

**Ministry of Higher Education
And Scientific Research
University of Babylon
College of Education for Human Sciences**



A Pragmatic Study of Expressives in the Royal Family Speeches

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for
Human Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in English and
Linguistics**

**By
Noor Hameed Jasim**

**Supervised by
Prof. Qasim Obayes Al-azzawi (Ph.D.)**

2023 A. H.

1445 A.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

﴿وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِن كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ﴾

﴿وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِن كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ﴾

صَدَقَ اللّٰهُ العَلِیُّ العَظِیْمُ

سورة إبراهيم / الآية (٧)

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

"And (remember) when your Lord proclaimed: "If you give thanks (by accepting Faith and worshipping none but Allâh), I will give you more (of My Blessings); but if you are thankless (i.e. disbelievers), verily My punishment is indeed severe".

Allah is Truthful

Ibrâhîm (Abraham) Verse [7]

Al-Hilali & Khan, 1996:329

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this thesis which is entitled "**A Pragmatic Study of Expressives in the Royal Family Speeches**" has been prepared by **Noor Hameed Jasim** under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences/ University of Babylon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics.

Signature:

Supervisor: **Prof. Qasim Obayes Al-azzawi (Ph.D.)**

Date: / 10/ 2023

In view of the available recommendations, I forward this thesis for debate by the Examining Committee.

Signature:

Name: **Prof. Hussain Hameed Ma'yuuf (Ph.D.)**

Head of the Department of English

Date: / 10 / 2023

The Examining Committee's Declaration

We certify that we have read this thesis which is entitled " **A Pragmatic Study of Expressives in the Royal Family Speeches** " written by **Noor Hameed Jasim** and, as examining Committee, examined the student in its content and that in our opinion, it is adequate as a thesis for the master degree in English language and linguistics.

Signature:

Name: Prof. Salih Mahdi Adai (PhD)

Date: / /2023

Chairman

Signature:

Name: Prof. Hashim Aliwy Mohammed (PhD)

Date: / /2023

Member

Signature:

Name: Asst. Prof. Nasaim Mahdi (PhD)

Date: / /2023

Member

Signature:

Name: Prof. Qasim Obayes Alazzawi (PhD)

Date: / /2023

Member and Supervisor

Approved by the Council of the College of Education for Human Sciences

Signature:

Name: Prof. Mahmood Muhammad Hassan Al- Shimary (PhD)

Dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences

Date: / /2023

Dedication

To My Family

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are for Almighty Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful without His help this work would have never been completed.

I am very grateful for the guidance and useful comments of my supervisor Prof. Qasim Obayes Al-Azzawi (Ph.D.). I have no words to acknowledge him for his patience in achieving this work.

I am greatly indebted to my esteemed teachers in the master program Prof. Riyadh Tariq Kadhim (Ph.D.), Prof.Salih Mahdi Al-Mamoory (Ph.D.), Prof. Ahmed Sahib (Ph.D.), Prof. Qassim Abass (Ph.D.), Asst. Prof. Hussein Hameed (Ph.D.), Prof. Haider Ghazi Jassim Al-Moosawi (Ph.D.).Asst. Prof. Wafaa Mokhlos (Ph.D.), Asst. Prof. Sadiq Kadhim (Ph.D.), Asst Prof. Firas Abd Al-Munim(Ph.D.) , Asst. Prof. Nesaem Mehdi Abdulla (Ph.D.), Asst.Prof. Dunia Muhammed (M.A) and Asst.prof. Muneer Ali (M.A).

Many thanks are due to my colleagues for their sincere help and suggestions during my work.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure (1)..... Brown and Levinson's (1987) strategies for performing FTAs (19)
- Figure (2).....The Royal Family Tree(29)
- Figure (3)The Model of Analysis (47)
- Figure (4)The Frequencies and Percentages of Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.(117)
- Figure(5)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.(118)
- Figure (6) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (119)
- Figure (7) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (120)
- Figure(8)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (121)
- Figure(9)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (123)
- Figure(10) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (124)
- Figure(11) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (125)
- Figure (12) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of Delightful Speeches Queen Camilla.(126)
- Figure (13) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.(127)
- Figure (14) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.(128)
- Figure(15)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.(130)
- Figure(16)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Delightful Speeches of Prince William.(131)
- Figure(17)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William. (132)
- Figure(18) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William. (133)
- Figure(19) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (134)

- Figure (20)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (136)
- Figure (21) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (137)
- Figure (22) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh ,Sophie. (138)
- Figure (23) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie.(139)
- Figure(24) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (140)
- Figure(25)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (141)
- Figure(26)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (142)
- Figure(27) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (143)
- Figure(28) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal,Anne.(144)
- Figure (29) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (145)
- Figure (30) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (147)
- Figure (31) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (148)
- Figure(32) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (149)
- Figure(33)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (150)
- Figure(34)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (151)
- Figure(35) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (152)
- Figure(36) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (153)

- Figure(37).....The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.(154)
- Figure (38)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.(155)
- Figure(39) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.(156)
- Figure(40) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (158)
- Figure(41)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.(159)
- Figure(42)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (160)
- Figure(43) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (161)
- Figure(44) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (162)
- Figure (45)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of Sorrowful the Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (163)
- Figure (46) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (164)
- Figure (47) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh ,Sophie. (165)
- Figure (48) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie. (166)
- Figure(49) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (167)
- Figure(50)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (168)
- Figure(51)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (169)
- Figure(52) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (170)
- Figure(53) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (171)

LIST OF TABLES

- Table (1)The Frequencies and Percentages of Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (116)
- Table (2)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (117)
- Table (3) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (119)
- Table (4) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.(120)
- Table (5)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles. (121)
- Table (6)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (122)
- Table (7) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (123)
- Table (8) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (125)
- Table (9) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches Queen Camilla.(126)
- Table (10) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.(127)
- Table (11) ... The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William. (128)
- Table (12) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.(129)
- Table (13)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Delightful Speeches of Prince William.(130)
- Table (14).....The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William. (131)
- Table (15) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William. (132)
- Table (16) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (133)
- Table (17).....The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (135)
- Table (18) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (136)
- Table (19) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh ,Sophie.(137)

Table (20) ...The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie. (138)

Table (21) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (139)

Table (22)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (140)

Table (23)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (141)

Table (24) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (142)

Table (25) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (143)

Table (26) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (144)

Table(27) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (146)

Table (28) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (147)

Table (29) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (148)

Table (30)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles. (149)

Table (31)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (150)

Table (32) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (151)

Table (33) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (152)

Table (34).....The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (153)

Table (35)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla. (154)

Table (36) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (155)

- Table (37)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (156)
- Table (38)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (158)
- Table (39)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (159)
- Table (40) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William. (160)
- Table (41) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (161)
- Table (42)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of Sorrowful the Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (162)
- Table (43) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (163)
- Table (44) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie. (164)
- Table (45) ...The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie. (165)
- Table (46) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (166)
- Table (47)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (167)
- Table (48)..... The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (168)
- Table (49) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (169)
- Table (50) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne. (170)
- Table (51) The Final Results of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family. (172)
- Table (52) The Final Results of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family. (174)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CP	Cooperative Principle
NP	Negative politeness
PP	Positive politeness
PSs	Politeness Strategies
RD	Rhetorical Devices
SAs	Speech Acts

TABLE OF CONTENTS

No.	TITLE	Page
	The Qur'anic Text	I
	Supervisor's Certification	II
	Certification of the Examining Committee	III
	Dedication	IV
	Acknowledgements	V
	List of Figures	VI
	List of Tables	IX
	List of Abbreviations	XII
	Abstract	XVI
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION		1 – 3
1.1	The Problem of the study	1
1.2	The Aims of the Study	2
1.3	The Hypotheses of the Study	2
1.4	The Procedures of the Study	3
1.5	The Limits of the Study	3
1.6	The Value of the Study	3
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW		4 – 36
2.0	Introductory Remark	4
2.1	Pragmatics	4
2.1.1	Speech Act Theory	5
2.1.1.1	Austin's Classification of Speech Acts	6
2.1.1.2	Searle's Classification of Speech Acts	8
2.2	Grice's(1975)Cooperative Principle	10

2.2.1	Observing The Conversational Maxims	11
2.2.2	Non-observance of the Conversational Maxims	13
2.2.2.1	Flouting the Maxim	13
2.2.2.2	Violating a Maxim	14
2.2.2.3	Opting out of a Maxim	15
2.2.2.4	Infringing a Maxim	15
2.2.2.5	Suspending a Maxim	15
2.3	Deixis	15
2.4	Politeness Theory	17
2.4.1	Brown and Levinson's (1987) Theory of Politeness	18
2.5	Rhetorical Devices	22
2.5.1	Metaphor	22
2.5.2	Repetition	23
2.5.3	Simile	23
2.5.4	Symbol	23
2.6	Expressive	23
2.6.1	Types of the Expressive Speech Act	24
2.7	Royal Family	27
2.7.1	Royal Family speeches	32
2.8	Previous Studies	34
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY		37 – 47
3.0	Introductory Remark	37
3.1	The Data	37
3.1.1	The Data Collection	37

3.1.2	Data Description	38
3.2	The Model of Analysis	38
CHAPTER FOUR ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		48 – 177
4.0	Introductory Remarks	48
4.1	The Analysis	48
4.1.1	The Analysis of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family	48
4.1.2	The Analysis of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family	86
4.2	Findings of The Study	116
4.2.1	The Results of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family	116
4.2.2	The Results of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family	144
4.2.3	Final Results	172
CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH		178 - 179
5.0	Introductory Remark	178
5.1	Conclusions	178
5.2	Recommendations	179
5.3	Suggestions for Further Research	179

ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the expressive speech acts in the British Royal Family Speeches. More specifically, it investigates expressive speech acts, namely: thanking, praising, boasting, deploring, lamenting, exclamation, complaining, condoling, and wishing from the pragmatic point of view in the speeches of the royal family members (King Charles, Queen Camilla, Prince William, Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, and Anne, princess Royal with six speeches for each one of them). To the best of the researcher's knowledge, this notion (tackling the selected nine types of expressive speech acts in thirty selected speeches of the British royal family members) has not been tackled thoroughly and there is a gap which the study tries to fill.

It aims at: identifying the types of expressives in the selected speeches of the royal family members ; specifying the most frequently employed politeness strategies and sub strategies by the members of the royal family; finding out the cooperative principle maxims that are breached ; and uncovering the rhetorical devices that are used in the chosen data.

It is hypothesized that: The speeches of the British Royal family have many expressive speech acts like, thanking, praising, and boasting., positive politeness strategy is exploited by the members of the royal family. Among positive politeness strategies, noticing wants of the hearers and including both speaker and hearer are mostly used, quantity maxim is the most flouted maxim by the royal family members, and repetition, symbol, simile, and metaphor are the rhetorical devices used.

Certain procedures are adopted to achieve the aims and to test the validity of the hypotheses: (1) Presenting a theoretical background of some pragmatic notions that are relevant to the expressives .(2) Developing an eclectic model of analysis based on Searle and Vanderveken(1985),Searle(1976), Ronan (2015), deixis according to Levinson 1983, Paul Grice (1975) cooperative principle, Brown and Levinson's (1987)Theory of Politeness, Harris (2008) rhetorical devices .(3)Analyzing pragmatically 30 speeches of royal family members via the eclectic model .(4) Analyzing the gathered data qualitatively (according to the items of the eclectic model of the analysis) and quantitatively (with frequencies and percentages).

It is concluded that: expressive speech act can be classified into different types the royal family members intentionally flout Grice's cooperative maxims in order to give more information to the hearers; the royal family members utilize politeness strategies to minimize the face threatening act ,to show their considerations to the desires of their hearers and to emphasize a solidarity between them and their hearers ; the members of the royal family tend to use personal as well as social deixis; the royal family members purposefully utilize some rhetorical devices in order for the listeners to pay more attention to a particular idea.

Chapter one

Introduction

1.1 Problem of the study

Expressive speech act is one of the speech act's classifications. It is used to ascertain the speaker's emotions. Curuse (2000, p.342) asserted that expressive makes the speaker's psychological attitude toward a presupposed condition of events. It consists of thanks , congratulations, condolence, praise, blame, forgive, and pardon. It is common in everyday life to express oneself. People do it to express a concept or a feeling. When people express something, they frequently display their negative or positive expression to the interlocutor.

Yule (1996,p.53)states that "Expressives are speech acts that express how the speaker feels.They can express psychological states such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow." According to Searle (1976, p.12), expressives "express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content."

Although some studies have been conducted before to investigate how expressives are expressed in a number of data set, no previous studies tackled the expressives in the speeches of the British royal family. Thus, this study is an attempt to further the understanding of how the expressive speech act is created in speeches that are directed towards various audiences. Consequently, the present study is conducted within the framework of pragmatics with the aim of finding out how expressiveness is pragmatically manifested in the selected speeches issued by the members of the royal family. This study sets itself the task of answering the following questions:

1. What are the types of expressives in the selected speeches of the Royal family members ?
2. What is the most frequent type of expressives used by the Royal family ?

3. What are the politeness strategies and sub-strategies that are mostly employed to show expressives by the members of the Royal family?
4. How are the cooperative principle maxims breached?
5. What are the most frequently used types of deixis by the members of the Royal family to appeal the expressives and what is their pragmatic function?
6. What are the rhetorical devices that used to show the expressive speech act?

1.2 Aims of the study

This study aims at:

1. Identifying the types of expressives in the selected speeches of the Royal family members.
2. Finding out the most frequent type of expressives used by the members of the Royal family.
3. Specifying the most frequently employed politeness strategies and sub strategies by the members of the Royal family.
4. Discovering the cooperative principle maxims that are breached.
5. Figuring out the most frequently used types of deixis by the members of the Royal family. Then, finding what pragmatic function they fulfill.
6. Uncovering the rhetorical devices that are used in showing expressive speech acts in the Royal family speeches.

1.3 Hypotheses of the study

It is hypothesized that:

1. The speeches of the British Royal family have many expressive speech acts like, thanking, praising, and boasting.
2. Expressive speech act of thanking is the most frequent type that is used by the members of the British royal family.
3. The members of the Royal family exploit positive politeness strategy. Among this strategy, including both speaker and hearer is the most frequent.
4. Quantity maxim is the maxim that is flouted by the members of the British Royal family.
5. Social deixis is the most frequently used type in the speeches of the Royal family.

