

Analyzing Tweets of Global Political Figures: Appraising Public Response to the Imran Khan's Incident of November 2022

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- Appraisal analysis
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Abstract

Social media platforms are used by people to interact with one another, express their emotions, and participate in public discourse. For individuals who want to interpret public opinion from tweets, it is crucial to evaluate social media sites. This article is an analysis of the tweets of a Pakistani political figure, the ex-prime minister. Taking the elements of appraisal theory (Martin, et al., 2005) into account, this research aims to explore the evaluative language used by the office holders of several countries around the globe. Tweets in the media reflect the ideology of the political parties through reference to the murder attempt on Imran Khan. Appraisal theories claim emotions are produced when certain appraisals are performed (Arnold, 1960a). A process of evaluation and subsequent emotion is frequently brought on by the occurrence of an event since the perceptual system is built to recognize change (Ornstein, 1991). The findings offer evidence of the maximum use of negative affect, an element of the attitude part of the theory used for this research, because they deal with the personal emotions with regard to the incident such as Appalled," "feeling ill," "unaccepted," "shocked," "tragic," "horrifying," "condemned," "terrible," etc.

1. Introduction

The influence of television, radio, newspapers, and the internet on people and society becomes very pervasive when technology is creeping in every sphere of our lives. Now people express their opinion and experience on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or on concerned websites (Liu, Li, & Guo, 2012; Bharath, Prabhakaran, Saravanan, & Vinoth, 2018). People express their sentiments and opinions about various social and political issues on social media too. Posting tweets on Twitter has become a new platform for expressing emotions and sentiments on a particular topic (Ghiassi & Lee, 2018). The mob reveals different opinions regarding the same situation differently due to their varying influencing factors such as education, religion, power, and personality (Bulmer et al., 2017). Drawing from sentiment analysis and appraisal theory within discourse analysis, the public's opinion on global warming, as revealed through X (Twitter) tweets, regularly exhibits a reduced pleasure level characterized by increasing negative language usage and decreasing positive words (Qiao et al., 2022).

The discourses and ideologies of individuals, or communities, shape the writings produced by the media. Language use should be considered when analyzing the ideological discourse of the media, which has a significant impact on how political, cultural, and social life is shaped, as well as the link between the community that produces this discourse and ideology (Yağcıoğlu, 2002:6). Oktar (2002: 39) contends that specific linguistic codes are employed in the mass media to promote and advance ideology, and as a result, the mass media offer pertinent information for analyzing the ideology dimension of language use. The impact of language on society makes the ideas of competence and power more salient (Yağcıoğlu, 2002: 6). The dataset for the current study seeks to identify the evaluative terminology employed by those in positions of authority in various nations around the world. As in the ever-evolving landscape of global politics, the attempted murder on prominent political figure Imran Khan sent shockwaves through international media, highlighting the vulnerability of leaders in the public eye. Imran Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, survived a brazen attack that not only shook the nation but also reverberated across borders. Media outlets around the world dissected the incident, emphasizing the potential geopolitical ramifications and the precarious nature of leadership in contemporary times. The event sparked debates on security, political stability, and the challenges faced by leaders on the global stage. The narrative woven by the media underscored the significance of the incident, raising questions about the motives behind by making reference to the attempted murder of Imran Khan, tweets in the media represent the ideologies of the political parties. 20 tweets from neighboring countries' political, social, or human rights advocates (from their official verified accounts) make up the data. For data analysis we apply appraisal theory, according to the appraisal theory, emotional responses are actually the outcome of assessments of actual or imagined events or circumstances rather than being entirely reflexive (Martin, et al., 2005).

