fact and expressed straightforwardly without seeing from the other person's point of view.

b. Heterogloss refers to other points of view. A statement is considered heterogloss if the speaker or writer includes other opinions in their statement or provides a response to other opinions. Martin and White (2005) divided heterogloss into two:

1) Contract shows that the writer/speaker rejects alternative voices or viewpoints. This subsystem is divided into two:

a) Disclaim: the writer or speaker positions him/herself in opposition to, or rejects, an opposing position. Disclaims are divided into two subsystems, namely: 'deny' is conveyed with words like (don't, no), while 'counter' is conveyed with words like (even though).

Example: *Ok **but** improve the car next season yeah?*

The word '*but*' is a type of heterogloss because it is a conjunction of contrast, showing that there is a dialogic alternative, which opens up space for other points of view.

b) Proclaim: the writer or speaker is confident and wants to strengthen his or her position. Proclamations are divided into three subsystems, namely: 'concur' is conveyed with words like (as of course, naturally, unsurprisingly, admittedly and certainly), 'endorsement' is conveyed with words like (show, prove, demonstrate, find and point out), and

‘pronounce’ is conveyed with the phrases like (I contend ..., The facts of the matter are that ..., The truth of the matter is that ..., etc.)

Example: *HM King Abdullah: Naturally, we understand the state of anger and frustration from which Arabs and Muslims suffer as a result of their feelings of the absence of justice, or of injustice being levied against them*

The word ‘*Naturally*’ is a type of heterogloss (proclaim of concur) because it construes for the text an audience which shares with the speaker the view that the anger and frustration of Arabs and Muslims is understandable.

2) Expand shows that the writer/speaker is aware of the diversity of voices or alternative viewpoints. This subsystem is also divided into two:

a) Entertain: the writer or speaker is explicit that the statement is one of possibility, not an absolute fact. It conveyed with words like (it seems, the evidence suggests, apparently) and some types of ‘rhetorical’ or ‘expository’ questions.

Example: *What happened today? But anyways, let's win the constructors*

The sentence ‘*What happened today?*’ is a type of heterogloss (entertain) because it shows open-ended

questions, implying doubt/confusion, opening up the possibility of other interpretations.

- b) Attribute: the writer or speaker in the statement attributes the opinion or claim to another party. Attribute are divided into two subsystems, namely: ‘acknowledge’ (S/he said..., S/he believes), and ‘distance’ (S/he claims that, it’s rumoured that).

Example: *Tickner **said** regardless of the result, the royal commission was a waste of money and he would proceed with a separate inquiry into the issue headed by Justice Jane Matthews.*

The word ‘*said*’ is a type of heterogloss (attribute) because it stated that the statement from another party.

A. Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher took several steps. First, the researcher accessed Instagram and visited the official accounts of Red Bull Racing (@redbullracing), which has 12.8 million followers, and McLaren (@mclaren), which has 16.1 million followers, by searching for them in the search bar. The researcher then looks for posts related to the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, Azerbaijan Grand Prix, and São Paulo Grand Prix race results, as these races were Red Bull Racing’s and McLaren’s, which suffered defeats and the posts with the highest engagement. After locating the post, the researcher opened the comment section and identified fans’ comments evaluating the drivers, strategies, and overall team performance following teams’ defeat on September 15, November 04 and 24, 2024.

Among the numerous comments, the researcher selected evaluative comments in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain appraisal elements that have received more than 10 likes, as this indicates higher engagement from other users. Then, copied the comments and presented them in the Word file. Next, the researcher collected a total of 192 comments and then refined the selection to 60 comments that contained appraisal, with 33 data from Red Bull Racing and 27 data from McLaren; 132 comments were eliminated because they did not contain appraisal elements, did not use English, and the defeats were not caused by the Red Bull Racing and McLaren teams' performance. Finally, the collected evaluative comments that contained appraisal were presented in various forms, such as words (e.g., *'Unlucky'*), phrases (e.g., *'AMAZING RACE'*), clauses (e.g., *'was doing amazing job until the incident'*), and full sentences (e.g., *'Checo also did a good job'*). These 60 selected comments were then compiled into an appendix for later analysis.

3. Graduation

The graduation type concerns the intensity or strength of the evaluation. It includes how the intensity or scale of an expressed attitude can be strengthened or softened (Martin & White, 2005). Thus, graduation indicates how strong, weak, or sharp the attitude expressed in the text is. Martin and White (2005) divide graduation into force and focus.

- a. Force indicates how strong or weak the attitude, emotion, or claim stated by the speaker or writer is. Strength includes both

intensification and quantification. According to Martin and White (2005) intensity level judgments are found in quality judgments (e.g. slightly foolish, extremely foolish; it stopped somewhat abruptly, it stopped very abruptly), in process (e.g. This slightly hindered us, This greatly hindered us), or in the verbal modalities of possibility, habit, tendency, and obligation (e.g. it's just possible that, it's very possible that). Whereas quantification involves scaling with respect to amount (eg size, weight, strength, number), and with extent covering scope in time and space (ie how widely distributed, how long lasting) and proximity in time and space (ie how near, how recent).

Example: *AMAZING RACE FOR BOTH, LOVE Y'ALL*

The word '*amazing*' is a type of force (intensification) because it is a lexical intensifier that reinforces the evaluation of the quality of Checo and Max's racing performance.

- b. Focus indicates how explicit or vague a category or assessment is. According to Martin and White (2005), Graduation by prototypicality (focus) is most commonly applied to categories that are not scalable when viewed from an experiential viewpoint. Martin and White (2005) divide focus into sharpening and softening. Sharpening (up-scaling) enhances specificity to indicate prototypicality, while softening (down-

scaling) characterises an instance as having only partial membership in a category (Dai & Zhou, 2019).

Example: *Good race both of you! Hope the team did not bring the wrong rear wing **again** for the next race 🤔*

The word ‘*again*’ is the type of focus (sharpening) because it indicates that the mistake has happened before and emphasizes that it should not be repeated.

In the context of this study, Appraisal theory provides a relevant foundation for understanding the emotional expressions and judgments of netizens on social media. Netizens' comments reflect their attitude, engagement, and intensity of response to the defeat of their favorite F1 teams. By using the Attitude type of Appraisal theory, researchers can identify whether comments contain disappointment, anger, support, or morally evaluate the performance. Whether there is involvement of other parties conveyed by netizens, and how the intensity of their assessment of the team. This shows how Appraisal theory remains relevant and adaptive in analyzing contemporary digital discourse.

C. Instagram as a Discourse

In the context of Formula 1, Instagram is one of the platforms where discourses about drivers, teams, or racing events can be produced and reproduced continuously. Foucault defines discourse as a process of knowledge formation, social practices, subjectivity, and power relations inherent in this knowledge and its relationship to social reality (Almaarroof et al., 2022).

Instagram provides a space for its users to express personal views through photos, videos, or comment posts that reflect their understanding of the issues that are happening in the F1 world. Therefore, Instagram acts as a discourse medium where knowledge and ideology are not only formed, but also reinforced and disseminated, along with the interaction between users and the flow of communication that occurs in it.

In the digital world, Instagram serves as a means of communication and information exchange. This is because Instagram is a photo-sharing application that allows users to take pictures, use digital filters, and share them (Indra & Marhamah, 2024). The features available on Instagram allow users to be able to construct or spread discourse. Because every text uploaded can contain a meaning or ideology. For example, in the discourse of F1 fans, posts about team defeats often contain deeper meanings, such as criticism of team decisions, strategies applied, or even the presence of external elements such as weather or penalties.

D. Netizen Comments

Netizen comments are statements or expressions of opinion made by internet users, or “netizens”, on social media platforms. According to Indari (2024, as cited in Achmad, 2021), there are two categorizations of the term society in social aspects, namely, citizens are people who communicate in social actions in real life. Netizens are people who are connected in digitalization. Every post made by a public figure will be commented on by their followers.

Comments can amount to thousands or even tens of thousands on each upload posted.

Social media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok have become dynamic spaces for F1 fans to express themselves. They also interact and shape their identities through trending language, memes, and concise and creative communication (Karabaveya, 2025). In this context, netizen comments do not only reflect personal opinions. They are also an important means of building solidarity, showing social affiliation, and voicing attitudes towards an issue about F1.

The netizen comments are generally expressive and spontaneous. For example, YouTube comment sections often serve as a platform for various forms of interaction, both positive and negative (Novira et al., 2024). On Instagram, netizens also tend to use slang and abbreviations in their captions and comments (Indra & Marhamah, 2024). Also, according to Indari (2024), netizen comments on political topics through the use of social media have a negative language attitude (sarcasm, criticism, praise, etc.). Thus, netizen comments are not only ordinary expressions, but also contain forms of evaluation such as sarcasm, criticism, and hate comments that reflect attitudes and judgments towards an event. In the context of F1 fans, when their favorite teams are defeated, they will spontaneously give an evaluation to the team in the form of criticism, suggestions, or hate comments.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter outlined the research methodology, such as the research design, research instruments, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

B. Research Design

The research for this study was conducted through a qualitative method for data collection. According to Cresswell (2018), the qualitative method was a method for how individuals or society describe and give meaning to the social or human problem. It was used to find out and know why and how social phenomenon happens.

The type of research design that was used in this study was also descriptive. This research design focused on drawing and describing comprehensively the characteristics of certain phenomena and groups (Lune & Berg, 2017). It was used as an approach to a qualitative study because the result of this analysis was the description of fans' comments as a social phenomenon. The descriptive qualitative design used in this research aimed to describe the types of appraisal and the linguistic patterns used by fans that were found in the Instagram comments, so that this design was considered appropriate because it could investigate in detail the form of linguistic assessment that was used by fans in the context of Formula 1 teams' defeat.

C. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the researcher acted as a main tool in collecting the data and information during the study. Creswell (2018) states that in qualitative research, the researcher in person collected the data through document analysis, observation of behavior, or interviews with participants. So, in this study, the researcher was directly

involved in finding and collecting the data required for the analysis. Thus, the researcher manually identified, categorized, and analyzed the comments based on the appraisal element and the linguistic pattern that is used by fans of Red Bull Racing and McLaren. This process ensured the contextual sensitivity in interpretation.

D. Data and Data Source

The data were obtained from fans' comments on the official Instagram accounts of Red Bull Racing (@redbullracing) and McLaren (@mclaren), posted in response to races during the 2024 season in which both teams experienced defeat. Four posts were chosen for analysis: two from the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where both teams were defeated; two other high-engagement posts: from Red Bull Racing at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix (4,074 comments) and McLaren at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix (5,645 comments).

These posts were not only linked to significant defeats but also attracted high levels of fan interaction, which made them particularly valuable for capturing evaluative discourse. The comments served as direct expressions of fans' reactions to the teams' performances. From these, the dataset consisted of evaluative comments in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing three elements of appraisal (Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation) following Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal Theory. To maintain focus on comments that reflected broader public sentiment, only those with at least 10 likes were included in the dataset.

E. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed in three steps. Firstly, identification of appraisal elements: Attitude (Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation), Engagement (Monogloss and Heterogloss), and Graduation (Force and Focus). Next, categorized the comments based on attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude classification determined whether the comment expressed affect (emotion), judgment (evaluation of behavior), or appreciation (evaluation of objects/events). Engagement analysis assessed whether the comment presents an open (heteroglossic) or closed (monoglossic) perspective. Graduation categorisation identified how intensity and emphasis were applied through force (intensification/quantification) or focus (sharpening/softening). Each comment was systematically coded according to these categories, following the Appraisal Theory framework. Lastly, interpreted the dominant patterns and compared the findings of this study with previous research to identify similarities or differences in evaluation patterns, and then drew conclusions based on the analysis results.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings and the discussion. The researcher focuses on data analysis in the findings, which interprets in the discussion according to the research questions.