6. Repetition, symbol, simile, and metaphor are the rhetorical devices used in the Royal family members.

1.4 Procedures of the study

To achieve the aims of the study and test its hypotheses, the following steps will be adopted:

1. Presenting a theoretical background of some pragmatic notions that are relevant to the expressives.
2. Developing an eclectic model of analysis based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), Searle (1976), Ronan (2015), deixis according to Levinson 1983, Paul Grice (1975) cooperative principle, Harris (2008) rhetorical devices.
3. Analyzing pragmatically 30 speeches of royal family members via the eclectic model.
4. Analyzing the gathered data qualitatively (according to the items of the eclectic model of the analysis) and quantitatively (with frequencies and percentages).
5. Drawing conclusions to test the validity of the hypotheses of the present study.

1.5 Limits of the Study

The study limits itself to the analysis of nine types of expressive speech acts in 15 sorrowful speeches and 15 delightful speeches of the members of the British Royal Family. The analysis of these speeches are restricted to the pragmatic aspects through qualitative and quantitative methods. Therefore, the data are analyzed in terms of Levinson's 1983 deixis, Paul Grice (1975) cooperative principle, and Harris (2008) rhetorical devices, Searle and Vanderveken (1985), Searle (1976), and Ronan (2015) types of expressive speech acts.

1.6 The Value of the Study

It is hoped that this study would be of some value to those who are interested in pragmatics, both from theoretical and practical point of view. Moreover, this thesis is expected to give the readers real understanding of the pragmatic strategies that happen in the expressive speech act.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Background

2. Introductory Remark

This chapter aims at providing a theoretical background for the study. It starts by discussing the field of pragmatics. Then it approaches some notions of pragmatics including; speech act theory, its classifications, politeness theory, its strategies, cooperative principle, deixis, and pragma-rhetorical devices. Furthermore, expressives speech acts and its types are highlighted. The chapter ends up with reviewing previous studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

A field of linguistic study called pragmatics has its origins in the philosophy of language. Its foundations can be found in the works of Rudolph Carnap (1930), Charles Morris (1938), and Charles S. Peirce (1930). (1942). The initial definition of pragmatics is the study of language use in context. (Huang, 2014, p.2).

According to Leech (1983, p. 5), meaning is generated from the use of utterances and how they connect to the context in which they are communicated rather than from the formal qualities of words and structures. His notion of pragmatics is the study of what is suitable in a specific circumstance. As a result, he claims that pragmatics is an appropriateness theory.

Additionally, pragmatics is described by Levinson (1983, p. 5) as the study of language usage, or more specifically, the study of the relationship between language and context, which is important to any explanation of language comprehension. This is how language works.

Understanding means being able to connect the information provided by the speaker to knowledge that is either assumed by both speakers or established through prior conversations. It also means being able to understand a linguistic utterance. Furthermore, pragmatics is described by Yule (1996, p. 3) as the study of contextual meaning, which

also involves interpretations of what people intend in a particular situation and how the context affects what is said.

In Finch's work, another definition of pragmatics is provided (2000, p.150). He claims that the interpretation of utterances is the main subject of pragmatics research. According to him, it focuses more on what is indicated than what is explicitly spoken, as well as how people interpret statements in relation to their context. The field of linguistics known as pragmatics, according to Bowen (2011, p. 8), is concerned with the social uses of language (understanding what to say, how to say it, when to say it, and how to "be" with other people).

In short, pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communication. It is interested in the contexts in which language is used by individuals as well as the motivations underlying these usages.

2.1.1 Speech Act Theory

Speech acts theory is among pragmatics' most crucial ideas. The phrase connects to the fact that words don't merely convey meaning; they also really carry out actions. In a sense, it is a particular method for classifying speech according to its functions and for expressing the many social actions in terms of a broad theory (Hudson, 1996, p.109).

Ludwig Wittgenstein, a German philosopher, is credited as being the first to assert that the meaning of a language depends on its actual use, according to Littlejohn (2003, p. 77–78). For him, language is employed like a game in daily life since it has rules that, when followed, leads to "doing" things. Each language game has its own set of rules, just like regular games like chess, and depending on how these rules are used, the outcome varies. Speech act theory was developed by philosophers, not linguists, according to Levinson (1983, p. 227).

Despite the fact that Wittgenstein anticipates the speech act theory, Austin of Oxford University is typically credited with developing it in 1962. Therefore, his student, American philosopher Searle (1969), has improved, organized, and expanded his theories. (1975, 1977). Therefore, the two specialists on speech act theory, Austin and Searle, will discuss it.

2.1.1.1 Austin's Classification of Speech Acts

The modern study of speech actions was started, according to Sadock (2006, P.54), by Austin's fascinating book "How to Do Things with Words" from 1962. In his own search for methods to deal with language as a type of action, Austin emphasizes the distinction between constative and performative utterances, according to Verschueren (1999, P. 22). The former are statements that announce or describe facts about things in the world, whereas the latter are statements that carry out an action. Performative verbs are used in these utterances to carry out particular acts.

Additionally, performatives cannot be true or false but are referred to as felicitous or infelicitous while constatives can be either true or untrue (Martinich and Sosa, 2001, p. 220).

"Felicity Conditions" are requirements that must be satisfied in order for a SA to be successful or felicitous. According to Austin, a performative must fulfill a number of requirements in order to be "felicitous" or successful. For instance, one of these criteria for a command is that the speaker has control over the addressee, and another for a promise is that the addressee desires the fulfillment of the promise. To put it another way, one can effectively employ a collection of words to carry out activities in felicitous circumstances. The act will be infelicitous if the prerequisites are not met (Huang, 2014, p. 124).

Additionally, Austin (1962) created a typology of requirements that performatives must satisfy in order to be successful or "happy." He referred to these circumstances as felicity conditions and identified three major categories:

- A. (i) "There must be a conventional procedure having a conventional effect.(ii) The circumstances and persons must be appropriate, as specified in the procedure."
- B. "The procedure must be executed (i) correctly and (ii) completely."
- C. "Often, (i) the persons must have the requisite thoughts, feelings and intentions, as specified in the procedure, and (ii) If consequent conduct is specified, then the relevant parties must so do" (Levinson, 1983: 229).

Austin concludes that all utterances contain both constative and performative parts after recognizing the limitations of the constative/performative distinction. According to Brown and Yule, all

utterances are simultaneously saying and doing (1989, P.232). As a result, Austin draws the conclusion that when a speaker makes an utterance, he simultaneously commits three acts. These are listed below:

(1) A locutionary act

It is an act of speaking or an act involved in the construction of speech, such as making specific sounds or marks, using particular words and using them in accordance with the grammatical rules of a particular language, as well as with certain senses and references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. (Sadock, 2006, P.54).

(2) An illocutionary act

Illocutionary acts, which are inherent in utterances, intended by speakers, and completely under their control, are said to be the focus of the bulk of theorists' attention, according to Sperber and Wilson (1988, P. 244).

(3) A perlocutionary act

It is the one that affects the listener and others through persuading, deceiving, convincing, and the like. Through the perlocutionary act, a speaker affects the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the participant(s) in particular situations and circumstances; these effects have psychological and/or behavioral repercussions for the participant(s), who may be the audience, the speaker himself, or other individuals (Hufford and Heasley, 1983, P. 271-4).

Simply expressed, locutionary acts are the creation of coherent utterances in whichever language one is using, illocutionary acts are the meanings one attempts to convey, and perlocutionary acts are the results of one's words (Black 2006, P.17).

Speech acts have been categorized using Austin and Searle's classification methods. Five categories are suggested for a taxonomy of speech acts by Austin ((1962, p.150-60). This list of illocutionary verbs is essentially a lexical taxonomy and contains the following:

a. Verdicatives:

As their name suggests, they are characterized by a jury or arbitrator rendering a decision. For instance, they might be an estimation, reckoning, or appraisal. Giving a conclusion about a matter that is difficult to know for a variety of reasons is basically what it is. Acquit, estimate, and locate are among examples.

b. Exercitives:

These are acts that made in favor of or against a particular course of action, such as dismissing, naming, appointing, etc.

c. Commissives:

These actions demonstrate the speaker's dedication to a particular course of action. They also include unpromised statements and professions of intent, as well as ambiguous actions known as adoptions like contracts, verbal promises, declarations of intent, etc.

d. Behabitives:

These verbal behaviors relate to social behavior and attitudes. An example might be to apologize, challenge, offer condolences, or offer criticism.

e. Expositives:

These speech acts describe how utterances fit into a bigger discussion or how they are used. They contain words like "argue," "confirm," and "ask".

2.1.1.2 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

Austin's student, Searle, expands the speech act theory after it was introduced in 1962. In reality, Searle suggests a universal set of felicity conditions that apply to all situations. In other words, unlike Austin, Searle's felicity conditions can accommodate all varieties of speech acts that are carried out in our speech (not just ritual or archetypal), and for this reason, his set (and the developments he made) outweigh Austin's and produce what is understood by the theory that is currently attributed to Searle rather than Austin.

Mey (2009, p. 1003) claims that Searle (1965,1969) first develops Austin's felicity conditions while assuming four different conditions that control how illocutionary acts are carried out. The infelicitous conduct

happens if any of these conditions are not met. These circumstances are as the following:

(a) Propositional content :

It focuses on the subject of the speech act. They connect to the reason behind making a SA and outline the precise conditions for carrying it out.

(b) Preparatory condition :

It explains the conditions that must exist in the real world for the speech to be successful, including the speaker's authority and the context of the speech act.

(c) Sincerity condition :

The deed must be done with sincerity. When the speech act is delivered sincerely, they must feel satisfied.

(d) Essential condition :

The speaker intends for his or her utterance to count as an act, and the addressee is aware of this intention, which defines the act being done in SAs.

Searle (1976) presents five fundamental kinds of speech acts; each speech act comprises a number of additional categories that can be separated from one another by their felicity conditions. According to Searle (1976, p.10–13), these five types are as the following:

1. Representatives:

The goal of this class is to bind the speaker to the veracity of the stated proposition. They demonstrate word-to-world fit because the speakers or writers, in using them, make a belief match an already existent condition of affairs in the world. The purpose of these acts is to accurately depict the facts. Examples are SAs of stating, suggesting, claiming, concluding, insisting, describing, hypothesizing, predicting, announcing, attributing, affirming, alleging, classifying, denying, disclosing, disputing, identifying, informing, insisting, reporting, ranking, stipulating, and deducing.

2. Directives:

In these SAs, the listeners are expected to take action as a result of the spoken words. The speaker is attempting to influence the listener by using these SAs. Examples include directing, ordering, recommending, permitting, requesting, persuading, requiring, and inviting.

3. Commissives:

By utilizing a commissive, speakers promise to carry out some future action that demonstrates how the world and the words go together because they take on the responsibility of making this happen. Examples of these actions include vowing, promising, pledging, threatening, and denying.

4. Expressives:

In these behaviors, the speakers' feelings are expressed through their words. Therefore, the purpose of these performances is to convey the performers' attitudes toward specific facts and occurrences. Examples of such actions include regretting, apologizing, welcoming, praising, and thanking.

5. Declarations:

These SAs, such as acquitting, disqualifying, declaring, and the like, change the world by their very utterance. Thus, their illocutionary point is to create facts and events.

2.2 Grice's Cooperative Principle

Grice's contribution to the "pragmatic revolution" dates back to the 1950s with the publishing of the article "Meaning" in 1957, and is expanded upon in "Utterer's meaning and purposes" (1969). (Watts, 2003, p. 57).

According to Grice (1957), there are two levels of "meaning" involved in every verbal utterance. These levels are the traditional denotative (and possibly connotative) meanings represented by the language's semantics at the time the utterance is made, and the more esoteric connotative meanings.

The speaker's intention(s) when making the utterance. What is frequently referred to as truth-conditional meaning or propositional meaning is similar to the first sort of meaning. Since speakers' intentions are a key factor in speech act analysis, the latter is intimately tied to speech act concepts like illocutionary act and illocutionary force (Watts, 2003, p. 60).

Only the William James lectures, which he gave at Harvard University in 1969 and one of which, "Logic and conversation," contained Grice's initial dual level of meaning, allowed him to make his greatest contribution to the study of utterance meaning. Meaning into a "shared

principle" for conversation, which he believed to be the fundamental formula for effective verbal communication.

The cooperative principle states that you should "Make your conversational contribution as is required, at the level at which it occurs, by the recognized purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged," as stated by Grice (1975, p. 45). The following maxims lend weight to this idea:

1. Maxim of Quality: Be non-spurious (speak the truth, be sincere).
2. Maxims of Quantity:
 - (a) Do not say less than is required.
 - (b) Do not say more than is required.
3. Maxim of Relevance: Be relevant.
4. Maxim of Manner: Be perspicuous; avoid ambiguity and obscurity.

These maxims outline for us the fundamental set of presumptions that underlie any discourse transaction (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 94).

The cooperative principle and its guiding principles make sure that the appropriate amount of information is shared during a dialogue exchange and that the communication is performed in a sincere, pertinent, and intelligent way (Hung, 2007, p.25).

An implicature occurs when any of these maxims are violated. In implicature, one says and expresses one thing while also communicating something else in addition, according to Bach (1994, p.126). From the same vantage point, Parker (1962, p. 21) makes the case that implicature, or the difference between what is spoken and what is implied, is a concept that frequently conceals itself behind the speech that is generated. The conversation between A and B below clarifies the concept of implicature. They are discussing a friend of theirs, C, who is currently employed by a bank. Asks B

A: How C is getting in his job

B: He likes his colleagues and he has not been to prison yet. It is noted that B's reply implies something far away from what A's asks (Grice, 1975, p. 43)

2.2.1 Observing the Conversational Maxims

As previously said, adherence to these maxims is necessary for cooperation in contact. These maxims are summarized as the following:

a. The Maxim of Quantity

It is the first CP maxim that refers to how much information a speaker shares throughout conversations. In other words, speakers should not be too brief or include too many details when speaking; rather, they should deliver just enough information than is required. They should refrain from being "boring" or "not explicit enough" (Cutting, 2002, pp. 34-5).