Appraisals are assessments of a stimulus in light of a person's wellbeing. In this context, "well-being" is defined as the fulfilment or impediment of all of an individual's wants, attachments, values, ambitions, and beliefs. Dimensions—a term used by researchers to describe certain appraisal criteria—have been identified as crucial for separating emotions. The most prevalent dimensions are novelty (whether the environment has changed unexpectedly), pleasantness (whether the event or environment is pleasant or unpleasant), goal significance (how important the event is to the individual's goal), agency (whether the

individual is responsible for the event), and legitimacy (whether the individuals' actions are justified). Moreover, the Appraisal theory comprises of three main subfields i.e. 'engagement', 'attitude' and 'graduation'. Attitude is concerned with our emotions, including emotional reactions, behavioral judgements, and object appraisal. In discourse, engagement is concerned with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions. Graduation addresses the phenomenon of grading, in which sensations are heightened and categories are confused. Attitude is itself divided into three regions of feeling, 'affect', 'judgment', and 'appreciation'. Affect is concerned with the resources available for constructing emotional reactions for example feeling of shock in relation to the events of 9/11. Judgement is concerned with resources for analysing behaviour in accordance with various normative concepts, such as criticism of Australia's neo-conservative government led by Prime Minister John Howard. Appreciation considers resources for determining the worth of things, such as natural events and semiosis (as a product or process), such as a fan's positive review of a Stevie Ray Vaughn CD (Martin, et al., 2005). However, in this study the researchers have only considered the Attitude as subtype to delimit and to relate with the aims of the study.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions of this research paper are:

- How do global political figures utilize evaluative language in their tweets to assess and respond to Imran Khan's incident in November 2022?
- Which appraisal (attitude) elements are employed to evaluate the given incident according to the appraisal theory used for the research?

2. Literature Review

Language is modelled according to its use in Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday, 1978, 1994), which means that language is theorized, characterized, and evaluated in accordance with the context in which it operates. A variety of language-in-use environments, especially oral and written media discourse, have benefited from the application of SFL (Bartlett, et al., 2017). In line with the objectives of this study and Halliday's meta-function hypothesis, we will concentrate on the interpersonal meta-function of language, or the linguistic tools that speakers employ to create roles and relationships. APPRAISAL, from SFL, provides an ideal text analysis framework to systematically identify interpersonal meanings and, in this case, examine the attitude of tweets reproaching the attempt at target killing of X-Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan. Led by Martin (e.g. Martin, 2000, 2003; Martin, et al., 2005; Martin and Rose, 2007), appraisal comprises three main systems: attitude, graduation, and engagement. On a brief note, attitude is the semantic resource used to express emotions, judgments, and valuations, while engagement and graduation engage with, source, and amplify those various evaluations and 'positions' within a text. Therefore, appraisal analysis and opinion building are directly related to the computational treatment of emotions, statements, and opinions. This allows the industry to make wise decisions regarding its product creation, promotion, and modification, for instance, by assessing its clients' viewpoints. We can now get opinionated texts on social media.

Appraisal analysis requires sentence-level or phrase-level analyses. At the phrase level, an appraisal analysis was conducted by Wilson et al. (2005). They introduced computational techniques to analyse psychological processes to identify the contextual polarity of a large subset of sentiments. In their research, they not only drew a line between neutral and polar phrases but also disambiguated the polarity of the expression. Not just computational linguists (Asghar, et al., 2018), but psychologists (Vij et al., 2018), neurologists, and practitioners in the field of medicine (Bulmer, Böhnke, & Lewis 2017) are also interested in conducting sentiment analysis; they adopt and adapt different methods for sentiment analysis according to their requirements (Saeed, 2021). In addition, appraisal analysis has been done to analyse various pieces of writing to examine the sentiments of the writers. Such as, appraisal theory was used to analyse the online news text (Jin Cheon Na, 2012). In this research, researchers were mainly focused on identifying various aspects of sentiment. They discussed appraisers and the object of appraisal, the bias of the appraisers and the author, the type of attitude, and the manner of expressing the sentiment. Similarly, at the phrase level, movie reviews were analyzed. In this research, appraising adjectives and their modifiers were kept under appraisal theory and found in such a bag of words that certain kinds of appraisal appear to be more significant for expressing emotions than others (Whitelaw et al., 2005). Sentence-level appraisal analysis has been done by Indonesian researchers, who used Bahasa Indonesia to determine and compare the positive and negative sentiment of popular smartphone products in Indonesia, such as Lumia and Xperia. The findings of this research proved to be helpful in the marketing intelligence field (Alamsyah, 2015). Issues hindering the development of different areas could also be tackled through sentiment analysis, which involves detecting, extracting, and classifying opinions and sentiments concerning different topics within textual input (Monotoyo, 2012). Furthermore, at a broader level, appraisal analysis has been conducted on speeches at global events where elements of appraisal theory were exhibited excessively (M Chingwere, 2014). Therefore, appraisal theory is useful in determining the attitude of people in various situations and is not confined to the specific field of study.