A. Findings

The findings in this study were analyzed using Appraisal Theory from Martin and White (2005). The objects studied were comments from Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans regarding the defeat of their respective teams, which were posted by the teams' official Instagram accounts on the upload of race results throughout the 2024 season. The posts triggered various expressions of evaluation from fans of both teams. Red Bull Racing's defeats during the 2024 season triggered various reactions due to the expectation of its dominance in the year. The reactions to the team's defeats were then compared with McLaren's race dominance to see the different reactions given by fans through Instagram comments. This study aims to identify the types of appraisals used by fans and what is the most dominant type of appraisal used by each fan in response to the defeat of their favorite team during the 2024 season, based on Martin and White's (2005) theory.

In selecting the data, four Instagram posts were chosen as sources for analysis from 11 race results that ended in defeat for Red Bull Racing and 6 race results that ended in defeat for McLaren. Two from the 2024 Las Vegas Grand

Prix, where both teams were defeated; two other high-engagement posts: from Red Bull Racing at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix (4,074 comments) and McLaren at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix (5,645 comments). This selection was made to ensure the representation of relevant data while maximizing the diversity of the context of the analyzed defeats.



Figure 4.1 Screenshot of Red Bull Racing's post (the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix)

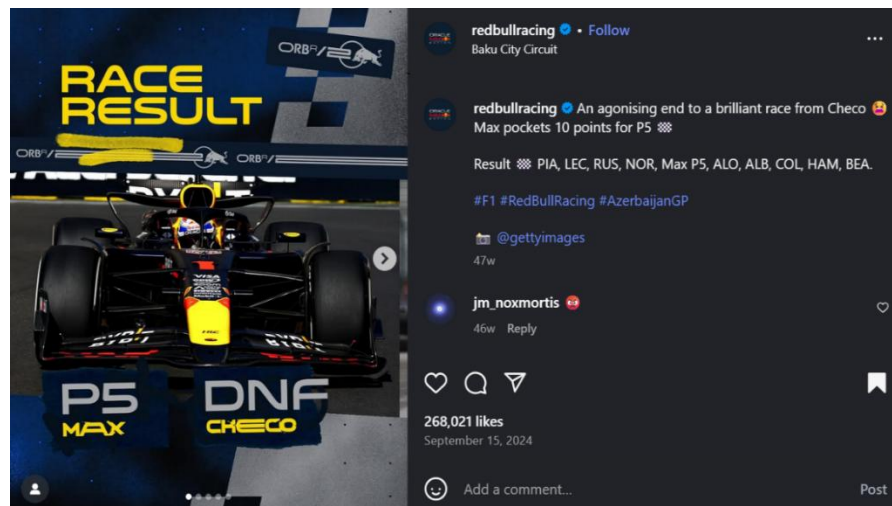


Figure 4.2 Screenshot of Red Bull Racing's post (the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix)

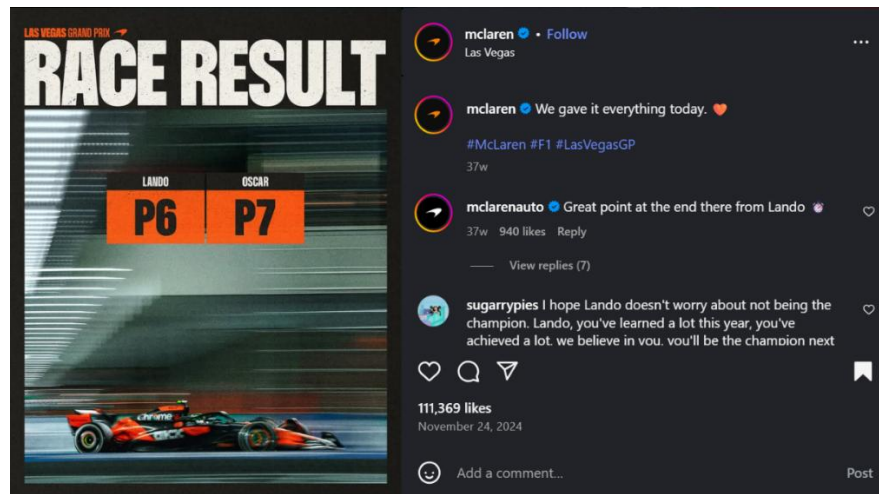


Figure 4.3 Screenshot of McLaren's post (the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix)

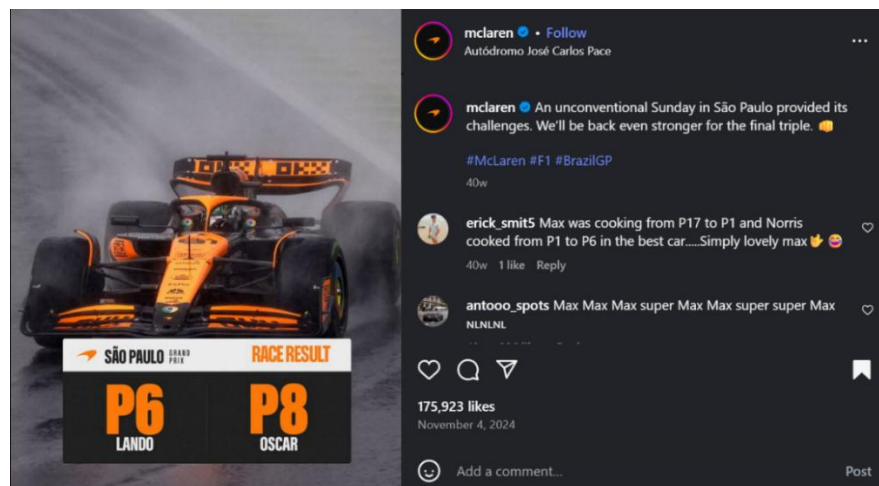


Figure 4.4 Screenshot of McLaren's post (the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix)

After observing the comment column in the post on September 15, November 04 and 24, 2024. The researcher found a total of 32 comments that matched the appraisal theory. After all the data were collected, the researcher categorized them based on the types of appraisal according to Martin and White (2005), namely Attitude (affect, judgment, and appreciation), Graduation (monogloss and heterogloss), and Engagement (force and focus). These three types provide an overview of how fans express their attitudes, emphasize meaning, and evaluate the performance of their favorite teams.

Based on the data collected, the researcher found 61 patterns used by McLaren fans and 88 by Red Bull Racing fans in the team's Instagram account race results posts, based on Martin and White's (2005) theory. The data details are as follows for the Red Bull Racing team, with the Attitude type being the most dominant appraisal type, comprising a total of 45 appraisals. Then Engagement with a total of 22 data, and finally Graduation with 21 data. While detailed 35 data on the McLaren team with Attitude types being the dominant appraisal types, with a total of 61 appraisals. Then graduation with 15 data and engagement with 11 data with appraisal type.

Table 4.1 Appraisal Types Used by Red Bull Racing Fans

No.	Appraisal Type	Subtype	Total
1.	Attitude	Affect	6
		Judgment	14
		Appreciation	25
2.	Engagement	Monogloss	11
		Heterogloss	11
3.	Graduation	Force	19
		Focus	2
Total			88

Table 4. 1 Appraisal Types Used by McLaren Fans

No.	Appraisal Type	Subtype	Total
1.	Attitude	Affect	4
		Judgment	19
		Appreciation	12
2.	Engagement	Monogloss	4
		Heterogloss	7
3.	Graduation	Force	9
		Focus	6
Total			61

Datum 1

@dakotaads | 86 likes | Red Bull Racing

Checo came 10th I love him so much

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. In terms of Attitude, the word 'love' expresses a positive emotion in the form of affect (happiness), admiration, and emotional support for Checo, even though the race results were not entirely satisfactory. In terms of engagement, the clause 'Checo came 10th' is monogloss because it is a statement of fact without seeing from the other person's point of view. Since this clause does not contain words that express support or criticism, it is neutral and only serves as a statement of fact regarding the race results (finishing in 10th place). The use of monogloss shows how fans state basic facts before expressing their emotional evaluation.

In term of graduation aspect, the use of the intensifier 'so' in the phrase 'so much' reinforces the level of emotional intensity, emphasizing the depth of affection that fans want to convey (graduation-force). The combination of positive affect, monogloss presentation of facts, and this reinforcement of emotional intensity shows how the fan expresses their loyalty and support for Checo, even though his performance was not entirely optimal and resulted in defeat.

Datum 2

@alexandru_stoica19 | 1,868 likes | Red Bull Racing

Perez was doing so well, I was actually so happy for him and his performance, this was his race. He was back to how he used to be. Just a hard pill to swallow. Horrible feeling.

This comment evaluates Checo (Sergio Pérez)'s performance at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix, where he performed very well and had the potential to finish on the podium but ultimately retired after an incident with Carlos Sainz on lap 50. From an attitude perspective, fans expressed positive affect (happiness) through the word '*happy*', which shows excitement and emotional support for Pérez's performance. However, the noun phrases '*hard pill to swallow*' and '*Horrible feeling*' reflect negative affect (unhappiness) in the form of disappointment and sadness due to the painful result. In addition, the statement '*He was back to how he used to be*' contains positive judgment (capacity) because it assesses that Pérez has returned to his best ability, while '*Perez was doing so well*' shows positive appreciation (reaction) that positively appreciates the quality of Pérez's performance.

In terms of engagement, the clause '*this was his race*' is monogloss because it is conveyed as a direct statement without considering alternative perspectives. In addition, this is a form of fan support that the race was indeed deservedly won by Pérez. In terms of graduation, the words '*Horrible*' and '*so*' in '*so well*' and '*so happy*' function as a graduation of force (intensifier) that reinforces the intensity of positive evaluation. The word '*actually*' becomes a graduation of focus that emphasizes authenticity or sincerity, while '*just*' acts as a graduation of focus (sharpening) that centres the emphasis on disappointment. Overall, these comments show the emotional dynamics of fans

moving from admiration and happiness to deep disappointment, illustrating their strong support and empathy for Pérez.

Datum 3

@matthew_heath96 | 140 likes | Red Bull Racing

Checo was doing so well it's such a shame! Not sure what Carlos was thinking with that move

This comment evaluates Checo (Sergio Pérez)'s performance at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix, where he performed strongly and had a chance to finish on the podium before an incident with Carlos Sainz caused him to fail to finish the race (DNF). The comments '*such a shame!*' reflects negative affect (dissatisfaction), expressing emotional disappointment due to results that did not meet expectations. Meanwhile, the clause '*was doing so well*' shows positive judgment (capacity) because it assesses Checo's abilities positively and acknowledges the quality of his performance.

In terms of engagement aspect, the statement '*Checo was doing so well it's such a shame!*' is monoglossic, as it is expressed as a direct opinion without involving alternative perspectives. In addition, this is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. In term of graduation aspect, the word '*such*' functions as a graduation of force (intensification) that reinforces the intensity of the disappointment felt by fans. The combination of positive assessment of Checo's abilities and expressions of dissatisfaction reinforced by intensifiers shows that despite disappointment with the race results, fans still support Perez because they consider his performance to have been excellent and that the failure was due to factors beyond his control.

Datum 4

@adhyam_kawari | 165 likes | Red Bull Racing

*gotta **feel bad** for checo, **was doing amazing** until the incident*

This comment evaluates Checo (Sergio Pérez)'s performance at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix, where he performed strongly and had a chance to finish on the podium before an incident with Carlos Sainz caused him to fail to finish the race (DNF). The phrase '*feel bad*' shows negative affect (unhappiness) because it expresses sympathy and pity for Checo's unfortunate situation. Meanwhile, the clause '*was doing amazing*' contains positive appreciation (reaction) that praises his performance before the incident, indicating that fans thought Checo did really well.

In terms of engagement, the clauses '*gotta feel bad for Checo*' and '*was doing amazing until the incident*' are monogloss, because they are conveyed as direct statements without modality or other vocal involvement. Furthermore, this is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. From the Graduation aspect, the word '*amazing*' functions as a graduation of force (intensification) because it is a lexical intensifier that reinforces the positive evaluation of Checo's performance. Overall, this comment combines expressions of sympathy and praise with a simple but firm statement, in which both clauses are delivered as supportive direct statements, thus showing a shift in evaluation from disappointment due to unfavorable race results to admiration for Checo's performance.