The maxim of quantity includes two submaxims that should be followed, as stated by Grice (1975, p. 45):

- i. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange).
- ii. Do not make your contribution more or even less informative than is required.

b. The Maxim of Quality

According to Cruse (2000, p. 355), this maxim refers to the veracity of the information provided during conversation. Speakers must tell the truth and refrain from spreading any misleading information; they must not lie. Regarding Cutting (2002, p.35), Speakers are supposed to be truthful and to discuss things that, in their opinion, correspond to reality. According to Grice (1975, p. 46), this maxim interprets:

- 1- Do not say what you believe to be false.
- 2- Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

c. The Maxim of Relation

There is only one sub-maxim in the maxim of relation, which requires the speaker to make their contribution "relevant" (Yule, 1996, p.37). Speaking should be "related to the issue or the purpose of communication," in Widdowson's words. (2007, p. 61).

d. The Maxim of Manner

The fourth maxim is that of manner; it focuses on what is said and the most likely way it will be said. It includes the submaxims listed below under the supermaxim "be perspicuous," which it contains:

1. avoid obscurity of expression,
2. avoid ambiguity,
3. be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), and
4. be orderly (Grice, 1975, p. 46)

2.2.2 Non-observance of the Conversational Maxims

People may not adhere to or complete the requirements of these maxims in everyday interaction for a variety of reasons, including anxiety, fear, hesitancy, or a purposeful decision to lie. Scholars distinguish between several means of disobeying or breaching the maxims, including flouting, violating, infringing, suspending, and opting out. (Grice, 1975, p. 49; Thomas, 1995, pp. 64-72).

2.2.2.1 Flouting the Conversational Maxims

Grice (1975, p. 45) makes the supposition that while speaking with one another, people are naturally cooperative. He introduces his Cooperative Principle (henceforth: CP), which outlines how language is used to retain its full efficacy and utility in communication (1975, p. 47). Four Conversational Maxims (henceforth: CMs) can be used to execute the CP:

1. **The Maxim of Quality:** Try to make your contribution one that is true
 - a. Do not say what you believe to be false.
 - b. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.
2. **The Maxim of Quantity:**
 - a. Make your contribution as informative as is required.
 - b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.
3. **The Maxim of Relation:** Be relevant.
4. **The Maxim of Manner:** Be perspicuous,
 - a. Avoid obscurity of expression.
 - b. Avoid ambiguity.
 - c. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
 - d. Be orderly. (Huang, 2007, p. 25)

Each of these maxims reflect a different aspect of communication and outline the behavior that speakers must exhibit in order to cooperate in communication. The four maxims should consequently be observed by participants; yet, if they don't, they may give their addressee(s) new meanings (conversational implicatures) (Grice 1975, p. 49). Five scenarios in which speakers deviate from the CMs are described by Thomas (1995, p. 64): flouting, violating, infringing, opting out, and suspending. As it is anticipated to be heavily utilized in the data being examined, this study only focuses on flouting conversational maxims (hence referred to as FCMs).

a) Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

Cutting (2002, p. 36) explains that flouting the maxim of quantity happens when the speaker provides much more or less information than is necessary.

b) Flouting the Maxim of Quality

A quality maxim is being broken, according to Cutting, when a speaker says something that is obviously not what they think (2002, p.37-8). This happens when the speaker says something that must be interpreted as deliberate untrue. He suggests several ways people may flout the maxim of quality by using hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and sarcasm.

c) Flouting the Maxim of Relation

Thomas (1995, p. 70) demonstrates how the maxim of relation is flouted when a speaker responds or makes a comment that is purposefully unrelated to the subject being discussed. When the hearer deviates from the topic or fails to stay on it, they are flouting the relational principle. According to Cutting (2002, p. 38), a speaker who flouts the relational maxim expects the listener to comprehend the significance of the unspoken utterance.

d) Flouting the Maxim of Manner

When a speaker purposefully disregards the maxim of manners by being long-winded, employing cryptic language, being disorderly, or using ambiguity, they are in violation of the rule. As a result, there is an implicature that prompts people to consider new interpretations (Thomas 1995, p.71).

2.2.2.2 Violating a Maxim

The speaker is attempting to deceive the listener on purpose (*ibid.*). According to Grice (1975, p.49), the concept of violation might be defined as the unobtrusive disregard of a maxim. If a speaker attempts to break a maxim, he risks misleading the audience. When the speaker intentionally misleads the listener, Grice indicates that he is breaking a maxim. He further emphasizes that these maxims are frequently purposely ignored in order to achieve the speaker's point or goal.

This is continuously accomplished by expressing something other than what is actually suggested, but with the goal of ensuring that the audience perceives the main idea in any event. When a speaker disregards a maxim, the audience hunts for the implication because he believes the conversational maxims to be in action (*Ibid.*).

2.2.2.3 Opting out a Maxim

A speaker may opt out of observing a maxim by declaring an unwillingness to participate in the manner specified by the maxim (Thomas, 1995). A speaker opts out of a maxim by exhibiting reluctance to contribute in the way that the maxim requires. That frequently happens when the speaker is too distracted to react to an enquiry. Opting out of observing a maxim is common in public life when the speaker is unable to respond in the expected manner.

2.2.2.4 Infringing a Maxim

Infringing a maxim happens when a speaker fails to observe a maxim (Thomas, 1995). A speaker who does not intend to mislead or implicate anyone. It frequently occurs when the speaker has an incomplete command of the language while his performance is hindered in some way, such as a little child or an unfamiliar pupil, because the speaker's presentation is impaired in some way owing to nervousness, drunkenness, or enthusiasm, etc.

2.2.2.5 Suspending a Maxim

Suspending a maxim is a situation in which the speaker is not required to respect the maxim since there is no expectation that the maxim would be observed (Thomas, 1995, p. 76).

2.3 Deixis

The word "deixis" has a Greek etymology that means "to exhibit" or "to point out." Deixis is primarily interested in how a language's structure and its usage context relate to one another. Deixis, used as a pragmatic term, refers to the phenomenon whereby elements of an utterance's or speech event's context are encoded through lexical and/or grammatical techniques in a language (Huang, 2007, P. 132). Demonstratives, first- and second-person pronouns, tense markers, adverbs of space and time, and verbs of motion are examples of deictic expressions. Levinson (1983, P. 62-3) divides deixis into:

1. Person deixis:

The participants in the speech event's roles are encoded in this. The use of pronouns and the predicate agreements that go along with them encode the participants-role. Person deixis is a deictic term that refers to a referent's participant role, such as that of a speaker, an addressee, or a referent that is neither a speaker nor an addressee. Third person pronouns denote the non-speech or narrated participant, while first and second person

pronouns often refer to the speaking and hearing speech participants. Here is an illustration of personal deixis:

T: You know which group you belong to?

S: Yes.

The teacher asks the students to work in groups in the exchange above. The deictic word "you" serves as the subject personal pronoun in the sentence and is used to denote the second person deixis.

The word "you" refers to the addressed person or persons semantically. Pragmatically speaking, the teacher and pupils had the exchange mentioned above. Here, the pupils are the target audience and the teacher is the speaker. The teacher uses the pronoun "you" to address the class, therefore the pupils are the intended recipients. The second person of the sentence is indicated by the word "you."

2. Place deixis:

Using demonstratives and deictic adverbs of place, it encodes the spatial locations relative to the locations of the participants in the speech event. An illustration of a location deixis is:

T: Did you go to a cafe, an internet café buy something for 2000 rupiah and sit there for seven hours.

The term "there" denotes the location that the teacher utilized in the previous sentence. The term "there" has a semantic meaning of someone or something that is not close to the speaker. The conversation is taking place in the classroom, with the teacher speaking and the students receiving the address. Using the word "there" pragmatically designates a spot in a café outside of the classroom. There denotes the distal distance, or how far away it is from the speaker.

3. Time deixis:

This one keeps track of the time intervals and points when an utterance was made. In addition to tense, demonstratives and deictic adverbs of time are also utilized in temporal deixis.

(3) Dinner at 7:30 on Sunday.

4. Social deixis:

It denotes the interpersonal connections among participants, such as those between the speaker and the addressee or the speaker and a particular referent during the speech event. The usage of honorifics, pronouns,

summons forms or vocatives, and titles of address in common languages is determined by social ties.

T: Okay? You can invite your lectures, or the chairman of the department, Pak Sahrir,

“hmm excuse me, Sir, we have a final presentation. we invite you to come to our poster presentation.”

In the text above, the usage of the pronoun "Sir" denotes the teacher's use of absolute social deixis. The word "Sir," from a semantic perspective, indicates the social class.

5. Discourse deixis:

It is concerned with references to discourse segments that are located within the utterance (which contains the text referencing term).

T: Here are three files that I shared this morning a... but one file is not completed

yet, let's have a look, oh, by the way, have you made the groups?The demonstrative "that" used by the speaker in the text above.

2.4 Politeness Theory

As a foundational concept in pragmatics, politeness focuses on how individuals manage social relationships during conversation, and more specifically, how utterances can be more or less polite. The definitions of politeness, as articulated by many scholars, will be presented in the section that follows.

Politeness is defined by Lakoff (1975, p. 45) as "forms of behavior that have been created in cultures in order to avoid friction in human connection." Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 65) corroborate this viewpoint by stating that politeness is "a style of behavior that permits conversation to take place between potentially violent partners." The same is true according to Foley (1997, p. 270), who defines politeness as "a battery of social skills whose objective is to ensure that everyone feels validated in a social interaction."

The definition of politeness given by Yule (1998, p. 60) is "a means to exhibit awareness of another person's public self-image." According to Cruse (2006, p. 131), who agrees with Yule, being courteous involves maximizing the positive impacts of one's words and limiting any bad ones on other people's feelings. Following in a similar vein, Watts (2003, p. 9) contends that politeness is "a phenomenon that is not born with people.

People must learn it and be socialized with it; there have never been any generations of quick teachers or manuals on "proper behavior" to aid in the development of politeness abilities.

2.4.1 Brown and Levinson's (1987) Theory of Politeness

The most prominent and well-known study of politeness is Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory. Brown and Levinson's approach to the study of politeness revolves around the concept of face-saving. They regard politeness as a phenomenon that can be formalized, allowing linguists to quantify politeness .

The work of Goffman (1956, 1959, 1967), who used his sociological background to construct what has since become one of the key concepts in politeness research, is at the center of most of what has been written about face in politeness theory. (Okeeffe, 2020, p.103).

According to Okeeffe (2020,p.103), Goffman developed a concept of face that is inextricably linked to English idiomatic expressions such as "to lose face," which means to be embarrassed or humiliated, and "to save face," which means to prevent damage to one's reputation or the loss of people's respect for the speaker.

Goffman (1967, p. 5) defines face as "the positive social value that a person effectively claims for himself." To sustain this positive self-image, a person invests emotional energy in the face they portray to others, which needs some effort on their behalf, a process Goffman refers to as face-work.

Face, according to Brown and Levinson, consists of two connected aspects: positive face and negative face. The essential demands for both of these components of face are the same: we want people to like us, and this influences our language behavior. From the standpoint of positive face, we want others to admit that we are liked, welcomed as part of a group, and that our desires are understood by them. We want to be independent and not have our activities imposed on us when we have a negative face (Okeefe, 2020, p. 103).

Negative face, with its derivative politeness of non-imposition, is analogous to the formal politeness that the term "politeness" conjures up. Positive politeness and its derivatives, on the other hand, are less visible.

In this approach, the reduction of a person's public self-image or personality to a desire that one's desires be desirable to at least some others can be justified (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 67).

According to Yule (1998, p. 61), a face-saving act is when a speaker uses their words to decrease the potential harm posed by another's face. Negative politeness is the face-saving behavior that tends to display reverence, highlights the value of the other person's time or concerns, and may even include an apology for the intrusion or interruption. Positive politeness, on the other hand, stresses that both the speaker and the hearer desire the same thing and have a shared objective. Face-saving acts that are concerned with a person's positive face tend to indicate solidarity (Yule, 1998, p.62).

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness is a sophisticated method for easing FTAs. The speaker has five conversational options if an FTA needs to be performed: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and don't do the FTA.

The following figure exemplifies how these options create what they refer to as super strategies:

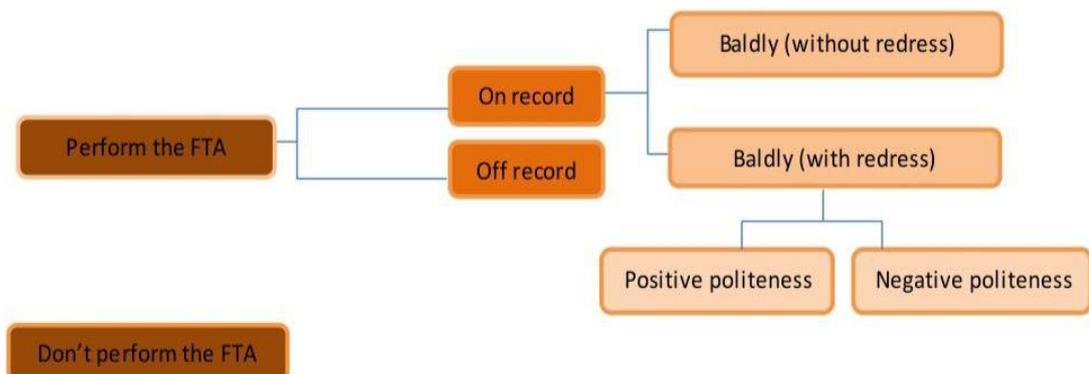


Figure (1) Brown and Levinson's (1987) strategies for performing FTAs

1. Bald On-record Politeness

Speakers employ BOP when they express their opinions in full without taking any corrective action to minimize the possibility of FTA (Brown and Levinson, 1978, p. 69). In this regard, speakers opt to present their argument in the most plain and straightforward way possible.

This PS can be used to either minimize a potential FTA or ignore the addressee's face, according to Brown and Levinson (1978, p. 95). The former might be used when "maximum efficiency" in communicating something is more important than satisfying the addressee's face. The latter is more common in close connections, where a speaker demonstrates his awareness of others' faces by speaking directly.