Today, social media has become a milestone in public opinion and sentiment. X (Twitter) has become one of the platforms for expressing emotions on specific topics. By using Twitter, mobs can easily capture attention and get a reaction from a population. Twitter helps authorities and analysts figure out the objective opinions of people. Such excessive use of X (Twitter) helps to track the political preferences of citizens by analysing the online popularity of politicians (Ceron, Curini, Iacus, & Porro, 2014). Sentiment analysis of tweets of famous office holders has been conducted, such as Trump's tweets (former president of the USA) and Iman Khan's tweets (ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan), to see the appraisal elements in their tweets. Researchers analysed the ratio of polarity and neutrality in these leaders (Ross, 2019, Saeed, 2021). Drawing from sentiment analysis and appraisal theory within discourse analysis, the public's opinion on global warming, as revealed through X (Twitter) tweets, regularly exhibits a reduced pleasure level characterised by increasing negative language usage and decreasing positive words (Qiao, Jiang, 2022). Appraisal analysis has also been done to specify human reactions to an important event in history. COVID-19 affected human beings differently, psychologically, emotionally, economically, etc. but analysts tilt towards technology to find accurate equations of disturbance in human life in this pandemic situation plus the exercise of power through the health authorities (Esra, 2019). According to these studies, it is clear that for sentimental analysis, appraisal theory has been used by researchers in different ways; some have only

focused on affects, while others see polarity and neutrality only. However, this study focuses on the subfield of appraisal theory, attitude. As its subject of study, the current study examines the most tragic incident of the terrorist attack against Pakistan's former Prime Minister. Based on the condemning tweets in response to this, the attitude elements of appraisal have been calculated.

3. Research Methodology

The dataset of the present study, which aims to determine the evaluative language used by the office holders of several countries around the globe, Tweets in the media reflect the ideology of the political parties with reference to the murder attempt on Imran Khan. The data consists of 20 tweets sent by political, social, or human rights activists from neighboring countries. The tweets were posted to condemn the terrorist attack on the former prime minister of Pakistan, Mr. Imran Khan. The date range of the study begins on November 3, 2022, amidst Mr. IK's long march from Lahore to Islamabad. Most of the significant tweets by authority holders across the world are included in this study. Although the tweets regarding this unfortunate incident were more than 6 million, this study includes only those tweets that were done by verified Twitter accounts.

This is a genre-based study of social media, more specifically X (Twitter) as an opinion-sharing platform. In addition, only tweets in the English language were analysed in this research work. To evaluate the language used in the tweet, we applied the appraisal theory, which was developed by Martin and White in 2005. To specify, only the attitude subfield of the appraisal theory is applied. The reason why the attitude subfield (affect, judgement, and appreciation) of the appraisal theory was chosen for the analysis of the data in this study is that the subject of the discourse under investigation is an alarming political situation, as one of the most influential political leaders as well as the former prime minister of a nuclear state, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, was targeted. Therefore, it was assumed that this analysis could be effective in the emergence of linguistic constructs in a subject related to the incident since the attitude subfield is related to reactions and emotions, judgments, and negative or positive appreciation. In the evaluation of the findings, while describing the frequencies of the subclasses of the Attitude subfield of appraisal theory, the technique of content analysis, which is a qualitative research method that helps to identify the data and reveal the facts within it (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2006), was used. In the next section, the findings related to the study are presented and discussed in accordance with the purpose of the study.