Datum 5

@rxphav | 88 likes | Red Bull Racing

Checo was cooking in the final laps

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. In terms of attitude, the phrase '*Checo was cooking*' indicates a positive judgment (capacity) because the use of the slang term '*cooking*' in English signifies that someone is performing very well or at their best. Thus, this comment assesses Checo's ability positively, especially since he was able to perform a double overtake in the final laps. From the aspect of Engagement, the statement '*Checo was cooking in the final laps*' is monogloss, because it is conveyed as a direct statement without presenting alternative voices, thus showing the speaker's full confidence in his evaluation. Furthermore, it is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best.

Meanwhile, in terms of Graduation, the idiom '*cooking*' also functions as a graduation of force (intensification) because the idiom reinforces the intensity of the praise and emphasizes how impressive Checo's performance was in the final phase of the race. Overall, this comment presents a positive assessment of ability, conveyed with strong intensity through the idiom, which is delivered directly without leaving room for other perspectives, thus forming full support for Checo's performance.

Datum 6

@v.in.ayy | 1,152 likes | Red Bull Racing

*sainz was desperate. Checo was **one of the best drivers** on track today, I hope **this race gives both fans and Red Bull a reminder of how good Sergio can be***

This comment evaluates Checo (Sergio Pérez)'s performance at the 2024 Azerbaijan Grand Prix, where he performed strongly and had a chance to finish on the podium before an incident with Carlos Sainz caused him to fail to finish the race (DNF). The comments *'one of the best drivers'* and *'how good Sergio can be'* reflect positive judgment (capacity) because they assess Pérez's abilities as a highly competent and promising driver. In addition, the clause *'this race gives both fans and Red Bull a reminder'* contains positive appreciation (valuation), as it assesses the value or impact of the race, which is considered significant in shaping the public and team's perception of Pérez's quality.

In terms of engagement, the use of the word *'hope'* indicates heterogloss (entertain-expand), because the speaker conveys hope that opens up space for different possible outcomes or responses. Additionally, this is a form of support in the form of fan hope, showing that Pérez is a good driver. Meanwhile, from the Graduation aspect, the word *'best'* functions as a graduation of force (intensification) through the use of a superlative form that reinforces the intensity of the positive assessment of Checo's abilities. Overall, this comment combines an assessment of ability, an appreciation of racing values, and evaluative intensification to show strong support for Pérez and his performance.

Datum 7

@tothegrandprix | 77 likes | Red Bull Racing

Great job guys! (NOT!) next time don't mess with Max's car before qualifying

This comment evaluates Red Bull Racing drivers' and team performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix. Sergio Pérez finished in 10th place, and Max Verstappen finished in 5th place. In terms of attitude, the phrase '*Great job guys!*' shows positive appreciation (valuation) because it assesses the team's performance positively, even though the use of the word '*NOT!*' adds an element of irony that suggests the opposite evaluation. Meanwhile, the clause '*next time don't mess with Max's car before qualifying*' contains negative judgment (propriety) because it assesses the team's actions (engineer) as inappropriate or improper, as if the team was considered to have tampered with Max's car and caused the bad result.

In terms of engagement, the use of '*don't*' shows heterogloss (disclaim) because it is a form of rejection that closes the possibility of other perspectives, thus showing the fans' strong belief that the team has made the wrong decision. This is a form of criticism from fans towards engineer Max, who has made changes to the car. In terms of Graduation, the word '*great*' functions as a graduation of force (intensification) that ironically reinforces positive evaluation, emphasizing implied criticism of the team's performance in the qualifying session. Overall, this comment combines appreciation, moral judgment, rejection strategy, and intensity reinforcement to convey fan dissatisfaction with the handling of Max's car. This is a form of fan criticism of engineer Max that resulted in defeat.

Datum 8

@tothegrandprix | 89 likes | Red Bull Racing

I hope Max leaves this team! Completely ruined his race by screwing with his car after it was fine in free practice

This comment evaluates Red Bull Racing's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where Max Verstappen achieved disappointing results because the engineers changed the set-up of the car. This comment expresses a negative judgment of the Red Bull Racing team from two perspectives: propriety and capacity. The clause *'I hope Max leaves this team!'* suggests that the team is not worthy of support, and therefore a driver as talented as Max should leave the team. Meanwhile, the clause *'screwing with his car'* judges the team's actions as wrong, careless, and incompetent. In addition, there is a negative reaction through the clause *'Completely ruined his race,'* which indicates a poor evaluation of the team's results and performance in the race, as well as a positive reaction in the clause *'after it was fine in free practice,'* which emphasizes that the car was previously in good condition, so the changes were considered unnecessary.

In terms of engagement, the word *'hope'* indicates heterogloss (entertain-expand), because the speaker conveys hope that opens up space for different possible outcomes or responses. This is a form of criticism from fans towards engineer Max, who has made changes to the car. Meanwhile, in terms of graduation, the word *'Completely'* functions as an intensifier (force) that emphasizes the negative level of the evaluation of the action. Overall, this comment combines moral judgment, performance evaluation, and linguistic intensity to convey fans' criticism of engineer Max, who has made changes to the car.

Datum 9

@g.taataaaaa | 21 likes | Red Bull Racing

Good race both of you! Hope the team did not bring the wrong rear wing again for the next race 🤔

This comment evaluates Red Bull Racing's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where Max Verstappen achieved disappointing results because the engineers changed the set-up of the car. This comment shows positive appreciation (reaction) because the phrase 'Good race' positively assesses Max and Perez's race results. However, there is a negative assessment (judgment: capacity) of the team's abilities, as seen in the sentence 'Hope the team did not bring the wrong rear wing,' which implies criticism of the team's ability to bring the right car components.

In terms of engagement, the word 'Hope' indicates heterogloss (entertain-expand), because the speaker conveys hope that opens up space for different possible outcomes or responses. This is a form of criticism from fans towards engineer Max, who has made changes to the car. Meanwhile, in terms of graduation, there is a focus (sharpening) on the word 'again', which emphasizes that the previous mistake occurred and should not be repeated, thereby strengthening the intensity of criticism towards the team. This comment shows a combination of appreciation for the race results and criticism of the engineer's ability to handle the car, emphasizing repeated mistakes and hoping that similar things will not happen again.

Datum 10

@digitalpepz392 | 14 likes | Red Bull Racing

That double overtake by Checo 🙌🙌🙌 amazing give this man a good car and he will do amazing things.

This comment evaluates Checo's performance and Red Bull Racing engineer at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. The comment *'he will do amazing things'* reflects a positive judgment (capacity) because it shows the fans' belief that Checo will perform exceptionally well if supported by an adequate car. In addition, there is positive appreciation (reaction and valuation) for Checo's performance. The clause *'That double overtake by Checo 🙌🙌🙌 amazing'* shows admiration for Checo's double overtake, while *'a good car'* positively assesses the functional quality of the car.

In terms of engagement, this comment displays heterogloss in the form of a disclaimer of contrast in the clause *'give this man a good car,'* which contradicts the current condition of the car and implies dissatisfaction with the team's decision. This is a form of criticism from fans towards engineer Max, who has made changes to the car. In addition, the use of the modal *'will'* (entertain-expand) opens up a dialogue with another perspective and shows support for Perez. For Graduation, the word *'amazing'* serves as an intensifier that reinforces the assessment of Checo's performance and abilities (force). Overall, this comment combines admiration and support for Checo's abilities as well as subtle criticism of the team regarding the quality of the car.

Datum 11

@piggy.walrus | 28 likes | Red Bull Racing

checo legacy game holy, he did like 10 overtakes and that double overtake was a chefs kiss. Give him a car like verstappens and he could've been top 5 at least

This comment evaluates Checo's performance and Red Bull Racing engineer at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. Comments on the clause '*he could've been top 5 at least*' assess Checo's potential as a highly competent driver if he received technical support equivalent to Verstappen's. In addition, there are positive reactions to the clauses '*checo legacy game holy*,' '*he did like 10 overtakes*,' and '*that double overtake was a chef's kiss*,' which assess Checo's performance as extraordinary and historic, expressing high admiration for his performance on the track, with the use of the idiom '*chef's kiss*' to emphasize the perfection of his actions.

However, this comment also contains negative appreciation (valuation) and negative capacity assessment in the clause '*Give him a car like Verstappen*' because Checo's car is considered worse than Verstappen's, thus negatively assessing the team's capabilities. There is heterogloss engagement (disclaim-contrast) in this clause, indicating fans' rejection of the current condition of the car. This is a form of criticism from fans towards engineer Max. In addition, there is a graduation of force (intensification) in the word '*holy*' and the phrase '*a chef's kiss*' as figurative language to reinforce the positive evaluation of Checo's performance. Overall, this comment combines admiration for Checo's abilities with criticism of the team's decisions and the condition of the car, emphasizing that Checo's performance would be more optimal if he received technical support equivalent to Verstappen's.

@gabriel._fr_ | 898 likes | Red Bull Racing

*Checo did **a great performance** today tbh*

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. Comments on the phrase '*a great performance*' are positive appreciation (reaction) that show positive assessment of Checo's race results. This statement emphasizes the fans' admiration for the Red Bull Racing driver's skills and performance. Furthermore, there is heterogloss engagement (entertain-expand) as shown by the use of the abbreviation '*tbh (to be honest)*,' which confirms that this statement is the fan's personal opinion and this is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. In addition, graduation of force (intensification) is reflected in the word '*great*,' which reinforces the positive evaluation of Checo's performance, emphasizing the impressive impression felt by fans. Overall, this comment shows positive appreciation reinforced by intensification and shows support for Checo's performance.

Datum 13

@antulio52 | 784 likes | Red Bull Racing

***Preety damn good** from both drivers*

This comment evaluates Checo and Max's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. The comment on the phrase '*Preety damn good*' shows a positive evaluation of the performance of both drivers, indicating that their performance is considered high quality and satisfactory. Furthermore, there is monogloss engagement shown by the expression '*Preety damn good from both drivers*'

delivered directly without the perspective of others. In addition, this is a form of fan support that shows that Max and Pérez have done their best. In addition, graduation in the form of force (intensification) is seen in the words *'preety'* and *'damn'*, which serve to reinforce the assessment of the quality of Checo and Max's racing performance. Overall, these comments show positive appreciation reinforced by intensification and demonstrate support for Checo and Max's performance.

Datum 14

@meetcristian | 160 likes | Red Bull Racing

Not got gonna lie, Checo did an amazing job today! Come on, that was one incredible drive my Checo

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. This comment shows positive appreciation (reaction) because the phrases *'an amazing job'* and *'incredible drive'* express a positive evaluation of Checo's performance and assess the quality of his performance as very impressive. Furthermore, there is heterogloss engagement (disclaim) in the phrase *'Not gonna lie'* because it shows that fans anticipate netizens' doubts, then emphasize that the following comments are honest opinions and this is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. In addition, there is a graduation of force (intensification) in the words *'incredible'* and *'amazing'*, which function as lexical intensifiers to emphasize the positive evaluation of Checo's performance. Overall, these comments convey the fans'

appreciation, expressed through a strategy of intensification, to show their support for Checo's performance.

Datum 15

@samclarkjhonson | 65 likes | Red Bull Racing

Amazing drive by Checo, the overtaking was 🔥

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team. This comment shows positive appreciation (reaction) for Checo's performance on the track, as the phrase '*Amazing drive*' and the clause '*the overtaking was 🔥*' positively assess Checo's ability and actions when overtaking in the race. There is no moral or social judgment in this comment, so the focus is only on the fans' reaction to the quality of Checo's performance. Furthermore, there is engagement, as this comment uses monogloss, because the clauses '*Amazing drive by Checo*' and '*the overtaking was 🔥*' are conveyed directly without including other people's views, and this is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. In addition, there is intensification (force) on the word '*amazing*', which reinforces the evaluation of Checo's racing performance. Overall, this comment conveys fan appreciation delivered with intensity, showing support for Checo's performance.