2. On-record Positive Politeness

When speakers want to demonstrate their respect for their addressees' wishes, they use PP (Brown and Levinson, 1978, p. 101). Speakers can do it by demonstrating to their audience that they both hold the same thoughts or beliefs regarding a specific situation (Brown and Levinson, 1978, p. 101). According to Huang (2007, p.117), PP minimizes the possibility of FTA by emphasizing a certain level of solidarity between the speaker and the audience. Brown and Levinson (1978, p. 103-29) state that the speaker can project a positive image of their addressee(s) by utilizing one or more of the following strategies:

1. Notice, attend, to H (his interests, wants, needs, goods)
2. Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)
3. Intensify interest to H
4. Use in-group identity markers
5. Seek agreement
6. Avoid disagreement
7. Presuppose / raise / assert common ground
8. Joke
9. Assert or presuppose S knowledge of and concern for the H's wants
10. Offer, Promise
11. Be optimistic
12. Include both S and H in the activity
13. Give (or ask for) reasons
14. Assume or assert reciprocity
15. Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding cooperation)

3. On-record Negative Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1978, p. 129), speakers utilize NP to demonstrate to their addressees that their negative face desires are kept in an effort to lessen a potential FTA. This particular form of courtesy is used when a speaker wants to suggest to an addressee that "his want to have his freedom of activity unrestricted and his attention uninterrupted." In addition, they (Brown and Levinson, 1978, p. 132-210) go over ten possible strategies that can be employed to save the negative face of an addressee:

1. Be conventionally indirect
2. Hedges
3. Be pessimistic
4. Minimize the imposition, Rx
5. Give deference
6. Apologize
7. Impersonalize S and H
8. State the FTA as a general rule
9. Nominalize
10. Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H

4. Off- record Politeness

When speakers want to start a specific FTA without being actively involved in its creation, they make an appeal to the OFP (Brown and Levinson, 1978, p.211). In other words, a speaker can convey his or her goal in a way that could imply several interpretations given to a recipient who must guess what is meant. They identify a variety of strategies that speakers may utilize when they choose to speak off-the-record (Brown and Levinson, 1978, pp. 213-27):

1. Give hints
2. Give association clues
3. Presuppose
4. Understate
5. Overstate.
6. Use tautologies.
7. Use contradictions.
8. Be ironic.
9. Use metaphors.
10. Use rhetorical questions

11. Be ambiguous
12. Be vague.
13. Over-generalize
14. Displace H
15. Be incomplete, use ellipsis

2.5 Rhetorical Devices

To begin investigating the connections between a modern subject known as "pragmatics" and an ancient discipline known as "rhetoric," it is necessary to define them. Richard and Schmidt (1985, p. 499) define rhetoric as the following:

"the study of how effective writing achieves goals...(of) how to express oneself correctly and effectively in relation to the topic or speech, the audience, and the purpose of communication." In contrast, Yule (1996, p. 127) defines pragmatics as "the study of intended speaker meaning."

The link between pragmatics and rhetoric has existed since the time of Aristotle. Rhetoric has long been the primary source of ideas for persuading others. According to Booth (2004, p.31), the primary purpose of rhetoric is to determine the best way to represent an idea in a specific scenario and then modify its formulations to match new situations. As Sadock (2006, p.318) points out, the core focus of pragmatics is how language functions in a specific circumstance based on a range of contextual elements.

2.5.1 Metaphor

According to Ortony (1993, p.84), talking about metaphor means talking about the relationships between the meanings of specific words and phrases and the meanings of what the speaker really says.

There are two kinds of sentences meaning: both literal and figurative. As a result, whenever the speaker discusses the metaphorical meaning of a word or sentence, he is also discussing his intentions to deliver it. Lakoff and Johnson (1980, p.55) describe metaphor as "the understanding or experiencing of one thing or one concept in terms of another where there is some similarity."

2.5.2 Repetition

Fischer (1994, p.15) defines "repetition" as the act of repeating words, phrases, and sentences to stress them. Repetition occurs when words or phrases are repeated in specific texts to draw attention to a specific idea. According to Deleuze (1994, p.90), the only thing that changes when one repeats a pattern is how one thinks about it.

2.5.3 Simile

A simile is a figure of speech in which two things with quite different literal meanings are compared on the basis of their shared underlying features .

According to Fadaee (2011, p.22), the term "simile" means "resemblance and likeness" in Latin, hence the technical definition of a simile is "the comparison of two items with some similarities." A simile is a figure of speech that is commonly employed in poetry, novels, films, and plays. It is used by authors to highlight similarities between two related concepts, such as persons, places, ideas, or things, by utilizing the terms "like" or "as."

2.5.4 Symbol

Shaw (1881, p.367) defines a symbol as "something used for, or regarded as, representing something else." More technically, a symbol is a word, phrase, or other statement with a complex of connected meanings; in this sense, a symbol is considered as having values different from those of whatever is being symbolized. Furthermore, Perrine (1974, p.211) defines a literary symbol as "something that means more than what it is." It is an object, a person, a circumstance, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but also indicates or represents additional meanings.

2.6 Expressive Speech Acts

In daily life, people often express themselves. When someone does it, it is usually because they wish to express an idea or a feeling. People frequently convey their positive or bad feelings to the other person when they speak, depending on the situation. People should therefore be aware of the various terms available for various purposes. (Web source 1).

One of the categories for speaking acts is expressive. It is employed to comprehend the speaker's emotional state.

Compared to other speech acts, like directives, expressives seem to be more difficult to define. Austin refers to all of these behaviors as "behavitives,"

which are actions that have to do with social behavior and attitudes (1975). (Such as apologies)

Searle (1976) dubbed this category "expressives" in his famous taxonomy of speech acts, describing them as speech acts whose illocutionary goal is "to express the psychological state described in the sincerity condition regarding a state of affairs specified in the propositional content" (Searle, 1976, p. 12).

According to Searle's taxonomy, expressives are distinguished by their absence of direction of fit, indicating that there is no correspondence between the speaker's "inner" reality and the "external" one when speaking.

Despite their difficult nature, it appears that everyone agrees that expressives deal with the speaker's "inner" world, as shown by these definitions:

According to Norrick (1978, p. 279), expressive speech acts communicate psychological circumstances rather than beliefs or intentions that result from particular states of affairs.

Additionally, Taavitsainen and Jucker (2010), who emphasize on politeness and thanks in their analysis of 18th-century English, have talked about a number of expressive speech acts. They characterize expressives as conveying the speaker's attitude, state of mind, and feelings (Taavitsainen and Jucker 2010, p. 159).

However, it may be claimed that some expressive behaviors, like greeting or thanking, are required by specific sociocultural norms and might be taken for granted by the participants. As a result, since they are essential to facework, or social rituals, their absence might be viewed as noticeable and eventually cause social disruption.

2.6.1 Types of Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts are based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), Searle (1976), and Ronan (2015). Expressive speech acts are of different types such as:

A. Thanking

According to its purposes, the word "thanking" is defined. According to Hornby (1985, p.1043), the literal meaning of the phrase is "to express gratitude to someone for providing a service." According to Trosborg (1994, p.15), thanking can also mean, "expressing gratitude for the hearer's participation in a previous action that was advantageous to the speaker."

B. Congratulating

Congratulating is a way to convey your happiness at someone else's success or accomplishment (Oxford Dictionary). When someone achieves success, we congratulate him or her (Martinez, 2013, p.210).

C. Condoling

Condolences are a show of sympathy for someone when they have lost a family member or close friend (Oxford Dictionary). Condolences are given to someone who has experienced grief due to a death or other unfortunate event, according to Martinez (2013, p.277).

D. Praising

Positive remarks that indicate appreciation for someone, something, or an idea are often considered to be expressions of praise. An expression of appreciation or admiration for someone is called a praise (Oxford Dictionary).

Praise is used to emphasize the virtue of a certain situation or how it relates to someone or something (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985, p. 191). In this case, speakers commit to presuming that the things being praised are positive in order to show their approbation.

E. Wishing

The actuality of the speaker's desires is represented by his or her hopes and expectations (Searle, 1976, p.14).

F. Exclamation

A person may hail someone with an exclamation, which is a strong interjection. Based on (G. & C. Merriam, 1913) Expression of sound or words expressive of emotion, such as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, rage, hailing, etc.

G. Apologizing

When you apologize, you are expressing your regret for doing something incorrect or creating a problem (Oxford Dictionary). According to Martinez (2013, p.241), when we apologize, we admit that we were responsible for something that negatively affected someone else.

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985, p.211), the verbal act of expressing regret or sorrow for a situation for which the speaker is responsible is a sort of expressive SA. For the SA of apologizing, they offer a preparatory condition and a propositional content condition. The preparatory condition is that the speaker must be accountable for the matter being addressed in the expression of sadness. As a result, the majority of

the things the speaker apologizes for are the actions of others; yet, if the speaker accepts responsibility for them, they will cease to be actions. The situation represented by the second proposition's propositional content is bad for the listener, and it is true.

H. Boasting

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985, p.215), the act of boasting involves expressing pride with the assumption that the thing being boasted about is advantageous to the speaker (and will, therefore, be admired or envied by the listener). Like complaining, boasting can be assertive or expressive. One can exalt themselves by, for instance, claiming to have done something nice or to have had wonderful things happen to them.

The act of boasting is a statement of pride that assumes the benefit of the boasted-about item for the speaker. When something excellent occurs to one or one does something nice, boasting is utilized. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985, p. 215).

I. Complaining

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985, p.213), Complaining is a form of expressing unhappiness. The need is that the thing for which you are expressing dissatisfaction is terrible, yet this need not absolutely be a presupposition as you might complain by just stating that it is awful. There is no prerequisite that the person being complained against must in some way be accountable. One may be dissatisfied with the climate, inflation, or Gödel's theorem. This is the reason whining can be both assertive and expressive. One can convey their displeasure simply by making an assertion that something is terrible. For instance, one can show anger by stating "That was a terrible thing to do" (assertive) or one might express disgust by saying "How awful!" (expressive).

J. Lamenting

Lamentation is a powerfully sorrowful or disappointed expression. The Concept of lamenting, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.191–192), refers to expressing displeasure and regret over a certain situation.

K. Protesting

Similar to complaining and lamenting, protesting assumes that the propositional context's representation of the problem is bad. But protesting has certain unique characteristics of its own. First of all, the psychological condition indicated is not merely grief or unhappiness but rather disapproval, and protesting is a formal display of disapproval. Second, the hearer must be able to modify the poor situation and be accountable for it—even if not directly—in the sense that he could have changed it but hasn't done so. One could, for instance, complain to superiors about how their subordinates are acting. Thirdly, protesting is a call for change. As an illustration, one may protest to the authorities over a political or economic crisis, but it would be pointless to do so in the case of the weather because one would not know to whom to object; nonetheless, one may absolutely complain about the weather. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.213-214).

L. Deploring

When someone expresses deep sorrow, they are said to be deploring (Searle and Vanderveken 1985, p. 214). This type of speech act conveys sentiments of disapproval, rage, or irritation at something that does not meet the speaker's expectations.

M. Greeting

In order to distinguish greeting attitudes from other illocutionary acts by the kinds of psychological circumstances they convey, Searle (1979, p. 10) refers to them as expressives. According to Norrick (1978, p. 279), expressives express emotions rather than beliefs or goals. Greetings are classified as illocutionary acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p. 215) because they lack propositional meaning. Saying "hi" is one technique to formally indicate identify. As a result, greeting is described as a formal expression of recognition that assumes the speaker has just met the hearer. In an informal setting, close friends greet one another in this manner.

2.7 Royal Family

King Charles III and his close family members are included in the British royal family. Even if the royal family has published unique lists defining who is a part of the royal circle of kin, there can be no exact legal

or formal definition of who is or is not a member. They frequently engage in philanthropic art projects and interests while assisting the king in public events. The royal family is regarded as a part of British culture. (Web Source 2)

William, Prince of Wales, and Catherine, Princess of Wales, Anne, Princess Royal, Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex and Forfar, and Sophie, Countess of Wessex and Forfar make up the nucleus of the royal family, in addition to King Charles III and Queen Camilla. Full-time royal tasks are performed by them. While Prince Andrew, Duke of York, Princess Beatrice, Princess Eugenie, Katharine, Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, and Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex, and Meghan, Duchess of Sussex are other royal family members with rank who do not perform formal duties. (Web Source 2)

The Royal Family's role in the United Kingdom is to support public service, charity work, and efforts to maintain unity among the countries that make up the United Kingdom. The members that are closest to His Majesty the king perform the formal functions. The responsibilities could involve both domestic and international obligations. Official duties where the king may not be present other members of the Royal Family take place. The members of the Royal Family who actively serve the monarchy are distributed among the tasks. These could include trips to strengthen diplomatic and commercial relationships, attend state funerals, participate in national celebrations, or donate to charities.

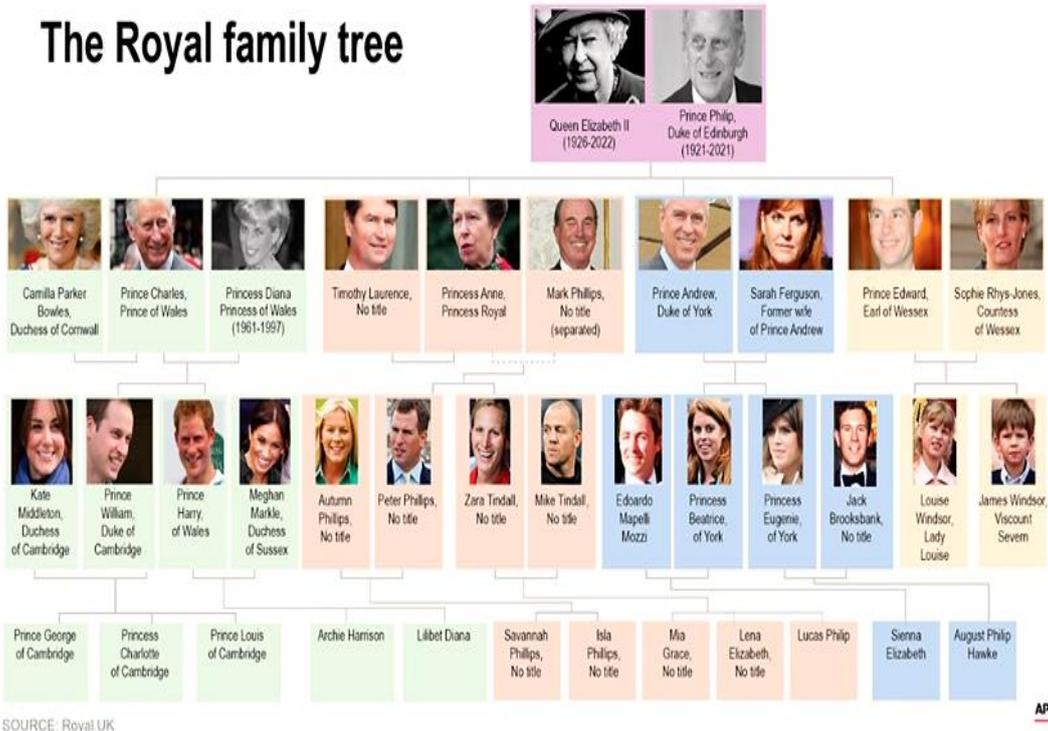


Figure (3) The Royal Family Tree

1. King Charles

Charles III is the ruler of the United Kingdom and the other 14 Commonwealth realms. He was born Charles Philip Arthur George on November 14, 1948. When his mother, Elizabeth II, passed away on September 8, 2022, Charles was the longest-serving heir apparent and Prince of Wales and, at age 73, the oldest person to succeed to the British throne. (Web Source 3)