3.1. Theoretical Framework

Appraisal theory, as mentioned above, was developed by Martin and White (2005) and describes the processes by which people evaluate the incidents happening around them in their environment. Through this cognitive process, people reveal their emotions, reactions, and feelings towards certain environmental stimuli. In this way, we may say that people express their personal and emotional thoughts regarding a specific situation. (Urda and Loch, 2005: 2).

Appraisal Theory is described by Roseman and Smith in its simplest form as reporting emotions by evaluating situations and events (Roseman and Smith, 2001: 3). According to Martin and White, appraisal theory can be simply understood as an interpersonal system at the level of discourse semantics (Martin, et al., 2005: 33). Appraisal theory consists of three main systems, including attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude deals with the meanings that texts and speakers add as assessments to their interlocutors, as well as the processes that are either emotional responses or culturally determined values. This system also has three subfields, which include affect, judgment, and appreciation. In Figure 1, the subsystems and their subfields of appraisal theory are shown.

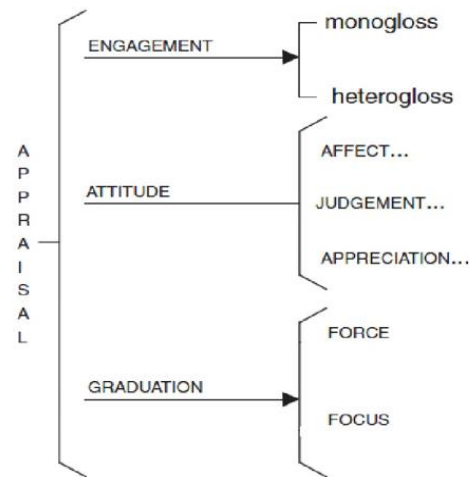


Fig.01: Subfields of Appraisal Theory

3.2. Attitude Markers

According to White (2006), attitude in writing is “the activation of negative or positive positioning”. He explained the phenomenon in three broad domains: affect, judgement, and appreciation. Affect relates to “registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored?” (Martin, et al., 2005). We may also state attitude as the expression of positive or negative evaluations by speakers or writers in a text, which thereby allows writers to show their attitude towards people (Chingwere, 2014). As we have already mentioned above, attitude consists of three main subtypes (affect, judgement, and appreciation). Affect talks about the evaluation of emotions and feelings. The judgments deal with the ethical evaluation of human behavior, whereas the appreciation deals with positive or negative aesthetics, objects, products, etc. So, in order to simplify it, we may define affect as related to personal thoughts, emotions, and feelings. Whereas judgement deals with evaluating social values, human behavior, and expectations, it looks into things with respect to them being legal or illegal, socially acceptable or unacceptable, appropriate or inappropriate, and many other norms. Likewise, appreciation talks about the interpretation of the worth of things. Therefore, Martin and White state that attitude is about the feelings that include the judgement of behaviours, emotional responses, and evaluations, and they offer an outline of affect as can be seen in Figure 2 (2005: 35, 45).

4. Data Analysis and Discussion

Appraisal theory in linguistics studies how language reflects individuals' evaluative attitudes and feelings towards events, persons, or situations. This theory, developed within the framework of systemic functional linguistics, investigates linguistic choices such as

lexical selection, grammatical structures, and discourse aspects to discover the speaker's or writer's subjective assessments. Linguists can determine the expressions of affect, judgement, and appreciation in speech by analyzing appraisal markers; within this concept, positive and negative markers can be seen. Positive markers are linguistic choices that convey acceptance, appreciation, or happiness through the use of positive adjectives and supporting expressions. For example, terms like "fantastic achievement" or "great job" suggest positive evaluations. In appraisal theory, negative markers are language that expresses disapproval, criticism, or discontent by using negative adjectives and critical discourse markers. Examples include "significant shortcomings" and "serious concerns." Linguists can discover the evaluative attitude and emotional responses hidden in language by evaluating these positive and negative indicators, providing insights into how individuals communicate their sentiments and judgments.