Datum 16

@onboardwithverstappen | 206 likes | Red Bull Racing

What a season in the 4th best car

This comment evaluates Red Bull Racing's achievements during the 2024 F1 season, even though the team had the fourth-best car compared to other teams at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix. The use of exclamatory shows positive appreciation (reaction) through the expression '*What a season,*' where the exclamation '*What a...*' indicates strong admiration for the quality or results achieved during the season. Positive appreciation (valuation) is also seen in the prepositional phrase '*in the 4th best car,*' which assesses the car's performance, showing that extraordinary results were achieved even though the car was only ranked fourth.

Furthermore, there is monogloss engagement because the statement '*What a season in the 4th best car*' is conveyed directly without presenting other people's points of view, and this is a form of fan support for the performance of the RB21 car, which showed its best performance. In addition, there is a graduation of force (intensification) that appears in the word '*best*', which reinforces the positive evaluation by highlighting the difficult conditions faced by the car. Overall, this comment conveys the fans' appreciation, delivered with intensity, showing support for the car's amazing performance even though it is not in first place.

Datum 17

@_unproven | 3976 likes | Red Bull Racing

Checo didn't have the desired result but can we just talk about that double overtake?

This comment evaluates Checo's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the

team. This comment shows negative appreciation (valuation) of Checo's results because the clause '*Checo didn't have the desired result*' states that Checo's results did not meet expectations. On the other hand, there is positive appreciation (reaction) of his actions, as seen in the phrase '*that double overtake?*', which emphasizes admiration for Checo's double overtaking maneuver.

Furthermore, there is heterogloss engagement (disclaim of contrast) through the word '*didn't*', which rejects other perspectives, and through the word '*but*', which opens up space for other points of view. This is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. Meanwhile, in Graduation, there is a sharpening focus through the word '*just*', which emphasizes only one important thing, namely Checo's overtaking action. Overall, these comments show the fans' dissatisfaction with Checo's final result while highlighting their admiration for his overtaking action, with language that balances negative and positive assessments and opens space for other perspectives and focus.

Datum 18

@arturito2017 | 484 likes | Red Bull Racing

That double pass from checo shows Checo still has it. He just needs a car that suits him better

This comment evaluates Checo's performance and the Red Bull Racing engineer at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where he finished in 10th place and contributed one point to the team and for Red Bull to improve the car. The comment shows positive judgment (capacity) because the clause '*shows Checo still has it*' assesses Checo's ability as a competent and talented driver with high

capacity. There is also positive appreciation (reaction) in the phrase '*That double pass*', which assesses Checo's action of overtaking two cars at once as impressive. On the other hand, the sentence '*He just needs a car that suits him better*' contains negative appreciation (valuation) and judgment (capacity) because it suggests that Checo's performance is limited by an unsuitable car, while also implying criticism of Red Bull Racing's team for failing to provide a car that suits his driving style.

Furthermore, there is engagement on the engagement side, the use of the word '*shows*' includes monogloss, which is a direct statement without involving other people's points of view. This is a form of fan support that shows that Pérez has done his best. Meanwhile, in the graduation, there is force (intensification) in the word '*better*', which reinforces the assessment of the car, as well as focus (sharpening) in the word '*just*', which emphasizes that the only thing Checo needs is the right car. Overall, this comment combines a positive assessment of Checo's abilities with an appreciation of his actions on the track, while also expressing criticism of the Red Bull Racing team, which is considered to have failed to provide a car that suits Checo's driving style.

McLaren

Datum 19

@Ingiesaihatixx | 12 likes | McLaren

YOU GUYS DID YOUR BEST SO PROUD

This comment evaluates Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where both drivers still showed maximum

effort and high fighting spirit throughout the race. This comment shows positive affect (satisfaction) because the phrase '*SO PROUD*' expresses the fan's emotions towards McLaren's performance on the track. In addition, there is a positive judgment (tenacity) through the clause '*DID YOUR BEST*', which assesses the team's efforts as maximum and unyielding.

Furthermore, there is monogloss engagement in the statement '*YOU GUYS DID YOUR BEST SO PROUD*' because it is conveyed directly without including the perspective of other parties. This is a form of fan support that shows that Norris and Piastri have done their best. Meanwhile, in terms of graduation, there is intensification (force) in the word '*BEST*' through the use of superlative adjectives to emphasize the assessment, and in the word '*SO*' to strengthen the emotion and intensity of appreciation. Overall, these comments convey the fans' full support for the team's maximum effort, showing appreciation for their hard work and reinforcing the fans' pride.

Datum 20

@lisapynter | 76 likes | McLaren

Just give a good car next year again. Just to challenge from the beginning of the year. Next year is our year!

This comment evaluate McLaren's cars performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where they cars did not perform as competitively as they had in previous series, leading fans to believe that the quality of the cars needed to be improved This comment shows positive affection (inclination-desire) because the clause '*Just to challenge from the beginning of the year*' expresses the fans' hope that the team will be competitive from the start of the season,

and *'Next year is our year!'* affirms the fans' optimism and confidence in the team's future. In addition, there is positive appreciation (valuation) through the clause *'Just give a good car'*, which assesses the functional quality of the car.

Furthermore, there is heterogloss engagement (disclaim-contrast) because the clause *'give a good car'* contradicts the current condition of the car, showing the fans' dissatisfaction with the team's decision. Meanwhile, in term of graduation, there is a strengthening of focus on the word *'just'*, which emphasizes what is important to fans, namely the quality of the car and the hope that the team will be competitive. Overall, this comment conveys the fans' aspiration for the team to provide a competitive car in the next season, while also affirming their belief and support for McLaren.

Datum 21

@lilmissmsport | 24 likes | McLaren

Very well done @landonorris it was difficult out there but you did your best and got the fastest lap point too! 🥰 Proves that having the fastest car isn't all that's needed to win a race or a championship. It's a lot of different factors. Onwards to Qatar to secure the connectors standings and to keep your second place in the drivers standings. 🍷 🍷 🍷

This comment evaluates Lando Norris' performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix. In that race, Lando faced difficult track conditions in terms of both strategy and competition with other drivers, but still managed to record the fastest lap. This comment shows positive affection (security) because the sentence *'Onwards to Qatar to secure the connectors standings and to keep your second place in the drivers standings'* expresses optimism and confidence in the results of the next race. From the judgment perspective, there is capacity through the clause *'Very well done @landonorris'* which praises Lando's

abilities, and *'got the fastest lap point too'* which assesses his performance achievements. In addition, there is tenacity through the phrase *'did your best'* which assesses the team's performance as maximal and unyielding.

In terms of appreciation, this comment assesses the race situation as difficult (negative reaction) through the clause *'it was difficult out there'* and appreciates the complexity of achieving victory through the sentences *'It's a lot of different factors'* and *'having the fastest car isn't all that's needed to win'* (valuation and composition). In terms of engagement, the comment uses heterogloss through the words *'isn't'* and *'but'*, opening space for other perspectives while affirming rejection of certain views. This shows support for Lando, who gave his best performance. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification of the words *'Very'* and *'best'* used to reinforce the evaluation. Overall, these comments combine praise, performance evaluation, and optimism, showing the fans' appreciation for the team's maximum effort and confidence in a positive result in the next race.

Datum 22

@444cxline | 82 likes | McLaren

*I can't stand all those negative comments. You'll have no idea **how hard is to race in the rain. They are professional and they know what they doing.** Where do you all get the right to judge everything and everyone?*

***Lando did his best** and that **shouldn't be underestimated** just because he didn't win a race. It's so annoying that people like you make Lando feel bad*

This comment evaluates Lando Norris' performance at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix. In that race, Lando faced wet and challenging track conditions, but he still managed to show his best abilities and earn an extra point for the fastest lap. This comment shows positive judgment (capacity)

because the clause *'how hard it is to race in the rain'* appreciates the driver's ability in difficult conditions, and the sentence *'They are professional and they know what they are doing'* assesses the expertise and professionalism of the team/driver. In addition, there is a positive assessment (judgment-tenacity) through the clause *'Lando did his best'* which emphasizes the driver's effort and hard work, as well as positive appreciation (valuation) in the clause *'shouldn't be underestimated'* which affirms Lando's performance even though he did not win.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses heterogloss (entertain-expand) with the modal *'will'*, which opens up space for dialogue and disclaims contrast with the word *'didn't'*, which rejects other negative perspectives. Meanwhile, in term of graduation, there is an intensification of force in the word *'best'* as a superlative adjective and a sharpening of focus on the word *'just'*, which emphasizes the reason for not underestimating Lando. Overall, this comment conveys strong fan support for Lando, defending his maximum effort and affirming appreciation for his abilities and hard work on the track.

Datum 23-24

@44smooth.op81 | 3,127 likes | McLaren

Lando lost the world champion, from now don't force Oscar to give his position to Lando

@ileniamaggiacomo_gk | 553 likes | McLaren

Since the championship fight might be over now can

These comments evaluate McLaren's strategy at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, particularly regarding the use of team orders to benefit Lando

Norris, even though Lando's chance of becoming world champion was already gone, leading fans to demand that both drivers compete fairly. Both comments express negative judgment regarding the team's strategy, with comment 23 stating *'don't force Oscar to give his position to Lando'* and comment 24 stating *'can you please give Osc his sprint win back?'* Both comments criticize the team's order, which is considered unfair to Oscar Piastri. From an appreciation (valuation) perspective, comment 23 highlights Lando's negative result with the clause *'lost the world champion'*, while comment 24 assesses the championship situation as poor through the clause *'the championship fight might be over now.'*

In terms of engagement, comment 23 uses heterogloss (disclaim of contract) through the word *'don't'*, rejecting other perspectives, while comment 24 uses heterogloss through the word *'might'*, which opens up the possibility of other views. This shows that fans are criticizing the team's strategy decisions that are detrimental. Meanwhile, in terms of graduation, comment 23 shows an increase in intensity (force) with the clause *'don't force'*, while comment 24 decreases the intensity (softening) through the word *'please'*. Overall, these two comments convey fans' criticism of the team's decision, which is considered detrimental to Oscar, emphasizing a sense of justice and concern for the driver's performance.

Datum 25

@oohshamil_ | 4,274 likes | McLaren

NO team orders after this. just let them race

This comment evaluates McLaren's strategy at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, particularly regarding the use of team orders to benefit Lando Norris, even though Lando's chance of becoming world champion was already gone, leading fans to demand that both drivers compete fairly. The comment shows a negative judgment (propriety) because the clause '*NO team orders after this*' criticizes the race's strategists, which is considered unfair. In addition, the imperative clause '*let them race*' also shows a negative judgment (propriety) of the race's strategists, which are considered wrong or inappropriate.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses heterogloss (disclaim-contract) because the word '*NO*' rejects or opposes the possibility of team orders between Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri. In terms of graduation, there is a sharpening of focus on the word '*just*', which emphasizes one important thing (team orders). Overall, this comment conveys the fans' criticism of the team's decision, which is considered unfair, and affirms the desire for both drivers to be given the freedom to compete.

Datum 26

@_reel.istic | 2,344 likes | McLaren

And Lando doesn't even know how to drive

This comment evaluates Lando Norris's performance at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, where Lando made several mistakes during the race, including losing an important position after the restart. The comment shows a negative judgment (judgment – capacity) because the clause '*doesn't even know how to*

drive’ negatively assesses Lando's ability to drive a Formula 1 car. In terms of engagement, this comment uses heterogloss (disclaim-contract) through the word ‘*doesn't*,’ which indicates rejection of other perspectives and positions fans as being opposed to Lando's driving ability. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification (force) in the word ‘*even*’, which emphasizes the additional pressure on this rejection. Overall, this comment conveys the fans' harsh criticism of Lando's driving skills, showing dissatisfaction and skepticism towards his performance.