Charles was three years old when his mother assassinated the throne in 1952, making him the heir apparent. Charles was born in Buckingham Palace during the reign of his maternal grandfather, King George VI. His investiture took place in 1969 after he was made Prince of Wales in 1958. He attended the same schools as his father, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, which were Cheam and Gordonstoun. Later, Charles attended Geelong Grammar School's Timbertop campus in Victoria, Australia, for six months. Charles served in the Air Force and Navy from 1971 to 1976 after graduating from the University of Cambridge with a Bachelor of Arts

degree. He wed Lady Diana Spencer in 1981, and the two of them produced two sons, William and Harry. (Web Source 3)

Charles participated in formal engagements and obligations as the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen. In addition to sponsoring the Prince's Charities and serving as the patron, president, or member of more than 400 additional charities and organizations, he launched the youth charity The Prince's Trust in 1976. (Web Source 3)

2. Princess Anne

The only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Anne, Princess Royal (Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise; born 15 August 1950) is also the only sister of King Charles III. Anne has been the Princess Royal since 1987 and is the 16th in line to the British throne. (Web Source 4)

Anne was raised at Benenden School and was born at Clarence House. After reaching adulthood, she started performing royal duties. She gained recognition as a reputable equestrian after taking home two silver medals and one gold at the European Eventing Championships in 1975. She participated in the Olympics for the first time as a member of the British royal family in 1976. [6] The Princess Royal joined the International Olympic Committee in 1988. (IOC). (Web Source 4)

On behalf of King Charles, Anne participates in engagements and official tasks. She has endorsements from more than 300 organizations, including WISE, Riders for Health, and the Carers Trust. Her charitable endeavors focus on sport, science, people with disabilities, and health in underdeveloped nations. She has worked with Save the Children for more than 50 years and has been to some of their projects. (Web Source 4)

3. Prince William

Prince of Wales, William, (William Arthur Philip Louis, who was born on June 21, 1982) is the presumed heir to the throne of Great Britain. He is King Charles III's older son and Diana, Princess of Wales. (Web Source 5)

William, who was born in London, attended Wetherby School, Ludgrove School, and Eton College for his education. He graduated from the University of St. Andrews with a Scottish Master of Arts in geography. Prior to joining the Blues and Royals, William received training at the

Royal Military Academy in Sandhurst. William completed his studies at the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell in April 2008, and he joined the RAF Search and Rescue Force in January 2009. Beginning in July 2015, he worked two years as a full-time pilot for the East Anglian Air Ambulance. (Web Source 5)

On behalf of the King, William takes on official responsibilities and engagements. He serves as a patron for more than 30 military and London Air Ambulance Charity. His charitable work focuses on mental health, environmental conservation, and first responders. He works on projects through The Royal Foundation.

On September 8, 2022, his father assumed the throne, making him the Duke of Cornwall and the Duke of Rothesay. The title Prince of Wales, which is only given to the monarch's apparent heir, was bestowed upon him the next day. (Web Source 5)

4. Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh

Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, GCVO, GCStJ, CD (born Sophie Helen Rhys-Jones on January 20, 1965) is a member of the British royal family. She is married to Prince Edward, Duke of Edinburgh, King Charles III's youngest sibling. (Web Source 6)

Sophie grew up in Brenchley, Kent, and later studied secretarial skills at West Kent College. She then worked in public relations, representing companies in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Australia before launching her own firm in 1996. She met Edward while working for Capital Radio in 1987, and they began dating in 1993. Their engagement was announced in January 1999, and they married on June 19, 1999, at Windsor Castle's St George's Chapel. Lady Louise Mountbatten-Windsor and James Mountbatten-Windsor, Earl of Wessex are the couple's two children, and they are sixteenth and fifteenth in line to the British throne, respectively, as of 2023. (Web Source 6)

Sophie left her business interests in 2002 and became a full-time member of the royal family. She supports over 70 charities and organizations, including Childline and London College of Fashion. Every year, she attends approximately 200 events, including trips to schools, universities, and military facilities. Her charitable activity focuses mostly

on individuals with disabilities, women's rights, preventable blindness, and agriculture. (Web Source 6)

5. Queen Camilla

As the wife of King Charles III, Camilla (born Camilla Rosemary Shand, later Parker Bowles, on July 17, 1947) serves as Queen Consort of the United Kingdom and the 14 other Commonwealth states. On September 8, 2022, her husband succeeded to the throne after the passing of his mother, Elizabeth II, and she was crowned queen consort. (Web Source 7)

Camilla was born in East Sussex, raised in South Kensington, and attended schools in England, France, and Switzerland. After Camilla and Charles wed in 2005 in the Windsor Guildhall, a televised Anglican blessing took place at St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. She held the title of Duchess of Cornwall from the time of her marriage until her husband's ascension in 2022. (Web Source 7)

Along with her husband frequently, Camilla represents the monarchy in public appearances. She serves as the president, patron, or member of many charities and organizations. Since 1994, Camilla has worked to increase public awareness of osteoporosis, a cause for which she has won numerous honors and prizes. Additionally, she has run campaigns to increase public awareness of problems like rape, sexual assault, literacy, animal welfare, and poverty. (Web Source 7)

2.7.1 Royal Family Speeches:

The conventional view of communication holds that our primary motivations for communicating are to express our attitudes, emotions, and inner motives. Objects and activities in the outside world are described through communication. It is additionally utilized to create and transmit information between the speaker and the listener.

Communication serves the following four general purposes: informing, controlling, socializing, and expressing oneself. There is a relationship between these general functions and several significant society institutions, including religion, the rule of law, the arts, science, and scholarships. (Rosengren 2000, p.45)

Speech refers to the verbal exchange of ideas through spoken utterances or other spoken interactions. Speech is an important part of the

monarch's representational arsenal. Whenever speaking, a member of the Royal Family always expresses optimism (at least overtly). Additionally, these lectures attempt to ignore the important issues facing British society.

Speeches from the royal family are regarded as civil discourse, according to Black and Wolf (2016, p.2). They note that civil discourse demonstrates a number of fundamental qualities, including respect for others, which is shown through active listening, careful thought, and attention to the social relationships and arguments involved. Taking ownership of one's own opinions is another aspect of civil conversation. Uncivil behaviors like yelling, calling people names and making unfounded accusations are absent.

British Royal family member's speech is a form of translation from the common, everyday speech into the lofty one, which may be missed in a speech by a politician or a TV host who may use basic, and occasionally vulgar, terms to demonstrate that he or she is a member of the people he or she was born into. Because of this, evaluative words are frequently substituted for more common words in British Royal Family member speech. In addition, the initial meanings of these words may be slightly altered. Here are some evaluative word examples from Elizabeth II's speeches: resilience in the sense of "firmness," reclaiming in the sense of "getting better," aftermath in the sense of "the outcome of certain forces' action," sanctuary in the sense of "cradle," and many more.

Even so, the elitist and lofty words the sole carriers of the major meaning are utilized less frequently than in some phraseologically constrained and open word combinations. Any speaker who delivers their talks to large audiences outside, in public spaces, on television, or through other forms of mass media is likely to do so. However, members of the British Royal Family use them more frequently than the other speakers mentioned. This contributes to the loftiness and pathos that the political speeches or television programs lack. The employment of such word combinations in contexts of the king and his subjects' shared interests, understanding the needs, issues, necessities, life tragedies, or shared joy and mutual love prevents this loftiness from seeming demeaning or defiant.

For instance, parallel constructions, repetitions, and other forms of syntactical excess are the most frequently used stylistic devices in the speeches of BRF members.

Rotaru(2010) specifically notes that the Royal family members speech deals with the pronouns "I" and "We" fairly effectively, utilizing the latter to signify both the Family as a whole and their position as a monarch (the so-called "Pluralis Majestatis"). They speak in the first person singular "I" when referring to their own thoughts , 'we' when referring to their family; and Pluralis Majestatis when referring to themselves as a monarch.

2.8 Previous Studies

Reviewing earlier studies that are pertinent to the current study is the focus of this section. The objectives of the study, the analysis data, the analysis model, and the study's findings and conclusions are all examined in relation to previous studies. They are presented in chronological sequence.

The first one , Mezher, M. S. (2011) carries out a contrastive study of the speech act of thanking in English and Arabic dramatic texts.

The study aims at finding out the similarities and differences in English and Arabic regarding the speech act of thanking. It also aims at searching the acts that overlap with thanking and investigating the theoretical part practically by analyzing selected English and Arabic dramatic texts.

The selected English dramatic texts are Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House and The Wild Duck. The selected Arabic dramatic texts are Yosif Al-Ani's Ana Umak Ya Shakir (I am Your Mother, Shakir) and Ra'sul Shalila (The Gang's Boss).

The results of this study have shown that explicit and implicit acts of thanking exist in both English and Arabic dramatic texts. The study has also shown that (1) there is a strong relation between thanking and politeness principle; (2) there is a good deal of linguistic information about thanking in English in comparison to Arabic where the major treatment of the topic is presented from a religious perspective; (3) speakers of English and Arabic prefer to use abbreviated forms of thanking such as thanks, شكرا when they would like to express little amount of gratitude while tending to utilize the intensified forms when revealing a considerable amount of heartfelt gratitude; (4) implicit thanking is expressed by similar means in both languages. Praising and mentioning the favor of the thankee are

utilized as ways of expressing implicit thanking; (5) Arabic responses to thanking, unlike English, have received less attention by Arab linguists; and (6) both English and Arabic are similar in utilizing thanking expressions for nearly the same main as well as additional functions

The second one, Permatasari, A. I. (2017) carries out a sociopragmatic study about expressive utterances of women in *Bad Moms* movie. The aims of the study were (1) describing the intentions of women expressive utterance, and (2) describing the politeness strategies of women expressive utterances in *Bad Moms* movie.

For data analysis, the data of this study were women utterances that occurred in *Bad Moms* movie by Jon Lucas and Scott Moore.

The results of this study have indicated that (1) angry characteristic that is dominant used by men, it is dominant too at women in this movie. Women characters in this movie based on different contexts and situations usually utilize the feeling of being upset and annoyed, and (2) women are not always more polite in utilizing language than men. Women do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face because the addresser wishes to maximize the efficiency of the utterance.

The third one, Murtadha Mohammed Hilal Alkhafaji. December, (2022) tackles a socio-pragmatic study of expressive speech acts in selected British and American plays. The aims of this study are described as follows: (1) investigating the influence of social power on the choice of expressive speech acts and showing the frequency of its occurrence in both of the selected plays; (2) finding out how ethnic groups have an impact on the choice of expressive speech acts and finding why these choices are made; (3) pointing out whether there are significant differences in the way male and female characters utilize expressive speech acts and the adopted strategies; (4) identifying the most frequently used expressive speech acts of the selected ones in the selected plays; (5) finding out the type of strategies adopted when performing the expressive speech acts of thanking and greeting; (6) identifying the most frequent politeness maxims in both of the plays; (7) Discussing whether American English or British English is more influenced by the social variables.

For data collection, the study involves two British and American plays. As for data analysis, the study adopts Searle's (1969) model.

Furthermore, the selected expressive speech acts will be conducted according to the politeness maxims which are suggested by Leech (1983).

The conclusions shows that (1) the variable of social power influences the level of directness; (2) the variable of ethnicity also influences the choice of speech act strategies to a great extent; (3) males utilize expressive speech acts more frequently than females; (4) explicit thanking strategies are more frequent than implicit thanking; (5) direct greeting is more frequent than indirect greeting; and (6) British characters of the analyzed plays are more polite than the American characters.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3. Introductory Remark

This chapter focuses on the collection and description of the chosen data as well as introducing an eclectic model of expressives in the royal family speeches. It is mainly based on what is mentioned in chapter two.

3.1. The Data

The data of this work are collected from the royal family speeches. It divides into two types of speeches. The first one is delightful speeches, and the second one is sorrowful speeches..

3.1.1 Data collection

The data of the study selected to be analyzed in the present chapter represents 30 speeches. It is divided into two types of speeches, the first one is sorrowful speeches which focuses on the death of Queen Elizabeth and King Philip, and so on, while the second one is delightful speeches which focuses on any happy occasion. It is worth mentioning that the second part of the data is randomly selected because unlike the sorrowful speeches, there is no special delightful occasion on which the members of the royal family have addressed in their speeches. The royal family members chosen for the data to be analyzed include; king Charles, Queen Camilla, Anne Princess Royal, Prince William, Sophie Duchess of Edinburgh. Six speeches for each of them will be analyzed.

The two speeches which are selected to be the data of the study are analyzed from a pragmatic perspective. In the current study, mixed methodologies, qualitative and quantitative approaches are used for the investigation of expressives in the royal family speeches with respect to the pragmatic strategies utilized in expressive speech act. Qualitative research serves to answer questions which begin with: Why? How? In what way. To enhance the qualitative approach, the researcher adopts the quantitative approach to subject the analyzed data to statistical treatment to support or refute alternate knowledge claims (Williams, 2007, p.66). In relation to the quantitative method, statistical means are used for calculating the results of the analysis by using the percentage equation as shown below:

$$\text{Percentage \%} = \frac{\text{part}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$$

3.1.2 Data Description

There are certain features that govern the data under study; they include variation, length, and understandability of the data. In relation to the heart of the theme, they are various as far as topics are concerned. They are not limited to certain topics (death of Queen Elizabeth, The death of prince philip , Christmas day , and so on). Concerning length, The length of the selected speeches varies from half page to three pages. .With respect to data understandability, The language utilized is the standard British English which is not hard to apprehend.

3.2. The Model of Analysis

An eclectic model is used for the pragmatic analysis of expressives in the Royal family speeches to attest the findings of this study and to verify or reject its hypotheses. The model of analysis consists of five parts .They are expressive speech act , conversational maxims(Grice1975) , Politeness strategies(Brown and Levinson's 1987), Rhetorical Devices (Harris 2008), and deixis(Levinson 1983).