In this section, the researchers have discussed the linguistic sources of the sub-fields of 'attitude' while doing a detailed analysis of the tweets posted by the office holders through their official X (Twitter) accounts on the same day, November 3, 2022, when the unfortunate incident happened. Through the examples, the database of these resources, along with the frequency rate of the sub-classes of attitude, are given in Table 1. The tweets are evaluated under three main headings: affects, judgment, and appreciation, keeping in view the positive and negative aspects.

4.1. Affect

The sub-division of attitude markers, 'Affect' in appraisal theory, is related to resources for constructing emotional reactions (Martin, et al., 2005). It is related to the study of how language is used to express emotions. It refers to a wide range of emotions that can differ in intensity, duration, and valence (positive or negative). Affect is a conscious and subjective experience that reflects an individual's emotional state at any given time. Joy, sadness, anger, fear, love, and many other emotions are included. Affect is frequently studied by researchers in order to better understand emotional responses, mood fluctuations, and the impact of emotions on cognition and behavior (Roseman, et al., (2001). A current study has been conducted on the tweets related to the tragic incident of the assassination of the former prime minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, which happened on November 3, 2022.

Table 1
Frequencies of Appraisal markers

Sr.no.	Tweets	Affects	Appreciation	Judgment
1.	OT-1	3	1	1
		Positive = 1	Positive = 1	Positive = 0
		Negative = 2	Negative = 0	Negative = 1

2.	OT-2	1	1	1
		Positive = 1	Positive = 0	Positive = 1
		Negative = 0	Negative = 1	Negative = 0
3.	OT-3	2	1	–
		Positive = 0	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 2	Negative = 1	Negative = 0
4.	OT-4	4	3	2
		Positive = 1	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 3	Negative = 2	Negative = 2
5.	OT-5	1	1	1
		Positive = 1	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 1	Negative = 1
6.	OT-6	–	–	1
		Positive = 0	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 1
7.	OT-7	3	2	–
		Positive = 1	Positive = 2	Positive = 0
		Negative = 2	Negative = 0	Negative = 0
8.	OT-8	1	2	1
		Positive = 1	Positive = 1	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 1	Negative = 1
9.	OT-9	4	2	1
		Positive = 2	Positive = 2	Positive = 1
		Negative = 2	Negative = 1	Negative = 0
10.	OT-10	2	2	–
		Positive = 0	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 2	Negative = 2	Negative = 0
11.	PRT-11	2	3	0

		Positive = 2	Positive = 3	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 0
12.	OT-12	3	3	1
		Positive = 1	Positive = 1	Positive = 0
		Negative = 2	Negative = 2	Negative = 1
13.	OT-13	–	1	1
		Positive = 0	Positive = 1	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 1
14.	OT-14	1	–	–
		Positive = 0	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 1	Negative = 0	Negative = 0
15.	OT-15	1	–	–
		Positive = 1	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 0
16.	OT-16	4	2	3
		Positive = 1	Positive = 1	Positive = 2
		Negative = 3	Negative = 1	Negative = 1
17.	OT-17	1	1	–
		Positive = 1	Positive = 0	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 1	Negative = 2
18.	OT-18	–	2	1
		Positive = 0	Positive = 2	Positive = 1
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 0
19.	OT-19	–	1	1
		Positive = 0	Positive = 1	Positive = 0
		Negative = 0	Negative = 0	Negative = 1
20.	OT-20	–	2	–
		Positive = 0	Positive = 0	Positive = 0

	Negative = 0	Negative = 2	Negative = 0
TOTAL	33	30	15
	Positive = 14	Positive = 15	Positive = 5
	Negative = 19	Negative = 15	Negative = 10

The analysis of these 20 tweets, collected from verified X (Twitter) accounts worldwide, focused on attitude markers: affect, appreciation, and judgement. According to the initial research results, affect markers were the most common in the data, accounting for 33 of the 78 instances. In other words, the highest percentage, 42.3%, is reserved for affect markers, whereas only 38.5% and 19.2% are for appreciation and judgment, respectively (see Fig. 1). A more detailed analysis of this dominant category of affect markers revealed that 14 instances (42.42%) were classified as positive affect and 19 instances (57.58%) as negative affect. This variation in the emotional tone of the tweets suggests that the Twitter community's reaction to the incident was subtle and diverse.

