

Vilnius university
Faculty of Philology
Department of English Philology

Emilijus Norvaiša
Evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II's Reign in British and American Media

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements for the degree of BA in English Philology

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna Ruskan

2023

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Data & Methods.....	9
3. Results and Discussion	12
3.1 Authorial vs. non – authorial evaluation.....	12
3.2 Implicit and Explicit evaluation	13
3.3 Distribution of Evaluation Parameters in the British and American subcorpora.....	15
3.4 Judgement.....	16
3.4.1 Social Esteem	17
3.4.2 Social Sanction	19
3.5 Appreciation	21
3.6 Affect.....	23
3.7 Polarity	26
4. Conclusions	27
5. References	32
Summary In Lithuanian	34

Abstract

This study compares the expression of the evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II's reign in British and American media after her death. The study was based on Martin & White's (2005) Appraisal framework, focussing on the system of Attitude, which is divided into the categories of Appreciation, Judgement and Affect. The study aims to find out which evaluative categories and subcategories are the most frequent and prominent in the British and American subcorpora containing texts about Queen Elizabeth II's reign. The study also examines authorial and non-authorial evaluation, implicit and explicit evaluation, and the polarity (positive or negative) of evaluation. The results in this study were analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. The raw frequencies of evaluative units were counted and normalized per 1000 words in each subcorpus. The study found that the evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II's reign in both American and British media is positive. However, more instances of negative evaluation were found in the British subcorpus. In both subcorpora authorial evaluation is more prominent in comparison with non-authorial evaluation. The study contributes to the field of evaluation since this research is the first one which focuses on the evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II's reign and her personality.

1. Introduction

Nowadays media is crucial in people's lives since it shapes society's thinking and approach to specific political, economic, social and cultural events happening in the world. Different news websites and newspapers represent different political ideologies and values. For instance, they may support or criticise some political parties, public figures or celebrities. As claimed in the literature, the media may not convey transparent 'window on the world', but a modified version of it (Buckingham cited in Dezuanni & Notley: (2022)). They may not present reality but re-present it instead, which means that a certain subjective point of view of various entities (i.e., people, events, situations) may be given in the media.

Since media contain various attitudes and subjective positionings, language found in the media is evaluative. To analyse evaluative language, it is necessary to review definitions of the category of evaluation.

Evaluation is an extensive area of language which covers linguistic devices ranging from the use of lexical items to grammatical constructions and pragmatic-discourse strategies (Alba-Juez & Thompson 2014: 321). Thompson & Hunston (2000: 5) claim that evaluation is a broad term which stands for the expression of the speaker's or writer's attitude, stance or feelings about the entities or propositions that the speaker is talking about. Evaluation is an essential component of our lives (Bednarek 2006: 4). It is a mean for interpretation of the world and suggesting that evaluation for others (ibid). We get in touch with the world which surrounds us, and we perceive, categorize and evaluate what we encounter (ibid). It means that the world itself is the main general target of evaluation in all the cases. The world provides us different opportunities for evaluation since the world is a diverse place and it results in different evaluation of all the people. In other words, the world is a big target of evaluation which divides into smaller separate targets of evaluation. It ranges from politics, politicians or political party, public figures, celebrities to worldwide events, works of art, famous objects or ordinary objects such as restaurants, shops, etc. When the public has an impression towards aforementioned targets of evaluation, they are able to express those opinions for the others.

Evaluation is an extensive field that includes numerous meanings and expressions (Ruskan 2020: 9). The expression of evaluation is bound with human emotions (Alba-Juez & Thompson 2014: 6). According to Hunston & Thompson (2000: 5) evaluation in discourse has three specific functions. First of all, it conveys the speaker's or writer's view which is the same as the value system of that person and their community (ibid.). The speaker or writer follows specific values system and those values are related to his view. The author could belong to particular community which upholds specific values and as a result the author (speaker or writer) expresses it through his point of view. In addition to this, it makes and maintains connection between the speaker or writer and hearer or reader (ibid). Furthermore, evaluation in discourse organizes the discourse (Hunston & Thompson 2000: 5). In other words, evaluation structures the discourse and creates a link between the reader and the writer. The expression of evaluation is bound with human emotions (Juez & Thompson 2014: 6). Juez & Thompson (2014: 6) agrees with Bednarek's idea that the usage of emotional language does not necessarily provides us information about the author's current or real emotions, that language does not necessarily relates to socially-oriented principles of politeness, feelings or inner system of values. However, it is evident that emotions reflect that value system which was highlighted by Hunston and Thompson (ibid). If it is not applied for particular speaker, it can be applied for human, and is intended to be appropriate or expected for discursive practice within which it occurs (ibid).

According to Bednarek (2010: 16) evaluation is an umbrella term for evaluative expressions made through language. Expressing evaluation in media through language the authors can appeal to plenty evaluative standards, norms, dimensions, i.e., evaluative parameters (Bednarek 2010: 18). Bednarek's evaluation framework is based on evaluative parameters of Emotivity (good or bad), Expectedness (expected or unexpected), Possibility (possible or impossible), Reliability (genuine or fake), Necessity (necessary or unnecessary), and Comprehensibility (comprehensible or incomprehensible) (Bednarek 2006: 3). In addition, (Bednarek 2006: 4) distinguishes other parameters which deal with reliability (low/median/high), evaluative comments (parameter of style), social actor's mental state and speaker's knowledge (evidentiality). It means that evaluation is connected to critical discourse analysis which stands for not only analysing language, but it also considers language as a social practice (Cahyono et al. 2021: 349). The ideology of a news can be explained through language choice together with

grammatical structure used in news media (Eriyanto cited in Cayono et al. (2021). It means that the author's evaluative language can depend on specific ideology he represents when evaluating the particular target of evaluation.

Evaluative language allows speakers to provide assessments of people, situations, and objects, to share and contrast those opinions with other speakers (Alonso-Belmonte 2020: 47). There is almost no discourse which cannot be analyzed through evaluative content (Alba-Juez & Thompson 2014). Evaluation is possible at all levels of linguistic description (Alba-Juez & Thompson 2014: 10). As Alba-Juez & Thompson (2014) explain, evaluation can be expressed through prosody, i.e. the speaker's intonation (phonological level). The speaker can indicate attitudinal meanings by choosing evaluative prefixes or suffixes (morphological level) or the word order in a sentence that can express attitudes (syntactic level). The speaker can convey evaluation by the choice of specific words or expressions with evaluative meaning (lexical level). Alba-Juez & Thompson (2014) stress that evaluation is context dependent, which means that evaluative words should be analysed in context. The authors conclude that expressions of evaluation are not limited to one linguistic level but can be found at all levels of language.