3.2.1 Expressive Speech Act

Searle (1969) suggests five types of speech acts: declarations (e.g. appointing), representatives (e.g., asserting), expressives (e.g. thanking), directives (e.g. requesting) and commissives (eg promising). In this study, only expressives will be examined. Expressives are speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition (Searle, 1975, p. 37). The illocutionary goal of expressive speech acts is to express the psychological state of some affairs. In the following sections, some predicted Exp SA are discussed.

1. Thanking

The purpose of SA of thanks, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.212), is to show appreciation for good deeds or to convey goodwill toward the addressee.

The SA of thanks belongs to the category of "convivial" illocutionary function, according to Leech (1983, p. 104). In this situation, saying "thank you" is the social objective, and the illocutionary goal of this type

essentially aligns with it. In English, the words "thanks" and "thanking" are used most frequently to communicate feelings of gratitude and politeness.

According to Lakoff (1973, p. 298), the SA of thanking is comparable to other polite formulae in that it seeks to affirm and strengthen the relationships between the interlocutors. The choice of language used to convey gratitude depends on how much the speaker values what the other person does for them and how those expressions work.

2. Deploring

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.214), Lamenting need not be an overt speaking act, just like deploring. Simply lamenting, moaning, weeping, or feeling enraged over something will suffice to make one dislike it. However, the word "deplore" can also be used to signify an overt verbal act, a powerful display of sorrow or discontent, and, unlike grieving, it seems to imply that someone is to blame for the object of the deploration. When I mourn someone's passing, I'm only expressing my sorrow. Even while the person I address in my deploring may not be the one I hold accountable, if I express my sorrow over his death, I am holding someone accountable for it. I may be upset about the deaths of inmates in South African prisons, but I have no reason to be upset about the weather or the tide cycle.

3. Boasting

The act of boasting is a statement of pride that assumes the benefit of the boasted-about item for the speaker. When something excellent occurs to one or one does something nice, boasting is utilized. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985, p. 215).

4. Praising

Praise is a way to show approval of a certain situation or how it relates to someone or something. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985, p. 215)

According to Oxford Dictionaries (2015), the word "praise" was employed in Middle English to mean "set a price on, attach value to." Its roots are in Old French *preisier*, which means "to prize, praise," late Latin *pretiare*, and Latin *pretium*, which means "price." There are two laudable qualities that can be seen. The first is the statement of approbation or appreciation for someone or something, as in "the audience was full of praise for the entire production." The second is the expression of reverence and thanks as a kind of worship, such as "offering words of homage as a form of worship" or "glorifying God," such as "give praise to God."

5. Wishing

The actuality of the speaker's desires is represented by his or her hopes and expectations (Searle, 1976, p.14).

Wishing is defined as passing up the opportunity or expectation of something that is difficult to achieve but has a high probability of happening (Oxford Advanced Dictionary). The reality of the speaker's wants is represented by the speaker's aspirations and expectations (Searle, 1976b:14). A wish is just a spoken act that conveys how you feel about how someone is acting. It is a wish for a goal that is challenging to attain (Anggraeni et al., 2020, p. 375).

6. Condoling

Condolences are a show of sympathy for someone when they have lost a family member or close friend (Oxford Dictionary). Condolences are given to someone who has experienced grief due to a death or other unfortunate event, according to Martinez (2013, p.277).

According to Norrick (1987), condolences are a way for someone to show their sorrow and grief over something awful that has happened to another person. Martinez stated that "expressing condolences shows others that we are aware of their misfortune and express our sorrow for being " cannot assist" (2012, p. 14).

7. Lamenting

Lamentation is a powerfully sorrowful or disappointed expression. The Concept of lamenting, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985, p.191–192), refers to expressing displeasure and regret over a certain situation.

Contrary to complaining, lamenting does not require a speaking act. Lamenting is the act of feeling sadness for something. The word "to lament" can also refer to intense, overt displays of sorrow in public. As with complaining, there is no requirement to blame the listener for the complaint. Lamenting is closely related to mourning for and grieving over, yet mourning and grieving have stronger ties to death and loss than does simple lamenting (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985, p.213).

8. Exclamation

A person may hail someone with an exclamation, which is a strong interjection .Based on (G. & C. Merriam, 1913) Expression of sound or words expressive of emotion, such as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, rage, hailing, etc.

9. Complaining

A psychological condition of being sad or dissatisfied about something is expressed through complaint. A complaint is when a speaker expresses their irritation or disapproval over something that has negatively impacted them. Such awful circumstances may not always imply that the hearer is considered to be accountable for. Since one might be critical of a situation ‘They are not related to the speaker, such as bad luck or ill health as well as something that the listener is accountable for (Vanderveken, 1990, p.216).

According to Searle’s (1976) typology, complaint belongs to the category of expressive speech acts, expressing the speaker’s approval as well as disapproval of the behavior, which the complainees has already done or failed to do. Moreover ‘when a complaint is issued, a directive act may be implied or added (Trosborg, 1995, p. 3) .Trosborg (1995) suggests that this involves an attempt to make the complainees repair the damage he/she caused.

3.2.2 Conversational Maxims

3.2.2.1 Non-observance of the Maxims

The failure to observe or breach a maxim is referred to as non-observance of the maxims. There are five different ways to disobey a maxim as follows:

1. Violating a maxim
2. Flouting a maxim,
3. Infringing a maxim,
4. Suspending a maxim and
5. Opting out of a maxim(see2.1.4), according to Thomas (2013,p.65). Yet, because it is anticipated that the data under investigation will be used to its advantage, this study concentrates on flouting the conversational maxims .

3.2.2.1.1 Flouting the Conversational Maxims

a. Flouting the Maxim of Quality

Flouting the maxim of quality happens when an utterance cannot be interpreted in literal. According to Cutting (2002: 37-8), flouting the maxim of quality occurs when speakers say what they do not believe to be true and\ or they have not adequate evidence but it does not likely to mislead hearers because of the context of the utterance. There are several strategies of how flouting the maxim of quality can occur. First is overstatement strategy. According to Leech (1983: 145),overstatement

describes a state of affairs better than the actual condition. It is often used to emphasize something or as a sign of great expression or passion. Such use of language leads to flout quality maxim because what the speaker says does not represent the reality. Second is metaphor strategy. According to Grice (1989: 34), the use of metaphorical expressions leads to flout quality maxim because it gives extra meaning to the hearer. Also when words are used with metaphor sense, domain of reference is carried over onto another on the basis of same perceived similarity. Third is rhetorical question. According to Quirk et al. (1985:825), rhetorical questions are interrogatives in structure, but assertives in nature. They assert the opposite of what they question.

b. Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

When a speaker purposefully provides more information than is necessary during a discussion or less information than the circumstance requires, the maxim of quantity is flouted (Thomas, 1995, p. 69-71).

c. Flouting the Maxim of Relation

When a speaker purposefully responds to a topic that is not related to the one being discussed, they are flouting the maxim of relation. When the listener changes the subject or forgets to stay on the theme, this flouts the relational principle (Thomas, 1995, p.70).

Cutting (2002, p. 38) asserts that a speaker who flouts the relational maxim anticipates that the listener will understand the significance of the unsaid utterance.

d. Flouting the Maxim of Manner

A speaker purposely ignores the maxim of manners when they are not brief, use opaque language, are not deliberate, or are ambiguous in their use of words. According to Cutting (2002, p.38), deliberately flouting the maxim of manners occurs when the speaker fails to be concise or uses unclear language.

3.3. Politeness strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (1978, p. 68), speakers can use one or more of the four PSs—bald on-record politeness, on-record positive politeness, on-record negative politeness, and off-record politeness—to avoid or mitigate the harms that face-threatening activities might produce. The current study, however, only examines the first three strategies.

1. Bald On-Record Politeness

S uses this super approach, acting directly and obviously without the use of any mitigating circumstances because there is just one objectively identifiable aim. Contextually, S might use this strategy in the following circumstances: First of all, S and H secretly agree that face wants relevance may be suspended in the interest of time or efficiency.

Second, when there is a very minor threat to H's face (such as when asking, urging, or providing), that is in H's best interests. Finally, in situations where S is greatly outmatched by H in terms of strength, or if S can garner support from the crowd to obliterate H's face without endangering his own (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 68–9).

2. Positive politeness

The focus of positive politeness (PP) is H's good side. It has three sub-strategies with fifteen results that aim to lessen the FT of both the positive self-face of S and the positive face of the H. According to PP, S is concerned with H's desires, for example, by asserting group membership or by treating H as a friend or a person with approved or known features and desires.

A. Noticing, attending to Hs wants, etc.

Simply put, based on this output, S should let H know that he is aware of his conditions and that he approves of them (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 103)

B. Exaggerating interest and sympathy with H

This output frequently occurs when S communicates his ideas using "exaggerated intonation, emphasis, and other characteristics of prosodies." The oral discourse is relevant to this exaggeration. S can utilize intensifying words like "for sure," "truly," "certainly," and "absolutely" in written speech (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 104).

C. Intensify interest to H

Intensifying the interest in his or her own contributions to the discourse by "creating a good story" is another approach for speakers to show listeners that they share some of their desires.

D. Use in-group identity markers

The usage of address forms is one of the components of this sub-strategy that applies to the current investigation. When S attempts to soften the imperative by demonstrating that it is not intended to be a power-based

directive since he believes the relative power or class variance between him and H is minimal, it is carried out (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 108).

E. Presupposing/ asserting common ground

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 118–120), using deixis is one method of asserting or presuming common ground with H. deixis explains a lot about how sentences relate to contextual information such as people, places, times, and social context.

F. Offer, promise

Offers and promises are the logical result of following this strategy. Even if they are untrue, they show the Speakers' sincere desire to meet the favorable expectations of the Hearers.

G. Being optimistic

S presumptuously believes that H will work with him to fulfill his desires, which H is aware of, for S or the two of them. In this instance, S implicitly agrees to work with H in exchange for H helping, or he suggests that H will assist because both of them share these desires (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 126).

H. Including both S and H in the activity

Use of the inclusive personal pronoun "we," where S genuinely means "me" or "you," as a manner of redressing FTA, is one technique to demonstrate that both S and H are engaged in the same activity (s). S stresses his "cooperativeness" by hinting that he will take action that will be advantageous to both S and H. (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 127).

I. Giving (or asking for) reasons

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 127), asking or giving reasons is another way to include S and H in the activity as S justifies his desires. S assumes reflexivity with H through implicature and requests assistance from H in exchange for support from H.

3. Negative Politeness

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 70), negative politeness (NP from now on) is a collection of strategies used primarily to appease or address "H's negative face, his fundamental desire to retain claims of territory and self-determination." Hence, NP is an avoidance-based strategy at its core. The realizations of NP strategies suggest that S recognizes and considers H's desires with a negative attitude and won't, or only somewhat, interfere with H's freedom of action. Hence, NP "is marked

by self-effacement, formality and restraint, with attention to very restricted parts of H's self-image, centered on His desire to remain unfettered."

A. Be Pessimistic

By clearly expressing doubt about the circumstances necessary for the speaker's speech act to be suitable, this strategy makes up for the listener's negative reaction. It can be discovered when the subjunctive, negation, and negative forms are used.

B. Giving deference

According to Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 178), S can demonstrate difference in two different ways: first, by humbling himself and lowering himself; second, by elevating H and appeasing his positive face, in this case by making him feel superior to S.

C. Apologize

Members of the royal family frequently use this politeness strategy, in which the speaker apologizes for obstructing the hearer's face. The impact of the speaker's FTA toward the addressee is lessened by an apology.

3.4 Deixis

Deixis is a technical term that refers to linguistic elements including personal pronouns, tenses, and location adverbs like here and there. It focuses on context-dependent methods of interpreting utterances.

It is the phenomena in which elements of an utterance of a speech event's context are represented by lexical and/or grammatical mechanisms in a language. Demonstratives, first- and second-person pronouns, tense markers, adverbs of time and space, and motion verbs are linguistic expressions that are frequently used as deictic expressions (Huang, 2007, p.132).

According to Levinson 1983, there are five types of deixis: Person deixis, social deixis, time deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis. The current study, however, only examines two types of deixis :

1. Person deixis

Personal deixis is a technique that helps participants in a speech event localize their place in the action. When the speaker refers to himself, he or she uses the first person (I, us), and when he or she refers to the addressee, he or she uses the second person (you) (Levinson, 1983, p.62).

2. Social deixis

Social deixis refers to linguistic elements associated with the social identities of interlocutors, links between them, or relationships with other referents (Levinson, 1983, p. 63). Two different social deixis kinds are suggested by Khalili (2017, p. 61). With a reference to the social relationship between the interactants, such as "my wife" and "my professor," relational social deixis denotes some social qualities of referents. Absolute social deixis, on the other hand, refers to a deictic reference to the status of the interlocutors, such as "your highness" and "Mr. President."

3.5. Rhetorical Devices

Numerous varieties fall under the broad definition of rhetorical level, which covers a wide range of types. As a result, the current study is limited to only four types: repetition, simile, metaphor, and symbol.

1. Repetition

Fischer (1994, p.15) defines repetition as the act of repeating words, phrases, and sentences in order to emphasize their significance. This indicates that repetition occurs when words or phrases are repeated in specific texts in order to draw attention to a specific theme.

2. Simile

According to Fadaee (2011, p.22), the word "simile" implies "resemblance and likenesses" in Latin, hence a simile is "the comparison of two items with some similarities." Simile is a figure of speech that appears frequently in poetry, novels, films, and plays. Authors use it to make parallels between two unconnected topics, such as persons, places, ideas, or things, by utilizing the terms "like" or "as".

3. Metaphor

Deutch (1962,p.73) defines metaphor as "language that implies a relationship in which similarity is a significant feature between two things and thus changes our apprehension of either or both," while Lakoff and Johnson (1980,p.55) define metaphor as "the understanding or experiencing of one thing or one concept in terms of another where there is some similarity.