While doing the lexical analysis of the data, the occurrences of positive affect markers indicated expressions of support, relief, or optimism in response to the situation. 'wishing', 'wish', 'hope', 'Thank God', 'condolences', 'belongs to', 'aide to', etc. are clear indications of emotions expressed by well-known position holders in the world. These positive affective markers show that people are against the terrorist attack and are praying to God for Imran Khan. Additionally, the positive comments that are made by official Twitter account holders express unity and convey a sense of ownership and empowerment to the people of Pakistan. The use of phrases like "belongs to the people" (Cyril Almeida, 2022) suggests a positive assessment of a shared national identity and a call for active participation in the affairs of the country. Understanding the nature of these positive emotions can provide insights into the factors that contribute to a more optimistic perspective among Twitter users.

On the contrary, the presence of negative affect markers points to a variety of feelings, including concern, fear, anger, or condemnation (Martin, et al., 2005). Negative affect targeted the terrorists, expressing outrage at the act of violence and reflecting concerns about the impact of such incidents on political stability. "Appalled," "feeling ill," "unaccepted," "shocked," "tragic," "horrifying," "condemned," "terrible," etc. are some examples of negative affect markers used by international audiences on Twitter.

The analysis of affect markers in the collected tweets reveals a diverse emotional landscape. The balance of positive and negative affect markers provides a richer understanding of global sentiment surrounding the murder terrorist attempt on Imran Khan, providing valuable insights into the Twitter community's diverse reactions.

4.2. Appreciation

In the context of appraisal theory, appreciation refers to the expression of positive or negative attitudes, approval or disapproval, or liking or disliking towards a specific entity, such as an object, event, process, or person (Martin & White, 2005). This can be accomplished through the use of adjectives, statements, and expressions. Positive

appreciation consists of approval, admiration, or esteem, whereas negative appreciation consists of disapproval, criticism, or negative opinions. The data of the present research exhibits a 38.462% use of appreciation markers in the data, with an equal distribution of positive and negative markers (Fig. 1). The subtle distribution reflects the varying sentiments linked with the November 3, 2022, incident. Positive appreciation markers include comments in support of Imran Khan’s protest and well wishes for Imran Khan and the victims of the November 3 incident. Adjectives like "strong," "safe," "speedy recovery," "peaceful protest," "swift recovery," "quick recovery," "through investigation," etc. hint at the positive admiration and response from the world-wide verified X (Twitter) accounts and the effectiveness of investigating authorities.

In contrast, negative appreciation indicators may reflect critical judgments, concerns, or disapproval of specific components of the incident or response. "Appalling news," "cowardly," "unacceptable," "sad history," "shocking attack," "cowardly attempt," "assassination attempt," etc.—these negative indicators reflect criticism of the event. Examining the nature of these negative compliments has provided a more detailed picture of the areas that disappointed Twitter users. The analysis of appreciation markers within the collected tweets provides a balanced viewpoint on the event. However, the positive appreciation markers are linked with the victims’ health; users are wishing for their speedy strength and a peaceful event that was disturbed by terrorists, but the negative appreciation markers are only linked with the unfortunate event.

5.3. Judgment

According to Martin and White, with judgement, we enter the realm of meaning, interpreting our attitudes towards people and how they behave—their character (how they stack up). In general, judgments can be classified as ‘social esteem’ or ‘social sanction’. Esteem judgments are concerned with 'normality' (how unusual someone is), 'capacity' (how capable they are), and 'tenacity' (how tenacious they are); sanctioning judgments are concerned with ‘veracity’ (how truthful someone is) and 'propriety' (how ethical someone is) (Martin & White, 2005). In other words, judgement is assessed on the basis of pre-set morals, ethics, and values by society. If a person behaves in accordance with social norms, this is called positive judgment, but if it falls outside of the set patterns, it will fall under negative judgement markers (Roseman, et al., (2001).