Since evaluation field was getting more improved through the years, other evaluation frameworks invented by other scholars contributed to evaluation field by extending possibilities of language analysis. Appraisal framework by Martin & White (2005) plays significant role in researching relations between author voice and the reader. It is an approach which emerged from systemic functional linguistics for language of evaluation analysis (Kareem & Farhan: 2022). Appraisal theory deals with speakers/writers' explicit attitudes and means they use implicitly to provide their position (ibid.). When speakers/writers express specific attitudes, they do not only "speak their own mind", but they invite the others to approve or "to share with them the feelings, tastes or normative assessments they are announcing." (Martin & White 2005: 95). By sharing their attitudes writer/speakers create a dialogue with the addressee (ibid). Martin & White's (2005) appraisal framework has three key means of expression called engagement, attitude, and graduation. These subcategories of Martin & White's

(2005) appraisal framework are the main components establishing relations between the author and the reader.

Evaluative language was examined in a number of studies that focused on different aspects of evaluation. Nasti & Venuti (2014) research dealt with metaphors used to evaluate European leaders. However, it is important to mention that the framework of evaluation they used was different in comparison with the framework used in this study. To investigate evaluative language their research focused on lexemes that were considered as metaphoric expressions. It was found that the verb *to bully* was the most common “of the evaluative terms under investigation” (Nasti & Venuti 2014: 33).

Another study on the topic of evaluation conducted by Cammaerts et al. (2016) focused on evaluation of Jeremy Corbin who was elected as the leader of opposition party in the UK in 2015. This British political figure was evaluated in terms of three delegitimization aspects: through lack of voice or misrepresentation, through scorn, ridicule and personal attacks, through association. The prominent stance in evaluating politician was positioning him as unpatriotic who hates Britain and makes enemies his friends (Cammaerts et al. 2016: 9). The right-wing newspapers expressed this unfavourable stance towards Jeremy Corbin. *The Daily Express*, *The Sun*, *The Daily Telegraph* were publications which emphasized the politicians’ association with terrorism (Cammaerts et al. 2016: 10).

Another study carried out by Polakova et al. (2021) focused on the representation of Russia and Central Europe in the British press. In this study representation was carried out through metaphorical modelling. To be more precise, the image of Russia based on stereotypes was investigated through cognitive political metaphors (Polakova et al. 2021: 6). The most frequent stereotype observed in the study was “Russia is an aggressor” (Polakova et al. 2021: 8).

The study carried out by Ballesteros-Lintao (2018) focused on evaluative language in Philippine and Chinese news media which covered South China sea disputes. To be more precise, reports focused on the territorial claims of different countries in the South China sea. This cross-cultural study was carried out by applying quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis (Ballesteros-Lintaro: 2018). The study found that appreciation expressions were the most dominant in the Philippine news reports. Numerous cases of appreciation were used in the headlines of Philippine newspapers (ibid). In Chinese news

reports appreciation (valuation) was also the most frequent. In addition to this, affect played a significant role in Chinese news media.

In her study, Kiiskilä (2020) explored early 19th century theatre reviews in the newspaper *The Times*. This research was carried out by applying Martin & White's (2005) appraisal framework. Variables of Attitude and Graduation were included to the study. The aim of this study was to find out how the changes of theatre tradition and censorship of that time influenced reviews which were classified into licensed and illegitimate. The study found that 483 categorized items in total were found during research. Items of Attitude were a way more frequent in comparison with items of Graduation. In fact, 9 targets of evaluation were included to the study. At the end it was found that licensed positive reviews were more dominant, but the gap between positive and negative polarity was not big. In contrast, a gap between positive and negative polarity in illegitimate reviews was enormous. It was found that performances in illegitimate theatres got more positive evaluation in comparison with licensed theaters due to possible reasons such as "the review genre, the better quality of the performances, the politics of the time" (Kiiskilä 2020).

Evaluative language was investigated in a number of studies, applying Martin and White's (2005) framework of Appraisal. However, no studies so far have investigated how Queen Elizabeth II's reign was evaluated in different media after her death. This study provides similarities and differences regarding the evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II's reign in British and American news websites of liberal ideology. In other words, the study highlights British and American authors' position and stance on the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The target of evaluation (Queen Elizabeth II's reign) which is analysed in this specific study is different and not analysed yet in the field of evaluation. The study reveals different sides of evaluation since evaluative dimensions are taken from British and American discourse. In addition to this, the study highlights advantages and disadvantages of Martin & White's (2005) framework. To be more precise, it will clarify the main challenges faced in this specific research applying Martin & White's (2005) framework. This study could be a useful basis for scholars or students who are going to choose evaluative dimensions as their focus in writing a paper.

2. Data & Methods

Texts for analysis were taken from news articles (news reports, opinion columns, analysis) which deal with Queen Elizabeth II's reign and personality. Articles were published by 20 authors. The corpus compiled consists of 20 texts in total. 10 articles were extracted from *The Guardian*, a British liberal broadsheet, while the other 10 articles were extracted from two American news websites: *CNN* (5 articles) and *NBC* (5 articles), also representing liberal political views. The British subcorpus contains 17329 words, while the American subcorpus includes 14743 words. At the beginning it was planned to analyze only British articles. In fact, later it was decided that American articles could be beneficial contribution to the research and final results. Comparison of two different countries' media outlets should be more relevant since the provided results could be more revealing in terms of the variety of attitudes expressed. During the research process every article included to the study was analysed within Martin & White's (2005) framework, which provides an extensive and universal evaluation model.

Martin and White's (2005) appraisal framework consists of the categories of attitude, engagement, and graduation (Martin & White 2005: 35). However, in this research only the domain of attitude plays the most significant role. This study is structured in line with evaluative domains of the attitude category: judgement, appreciation, affect. It was decided that the category of Graduation will not be included to the study due to limited time. In addition, the category of Graduation would not have strong contribution and influence on the study since the main focus is to analyze evaluative attitudes only. It means that the category of Graduation would not have strong effect on general evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II and reign.

Judgement deals with the assessment of a personality's behavior and character (Martin & White: 2005). The category of judgement is divided into the parameters of social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem is divided into the subcategories of capacity, tenacity and normality. Subcategory of capacity refers to a human's skills and abilities while tenacity stands for determination and perseverance (Ruskan 2020: 30). Subcategory of normality stands for an individual's outstanding personality (ibid). Social sanction is divided into the subcategories of propriety and veracity. The former is related to an individual's justice, decency and fairness whereas the latter stands for honesty (ibid). Category of appreciation is split into subcategories of reaction, composition and valuation. Subcategory of reaction includes the writer's emotions while valuation refers to significance (Martin & White 2005: 57).