Datum 27

@eofreitazz | 976 likes | McLaren

They managed to ruin the perfect weekend

This comment evaluates McLaren's strategy at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, where McLaren failed to maintain the positive momentum from the previous race, with drivers Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri unable to compete against rival teams such as Red Bull and Ferrari. This comment shows negative judgment because the clause ‘*They managed to ruin*’ criticizes the team's inability or mistake that ruined what should have been a good result. Meanwhile, there is positive appreciation through the expression ‘*the perfect weekend*’, but in the form of sarcasm to emphasize criticism of the team that ruined the ‘*perfect*’ situation.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses monogloss because it is delivered assertively without opening up space for other perspectives. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification (force) of the word ‘*ruin*’, which is a strong evaluative word to emphasize the significant impact of the team's actions. Overall, this comment conveys the fans' criticism of the team's performance, which is considered to have

ruined a potentially perfect result, while also emphasizing the disappointment felt by the fan.

Datum 28

@jb.lives.s | 40 likes | McLaren

Best car and Lando still manages to fumble it 🧠 *Beautiful sport*

This comment evaluates Lando Norris's performance at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix, where McLaren had a competitive car and showed strong potential in terms of speed and strategy. However, Lando failed to utilise that advantage due to individual mistakes during the race, which cost him important positions and the WDC title. The comment shows a negative judgment on the clause '*Lando still manages to fumble it*', which criticizes Lando's ability to take advantage of the car's strengths. On the other hand, there is also positive appreciation through the expression '*Best car*', which rates the quality of the McLaren car as very good.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses monogloss because the clause '*Lando still manages to fumble it*' is conveyed directly without opening up space for other perspectives. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification (force) of the word '*Best*' as a superlative adjective, as well as a sharpening of focus (focus) on the word '*still*', which highlights the contrast between expectations (the best car) and unsatisfactory results. Overall, this comment conveys the fans' criticism of Lando's performance, while emphasizing the quality of the McLaren car, which should provide an advantage.

Datum 29

@aidenw.37 | 14 likes | McLaren

*we can't blame this on lando **the team bottled this by pitting him when they knew safety car was ending costing him his place before a red flag***

This comment evaluates McLaren's strategy at the 2024 Las Vegas Grand Prix and the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, particularly regarding technical capabilities and strategic decision-making. The comment shows Negative judgment (capacity) due to the clause '*the team bottled this*', which assesses the team's (race strategists) failure to make competent decisions, as well as the clause '*by pitting him when they knew the safety car was ending*', which highlights the team's strategic error. In addition, there is negative appreciation (valuation) through the clause '*costing him his place before a red flag*', which assesses Lando's results as detrimental due to the team's decision.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses monogloss because the clause '*we can't blame this on Lando*' does not open up space for other perspectives. Meanwhile, in terms of graduation, there is an intensification of force in the phrase '*bottled this*', which is a strong expression to emphasize the team's mistake. Overall, this comment conveys fans' criticism of the team's inability to make strategic decisions, while defending Lando from mistakes that were not his fault.

Datum 30

@eliotrichards_ | 114 likes | McLaren

*Ok Norris **didn't have the best race** but yall are putting too much blame on him. Oscar left max the inside like a good boy, and how **tf** do we **pit lando with Russell**. You always do the opposite of what the car ahead of you does.*

This comment evaluates Lando Norris and the team's performance at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix, where McLaren was deemed to have failed to

perform competitively and make the right strategic decisions. shows negative appreciation (valuation) because the clause *'didn't have the best race'* assesses Norris' performance as unsatisfactory. In addition, there is a negative judgment (capacity) through the clause *'left Max the inside'*, which evaluates Oscar as incompetent or tactically inept, as well as a negative judgment (propriety) in the phrase *'like a good boy'*, which implies ironic criticism of his overly obedient attitude. Criticism of the team's strategy also emerged through the clauses *'pit Lando with Russell'* and the *'always do the opposite'*, which judged the McLaren team to be strategically incompetent (judgment-capacity).

In terms of engagement, this comment uses heterogloss (disclaim-contract) through the word *'didn't'*, which rejects the positive proposition that Norris performed poorly. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification of force in the word *'best'* as a superlative adjective and an intensification of focus in the word *'always'*, which emphasizes the consistency of the McLaren team's actions. Overall, this comment conveys the fan's criticism of individual performance and team strategy, while also emphasizing his dissatisfaction with the decisions made during the race.

Datum 31

@xxkimberlysvfx | 1,048 likes | McLaren

Now let them race and let Oscar show his full potential. Lando isn't a real championship competitor.

This comment evaluates McLaren's team order strategy at the 2024 São Paulo Grand Prix and believes that there is no reason for the team to continue supporting Lando through team instructions. This comment expresses a

negative judgment (judgment – propriety) through the clause *‘let them race’*, which criticizes the race strategists as unfair. In addition, there is a positive judgment (judgment – capacity) in the clause *‘let Oscar show his full potential’*, which assesses Oscar's abilities as very high. Meanwhile, the sentence *‘Lando isn't a real championship competitor’* shows a negative judgment (propriety) of Lando's ability to compete in the championship.

In terms of engagement, this comment uses monogloss because all clauses are delivered directly without room for other perspectives or opinions. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification (force) of the word *‘full’* which emphasizes the high value of Oscar's abilities. Overall, this comment expresses fan criticism of the team's decision while emphasizing Oscar's maximum potential, while also negatively assessing Lando's abilities as a championship competitor.

Datum 32

@mclarenauto | 941 likes | McLaren

Great point at the end there from Lando

This comment evaluates Lando Norris' achievements at the Las Vegas and São Paulo Grand Prix in 2024. Although he was unable to compete at the front of the pack, Lando still managed to score valuable points for the team at the end of the race and received positive reviews focusing on the performance of the McLaren car. The comment shows positive appreciation (appreciation – valuation) because the phrase *‘Great point’* indicates that Lando's opinion is considered valuable and makes a positive contribution. In terms of engagement, this comment uses monogloss because it is conveyed directly

without involving other people's perspectives. In terms of graduation, there is an intensification of force in the word '*Great*', which confirms the positive evaluation of Lando's contribution. Overall, this comment reflects the fan's recognition of Lando's abilities and gives strong appreciation for his achievements.

Based on these findings, both Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans use the *Attitude* type as the most dominant pattern in expressing their evaluation. However, there is a difference in that Red Bull Racing fans are dominated by the positive *Appreciation* subtype. This dominance shows that the majority of Red Bull Racing fans tend to assess race performance and results positively and appreciatively rather than expressing personal feelings (*Affect*) or assessing moral behavior (*Judgment*). In the *Engagement* type, the number of comments using *Monogloss* and *Heterogloss* are balanced, indicating that fans express their opinions directly as well as by opening up other people's perspectives. They also present as supporting fans. In the *Graduation* type, *Force* is more dominant than *Focus*. This indicates that fans often intensify their evaluations. Thus, when evaluating Red Bull Racing's defeat, fans develop more positive emotion, loyalty and supportive, as shown through appraisal patterns that display evaluative, appreciative, and loyal characteristics.

Meanwhile, in McLaren's defeat, the *Attitude* types of fans' comments were dominated by the negative *Judgment* subtype. This shows that McLaren fans evaluate the behavior or performance of drivers and team based more on morality or competence (*Judgment*) than simply expressing personal emotions

(*Affect*) or assessing the quality of results (*Appreciation*). In the *Engagement* type, *Heterogloss* is more dominant than *Monogloss*. This shows that McLaren fans are more open to alternative views and demonstrate awareness of other people's opinions, and also present as opposing fans. Meanwhile, in the *Graduation* type, *Force* is more dominant than *Force*, indicating that fans often use intensity reinforcement to assert their judgments. Therefore, in evaluating McLaren's defeat, fans develop a more disappointed and critical but still loyal attitude, which is demonstrated through critical, rational, and argumentative assessment patterns, with a tendency to evaluate performance deeply and intensely.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that in responding to their respective teams' defeats, Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans show different but consistent patterns of evaluation through the Appraisal type. In terms of *Attitude*, Red Bull Racing fans are dominated by positive *Appreciation*, showing a tendency to assess race performance and results in an appreciative and positive manner, while McLaren fans use more negative *Judgment*, emphasizing moral and competency assessments of driver and team behavior or performance. In terms of *Engagement*, Red Bull Racing fans show a balance between *Monogloss* and *Heterogloss*, indicating the direct expression of opinions while also opening up to other people's perspectives as a form of support, while McLaren fans are more dominated by *Heterogloss*, showing openness to alternative views and a critical tone towards the team. In *Graduation*, both Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans use *Force* more, which confirms that their evaluations are

conveyed with strong intensity. Overall, Red Bull Racing fans express positive emotions, loyalty, and support, while McLaren fans show disappointment, criticality, yet remain loyal, reflected through evaluative patterns in their comments.

B. Discussion

Based on data analysis, Red Bull Racing fans are dominated by the Attitude type, especially the positive *Appreciation* subtype, which shows their focus on positively assessing the team's performance and appreciating the efforts of the drivers and team on the race track. Positive *Judgment* also emerges, indicating that fans constructively evaluate the competence of the team and drivers, while *Affect* is relatively low and more negative, signifying a lack of excessive emotional expression. Therefore, considering the background of F1 fans, the dominance of *Appreciation* can be linked to the tendency of several fans to focus more on entertainment and the flow of the race rather than evaluating technical aspects such as strategy or driver performance. Thus, leading Red Bull Racing fans, in this case, to also show a tendency to enjoy the race, support the team, and appreciate the efforts on track, without engaging in in-depth technical analysis or professional judgment. These findings are in line with Martin and White's (2005) explanation that *Appreciation* is related to the assessment of objects, processes, and phenomena based on their social value or significance.

Unlike Red Bull Racing fans, McLaren fans are dominated by the negative *Judgment* subtype, indicating that they tend to critically evaluate the behavior or responsibility of drivers and teams. On the other hand, the *Appreciation* subtype shows that fans also recognize the quality of race results and cars, reflecting a balance between criticism and recognition of good performance. In the *Affection* subtype, fans express positive emotions, such as pride and joy, indicating that emotional responses are related to specific achievements. Therefore, considering the background of Formula 1 fans, in addition to those who are more focused on entertainment and the race itself, some fans understand the technical aspects of automotive engineering and Formula 1 racing strategy. Thus, the dominance of *Judgment* among McLaren fans in this case reflects their tendency to evaluate the professional ability and quality of the team's strategy during the race. These findings align with Martin and White's (2005) explanation that Judgment refers to the evaluation of human behavior based on social norms, responsibilities, and individual capacities.

In the *Engagement* type, Red Bull Racing fans use *Heterogloss* and *Monogloss* in a balanced manner, showing that they acknowledge various perspectives within the online community and express positive support for the drivers. In contrast, McLaren fans use *Heterogloss* more actively, engaging in discussions that are often critical of the team's strategy. Given Red Bull Racing's dominant background, fans tend to use *Heterogloss* and *Monogloss* in a balanced manner because the team's dominant and stable track record makes its supporters enter discussions with a more supportive attitude. In contrast, McLaren fans are

more likely to use *Heterogloss* because a team that is still in the development phase or beginning to dominate often performs inconsistently, leading to results that fall short of expectations and trigger a more critical tone toward the team's strategy and performance. These findings are in line with Martin and White (2005), who explain that *Heterogloss* allows speakers to align or not align themselves with other voices, reflecting dialogic awareness in the discourse community.

In the *Graduation* type, both Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans are dominated by *Force* rather than *Focus*, using intensity markers such as '*amazing*' and '*so*' to reinforce their evaluations. This pattern reflects the high emotional involvement of fans and their desire to assert and highlight their attitudes toward the team's performance results when they experience defeat. Therefore, when considered in the background of Formula 1 fans, *Force*'s dominance reflects the character of the F1 community, which is very passionate and emotionally involved, so they tend to reinforce their linguistic reactions in race discussions, especially when expressing support or criticism of a team's performance. These findings are in line with Martin and White's (2005) explanation that *Force* allows speakers to adjust the intensity or quantity, strengthening or weakening the evaluative meaning of their statements.