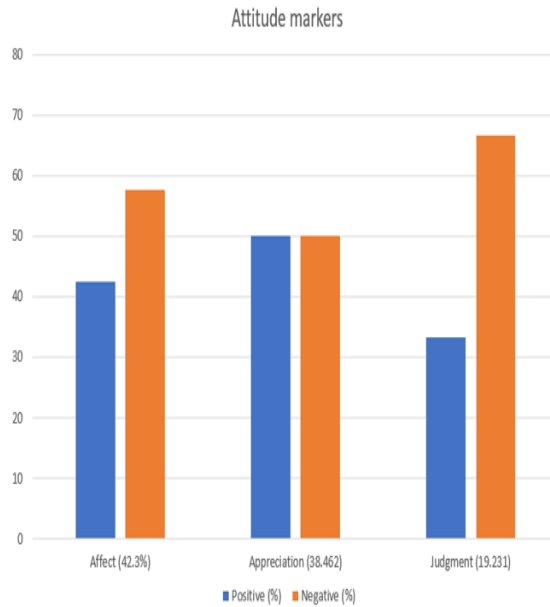


Figure 1: Positive And Negative Instances of Attitude Markers

In the research analysis of tweets from official accounts of office holders condemning the murder attempt of Imran Khan, besides affect and appreciation, judgement markers have also been observed. The judgement markers are least prevalent, containing 19.23% of the total, with 33.33% and 66.67 percent of positive and negative judgement markers, respectively (fig. 1). The incident shows that the terrorist attack was the least expected event to happen in society. Therefore, the high percentage of judgement markers is negative; no one is appreciating this event and is always discouraged. Markers such as "no place, no wrong, no space" are frequently used to stop such future incidents in any political peaceful protest. With regard to the positive indicator "peaceful," 'Cannot stifle democracy' has been used, reflecting approval and endorsement of the rally led by Imran Khan. The varying distribution of positive and negative judgments indicates a diversity of opinions among the collected tweets. Considering the intensity of the incident and the intended use of social media, it is not surprising that people had to react to the incident in a retaliating and judging manner, along with feeling the need to express their emotions as well.

5. Conclusion

In the light of the findings obtained from the collection of data, through careful analysis, we may respond to the proposed questions of the study. In order to answer the question about How the political leaders/ office holder's language express their attitude towards a significant situation such as the attempt to murder Ex PM Pakistan Imran Khan, the data reflects that the formal language to condemn such incidents usually comprised of Passing Judgments and expressing the emotions/ condolences (19.23% and 42.3% respectively). The analysis of the tweets is carried out linguistically within the framework of the Attitude subfield of Appraisal theory, where out of 78 statements (from within 20 tweets) 15 statements are used as judgments on the attack in order to condemn the attack which shows that the use of judgment is least, hence it can be said that to condemn the attack people actually condemn the act with reference to ethics, morality and called it as against the social and political norms as judgments talk about the ethics specifically. Alongside the emotions and sentiments of the world can also be seen through the tweets, as they used expressions such as "I'm Shocked", "shocked and saddened" and "shocked to learn" etc. The incident has stirred the emotions of the people even from the other countries as well. (As shown by their representative). Similar to the findings obtained from the current study Baykal (2016), in her study evaluating the attitude system in the framework of foreign student texts, detected that affect is the least common subfield, in the current study we found the affect is the most common subfield (perhaps due to the intense situation). The reason for this discrepancy can be explained by the fact that the texts that compose the database of the study does not have an ideological discourse. As a result, considering the influence of Twitter on society and the power of the tweets done by verified account as a member of the government, it can be said that the use of affect in the tweet entries written about Attack on former prime minister Imran Khan show the world's view against terrorism, extremism and political victimization. In this way appraisal items in a language help portraying any area or any person either positively or negatively by creating an image in the minds of people (Faraz & Asgher, 2021)

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