Subcategory of composition reflects on perception, i.e., balance of things and their complexity (ibid). The category of affect is divided into three subcategories of un/happiness, di/satisfaction, in/security. Parameter of happiness deals with a personality's emotions such as hate, love or sadness. Moreover, security refers to an individual's anxiety and degree of well-being in society. Finally, satisfaction refers to feelings of achievements that an individual experiences after successfully completing some activities (Ruskan 2020: 26).

The study presents instances of authorial and non-authorial evaluation. In other words, it shows how frequently the authors of analyzed articles include evaluation from external sources and evaluation of their own. Examples (1), (2) below provide instances of authorial and non-authorial evaluation respectively:

- (1) *But it also bookended an epoch in which the Queen became **a global icon of leadership** even though, and perhaps because, **she was not a politician**.* (CNN 4)
- (2) *Swapan Dasgupta, a former member of Parliament who met Elizabeth when she visited India in 1997 and again in 2017 when he visited London, summed up the queen's 70-year reign as "**spectacular**."* (NBC 2)

Moreover, implicit and explicit evaluation also plays an essential role in this research. Implicit evaluation shows how the authors evaluate the main target of evaluation without using specific expressions of evaluation. On the other hand, explicit evaluation refers to concrete and direct evaluation using straightforward expressions. Examples (3), (4) provided below illustrate cases of implicit and explicit evaluation respectively:

- (3) *When the Queen gave the first televised Christmas broadcast by a British monarch in 1957 she displayed a willingness to embrace technological shifts in how the institution was seen and interacted with the public.* (The Guardian 6)
- (4) *But Elizabeth, **stoic and formal**, was always there and always **the same**.* (CNN 4)

Results were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. To be more precise, during the research process the main focus was dedicated to particular sentences and lexical items in which evaluation about Queen Elizabeth and her reign could be encoded.

Qualitative results were based on evaluative expressions in the sentences from the article. In fact, in many cases more than one example of evaluative expression could be found in one sentence. If sentence included several evaluative expressions, they were counted as two or three evaluative items according to the number of expressions found in the sentence. As a result, these items were included to quantitative results and were normalized per 1000 words. In addition, in those cases where one or several evaluative subcategories were emerged in the main category, the main category which plays the main role was considered as the key category. As a result, the main category was included to the data calculation while emerged evaluative expressions were omitted.

Quantitative results include the raw frequencies of the instances of evaluation, their normalized frequencies per 1000 words and percentage. The study shows which evaluation category and subcategory is the most dominant in each analyzed discourse. Quantitative results are presented in tables. Finally, at the end of the study reflection will be carried out in accordance with provided results.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Authorial vs. non – authorial evaluation.

The analysis of authorial and non-authorial evaluation showed that authorial evaluation is more frequent in comparison with non-authorial in both *The Guardian*, a British news outlet, and *CNN* and *NBC*, American news outlets. Table 1 illustrates the distribution of authorial and non-authorial evaluation in the British and American subcorpora.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Authorial evaluation	553	31,9	79	305	20,7	61
Non-authorial evaluation	147	8,5	21	192	13	39

Table 1. The distribution of Authorial and Non – authorial stance in British and American media

Authorial evaluation in the American subcorpus occurs 20,7 times per 1000 words (making up 61% of all evaluation), while in the British subcorpus authorial cases appear 31,9 times per 1000 words (79% of all cases). Concerning non-authorial cases, in *CNN* and *NBC* they make 13 cases per 1000 words (39% of all cases), whereas in *The Guardian* they occur 8,5 times per 1000 words (21%).

It is worth mentioning that *The Guardian* focuses more on Queen Elizabeth's political life, political role, health and achievements during her long reign, whereas *CNN* and *NBC* give more attention for the Queen's reign which was related to colonialism. The authors of the articles in the American subcorpus used external sources to express opinions on the Queen and her reign. One of the potential reasons why external sources were used frequently in *CNN* and *NBC* could be a desire to analyze Queen Elizabeth II's personality and her reign in more detail and from various perspectives. External sources included different people ranging from university professors to ordinary citizens, as shown below:

- (5) *“Her majesty’s demise only reminds us of the independence struggle of all its colonies,” Shukla, who works in a clothing store, said. (NBC 2)*
- (6) *What many Kenyans don’t realize, Gathara said, is that Elizabeth was already queen when the British brutally put down the Mau Mau uprising in the 1950s that helped pave the way for the country’s independence in 1963. (NBC 2)*
- (7) *Africa’s memory of the Queen cannot be separated from that colonial past, professor of communication Farooq Kperogi at Kennesaw State University told CNN. (CNN 3)*

Example (5) illustrates a non-authorial case of evaluation where an external source is an employee of clothing store in India. Example (6) illustrates another non-authorial case with an external source who is a journalist and political cartoonist Patrick Gathara. Example (7) of non-authorial evaluation is based on an African perspective presented by Farooq Kperogi, professor of communication at Kennesaw State University. One of the possible reasons of non-authorial criticism could be the fact that Queen Elizabeth II was not an American public figure and politician. Thus, *CNN* and *NBC* included more non-authorial cases because they wanted to introduce other people’s thoughts and provide other opinions outside Britain and Europe.

3.2 Implicit and Explicit evaluation

The analysis of implicit and explicit evaluation showed that implicit evaluation is more frequent in comparison with explicit evaluation in both *The Guardian*, a British news outlet, and *CNN* and *NBC*, American news outlets. Table 9 illustrates the distribution of Implicit and Explicit evaluation.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Implicit	363	20,9	64%	174	11,8	59%
Explicit	207	11,9	36%	120	8,1	41%

Table 9. Distribution of Implicit and Explicit evaluation in British and American subcorpora

Implicit evaluation in American subcorpus occurs 11,8 times per 1000 words (making up 59% of all evaluation), while in British subcorpus instances of implicit evaluation appear 20,9 times per 1000

words (64% of all cases). Concerning cases of explicit evaluation, in *CNN* and *NBC* they make 8,1 instances per 1000 words (41% of all cases), whereas in *The Guardian* they occur 11,9 times per 1000 words (36% of all cases).