The dominance of the *Attitude of Appreciation* in Red Bull Racing fans' comments is consistent with previous research, despite having in different object. For example, Krishnan et al. (2024) found that the *Attitude of Appreciation* dominated in job interviews, where prospective employees used

evaluative language to positively assess their qualities and potential. Similarly, Sekarsari et al. (2024) observed the dominance of *Appreciation* in President Joko Widodo's speech at the 2023 ASEAN Summit, which emphasized recognition of others' contributions and careful assessment of regional issues, cooperation, and values. Similarly, Red Bull Racing fans primarily use *Appreciation* to appreciate the team's hard work and express their support through positive and encouraging language.

The dominance of *Judgment* in McLaren fans' comments is consistent with previous studies, but differs in its object. For example, Puspita & Pranoto (2021) found that dominance of *Judgment* in Japanese newspapers, in reporting disasters, emphasize attitudes and evaluations of the disaster event itself, not the emotions felt by the victims (affect). Furthermore, according to Rohimajaya & Hamer (2022), *Judgment* dominates in Jakarta Post texts related to the pandemic, because the evaluation is more directed at the capacity of the government and institutions in controlling the health crisis, so that the pandemic is seen as a test of the ability and responsibility of the authorities. Lesmana & Hartati (2023) found that *Judgment* is also present in the context of microteaching, where lecturers mostly assess the extent to which students can master the material, manage the class, and show professional attitudes rather than expressing personal feelings.

Also, Trnavac & Pöldvere (2024) noted that *Judgment* and *Appreciation* dominate texts evaluating actors' actions, capacities, and responsibilities, as well as abstract issues and policies, making these subtypes most relevant in formal

discourse. The above studies are similar to this study because McLaren fans predominantly use *Judgment* to evaluate the competence, decisions, and responsibility of drivers and teams, rather than simply expressing emotions.

However, this study differs from Yuliyanti (2023) found that *Affect* was more dominant in the blasphemy case discourse by M. Kece on Twitter. Sensitive religious issues triggered public emotional reactions in the form of anger, disappointment, and dissatisfaction. In contrast, this study found that Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans predominantly use *Appreciation* and *Judgment* rather than *Affect*, because their evaluations focus on evaluating the competence, decisions, and responsibility of drivers and teams, rather than expressing personal emotions.

The dominance of *Heterogloss* in the *Engagement* type is in line with the findings of Dai & Zhou (2019), which show that the use of *Engagement of Heterogloss* in court discourse arises because judges, lawyers, and defendants need to affirm, reject, or open space for various perspectives related to evidence and arguments, reflecting the dialogical nature of the trial. A study by Ayu and Santi (2024) also focused on comments on Instagram. Ayu and Santi (2024) found that the dominant pattern in netizen comments was to blaspheme through *Heterogloss* because netizens considered Elliot's gender change to be bad and against the rules. In line with these studies, both Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans are dominated by *Heterogloss*. This shows that fans also rely on dialogical strategies to support or criticize race results by involving broader alternative perspectives, such as team decisions or driver performance.

In contrast with this study, Sudis & Sudis & Ishlahiyah (2025), which results in the dominant pattern, is *Monogloss* used by netizens to support Harry Maguire based on his important figure in defending England in the match. This is different from my study, which results in *Heterogloss* being the dominant pattern. This differs from my findings, as both Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans are dominated by *Heterogloss* in expressing their opinions directly as well as by opening up other people's perspectives when evaluating race results, team decisions, and driver performance. However, there is a difference in that McLaren fans tend to be critical when expressing their evaluations, while Red Bull Racing fans tend to support the race results even when they are defeated.

Based on the above studies, there are no studies that show the dominance of *Graduation*, either *Force* or *Focus*. This is because *Graduation* functions not as a center of assessment, but as a supporting element that only strengthens or weakens the meaning of *Attitude* and *Engagement*. In line with the explanation by Martin and White (2005), *Graduation* is used to regulate the intensity level of evaluation, not to construct the evaluation itself. Therefore, in various studies, *Graduation* does not appear as a dominant category because its role is limited to increasing, decreasing, or sharpening the meaning already produced by the *Attitude* and *Engagement* systems, so that its frequency is naturally always lower than the core categories.

Based on the findings

Studies on Appraisal frameworks are one type of study that can help us understand how to express appraisal through language. This is because appraisal is a concept in language that introduces the way writers or speakers express attitudes, judgments, and emotions in discourse (Martin & White, 2005). In this case, the framework is used to analyze evaluative expressions in language by examining the choice of words, phrases, clauses, and sentence structures. In addition, this evaluative analysis also pays attention to context, which is related to interpersonal relationships. Thus, emotions in language in the field of appraisal analysis can be interpreted and studied appropriately.

Based on the findings, this study supports the initial assumption that Formula 1 fandom (Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans) involves strong emotional expression, group identity, and evaluative attitudes. This can be seen from the use of *Attitude* to show how they express emotions and intensely assess performance, driver capacity, and strategic decisions. Loyalty is also evident, as even when offering criticism or expressing dissatisfaction, fans continue to support their favorite teams. This attitude is reinforced through the use of *Engagement* and *Graduation*, which reflect emotional attachment and solidarity. Overall, this language pattern shows that Instagram comments are very appropriate for use in Appraisal analysis because they contain evaluation, emotion, intensification of meaning, and group identity. Thus, the results of this study not only answer the initial assumption but also confirm that sports fandom data is a rich source for analysis using Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusions from the research results and offers suggestions that are expected to be useful for future research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings, all types of Appraisal (Attitude, Engagement, and Passing) were found in the comments of Red Bull Racing and McLaren fans on Instagram posts related to race results that included defeats. However, a different pattern was observed, with Red Bull Racing fans dominated by *Appreciation* with 25 data points, followed by *Judgment* with 14 data points and *Affect* with 6 data points. Meanwhile, McLaren fans were dominated by *Judgment* with 19 data points, *Appreciation* with 12 data points, and *Affect* with 4 data points. In terms of *Engagement*, Red Bull Racing fans are balanced between *Monogloss* and *Heterogloss* with 11 data points. Meanwhile, McLaren fans were dominated by *Heterogloss* with 7 data points and *Monogloss* with 4 data points. In terms of *Graduation*, both fans were dominated by *Force* with Red Bull Racing at 19 data points and McLaren at 9 data points. For *Focus*, Red Bull Racing has 2 data points and McLaren has 6 data points.

From the findings and discussion, it could be concluded that the pattern of evaluation uses different linguistic patterns. Red Bull Racing fans mainly use positive *Appreciation*, indicating supportive and optimistic evaluations, while McLaren fans rely more on negative *Judgment*, reflecting critical assessments of

competence and decision-making. In the Engagement system, Red Bull Racing fans balance between expressing direct opinions and acknowledging other perspectives, showing support for the team and driver, whereas McLaren fans show stronger openness to alternative views with a critical tone through Heterogloss. For Graduation, both fan groups intensify their evaluations through Force, suggesting strong emotional emphasis. Overall, Red Bull Racing fans express loyalty and encouragement, while McLaren fans show disappointment and criticism but remain loyal to their team.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, this study has several limitations. First, the analysis is limited to textual meaning, without considering multimodal context. This is because IG comments are often influenced by visualizations such as emoticons or stickers. As a result, the emotional nuances or fandom identities that emerge through multimodality are not yet accessible. Next, data was only collected from comments on the official Instagram accounts of Red Bull Racing and McLaren, so it does not represent evaluation patterns on other platforms or for other teams such as Ferrari or Mercedes, which have large fan bases. In addition, the data only covers certain races, not the entire 2024 season, so the results are contextual. For future research, the analysis could be expanded to various social media platforms and involve more teams and a full season's coverage for more comprehensive results. This expansion of context would allow for the discovery of more diverse variations in the use of appraisal types. Given that linguistic studies of Formula

1 are still limited, further research is recommended to explore language in the context of fandom with a broader approach.

As a supporting framework, further research may consider conducting a multimodal analysis and analysis of other theories to enrich the analytical perspective and complement the Assessment Theory framework. For fans, the use of wise language is very important because it can affect a person's mental state, while for the team, responses to fan comments must be made wisely: criticism and suggestions as reflections for performance improvement, while praise as motivation for the best results.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Red Bull Racing

No.	Comment	Type of Appraisal							Discussion
		Attitude			Engagement		Graduation		
		Affect	Judgment	Appreciation	Monogloss	Heterogloss	Force	Focus	
1.	@dakotaads 86 likes Red Bull Racing <i>Checo came 10th</i> I love him <u>so</u> much	+hap			mono		✓		Positive affect (happiness), because the word ‘ <i>love</i> ’ expresses a positive emotion about Checo’s performance. Engagement of monogloss because the clause ‘ <i>Checo came 10th</i> ’ is a statement of fact without seeing from the other person's point of view. (neutral) Graduation of force (intensification) because the word ‘ <i>so</i> ’ shows the strength of the intensity of feelings of love.
2.	@alexandru_stoica19 1,868 likes Red Bull Racing Perez was doing <u>so</u> well , I was <u>actually</u> so happy for him and his performance, <i>this was his race</i> . He was back to how he used to be . <u>Just</u> a hard pill to swallow . <u>Horrible</u> feeling.	+hap, neg+hap, neg+hap	+cap	+reac	mono		✓	✓	Positive affect (happiness) because the word ‘ <i>happy</i> ’ is the expression of positive emotion for Checo’s performance. Negative affect (unhappiness) because the noun phrase ‘ <i>hard pill to swallow</i> ’ is an idiomatic expression that signifies disappointment and sadness at receiving painful results. Negative affect (unhappiness) in the word ‘ <i>horrible</i> ’ because it expresses very negative emotions, such as grief and disappointment. Positive judgment (capacity) because the sentence ‘ <i>He was back to how he used to be</i> ’ evaluates Pérez's

									<p>performance, who has returned to his best form (consistency and ability). Positive appreciation (reaction) because the clause '<i>Perez was doing so well</i>' evaluates Pérez's performance positively, showing admiration for the quality of his work.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>this was his race</i>' is a direct statement without seeing from the other person's point of view. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensifier) in the word '<i>so</i>' because it strengthens the emotion and the intensity of positive evaluation.</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensifier) in the word '<i>so</i>' because it strengthens the emotion and the intensity of positive evaluation.</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word 'Horrible' because it strengthens the emotion and the intensity of negative evaluation.</p> <p>Graduation of focus on the word '<i>actually</i>' because it emphasizes authenticity or honesty of attitude.</p> <p>Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word '<i>just</i>', focusing on just one thing was important, and that was an expression of disappointment.</p>
3.	@matthew_heath96 140 likes Red Bull Racing <i>Checo was doing so well it's <u>such a shame!</u></i> Not sure what	neg+sat	+cap		mono		✓		<p>Negative affect (dissatisfaction) because the phrase '<i>such a shame!</i>' expresses emotional disappointment</p>