4. Symbol

Something substantial (such a person, thing, image, word, or event) that represents something intangible or invisible is known as a symbol. Christianity's symbol is the cross. The dove, or taube, is a representation of peace. (Web source 8)

The aforementioned components of the eclectic model can be diagrammed as follows:

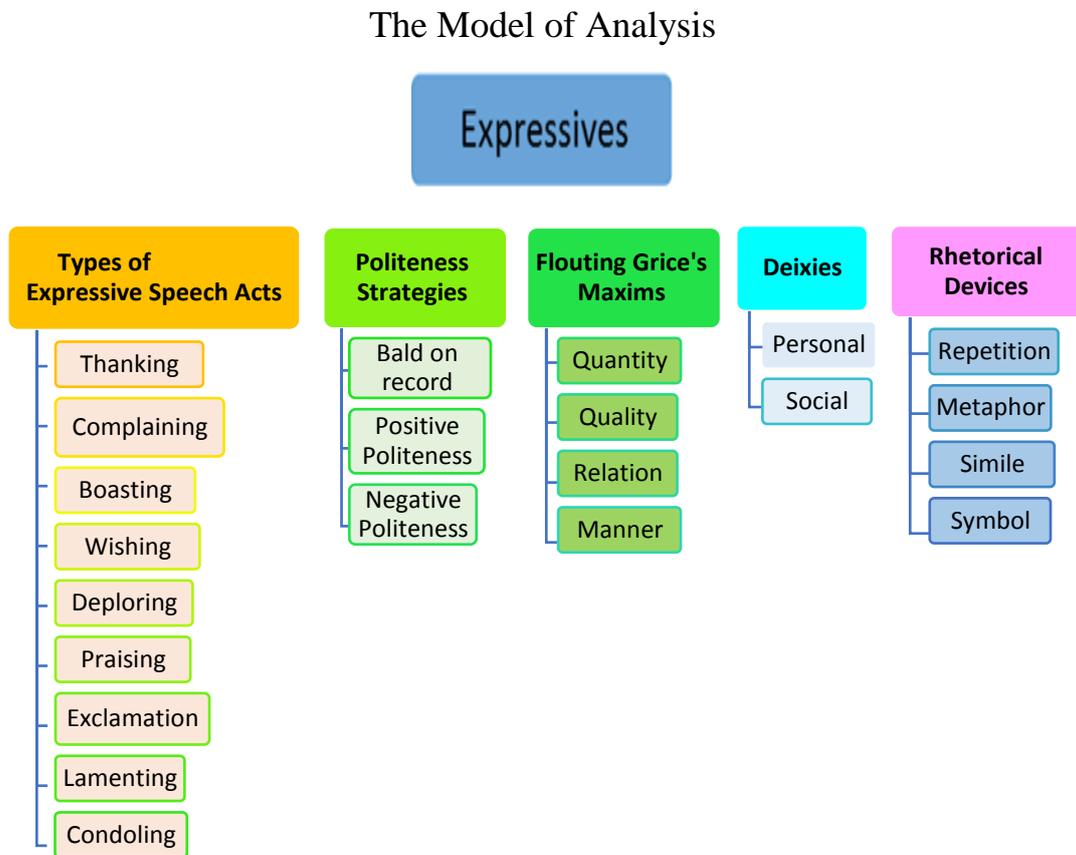


Figure (4) The model based on conversational maxims (Grice1975), Politeness strategies (Brown and Levinson's 1987), Rhetorical Devices (Harris 2008), deixis (Levinson 1983), Searle and Vanderveken(1985),Searle(1976), and Ronan (2015).

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introductory Remark

On the basis of the previous chapters, this chapter is devoted to the practical part of this study. Fundamentally, it focuses on analysis and results of the chosen data.

4.2 The Analysis

4.2.1 The Analysis of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family

A. King Charles

Extract No.1

Ladies and gentlemen, My wife and I are immensely proud to be able to share this historic moment with you. I was delighted when, in May this year, it was announced that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted City Status to mark The late Queen's Platinum Jubilee. There could be no more fitting way to mark my beloved mother's extraordinary life of service than by granting this honour to a place made famous by its own long and distinguished history, and by the indispensable role it has played in the life of our country. Now, of course, we gather to celebrate this great occasion but also to commemorate the life of Her late Majesty, whose deep love for Scotland was one of the foundations of her life. From early times, Dunfermline has been of immense significance to Scotland's - and to this whole island's - story. It is the birthplace of philanthropists. It is the burial place of Kings and Queens. It has been the scene of events, both secular and sacred, which have shaped our times. Its stones tell the story of the people and the events which have made our country what it is today.... That would, I know, gladden my dear mother's heart, as it certainly gladdens mine. As you celebrate your well-deserved status as Scotland's new City, I can only offer my warmest congratulations, and my heartfelt wishes for the years to come.

The setting of this speech is October 3, 2022. The participants are King Charles as the addressor, and the addressees are people in Dunfermline. The end of the speech is to announce that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted city status.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Within expressive types, King Charles uses an expressive speech act of boasting in "My wife and I are immensely proud to be able to share this historic moment with you" to express his pride and his wife's pride about this occasion.

Also ,he utilizes the expressive speech act of praising as "the life of Her late Majesty, whose deep love for Scotland was one of the foundations of her life....From early times in Dunfermline has been of immense significance to Scotland's - and to this whole island's - story. It is the birthplace of philanthropists. It is the burial place of Kings and Queens. It has been the scene of events". to express his appreciation and admiration for his mother the late Queen and about this city.

Then, he uses the expressive speech act of Exclamation as in "I was delighted when, in May this year, it was announced that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted City Status". Furthermore,he resorts to using the expressive speech act of wishing as in "I can only offer my heartfelt wishes for the years to come".To express his happiness about this occasion.

2. Politeness Strategies

In this extract , king charles starts his speech by using bald on record strategy of politeness when he directly expresses his feelings in this Occasion of conferral that Dunfermline the city status as in "my wife and I are immensely proud to be able to share this historic moment with you. I was delighted when, in May this year, it was announced that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted City Status to mark The late Queen's Platinum Jubilee".

Then, he resorts to use positive Politeness strategy of including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity throughout using the pronoun "we" to give the impression that he is part of the people who attend the celebration, then he makes use of another positive Politeness strategy throughout exaggerating his feelings in "indispensable". Here, he exaggerate the role this city and in "extraordinary "he also exaggerates the life of his mother the late queen. Furthermore, he uses another strategy of PPs through noticing the H good ; he attracts the people's attention to how this city plays a unique role in the life of their country.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this context, King Charles flouts the maxim of quantity two times in "to mark my beloved mother's extraordinary life of service than by granting this honour to a place made famous by its own long and distinguished history, and by the indispensable role it has played in the life

of our country". And in "whose deep love for Scotland was one of the foundations of her life". He uses these expressions to emphasize the idea that his mother loves this place very much.

King Charles flouts another maxim, which is the maxim of quality by using a metaphorical expression "Its stones tell the story". This utterance is not real because the stones don't have the ability of telling. So, this feature is associated only with humans who have this ability. So, he uses it to refer to the people and the events which have made their country what it is today.

4. Deixis

King Charles uses the social deixis actualized by "Queen's" "Majesty" Kings and Queens "to express his respect to the late queen. Also, he makes use of the personal deixis when he uses the first person pronoun "I" "I was delighted when, in May this year, it was announced that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted City Status to mark The late Queen's Platinum Jubilee" to express his joy that Dunfermline has become a city.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

King Charles repeats the phrase "gladden my dear mother's heart, as it certainly gladdens mine " to emphasize that his mother will be happy about this event because this city is very close to his mother. Thus, this event makes his mother feel pleased.

b. Metaphor

King Charles intentionally utilizes the metaphorical expression "Its stones tell the story". This utterance is not real because the stones do not have the ability of telling. So, this feature is associated only with humans who have this ability. So, he uses it to refer to the people and the events which have made their country what it is today. In addition, he employs the metaphorical expression "the birthplace of philanthropists" to refer to persons who actively work to promote human welfare or who practice philanthropy.

Extract No.2

I'm standing here in this exquisite chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, so close to where my beloved mother, the late Queen, is laid to rest with my dear father. I'm reminded of the deeply touching letters, cards and messages which so many of you have sent my wife and myself,

and I cannot thank you enough for the love and sympathy you have shown our whole family. Christmas is a particularly poignant time for all of us who have lost loved ones. We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition. In the much-loved carol 'O little town of Bethlehem,' we sing of how, 'in thy dark streets shineth the everlasting light.' My mother's belief in the power of that light was an essential part of her faith in God, but also her faith in people, and it is one which I share with my whole heart. It is a belief in the extraordinary ability of each person to touch with goodness and compassion the lives of others and to shine a light in the world around them. Some years ago, I was able to fulfill a lifelong wish to visit Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity. There I went down into the chapel of the manger, and stood in silent reverence by the silver star that is inlaid on the floor and marks the place of our Lord Jesus Christ's birth. It meant more to me than I can possibly express, to stand on that spot where as the Bible tells us, the light that has come into the world was born. While Christmas is of course a Christian celebration, the power of light overcoming darkness is celebrated across the boundaries of faith and belief. So whatever faith you have, or whether you have none, it is in this life-giving light and with the true humility that lies in our service to others, that I believe we can find hope for the future. Let us therefore celebrate it together and cherish it always. With all my heart I wish each of you a Christmas of peace, happiness, and everlasting light.

The setting of this speech is December 25, 2022. The participants are King Charles as the addressor, and the addressees are people in Britain and around the world. The end of this speech is to express his thanks to all the people who help others and wish them peace and happiness by Christmas.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In his speech, King Charles uses an expressive speech act of thanking as in "I cannot thank you enough for the love and sympathy you have shown our whole family". Also, he makes use of an expressive speech act of lamenting, as in "Christmas is a particularly poignant time for all of us who have lost loved ones.

We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition". Besides that, he uses the expressive speech act of boasting as in "I went down into the chapel of the manger, and stood in silent reverence by the Silver Star that is inlaid on the floor and marks the place of our Lord Jesus Christ's birth". Additionally, he employs an expressive speech act of wishing as in "I wish each of you a Christmas of peace, happiness, and everlasting light".

2. Politeness Strategies

King Charles uses Ps bald on record strategy as he directly speaks about the place and his mother as in "*I'm standing here in this exquisite chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, so close to where my beloved mother, the late Queen, is laid to rest with my dear father. I'm reminded of*

the deeply touching letters, cards and messages which so many of you have sent my wife and myself...Some years ago, I was able to fulfill a lifelong wish to visit Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity. There I went down into the chapel of the manger, and stood in silent reverence by the Silver Star that is inlaid on the floor and marks the place of our Lord Jesus Christ's birth. It meant more to me than I can possibly express, to stand on that spot where as the Bible tells us, the light that has come into the world was born".

Then , he uses positive Politeness strategy of including both speaker and hearer throughout using the inclusive we as in "We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition".

And , he uses positive Politeness strategy of exaggerating, as he exaggerates that there are many people who send messages and cards to himself and his wife ,throughout using the intensifier "So". In addition, he uses the negative politeness strategy of "Be pessimistic" which occurs in "Christmas is a particularly poignant time for all of us who have lost loved ones. We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition." to express that this time Christmas will be different because his mother is no longer around.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In the current text, King Charles flouts the maxim of Quantity because he uses tautologies in "my beloved mother, the late Queen "which are expressions to refer to the same person (the same thing is said twice in different words). Also, he flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression "with my whole heart" to earn people's trust , he will work with sincerity.

4. Deixis

King Charles uses personal deixis ; first person pronoun "I" as in " I'm standing here in this exquisite chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, so close to where my beloved mother, the late Queen, is laid to rest with my dear father. I'm reminded of the deeply touching letters, cards and messages which so many of you have sent my wife and myself, and I cannot thank you enough for the love and sympathy you have shown our

whole family." is used by King Charles to express his attitude and certain viewpoints.

Added to this, he uses the first person pronoun "we" "We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition" the inclusive "we" is used to refer to people in the United Kingdom and over the world.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

King Charles used the word "faith" more than once to underline the sense of allegiance to, and believe in, God.

b. Metaphor

"The power of light overcoming darkness" is a metaphor. There is an indirect comparison between the strength of light and mighty things in overcoming darkness in this speech. Because darkness is unseen or abstract, the power of light has no genuine ability to overcome it. This also refers to the inner light, or the light of faith. Added to that, he also uses the metaphorical expression "with my whole heart" to earn people's trust, he will work with sincerity.

d. Symbol

The symbols that exist in King Charles' speech are two .First; the word "Light" symbolizes purity, kindness, clarity, and enlightenment. As well as, the light is frequently associated with immortality and a higher power in religion. Second, the phrase "silver star" symbolizes the birth of Jesus Christ, which is in the same way the Christmas Star.

Extract No.3

Much has changed since the Privileged Bodies and Corporations of the United Kingdom last gathered over a decade ago to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee. It has been a time of political uncertainty and a terrible pandemic. Beyond our shores, war has returned to Europe. And globally, the challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss is more urgent than ever before. For my family, our nation and the Commonwealth, the death of my dear mother and our late Queen, was a profound loss. During her life, she remained a constant source of inspiration for us all, and I know what great support she drew from your loyalty and devotion. She took particular pleasure in her association with each of your organisations, valuing and admiring the contributions you made, individually and collectively, to the fabric of our nation during her long reign. I am so very pleased, therefore, that you have come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting your Loyal Addresses, all of which I have read with immense interest. This opportunity to respond allows me to express my personal appreciation, as well as my admiration, for all the work that you and your colleagues continue to do.....And I can assure

you that your strong support will sustain me in the future, as it sustained my late mother and father in the past. That is why, together with The Queen Consort, I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the generosity with which you have renewed your pledges of loyalty and affection today.

The setting of this speech is March 9, 2023. The addresser is King Charles, and the addressee is the Privileged Bodies of the United Kingdom. The end of this speech is for the institutions and corporations that take part in this tradition of presenting their loyal addresses to King Charles.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

King Charles utilizes the expressive speech act of complaining as in "It has been a time of political uncertainty and a terrible pandemic. Beyond our shores, war has returned to Europe. And globally, the challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss is more urgent than ever before'.....For my family, our nation and the Commonwealth, the death of my dear mother and our late Queen, was a profound loss".

Then he uses the expressive speech act of lamenting as in "For my family, our nation and the Commonwealth, the death of my dear mother and our late Queen, was a profound loss". Besides that, he resorts to use the expressive speech act Exclamation as in "I am so very pleased, therefore, that you have come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting your Loyal Addresses".

In addition, he uses the expressive speech act of wishing as in "I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the generosity with which you have renewed your pledges of loyalty and affection today".