Results provided above suggest that in both American and British subcorpus the authors evaluate the main targets of evaluation using non-direct evaluation. It means that evaluation was encoded in evaluative expressions. Majority of evaluative expressions in both analyzed subcorpora were not straightforward since no specific evaluative expressions were used. It is worth to pay attention that in British subcorpus the gap between implicit and explicit evaluation is bigger than in American subcorpora. In British subcorpus implicit evaluation is 1,8 times more frequent in comparison with explicit evaluation. In American subcorpus cases of implicit evaluation occur 1,5 times more frequently than explicit evaluation. Examples (8), (9) below provide specific cases of implicit evaluation:

- (8) *The Queen, unlike her father – a heavy smoker who died of lung cancer at the age of 56 – has enjoyed robust health for much of her life, continuing to ride horses into her 96th year, even when against doctors' advice.* (The Guardian 7)
- (9) *While Elizabeth ruled as Britain navigated a post-colonial era, she still bore a connection to its colonial past, which was rooted in racism and violence against Asian and African colonies.* (NBC 4)

Example (8) illustrates Queen Elizabeth II's strong health she enjoyed during her long reign. In this case evaluation does not provide straightforward expression. This implicit evaluation providing that she *enjoyed robust health for much of her life* implicitly provides a hint between the lines that the Queen was strong personality. She had capacity to live her life without major health problems. Example (9) shows a negative case of evaluation since Queen Elizabeth II is related to the link with Britain's colonial past. In this example it is possible to find evaluation between the lines that the Queen was bad and negative personality in general. Examples (10), (11), (12) illustrate instances of explicit evaluation:

- (10) *Even in Britain, where Elizabeth is revered by many, there were **mixed** feelings about the queen among some whose families originally hailed from former British colonies — and are now part of what is known as the British Commonwealth.* (NBC 2)

(11) *But Elizabeth, **stoic** and **formal**, was always there and always **the same**.* (CNN 4)

(12) *In clothing, transport, education, work, food and above all in attitudes and outlook the country has changed **exponentially**.* (The Guardian 10)

These examples (10), (11), (12) provide straightforward evaluative expressions towards the targets of evaluation. In example (10) adjective *mixed* stands for explicit evaluation since the author of the article provides specific and straightforward evaluative item as well as in examples (11) and (12).

3.3 Distribution of Evaluation Parameters in the British and American subcorpora

The results showed that the most dominant evaluative category in *The Guardian* is Appreciation, which occurs 13,5 times per 1000 words (43% of all categories), as can be seen in Table 2. Thus, British authors tend to express their emotions providing their reactions towards Queen Elizabeth II and highlighting the value of her reign. The most dominant category in *CNN* and *NBC* is Judgement with 13 cases per 1000 words. American authors tend to judge Queen Elizabeth by describing her personality, skills, determination, decency, and honesty. It is significant to mention that in *The Guardian* the gap between the categories of Appreciation and Judgement was very minimal. To be more precise, the category of Judgement in the British subcorpus was the second most popular category with 13,4 cases per 1000 words (42% of all instances). While in the American subcorpus the difference between appreciation and judgement is quite huge and noticeable, the difference between these categories in the British subcorpus is very fuzzy. It could possibly mean that British media tend to appreciate and judge Queen Elizabeth II at the same time. Since the Queen was a beloved public figure and politician in Britain, the media of this country used to find an opportunity to express emotions towards their Queen. It is one of the potential reasons of equally distributed evaluative subcategories. The category of Affect was the least common among the main evaluative categories in both subcorpora. In fact, this category was more prominent in *The Guardian* where it comprised 4,9 cases per 1000 words (15% of all evaluation). It implies that the British authors more often describe the Queen's emotions. In contrast, in the American subcorpus the category of Affect comprised 1,6 cases per 1000 words (8% of all instances). General distribution of these results is presented in Table 2.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Judgement	233	13,4	42	191	13	62
Appreciation	234	13,5	43	91	6,2	30
Affect	85	4,9	15	23	1,6	8

Table 2. General distribution of evaluative categories in British and American subcorpora.

3.4 Judgement

To analyze the prominent category of Judgement in British and American media in more detail two subcategories of Social Esteem and Social Sanction will be the main focus. Social Esteem occurred 9,2 times per 1000 words (71% of judgement), while Social Sanction made up 3,7 cases per 1000 words (29% of all instances of Judgement). In contrast, in British media the subcategory of Social Sanction is more prominent with 7,98 cases per 1000 words (59%) while Social Esteem comprises 5,5 cases for 1000 words (41%). Table 3 illustrates the distribution of subcategories of Social Esteem and Social Sanction in both subcorpora.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Social Esteem	94	5,5	41%	136	9,2	71%
Social Sanction	139	7,98	59%	55	3,7	29%

Table 3. Distribution of Social Esteem and Social Sanction in British and American subcorpora.

CNN and *NBC* pay more attention to the Queen's abilities, skills, determination, and outstanding personality than her morality, i.e., legal and moral behavior. In fact, it is worth mentioning that the difference between Social Sanction and Social Esteem is quite huge and appreciable. Hence, the Queen's morality is a bit underestimated in American media. In contrast, British media tend to emphasize Queen Elizabeth II's morality. Even though Social Sanction is more prominent in comparison with Social Esteem, the gap between these subcategories is not so huge as in American

discourse. Hence, it is clear that the British authors did not forget and underestimate the Queen's personal qualities applicable for the symbol of the country.

3.4.1 Social Esteem

It was found that the distribution of Social Esteem subcategories is the same according to their frequency. The results provided that the subcategory of Capacity is the most dominant in both corpora. Capacity occurs 5.6 times per 1000 words (61%) in American media and 3,8 (69%) in British media. The subcategory of Normality is the second frequent with 3,05 (33%) and 1,4 cases (26%) respectively. Finally, the subcategory of Tenacity is the least prominent subcategory of Social Esteem with 0,5 (6%) and 0,3 cases (5%) per 1000 words. Table 4 illustrates the distribution of Capacity, Normality and Tenacity.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Capacity	65	3,8	69%	83	5,6	61%
Normality	24	1,4	26%	45	3,05	33%
Tenacity	5	0,3	5%	8	0,5	6%

Table 4. Distribution of Tenacity, Capacity and Normality in British and American subcorpus

Capacity

The study shows that American and British news media highlight Queen Elizabeth's skills and abilities the most. The predominance of this subcategory shows that the Queen had a lot of power and skills during her reign. Examples (13) (14) (15) below illustrate specific cases where the subcategory of Capacity is present:

- (13) *Elizabeth's reign lasted from the industrial age to the internet age — 70 years of endurance and stoicism in which she met generations of legendary, mostly male, global leaders and helped steer Britain through the loss of its empire and its emergence as a midsized multicultural nation (NBC 1).*

- (14) *She died with the kingdom that she kept together itself at risk of splintering as she slipped away in Scotland, where independence fervor is rising* (CNN 4).
- (15) *The Queen visited 117 countries during her reign, the equivalent to travelling 42 times around the globe <"">* (The Guardian 7).