	Carlos was thinking with that move								<p>with results that do not meet expectations.</p> <p>Positive judgment (capacity), because the clause '<i>was doing so well</i>' evaluates Checo's abilities positively, showing that he performed very well.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the sentence '<i>Checo was doing so well it's such a shem!</i>' is a direct statement without seeing from the other person's point of view. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>such</i>' because it reinforces the intensity of disappointment.</p>
4.	@adhyam_kawari 165 likes Red Bull Racing gotta <i>feel bad</i> for checo, <i>was doing <u>amazing</u></i> until the incident	neg+hap		+reac	mono, mono		✓		<p>Negative affect (unhappiness) because the phrase '<i>feel bad</i>' shows sympathy or pity for Checo, an emotional response to a situation that is unfavorable for him.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (reaction) because the clause '<i>was doing amazing</i>', evaluating Checo's performance before the incident as outstanding (praise for the quality of performance).</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clausees '<i>gotta feel bad for checo</i>' and '<i>was doing amazing until the incident</i>' are direct facts, without modality markers or other voice. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>amazing</i>' because it is a lexical intensifier that reinforces the</p>

									evaluation of the quality of Checo's performance.
5.	@rxphav 88 likes Red Bull Racing <i>Checo was <u>cooking</u> in the final laps</i>		+cap		mono		✓		<p>Positive judgment (capacity), because the clause '<i>Checo was cooking</i>' where the word '<i>Cooking</i>' in English slang means performing exceptionally well or being at one's best. This shows a positive assessment of Checo's ability to drive so that he can do a double overtake.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the sentence '<i>Checo was cooking in the final laps</i>' does not open up space for other perspectives. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>cooking</i>' because the idiom '<i>cooking</i>' reinforces the intensity of the praise.</p>
6.	@v.in.ayy 1,152 likes Red Bull Racing sainz was desperate. Checo was one of the <u>best</u> drivers on track today, I <i>hope</i> this race gives both fans and Red Bull a reminder of how good Sergio can be.		+cap, +cap	+val		exp	✓		<p>Positive judgment (capacity), because the clauses '<i>one of the best drivers</i>' and '<i>how good Sergio can be</i>' show a positive assessment of Perez's ability as an excellent or promising driver.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (valuation) in the clause '<i>this race gives both fans and Red Bull a reminder</i>' because it contains an evaluation of the value or impact of races that are considered significant in terms of the perception of others (fans and the Red Bull Racing team).</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (entertain of expand) because the word '<i>hope</i>' indicates an expression of hope,</p>

									leaving open the possibility that the outcome is not yet certain. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>best</i> ' because it uses a superlative adjective to strengthen the evaluation.
7.	@tothegrandprix 77 likes Red Bull Racing <u>Great</u> job guys! (NOT!) next time <i>don't</i> mess with Max's car before qualifying		-pro	+val		con	✓		Positive appreciation (valuation) because the phrase ' <i>Great job guys!</i> ' shows evaluation of the race result. Negative judgment (propriety) because the clause ' <i>next time don't mess with Max's car before qualifying</i> ' evaluates the team's actions as incompetent or inappropriate, as they were considered to be "tampering" with Max's car and causing poor results. Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim) because there is the word denial (<i>don't</i>) which means denial of the existence of other perspectives. (oppose) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>great</i> ' because it reinforces the positive evaluation of the contribution made by Max and Checo.
8.	@tothegrandprix 89 likes Red Bull Racing <i>I hope</i> Max leaves this team! <u>Completely</u> ruined his race by screwing with his car after it was fine in free practice		-pro, -cap	-reac, +comp		exp	✓		Negative judgment (propriety) because the clause ' <i>Max leave this team!</i> ' shows that the team is considered unworthy of support; a driver as good as Max should leave them. Negative judgment (capacity) because the phrase ' <i>screwing with his car</i> ' evaluates the actions of technicians/teams as wrong, careless, or incompetent.

									<p>Negative appreciation (reaction) because the clause '<i>Completely ruined his race</i>' implies negative evaluation of the team's results or performance in the race (ruining Max's race).</p> <p>Positive appreciation (composition) because the clause '<i>after it was fine in free practice</i>' indicates that the previous car was in good condition, so changes are considered unnecessary (evaluative contrast).</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (entertain) because the word '<i>hope</i>' indicates an expression of hope, leaving open the possibility that the outcome is not yet certain. (oppose)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>Completely</i>' because it strengthens the negative appreciation of the action.</p>
9.	<p>@g.taataaaaa</p> <p>21 likes Red Bull Racing</p> <p>Good race both of you! <i>Hope the team did not bring the wrong rear wing <u>again</u></i> for the next race 😊</p>		-cap	+reac		exp		✓	<p>Positive appreciation (reaction) because the phrase '<i>Good race</i>' shows evaluation of the race result.</p> <p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the sentence '<i>the team did not bring the wrong rear wing</i>' shows criticism of the team's ability not to bring the wrong rear wing.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (entertain) because the word '<i>Hope</i>' indicates an expression of hope, leaving open the possibility that the outcome is not yet certain. (support)</p>

									Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word ' <i>again</i> ' because it indicates that the mistake has happened before and emphasizes that it should not be repeated.
10.	@digitalpepz392 14 likes Red Bull Racing That double overtake by Checo 🙌🙌🙌 amazing <i>give this man a good car</i> and he will do amazing things.		+cap	+reac, +val		con, exp	✓		<p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>he will do amazing things</i>' shows confidence that Checo will perform exceptionally well if supported by a team with a good car.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (reaction), because the clause '<i>That double overtake by Checo 🙌🙌🙌 amazing</i>' evaluates Checo's actions positively, showing admiration for the double overtake.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (valuation) because the phrase '<i>a good car</i>' indicates an assessment of the functional quality of the car.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contrast) because the clause '<i>give this man a good car</i>' because the fan's oppose the current state of the car (showing dissatisfaction with the team's decision). (oppose)</p> <p>Engagement heterogloss (entertain of expand) because this comment contains subjective opinion and auxiliary modal '<i>will</i>' that weakens an opinion so that it opens up dialogical space from another perspective. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>amazing</i>' because it is a</p>

									lexical intensifier that reinforces the evaluation of the quality of Checo's racing performance and ability.
11.	@piggy.walrus 28 likes Red Bull Racing checo legacy game holy, he did like 10 overtakes and that double overtake was <u>a chefs kiss</u>. Give him a car like verstappens and he could've been top 5 at least		-cap, +cap	+reac, +reac, +reac, -val		con	✓		<p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>he could've been top 5 at least</i>' evaluates Checo's potential as a highly competent driver if he has equivalent technical support.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (reaction) because the clauses '<i>checo legacy game holy</i>,' '<i>he did like 10 overtakes</i>' and '<i>that double overtake was a chefs kiss</i>' evaluate Checo's performance as extraordinary and historic (legacy game), expressing high admiration for his greatness on the track through performative facts, and using the idiom "<i>chefs kiss</i>" to evaluate his actions as something perfect and very positive.</p> <p>Negative appreciation (valuation) and judgment (capacity) in the clause '<i>Give him a car like Verstappen</i>' because Checo's car is considered worse than Verstappen's, thereby negatively evaluating the team's capabilities (unfair/incompetent).</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contrast) because the clause '<i>Give him a car like verstappen</i>' because the fans oppose the current state of the car (showing dissatisfaction with the team's decision). (oppose)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>holy</i>' and the phrase '<i>a chefs</i>'</p>

									<i>kiss</i> ' because the word and the phrase a figurative language that is used to strengthen the evaluation.
12.	@gabriel._fr_ 898 likes Red Bull Racing Checo did a great performance today <i>tbh</i>			+reac		exp	✓		Positive appreciation (reaction) because the phrase ' <i>a great performance</i> ' shows an evaluation of the race result. Engagement heterogloss (entertain of expand) because the words ' <i>tbh (to be honest)</i> ' stated that the statement was a personal opinion. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>great</i> ' reinforces the assessment of Checo's performance.
13.	@antulio52 784 likes Red Bull Racing <i>Preety damn good</i> from both drivers			+reac	mono		✓		Positive appreciation (reaction), because the phrase ' <i>Preety damn good</i> ' shows a positive evaluation of the drivers' performance and indicates that their performance is of high quality or satisfactory. Engagement of monogloss because the phrase ' <i>Preety damn good from both drivers</i> ' is expressed straightforwardly without a view from another person's point of view. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the words ' <i>preety</i> ' and ' <i>damn</i> ' because they are lexical intensifiers that reinforce the evaluation of the quality of Checo and Max's racing performance.
14.	@meetcristian 160 likes Red Bull Racing			+reac, +reac		con	✓		Positive appreciation (reaction) because phrases ' <i>an amazing job</i> ' and ' <i>incredible drive</i> ' express positive

	<i>Not got gonna lie</i> , Checo did an amazing job today! Come on, that was one incredible drive my Checo								evaluation of Checo's performance, and evaluate the quality of performance as very impressive. Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim) in the phrase ' <i>Not gonna lie</i> ' because it shows that fans anticipate netizens' doubts, then emphasizing that the following comment is an honest opinion. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the words ' <i>incredible</i> ' and ' <i>amazing</i> ' because they are lexical intensifiers that reinforce the evaluation of Checo's performance.
15.	@samclarkjhonson 65 likes Red Bull Racing <i>Amazing drive</i> by Checo, <i>the overtaking was</i> 🔥			+reac, +reac	mono, mono		✓		Positive appreciation (reaction), because the phrase ' <i>Amazing drive</i> ' and the clause ' <i>the overtaking was</i> ' are positive evaluations of Checo's performance and actions on the track. Engagement of monogloss because the clauses ' <i>Amazing drive by Checo</i> ' and ' <i>the overtaking was</i> 🔥' are expressed straightforwardly without a view from another person's point of view. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>amazing</i> ' because it is a lexical intensifier that reinforces the evaluation of the quality of Checo's racing performance.
16.	@onboardwithverstappen 206 likes Red Bull Racing <i>What a season in the 4th best car</i>			+reac, +val	mono		✓		Positive appreciation (reaction) because the sentence ' <i>What a season</i> ', the exclamatory ' <i>What a...</i> ' indicates

								<p>strong admiration for the quality or results of the season.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (valuation) in the prepositional phrase '<i>in the 4th best car</i>' because it evaluates the car's performance, showing that outstanding results were achieved even though it was only the fourth best car.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>What a season in the 4th best car</i>' is expressed straightforwardly without a view from another person's point of view. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>best</i>' because it reinforces positive evaluation by highlighting the difficult conditions (cars) encountered.</p>
17.	<p>@_unproven 3976 likes Red Bull Racing Checo <i>didn't</i> have the desired result <i>but</i> can we <u>just</u> talk about that double overtake?</p>			-val, +reac		con, con	✓	<p>Negative appreciation (valuation), because the clause '<i>Checo didn't have the desired result</i>' stated that Checo's results were not as expected.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (reaction) because the phrase '<i>that double overtake?</i>' implies appreciation for Checo's overtake action.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contrast) because there is the word denial (<i>didn't</i>), which means denial of the existence of other perspectives. (support)</p> <p>Engagement heterogloss (disclaim of contract), because the word '<i>but</i>' is a conjunction of contras, shows that there is a dialogic alternative, which opens</p>

									up space for other points of view. (support) Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word ' <i>just</i> ', focusing on just one thing was important, and that was Checo overtakes.
18.	@arturito2017 484 likes Red Bull Racing That double pass from checo <i>shows</i> Checo still has it. He <u>just</u> needs a car that suits him <u>better</u>		+cap, -cap	+reac, -val	mono		✓	✓	Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause ' <i>shows Checo still has it</i> ' evaluates Checo's abilities as a competent and talented driver; he has demonstrated high capacity. Positive appreciation (reaction), because the phrase ' <i>That double pass</i> ' refers to the assessment of Checo's action in overtaking two cars at once. Negative appreciation (valuation) + judgment (capacity) in the clause ' <i>He just needs a car that suits him better</i> ' because it shows that Checo's performance is limited by an unsuitable car; an implicit evaluation that the Red Bull team has failed to provide a car that suits his driving style. Engagement of monogloss because the word ' <i>shows</i> ' is a direct statement without seeing from the other person's point of view. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>better</i> ' because the word ' <i>better</i> ' is a comparative form of 'good' that shows a grammatical form that reinforces the assessment of the car. Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word ' <i>just</i> ' was important, focusing on