In example (13) the author provided an implicit evaluation by highlighting Queen Elizabeth's meetings with world leaders abroad and her ability to help governing the country when it underwent the collapse of the empire. Example (14) shows Queen Elizabeth II's achievement in retaining the country which was at risk of splitting. This evaluation is based on the fact that Scotland seeks to be an independent state and during Queen Elizabeth II's reign Great Britain still remained as one country. Example (15) from *The Guardian* is similar to example (13). In this case the author provides implicit evaluation highlighting the Queen's capacity since it would be difficult to find a person who visited 117 countries and travelled "42 times around the globe". In fact, it is important to mention that examples (13) and (15) could be treated as Normality. In these cases, the overlap of the two categories is present. The facts that Queen Elizabeth II visited numerous countries and met with plenty of leaders also indicate her outstanding personality.

Normality and Tenacity

The subcategory of Normality comprises 3,05 (33%) in American and 1,4 (26%) per 1000 words in British media. Even though the Queen's abilities and skills were highlighted slightly more in British media, American authors paid a bit more attention to Queen Elizabeth's outstanding personality. Example (16) below illustrates even three cases of Normality in one single sentence. Meanwhile examples (17) and (18) also illustrating Normality show Queen Elizabeth's value and meaning:

- (16) But a scandalous royal love affair changed the course of Lilibet's life and paved the way for her to become the United Kingdom's *longest-serving monarch, a much-admired symbol of comfort and continuity* and arguably *the most famous woman in the world* (NBC 1).

(17) *She was a unifying force, wielding her soft power delicately and discreetly with the singular aim of keeping together the Union and the vestiges of the Empire, the Commonwealth* (CNN 2).

(18) *She was a priceless diplomatic asset for Britain* (The Guardian 9).

In comparison to the subcategories of Capacity and Normality, the subcategory of Tenacity, related to an individual's determination, was the least frequent in both American and British discourse, constituting 6% (0,5 instances per 1000 words) and 5% (0,3 instances per 1000 words) respectively. Examples (19) and (20) provide specific cases of Tenacity.

(19) *From a young queen to the grandmother of the nation, decade after decade she smiled, waved, shook hands and chatted with a vast number of her subjects and admirers, despite family scandals and the tragedy of a dead princess* (NBC 1).

(20) *Spanning the Cold War and Northern Ireland's civil war, Britain's entry and acrimonious exit from the European Union and the disorientating spasms of a globalizing economy, the Queen was unmoved* <...> (CNN 4)

Example (19) illustrates the Queen's steadfastness during those times when society condemned Queen Elizabeth II and all royal family due to remoteness after princess Diana's death in 1997. Example (20) demonstrates Queen Elizabeth's strength and perseverance during her long reign which saw many historical events.

3.4.2 Social Sanction

Social Sanction which includes the subcategories of Propriety (decency and rightfulness) and Veracity (honesty) will be analyzed in the following subsection. Table 5 illustrates the distribution of subcategories of Propriety and Veracity.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Propriety	122	7	88%	47	3,2	86%

Veracity	7	0,98	12%	8	0,5	14%
----------	---	------	-----	---	-----	-----

Table 5. Distribution of Propriety and Veracity in British and American subcorpus

Propriety and Veracity

The subcategory of Propriety is much more dominant in comparison with the subcategory of Veracity which shows the Queen's decency and high moral standards. The subcategory of Propriety constitutes 86% (3,2 instances per 1000 words) and 88% (7 instances per 1000 words) in American and British media respectively. In fact, the subcategory of Propriety in British media is more prominent twice. Hence, British media highlight Queen Elizabeth's II morality more than American media. The following examples (21), (22), (23) below provide specific instances of propriety:

- (21) *In 1961, she visited the former British colony of Ghana, which had gained independence just a few years earlier in 1957 (NBC 1).*
- (22) *Her public reply came many years later, on a 2012 visit to Northern Ireland that followed the relative peace brought by the Good Friday Agreement, when she shook the hand of one of the republicans most associated with the groups behind the violence of the past, Martin McGuinness (CNN 2).*
- (23) *During lockdown, the Queen followed the rest of the country in using video links to communicate, for instance conducting a conference call with carers on Zoom (The Guardian 6).*

Example (21) illustrates Queen Elizabeth II's correct behavior when she visited one of the former colonies. Having in mind that public opinions about the Queen in former colonies are complicated, this move by the Queen to visit a former colony can be treated as positive and appropriate sign. Example (22) shows Queen Elizabeth II's appropriate behavior when she put aside the negative past of one of the republicans while visiting Northern Ireland. Another example (23) shows appropriate monarch's behavior during Covid pandemic lockdown.

The subcategory of Veracity comprises only 14% (0,5 instances per 1000 words) and 12% (0,98 instances per 1000 words) of respectively. The subcategory of Veracity is also more prominent in British articles. It could mean that British people tend to pay attention to her behavior a bit more since it was British local public figure and politician. For British authors Queen's behavior was more actual. That both American and British media highlight Queen Elizabeth's morality is not surprising since in general it was known that Queen Elizabeth was a true example of decency. Low degree of Veracity probably does not mean that Queen Elizabeth was dishonest. It can probably mean that both American and British authors paid more attention to her morality since it played an essential role during her reign, and righteousness together with decency was more important. In other words, reign included plenty of moments where suitable behavior was necessary. Example (24) provides an instance of Veracity.

- (24) *Elizabeth, a devout Christian who rarely missed a Sunday at church, resisted the exodus because of the promise she made not just to her subjects but to God (CNN 1).*

3.5 Appreciation

Another dominant category of Appreciation includes two subcategories of Reaction and Valuation. Table 6 illustrates the distribution of subcategories of Reaction and Valuation.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Reaction	114	6,6	49%	53	3,6	58%
Valuation	120	6,9	51%	38	2,6	42%

Table 6. Distribution of Reaction and Valuation in British and American subcorpus

Reaction and Valuation

The results revealed that the most frequent parameter of Appreciation in American media is Reaction which constitutes 58% (3,6 cases per 1000 words). In contrast, the most frequent subcategory of Appreciation in British media is Valuation with 51% (6,9 instances per 1000 words). It means that

British authors highlighted Queen Elizabeth II's reign value slightly more than expressed their emotions. In comparison with British authors, American authors provided more emotivity in their articles. It could possibly mean that the British authors focused more on the importance because Queen Elizabeth II's reign is very significant for them since it is an integral part of British culture. That is possible explanation why value and significances play slightly bigger role in comparison with emotions. Similar explanation could be also applied to American media. Since Queen Elizabeth II was not their politician and public figure, the subcategory of Valuation which highlights value is less prominent in comparison with the subcategory of Reaction. American authors expressed their emotions and reacted to the Queen and her reign more than highlighted the significance of her reign. Examples below (25), (26), (27) provide specific examples of Reaction:

(25) *Even in Britain, where Elizabeth is revered by many, **there were mixed feelings about the queen among some whose families originally hailed from former British colonies — and are now part of what is known as the British Commonwealth.*** (NBC 2)

(26) *Their refusal to mourn highlights the complexity of the legacy of the Queen, who despite **widespread popularity** was also seen as a symbol of oppression in parts of the world where the British Empire once extended.* (CNN 3)

(27) *Her coronation came immediately before perhaps **the most radical changes** in the idea of self to have occurred since the first Elizabethan age.* (The Guardian 3)

Example (25) illustrates mixed feelings of those families who originate from colonial territories. Example (26) shows the author's reaction to the Queen's popularity. Example (27) indicates the author's reaction to changes that followed the Queen's coronation. Examples (28), (29), (30) provide instances of Valuation.

(28) *And yet, despite their misgivings about Elizabeth, Provost, Moya and Yapa were among the tens of thousands of people who descended Sunday on Buckingham Palace to pay their respects to a monarch who loomed so large in their lives.* (NBC 2)

(29) *In 2011, she became the first British monarch to go to Ireland since independence – a deeply sensitive trip **given the historical animosity** exemplified by her position and the sectarian battles between unionists and republicans in Northern Ireland.* (CNN 4)

(30) *To have sustained a role as constitutional monarch of such a diverse and wide-reaching country as ours **is one of the great achievements of Queen Elizabeth’s long reign**. It will stand in the history books **as outstanding** in this or any other era.* (The Guardian 2)

Example (28) provides a significance of Queen Elizabeth II in people’s lives. The following example (29) shows value and significance of Queen’s trip to Ireland that became historical event. Considering the fact that there is a tension between Great Britain and Ireland, the trip gave “historical animosity”. The final example (30) illustrates a value and importance of Queen’s ability to sustain a power for so many years in the country where it is very difficult to do so. In addition, the author specifies that it will make into history books for generations.

3.6 Affect

The least frequent evaluative category of Affect includes subcategories of Happiness/Unhappiness, Inclination/Disinclination, Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction, Security/Insecurity. Table 7 illustrates the distribution of these subcategories.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Security/Insecurity	43	2,5	51	10	0,68	44
Inclination/Disinclination	9	0,5	10	8	0,54	35
Happiness/Unhappiness	25	1,4	29	4	0,27	17
Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction	8	0,46	10	1	0,07	4

Table 7. Distribution of subcategories of Happiness/Unhappiness, Inclination/Disinclination, Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction, and Security/Insecurity in British and American subcorpus.

Security/Insecurity

The most dominant subcategory is Security/Insecurity in both American and British media. This subcategory comprises 0,68 cases per 1000 words (44%) in American and 2,5 instances per 1000 words (51%) in British media. In fact, British media highlights security and insecurity more than American media, but in both corpora this subcategory is the most prominent. Examples (31), (32), (33) below illustrate specific cases of Security/Insecurity:

- (31) *Throughout, she and her family experienced unprecedented levels of public exposure and, at times, a fractious relationship with the media.* (NBC 1)
- (32) *But while rallying the nation's spirits, the Queen was facing upheaval within her own family.* (CNN 5)
- (33) *Diana's death presented **the monarchy with its most acute crisis since the abdication*** <...> (The Guardian 8)

Example (31) deals with Queen's and her family's publicity which was a challenge. The following example (32) stands for royal family scandal when prince Harry together with his wife stepped back from the royal duties. The final example (33) is about situation of the monarchy after princess Diana's death in 1997 when public opinion about the monarchy was negative for a while.

Inclination/Disinclination and Happiness/Unhappiness

The subcategories of Inclination/Disinclination and Happiness/Unhappiness also played an essential role regarding the Queen's emotional experience. In American media subcategory of Inclination/Disinclination is more prominent than Happiness/Unhappiness. In contrast, it was found that in British media subcategory of Happiness/Unhappiness is more frequent in comparison with Inclination/Disinclination. In American discourse Inclination/Disinclination comprises 0,54 instances per 1000 words (35%) while in British discourse it composes 0,5 cases per 1000 words (10%). Moreover, Happiness/Unhappiness in American media comprises 0,27 instances per 1000 words whereas in British media this subcategory is more prominent with 1,4 instances per 1000 words (29%).

Examples (34), (35) below illustrate specific cases of Happiness/Unhappiness and Inclination/Disinclination respectively:

- (34) *As the death Thursday of Queen Elizabeth II prompted an outpouring of grief from millions across the world, it also revived criticism of her legacy, **highlighting the complicated feelings** of those who saw her as a symbol of the British colonial empire* (NBC 4)
- (35) *<...> when the royals were accused of **being aloof and out of touch** amid widespread public outpourings of grief.* (CNN 5)

Example (34) provides evaluation from people of former British colonies point of view. The author of the article specifies those people feelings by giving a hint that they were not really happy to remember the Queen and did not feel warm feelings. That is why this instance is the closest to the category of Happiness/Unhappiness. Example (35) illustrates the subcategory of Inclination/Disinclination. This specific case refers to princess Diana's death in 1997 when the Queen did not show much grief or at least it seemed so to the public.

Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

The least frequent subcategory in both American and British media is Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction. In fact, this subcategory was more prominent in British corpus. It was found that in American corpus Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction comprised 0,07 cases per 1000 words (4%) and 0,46 (10%) in British corpora. Examples (36), (37) below provide specific cases of Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction.

- (36) *A list of nations removed her as head of state, including Barbados last year.* (CNN 4)
- (37) *Elizabeth was initially **sympathetic**, and as head of the family had the power to allow the match to happen.* (The Guardian 8)

Example (36) shows dissatisfaction expressed by other nations removal of Queen Elizabeth II as their head of state. In this case the author had in mind British colonies where Queen Elizabeth's II legacy is considered complicated. Example (37) provides satisfaction, and this evaluation has positive polarity. It refers to Queen's personal feelings and mood.

3.7 Polarity

Polarity in American and British media is overwhelmingly positive. Table 8 provides the distribution of positive and negative polarity.