									<i>just one thing, which was a car suitable for Checo.</i>
19.	@Ingiesaihatixx 12 likes McLaren <i>YOU GUYS DID YOUR BEST SO PROUD</i>	+sat	+ten		mono		✓		<p>Positive affect (satisfaction) because the phrase '<i>SO PROUD</i>' expresses the emotion toward the driver's performance.</p> <p>Positive judgment (tenacity) because the clause '<i>DID YOUR BEST</i>' evaluates the team's performance as maximum, and never giving up.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss in the sentence '<i>YOU GUYS DID YOUR BEST SO PROUD</i>' because the comment is expressed straightforwardly without any views from other people's perspectives. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>BEST</i>' because it uses a superlative adjective to strengthen the evaluation.</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>SO</i>' because it strengthens the emotion and the intensity of positive evaluation.</p>
20.	@lisapynter 76 likes McLaren <i>Just give a good car</i> next year again. <i>Just to challenge from the beginning of the year.</i> <i>Next year is our year!</i>	+des, +des		+val		con		✓	<p>Positive affect (inclination-desire) because the clause '<i>Just to challenge from the beginning of the year</i>' shows hope that the team will be competitive from the start.</p> <p>Positive affect (inclination-desire) because the sentence '<i>Next year is our year!</i>' demonstrates strong confidence and optimism about the future.</p>

									<p>Positive appreciation (valuation) because the clause <i>'Just give a good car'</i> shows a functional evaluation of car quality.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contrast) because the clause <i>'give a good car'</i> because the fans oppose the current state of the car (showing dissatisfaction with the team's decision). (oppose)</p> <p>Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word <i>'just'</i> focusing on just one thing was important, and that was a car quality.</p> <p>Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word <i>'just'</i> focusing on just one thing was important, and that was a hope for team competitive.</p>
21.	<p>@lilmissmsport 24 likes McLaren</p> <p>Very well done @landonorris it was difficult out there but you did your best and got the fastest lap point too! 😊</p> <p><i>Proves that having the fastest car isn't all that's needed to win a race or a championship. It's a lot of different factors. Onwards to Qatar to secure the connectors standings and to keep your second place in</i></p>	+sec	+cap, +ten, +cap	-reac, +val, +comp		con, con	✓		<p>Positive affect (security) because the sentence <i>'Onwards to Qatar to secure the connectors standings and to keep your second place in the drivers standings.'</i> expresses optimism and confidence in the results of the next race.</p> <p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause <i>'Very well done @landonorris'</i> praises Lando's abilities and work results.</p> <p>Positive judgment (tenacity) because the phrase <i>'did your best'</i> evaluates the team's performance as maximum, and never giving up.</p>

	<p>the drivers standings. 🍷 💛💛</p>								<p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>got the fastest lap point too</i>' praises for performative achievements.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (valuation) because the clause '<i>having the fastest car isn't all that's needed to win</i>' evaluates factors other than speed.</p> <p>Positive appreciation (composition) because the sentence '<i>It's a lot of different factors</i>' appreciates the complexity and structure of victory (many factors play a role).</p> <p>Negative appreciation (reaction) because the clause '<i>it was difficult out there</i>' evaluates the race situation as difficult.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because there is the word denial '<i>isn't</i>' which means denial of the existence of other perspectives. (oppose)</p> <p>Engagement heterogloss (disclaim of contract), because the word '<i>but</i>' is a conjunction of contras, shows that there is a dialogic alternative, which opens up space for other points of view. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>Very</i>' because it strengthens the praise.</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>best</i>' because it uses a superlative adjective to strengthen the evaluation.</p>
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22.	<p>@444cxline 82 likes McLaren I can't stand all those negative comments. <i>You'll</i> have no idea how hard is to race in the rain. They are professional and they know what they doing. Where do you all get the right to judge everything and everyone? Lando did his <u>best</u> and that shouldn't be underestimated just because he <i>didn't</i> win a race. It's so annoying that people like you make Lando feel bad</p>		+cap, +cap, +ten	+val		exp, con	✓	✓	<p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>how hard is to race in the rain</i>' appreciation the drivers' skills in difficult conditions. Positive judgment (capacity) because the sentence '<i>They are professional and they know what they doing.</i>' Positive evaluation of the team's/driver's expertise and professionalism. Positive judgment (tenacity) because the clause '<i>Lando did his best</i>' evaluates Lando's performance and hard work. Positive appreciation (valuation) because the clause '<i>shouldn't be underestimated</i>' considers Lando's performance to be valuable even without a win. Engagement heterogloss (entertain of expand) because this comment contains subjective opinion and auxiliary modal '<i>will</i>' that weakens an opinion so that it opens up dialogical space from another perspective. (support) Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contrast) there is the word denial (<i>didn't</i>) which means denial of the existence of other perspectives. (support) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>best</i>' because it uses a superlative adjective to strengthen the evaluation.</p>
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									Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word <i>'just'</i> because it focuses on the reason that we shouldn't underestimate Lando just because he missed the podium.
23.	@44smooth.op81 3,127 likes McLaren Lando lost the world champion , from now <u><i>don't force</i></u> Oscar to give his position to Lando		-pro	-val		con	✓		Negative Judgment (propriety) because the imperative clause <i>'don't force Oscar to give his position to Lando'</i> shows judgment in the form of criticism of the team's actions deemed unfair to Oscar Piastri. Negative appreciation (valuation) because the clause <i>'lost the word champion'</i> is a negative evaluation of Lando's performance results. Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because there is the word denial <i>'don't'</i> which means denial of the existence of other perspectives. (oppose) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word <i>'don't force'</i> because it emphasize strictness and prohibitions.
24.	@ileniamaggiacomo_gk 553 likes McLaren Since the championship fight might be over now can you <u>please</u> give Osc his sprint win back?		-pro	-val		con	✓		Negative Judgment (propriety) because the interrogative clause <i>'can you please give Osc his sprint win back?'</i> considered that the team orders were unfair. Negative appreciation (valuation) because the clause <i>'the championship fight might be over now'</i> evaluates the championship situation as over (a negative situation for the team).

									Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because of the word <i>'might'</i> opens up space for other alternative views. (oppose) Graduation of force (softening) in the word <i>'please'</i> because it softens demand, reducing intensity → downgrading force.
25.	@oohshamil_ 4,274 likes McLaren <i>NO team orders after this. <u>just</u> let them race</i>		-pro, -pro			con		✓	Negative judgment (propriety) because the clause <i>'NO team orders after this'</i> is a criticism of team policies deemed unfair. Negative judgment (propriety) because the imperative clause <i>'let them race'</i> shows judgment in the form of criticism of the team's actions that are deemed unfair. Engagement heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because the word <i>'NO'</i> shows deny or reject the possibility of <i>'team orders'</i> between Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri (team instructions to set racing positions). (oppose) Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word <i>'just'</i> focusing on just one thing was important, and that was team action.
26.	@_reel.istic 2,344 likes McLaren And Lando <i>doesn't even know how to drive</i>		-cap			con	✓		Negative Judgment (capacity) because the clause <i>'doesn't even know how to drive'</i> shows a negative judgment of Lando's ability to drive a Formula 1 car. Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because there is a denial word <i>'doesn't'</i> which means denial of

									the existence of other perspectives. In this case, the author places his position as a counterposition to Lando's driving ability because their comments are negative. (oppose) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>even</i> ' shows that the fan puts extra pressure on the denial.
27.	@eofreitazz 976 likes McLaren <i>They managed to <u>ruin</u> the perfect weekend</i>		-cap	+val	mono		✓		Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause ' <i>They managed to ruin</i> ' is a criticism of the team's incompetence or mistakes that ruin the results. Positive appreciation (valuation) because of the phrase ' <i>the perfect weekend</i> ' is a positive evaluation of the situation or performance before it was damaged. Engagement of monogloss because the sentence ' <i>They managed to ruin the perfect weekend</i> ' does not open up space for other perspectives. (oppose) Graduation of force (intensification) in the word ' <i>ruin</i> ' because it is a lexical-intensifiers which is a strong evaluative word to convey the huge impact of the team's actions.
28.	@jb.lives.s 40 likes McLaren Best car and <i>Lando <u>still</u> manages to fumble it</i> 🏠 Beautiful sport		-cap	+val	mono		✓	✓	Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause ' <i>Lando still manages to fumble it</i> ' is a criticism of Lando's ability to capitalize on advantages. Positive appreciation (valuation) because the phrase ' <i>Best car</i> ' is the assessment of McLaren cars based on their quality.

									<p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>Lando still manages to fumble it</i>' does not open up space for other perspectives. (oppose)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>best</i>' because it uses a superlative adjective.</p> <p>Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word '<i>still</i>' because it highlights the contrast between expectations (best car) and results (failed).</p>
29.	<p>@aidenw.37 14 likes McLaren <i>we can't blame this on lando</i> the team bottled this by pitting him when they knew safety car was ending costing him his place before a red fla</p>		-cap, -cap	-val	mono		✓		<p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>the team bottled this</i>' judges the team for failing to make competent decisions.</p> <p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>by pitting him when they knew safety car was ending</i>' points out the team's strategic mistakes.</p> <p>Negative appreciation (valuation) because the clause '<i>costing him his place before a red flag</i>' is a negative evaluation of Lando's detrimental results.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>we can't blame this on lando</i>' does not open up space for other perspectives. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the phrase '<i>bottled this</i>' because it is an intense expression to emphasize the team's mistake.</p>

30.	@eliotrichards_ 114 likes McLaren Ok Norris <i>didn't have the best race</i> but yall are putting too much blame on him. Oscar left max the inside like a good boy , and how tf do we pit lando with Russell . You <u>always</u> do the opposite of what the car ahead of you does.		-cap, - pro, -cap, -cap	-val		con	✓	✓	<p>Negative appreciation (valuation) because the clause '<i>didn't have the best race</i>' evaluates Norris' performance as unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>left max the inside</i>' evaluates Oscar as incompetent/tactless.</p> <p>Negative judgment (propriety) because the phrase '<i>like a good boy</i>' is an ironic criticism of an overly obedient attitude.</p> <p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the clause '<i>pit lando with Russell</i>' criticism of inappropriate team strategies.</p> <p>Negative judgment (capacity) because the phrase '<i>always do the opposite</i>' evaluates teams as strategically incompetent.</p> <p>Engagement of heterogloss (disclaim of contract) because the word '<i>didn't</i>' rejects the positive proposition that Norris didn't have his best race.</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>best</i>' because it uses a superlative adjective to strengthen the evaluation.</p> <p>Graduation of focus (sharpening) in the word '<i>always</i>' because it shows the consistent actions taken by the McLaren team.</p>
31.	@xxkimberlysvfx 1,048 likes McLaren		-prop, +cap, - pro		mono, mono		✓		<p>Negative judgment (propriety) because the imperative clause '<i>let them race</i>' shows judgment in the form of criticism</p>

	Now <i>let them race and let Oscar show his <u>full</u> potential. Lando isn't a real championship competitor.</i>								<p>of the team's actions that are deemed unfair.</p> <p>Positive judgment (capacity) because the imperative clause '<i>let Oscar show his full potential</i>' is valuing Oscar's high ability.</p> <p>Negative judgment (propriety) because the sentence '<i>Lando isn't a real championship competitor</i>' is a negative assessment of Lando's ability to compete in the championship.</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>let them race and let Oscar show his full potential</i>' because of the fan's direct claims without open room for other voices or different possibilities. (support)</p> <p>Engagement of monogloss because the clause '<i>Lando isn't a real championship competitor.</i>' because of the fan's direct claims without open room for other voices or different possibilities. (oppose)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>full</i>' because it is a lexical intensifier that strengthens the value of the ability in question.</p>
32.	@mclarenauto 941 likes McLaren <i><u>Great</u> point at the end there from Lando</i>			+val	mono		✓		<p>Positive appreciation (valuation) because the phrase '<i>Great point</i>' indicates that Lando's point is considered a positive result.</p> <p>Engagement monogloss in the sentence '<i>Great point at the end there from Lando</i>' because the comment is</p>

									<p>expressed straightforwardly without any views from other people's perspectives. (support)</p> <p>Graduation of force (intensification) in the word '<i>Great</i>' because it reinforces the positive evaluation of the contribution made by Lando.</p>
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