	British subcorpus			American subcorpus		
	raw fr.	fr/1000	%	raw fr.	fr/1000	%
Positivity	434	25	76%	253	17,1	86%
Negativity	134	7,7	24%	39	2,7	14%

Table 8. Distribution of Positivity and Negativity in British and American subcorpus

Positivity in American media comprises 17,1 cases per 1000 words (86%) while in British media positive polarity comprises 25 instances per 1000 words (76%). Hence, evaluation towards Queen Elizabeth II in general is positive in both countries' discourse. In fact, these data are interesting and a bit surprising in a way that negative polarity is more prominent in British discourse. Negativity in American articles comprise 2,7 (14%) instances per 1000 words whereas in British media it composed 7,7 (24%) cases per 1000 words. It is very significant to highlight that in American media majority of negative criticism was expressed by external sources and not by the author himself. In general, high degree of positivity is not surprising since Queen Elizabeth II was a symbol of intelligence and the longest-serving monarch who created not only British, but also the world's history. It is completely natural that general polarity is positive. One of possible explanations why the Queen got more authorial criticism from British media could be the fact that it was British public figure and politician. British media was more familiar and closer with Queen Elizabeth II, so they found a gap for positive and negative criticism.

4. Conclusions

All in all, the study found that the evaluation of Queen Elizabeth II in both American and British media is positive. In both subcorpora authorial evaluation is significantly more prominent in comparison with non-authorial evaluation. The most dominant evaluative category in American media is Judgement while in British media category of Judgement is also prominent almost to the same extent as category of Appreciation. The category of Affect is the least prominent in both American and British liberal media. Coming back to the category of Judgement both American and British liberal news outlets highlight the Queen's abilities (subcategory of Capacity) and morality (subcategory of Propriety) the most. Also, American news outlets *NBC* and *CNN* highlight emotions (subcategory of Reaction) more than British news outlet *The Guardian*. British liberal broadsheet *The Guardian* emphasizes importance (subcategory of Valuation) more in comparison with American subcorpus. Implicit evaluation is more prominent in both British and American liberal news outlets in comparison with explicit evaluation.

This study was carried out applying Martin & White's (2005) evaluation framework in contrast to some studies provided before. This specific study focused on personality who was mainly beloved and respected in all over the world. Evaluation found in this study at least had both positive and negative polarity. In comparison with the study where British politician Jeremy Corbin was the target of evaluation, this research about Queen Elizabeth II highlighted a way more positive evaluation in contrast to the study on Jeremy Corbin.

Martin & White's (2005) framework provides more extensive evaluation since it is based on specific categories. In comparison with those studies which also applied Martin & White's (2005) framework, this study on Queen Elizabeth II has one similarity. This study about Queen Elizabeth II also had the category of Appreciation as one of the most prominent categories. In comparison with other studies which also applied this evaluation framework, the category of Appreciation was also prominent as in Kiiskilä (2020) study that focused on reviews about theatre. In Ballesteros-Lintao (2018) research on China sea disputes Appreciation also played a central role. The category of Appreciation can be considered as one of the most prominent and frequent categories in Martin & White's (2005) framework as this study about Queen Elizabeth II proved it.

This framework also has its disadvantages since sometimes it is difficult to define the exact subcategory. The most often it happens when two or more subcategories overlap, and it results in difficult decision which causes doubts regarding the choice of particular subcategory. This evaluation framework needs some improvements regarding the subcategories to make a clearer way of applying these subcategories as accurately as possible. It needs to define more criteria in applying subcategories.

Since this research had some limitations, further studies are needed that would include more newspapers to the subcorpora. In other words, more newspapers are necessary in future studies for both British and American corpus in order to carry out more detailed and extensive study. Study based on conservative newspapers is also necessary for evaluation dimensions field to compare the main trends of the evaluative categories and subcategories. Also, the study with the aim to compare liberal and conservative newspapers also can be useful for evaluative dimensions field in order to find out the differences between evaluation in liberal and conservative newspapers. In the future studies specifically about Queen Elizabeth II it also needs to distinguish the targets of evaluation during analysis. Results would be more exact if Queen Elizabeth II's, reign and Britain as a country would be distinguished as separate targets of evaluation and quantitative results would be counted separately with each of the targets of evaluation respectively.

Data sources:

The Guardian. 2022a. *Elizabeth II: a constant queen whose failings were rare*. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/08/queen-elizabeth-ii-a-constant-queen-whose-failings-were-rare> Accessed on: 2023 - 05 - 25

The Guardian. 2022b. *I watched Queen Elizabeth's entire reign: she was an anchor in a dizzy world* <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/11/queen-elizabeth-reign-monarch-decades-freedoms>
Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022c. *Queen Elizabeth's reign was one of fortitude and faith*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/10/queen-elizabeths-reign-was-one-of-fortitude-and-faith> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022d. *How the Queen's constitutional role shifted over her reign*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/09/queen-elizabeth-constitutional-role> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022e. *Elizabeth: Seven dutiful decades of national transformation and imperial retreat*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/10/queen-elizabeth-seven-dutiful-decades-of-national-transformation-and-imperial-retreat> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022f. *How the Queen embraced technology during her reign*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/09/how-the-queen-embraced-technology> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022g. *Elizabeth II enjoyed robust health throughout long reign*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/08/elizabeth-ii-enjoyed-robust-health-throughout-long-reign> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022h. *Elizabeth's detachment preserved 'the firm' – but her pragmatism saved it*. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/09/queen-elizabeths-detachment-preserved-the-monarchy-but-her-pragmatism-saved-it> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022i. *Elizabeth bound our nation. Without her, will there even be a UK to reign over?* <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/19/elizabeth-bound-our-nation-without-her-will-there-even-be-a-uk-to-reign-over> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

The Guardian. 2022j. *From rationing to reality TV – how Britain and the monarchy changed in Elizabeth's lifetime.* <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/sep/10/from-rationing-to-reality-tv-how-britain-and-the-monarchy-changed-in-elizabeths-lifetime> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

NBC. 2022a. *The life and legacy of Britain's longest-serving monarch.* <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/queen-elizabeth-life-legacy-uk-monarch-rcna17047> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

NBC. 2022b. *The queen was not a gentle figurehead for many in Britain's former colonies* <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/queen-elizabeth-dies-colonies-empire-britain-uk-india-kenya-rcna47250> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

NBC. 2022c. *Queen Elizabeth II ruled through decades of change on gay rights, but her LGBTQ legacy is complicated.* <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-news/queen-elizabeth-iis-legacy-lgbtq-rights-complicated-rcna48152> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

NBC. 2022d. *Queen Elizabeth's death revives criticism of Britain's legacy of colonialism.* <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/queen-elizabeths-death-revives-criticism-britains-legacy-colonialism-rcna46942> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

NBC. 2022e. *'The most remarkable person': Women leaders laud queen's example* <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/queen-elizabeth-ii-death-women-leaders-rcna47078> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

BBC. 2022a. *TV, travel, walkabouts: How the Queen stayed relevant and transformed the monarchy.* <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/12/europe/monarchy-modernizing-queen-relevant-intl-cmd-gbr/index.html> Accessed on: 2023-05-25

BBC. 2022b. *How the Queen's soft power has helped keep the United Kingdom together.*
<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/11/europe/united-kingdom-queen-soft-power-intl-cmd-gbr/index.html>

Accessed on: 2023-05-25

BBC. 2022c. *Cloud of colonialism hangs over Queen Elizabeth's legacy in Africa.*
<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/10/africa/colonialism-africa-queen-elizabeth-intl/index.html>

Accessed on: 2023-05-25

BBC. 2022d. *A Queen who personified continuity and stability leaves at a perilous moment for the world.*
<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/09/politics/queen-death-perilous-moment-world-analysis/index.html>

Accessed on: 2023-05-25

BBC. 2022e. *Elizabeth II: The British Queen who weathered war and upheaval dies at 96.*
<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/09/08/europe/queen-elizabeth-ii-life-obituary-intl/index.html>

Accessed on: 2023-05-25

5. References

- Alba-Juez, L. & G. Thompson. 2014. *Evaluation in Context*. Amsterdam: John Benhamins Publishing company
- Ballesteros-Lintao, R. 2018. *Investigating the Evaluative Language in Philippine and Chinese News Reports on the South China Sea Disputes*. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies* 9 (6): 66
- Bednarek, M. 2010. *Evaluation in the news - A methodological framework for analysing evaluative language in journalism*. *Australian Journal of Communication* 37 (2): 15-50
- Bednarek, M. 2006. *Evaluation in Media Discourse*. London: Continuum
- Cahyono, S. P, Kirana, G & Sumarlam. 2021. *Ideology and Power in Political News Text: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Analysis*. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 15 (2)
- Cammaerts B, Decillia B, Magalhães J & C. Jiménez-Martínez. 2016. *Journalistic Representations of Jeremy Corbyn in the British Press: From Watchdog to Attackdog*. Media@LSE Report
- Kareem, R & H. Farhan. 2022. *Appraisal Theory as a Linguistic Tool to Analyse Jose Saramago's Blindness*. *Res Militaris*, 12 (3)
- Kiiskilä, H. 2020. *Evaluative Language in the Early Nineteenth-Century Theatre Reviews in The Times Newspaper*.
- Martin, J. & P. R. White. 2005. *The Language of Evaluation*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Nasti, Ch. & M. Venuti. 2014. *The Lisbon Treaty and the British Press a Corpus-Based Contrastive Analysis of Evaluation Resources*. *Research in Language*, 12 (1)
- Dezuanni, M & Notley, T. 2022. "The Impact of News Media Exclusion." *Media Literacy, Equity, and Justice*. 65-73

Polakova S, Bruk J. & L. Mocova. 2021. *Representation of the image of Russia and Central Europe in the British press. The impact of media on intercultural communication in global context*. SHS Web of Conferences 129 (2):10010

Ruskan. A. 2020. *Attitudinal and Epistemic Dimensions of Evaluation: Form, Meaning and Discursive Contexts*. Vilnius: Vilnius University Press.

Thompson. G & S. Hunston. 2000. *Evaluation in Text. Authorial Stance and the Construction of Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Summary In Lithuanian

Pagrindinis darbo tikslas buvo ištirti britų ir amerikiečių liberalios žiniasklaidos vertinimą karalienės Elžbietos II atžvilgiu. Karalienė Elžbieta II ir jos valdymas yra pagrindiniai vertinimo objektai, kuriuos buvo siekiama ištirti darbo metu. Didžioji Britanija ir jos politinė padėtis pasaulyje taip pat buvo vieni pagrindinių vertinimo objektų, įtrauktų į tyrimą, nes tai turi tiesioginį ryšį su karaliene. Siekiant ištirti britų ir amerikiečių autorių vertinimus karalienės Elžbietos II atžvilgiu, buvo taikomas Martin & White (2005) vertinimo modelis. Šiuo tyrimu taip pat buvo siekiama išsiaiškinti, kuri minėto modelio vertinimo kategorija ir subkategorija yra svarbiausia karalienės vertinime tiek britiškame, tiek amerikiečių portaluose. Tyrimo metu siekiama ištirti vertinimo poliariškumą britų ir amerikiečių žiniasklaidoje, t.y. teigiamą ir neigiamą autorių vertinimą karalienės atžvilgiu. Darbo metu taip pat buvo siekiama ištirti tiesioginį ir netiesioginį autorių vertinimą, t.y. nustatyti, kaip dažnai straipsnių autoriai vartojo tiesioginius ir netiesioginius išsireiškimus vertinant pagrindinius vertinimo objektus.

Tyrimo imtį sudarė 20 straipsnių iš liberalios ideologijos laikraščių. 10 straipsnių buvo paimti iš britiško portalą „The Guardian“, po 5 straipsnius iš amerikietiško portalų NBC ir BBC. Darbo metu buvo atliktas kokybinis ir kiekybinis tyrimas. Duomenys apdoroti pritaikant normalizavimo principą tam tikrą duomenų kiekį dauginant iš 1000 ir padalinant iš tekstyno žodžių skaičiaus. Gauti apdoroti duomenys taip pat buvo paverčiami procentais.

Tyrimo metu išsiaiškinta, kad ir britiškame, ir amerikietiškaame tekstyne dominuoja teigiamas vertinimas. Amerikietiško portalų tekstuose teigiamo vertinimo buvo rasta daugiau nei britiško portalų straipsniuose. Tyrimas nustatė, kad abiejuose analizuotose tekstynuose straipsnių autoriai daugiau naudoja savo pačių vertinimą ir kitais šaltiniais remiasi mažiau. Britiško ir amerikietiško liberalios ideologijos portalų straipsnių autoriai daugiau vartoja netiesioginius išsireiškimus. Tai reiškia, kad netiesioginis vertinimas abiejuose analizuotose tekstynuose yra labiau dominuojantis nei tiesioginis vertinimas.

Keywords: Queen Elizabeth II, reign, Britain, royal family, colonialism, British media, American media, appraisal theory

Raktiniai žodžiai: Karalienė Elžbieta II, valdymas, Britanija, karališka šeima, kolonializmas, britų žiniasklaida, amerikiečių žiniasklaida, vertinimo teorija