2. Politeness Strategies

King Charles uses the positive Politeness strategy of noticing the remarkable changes in the world as he states "It has been a time of political uncertainty and a terrible pandemic. Beyond our shores, war has returned to Europe. And globally, the challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss is more urgent than ever before". And he uses positive Politeness strategy of intensify interest to H. He expresses his pleasures that the privilege bodies comes to continue this tradition and he emphasis this by saying "I am so very pleased, therefore, that you have come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting your Loyal Addresses".

Besides that, he uses Ps bald on record strategy as he directly expresses his happiness concerning that they come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting their Loyal. Moreover, he resorts to use Ps of giving deference which occurs in "late Queen...The Queen Consort" to show his respect to the referent.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this speech, King Charles flouts the maxim of quantity four times in "my dear mother, the late Queen" because of the use of tautologies and in "much". Here, he overstates by saying the changes that have happened since the privilege bodies and corporations of the United Kingdom last gathered over a decade ago to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee are "much".

He also flouts the maxim of quantity as he overstates the challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss is "more urgent" .As well as, he flouts the same maxim because he repeats the word "sustain".

5. Deixis

In this utterance, King Charles uses personal deixis ,first person pronoun "I" three times in " I am so very pleased, therefore, that you have come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting your Loyal Addresses, all of which I have read with immense interest" . In doing so, he expresses his delighted by the privilege bodies who attend this tradition. In addition, in "...I can assure you that your strong support will sustain me in the future, as it sustained my late mother and father in the past. That is why, together with The Queen Consort, I wish to express my deepest gratitude".

Also he uses the first person pronoun "I" to tell them that they are part from this tradition if they don't give him a support that he will be not in the future like his mother and his father .He also make use of personal deixis as in " I wish to express my deepest gratitude". King Charles wants to express his profound thanks to the privileged bodies because they renewed their pledges of loyalty to him. Furthermore, he resorts to using social deixis as in "The late Queen" to express his respect and love to his mother, Queen Elizabeth.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

King Charles keeps repeating the verb "sustain " two times to pay the hearers attention that their support will help him and give him the strength for a long time like his mother and father in the past.

B. Queen Camilla

Extract No.4

Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House. A week late, but Covid free! So thank you for re-jigging your busy diaries and coming today. Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author, as an encouragement and as a reminder of the “ancient commission of the writer”. He said this, “I am impelled, not to squeak like a grateful and apologetic mouse, but to roar like a lion out of pride in my profession and in the great and good men who have practised it through the ages”. I would like to take this opportunity to echo that lion’s roar on your behalf – and, of course, to rectify the unaccountable omission of great and good women... The development of my Reading Room could never have happened without you all and I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it. So thank you, on behalf of book-lovers and book clubs everywhere, for sharing your talents with us and for everything you do to promote literacy and a love of literature. Please keep doing so and please remain true to your calling, unimpeded by those who may wish to curb the freedom of your expression or impose limits on your imagination. Enough said! But let there be no squeaking like mice about your achievements, but only roaring like a pride of lions. Thank you

The setting of this speech is February 23, 2023. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are the people who attend the literary reception. The end is to celebrate the Queen Reading Room and its development, and she thanks everyone who contributed to this success.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Queen Camilla uses expressive speech act of Exclamation as in "*it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House*". She admits and expresses her pleasure for the people who come to the Clarence House.

Then, she resorts to use an expressive speech act of thanking. As in "*So thank you for re-jigging your busy diaries and coming today...I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it...So thank you, on behalf of book-lovers and book clubs everywhere, for sharing your talents with us and for everything you do to promote literacy and a love of literature*". She expresses her gratitude towards people.

Added to that she utilizes an expressive speech act of praising as in *"Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author"*. To praises the American author, John Steinbeck for receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature.

2. Politeness Strategies

The strategy of politeness that is utilized by Queen Camilla in this situation is negative politeness strategy of giving deference, to show respect to the hearer which is shown in *"Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen"*. In *"The development of my Reading Room could never have happened without you all and I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it"* she resorts to PPs of noticing the progress in the sides of her Reading Room .

In *"Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author, as an encouragement and as a reminder of the "ancient commission of the writer"* she resorts to another PPs through intensifying interest to the hearers.

In *" it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House"* she reverts to intensifying interest strategy; as she is very interested to join the other writers, publishers and book lovers in attending the literary reception to celebrate the Queen's Reading Room.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Queen Camilla flouts the maxim of quantity three times, in *"it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House"*. As she overstates her welcoming to all writers, publishers and book lovers to Clarence House by saying *"a huge pleasure"* .And in *"Please keep doing so and please remain true to your calling"* because she repeats the same word *"please"* two times . To emphasize the idea that in the lives of these writers, publishers and book lovers there are people who try to sabotage their dreams, so they should not listen to what they say and believe in their own talent.

And in *"There is no squeak like mice"* she repeats the word *"mice"* two times as she directly describes the accomplishments of those people who should not be afraid of their dreams and not succumb to frustrated

people who try to limit their freedom. And in "roaring like a pride of lions" She uses this comparison to emphasize the idea that those people should show their power and confidence on their achievements because it deserves. Furthermore, she flouts the maxim of quality in "Covid free!" to confirm that Coronavirus is still present.

4. Deixis

In reference to deixis; social deixis are utilized by Queen Camilla throughout using titles of address such as "Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen" to show respect towards the referent. Then, she uses three types of personal deixis "first person pronoun "I" as she presents her views directly, Second person pronoun "you" to refer to writers, publishers, book lovers, and book clubs. And third person pronoun "He" to refer to an American writer John Steinbeck.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

She repeats the word "please" two times to emphasize the idea that in the lives of those writers, publishers, and book lovers there are people who try to sabotage their dreams, so they must believe in their talent. Also, she repeats the word "lion" directly describing the accomplishments of those people who should not be afraid of their dreams and not succumb to frustrated people who try to limit their freedom. Moreover, she repeats the word "mouse" to emphasize the idea that those people should show their power and confidence on their achievements because it deserves.

b. Metaphor

In this extract, Queen Camilla uses the metaphorical expression "Covid free" to confirm that Coronavirus is still present. Thus, she compares between Covid-19 and something animate like human or animal to be free

C. Simile

Here, in this context, there are two similes by making direct and explicit comparisons between there is no squeaking and mice. And the achievement roaring to the roaring of a pride lion by using the comparator word 'like' to make the image vivid and help listeners to understand the images clearly that the achievements are valuable and fruitful and have wide echo.

d. Symbol

The word "lion" is used by Queen Camilla to denote qualities like courage, confidence, leadership, protection, power, royalty, strength, and wisdom.

Extract No.5

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to be with you all once again. Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to me. Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeenshire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University. Since then, I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength. Your many achievements include the opening of the new Rowett Institute and this outstanding Science Teaching Hub; receiving two Queen's Anniversary prizes for world-leading healthcare and environmental research; and being named fourth in the United Kingdom for overall student satisfaction. My achievements as Chancellor over the last decade seem rather modest in comparison. I was told in 2013 that one element of my role was to defend the University so that "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock". Perhaps more by luck than judgment, I believe that not a single raven wolf has, as yet, made its way into any of the Linklater Rooms. But I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity. Ladies and Gentlemen, you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence. Your future, I know, will be greater still and, as your very proud Chancellor, I will be cheering you on every step of the way. Thank you.

The setting of this speech is January 18, 2023. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are people in the university. The end of this speech is when Queen Camilla talks about the achievements of this university and the awards it has won.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this speech, Queen Camilla uses the expressive speech act of Exclamation "*it is a huge pleasure to be with you all once again*". She expresses her happiness and pleasure to be with them again.

In addition, she utilizes an expressive speech act of "boasting" as in "*Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeenshire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University.....My achievements as Chancellor over the last decade seem rather modest in comparison*". To express her pride about

her roots because her father came from this city and about her achievements as Chancellor of this university.

Then, she employs an expressive speech act of praising, "*Since then, I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength*". Furthermore, she resorts to use an expressive speech act of praising as in "*you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence*". She praises the consummations they do in the past. In addition, she ends her speech by the expressive speech act of thanking which is shown in "*Thank you*". To express her thanks to everyone who helped achieve these great achievements at the university.

2. Politeness Strategies

In this part of the speech, Queen Camilla uses positive politeness of exaggerating strategy, which occurs in "it is a huge pleasure to be with you all once again". Camilla uses PPs, noticing strategy; she notices the achievements of the university. She uses PPs as giving reasons why she is when she comes to this university as if she came home. In " Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeen shire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University". Queen Camilla uses PPs of promise as in "I will be cheering you on every step of the way... I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity.

To express what she feels directly, she resorts to use bald on record strategy which is shown in " I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University". To express her honour of being installed as chancellor.

With reference to negative politeness, she uses the strategy of giving deference in " Ladies and Gentlemen...Ladies and Gentlemen" .She raises the hearers to higher social status than the speaker. For this reason, she treats the hearers as superior and of higher social status and thus the speaker humbles himself.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this context, Queen Camilla flouts the maxim of quantity four times in "*Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to me*" because she repeats the word coming two times, to emphasize the idea that she feels happy when she comes to this

university . And in "*very special University*" because overstates about the university through using the intensifier very and in "*Your future, I know, will be greater*" because she overstates about their future by saying "*will be greater*" and in "*I have taken the greatest interest in all your work*" because she overstates her interest in their work by saying the adjective "*greatest*"

In addition, she flouts the maxim of quality two times in "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock" to refer to the evil people who want to destroy the university and to confirm that she cared about every detail of the university. And in "Sung your praises" she uses this metaphorical expression to show that she extols them with great enthusiasm.

5. Deixis

Concerning deixis , she utilizes two types of social deixis , absolute social deixis in "Ladies and Gentlemen" to show respect towards the hearer and in "Chancellor" absolute social deixis. to refer to herself in a respectful way .And Relational social deixis as in " my father's". " my husband."

With reference to personal deixis , she also uses two types of personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" as she presents her views directly , which is shown in " I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University". She expresses her happiness to be the chancellor of this University for ten years". "I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength". She expresses her pride by the achievements of University of Aberdeen. " I was told in 2013 that one element of my role was to defend the University so that "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock". to indicate that she did not let anyone try to destroy or sabotage the university.

He also uses the first person pronoun "I" which is shown in "I believe that not a single raven wolf has, as yet, made its way into any of the Linklater Rooms. But I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity. Ladies and G entlemen, you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence. Your future, I know, will be greater still and, as your very proud Chancellor, I will be cheering you on every step of the way "

In addition, she uses the second person pronoun" you " to refer to the people who work in the university.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Queen Camilla repeats the verb "coming" to emphasize the idea that she feels happy when she comes to this university. And she feels close, comfortable from this place. Moreover, she has wonderful memories in this place. Also, she repeats the phrase "raven wolves" two times. To indicate that she did not let anyone try to destroy or sabotage the university.

The word "great" also repeated by Queen Camilla, to express her pride in the university's achievements and to encourage people to give the best in the future.

b. Metaphor

In this extract, there is a metaphorical speech by making an indirect comparison between the evil people and wolves, who want to damage the university. In addition, she makes use of the metaphorical expression "Sung your praises" to show that she extols them with great enthusiasm.

C. Simile

Queen Camilla uses "like coming home" as she compares her Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to her.

Extract No.6

As the proud Patron of BFBS, I very much wanted to take this opportunity to wish you – and every member of His Majesty’s Armed Forces – a Happy New Year. I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation. It was 80 years ago this year that your first broadcast aired from Algiers, as the Allies fought the evils of Nazism. Since then, the character of warfare has changed almost beyond recognition, but your aims are the same – to keep our military, families and veterans in touch with home and with each other; and to overcome the separation of deployment, posting and detachment... The first-ever BFBS programme was “Home Mail”, in which family and friends sent requests for musical messages for their loved ones to be played over the airwaves. At that time, my father was a prisoner of war in Germany. He and his fellow prisoners were heavily reliant on an illicit, slightly ramshackle, radio they had managed to put together and from which they received the comfort of maintaining a link with home. 80 years on, BFBS remains just as crucial to sustaining morale throughout the Armed Forces. The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive .From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family.

The setting of this speech is January 3, 2023. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are people in the British Forces Broadcasting Services. The end: to mark 80 years of BFBS.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

As for the type of expressives used in this speech, Queen Camilla uses an expressive speech act wishing as in "to wish you – and every member of His Majesty's Armed Forces – a Happy New Year". Then, she utilizes the expressive speech act of boasting as in "As the proud Patron of BFBS". To express her pride about what they did over eighty years. She uses also expressive speech act of thanking as in "*I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation...thank you. Allow me also to take advantage of your global reach to thank our Armed Forces for their work over the past year, both in this country and overseas*". She thanks the British Forces of Broadcasting Service for their eighty years of service.

In addition, she employs an expressive speech act of praising, "*The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive. From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family*". To express her admiration for what they have done over eighty years. As she praised the British Forces of Broadcasting Service for their service and achievements.

2. Politeness Strategies

Camilla uses PPs bald on record as she directly expresses her wishes and thanks to British Armed forces as in "I very much wanted to take this opportunity to wish you – and every member of His Majesty's Armed Forces – a Happy New Year. I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation."

Then she resorts to PPs of noticing the goods of the hearers, which is shown in "*The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive. From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family.*"

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Camilla flouts the maxim of Quantity three times as she repeated the same meaning as in "the separation of deployment, posting and detachment" and in "deeply impressive", because she overstates the achievements of British forces broadcasting services. And she overstates their work to foster a true and profound sense of community by saying "a huge".

4. Deixis

She uses the social deixis as in "As the proud Patron of BFBS" to refer to herself.

As for personal deixis, Camilla uses three types of personal deixis, First person pronoun "I" to express her thanks to British forces broadcasting services on their job for eight decades. Queen Camilla uses the possessive adjective of the first person pronoun we "our" to refer to herself and her nation. as in "I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation. And, second person pronoun "you" to refer to the British Forces Broadcasting Service.

Moreover, she uses third person pronouns two times, the first one which is "He" to refer to her father as in "At that time, my father was a prisoner of war in Germany. He and his fellow prisoners were heavily reliant on an illicit, slightly ramshackle, radio" and the second one "they" that is referring to her father and his fellow prisoners.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Queen Camilla uses the abbreviation "BFBS" more than two times to confirm or to express her thanks to them over the eighty years of giving and achievements to make the British army in contact with their families and homes.

C. Prince William

Extract No.7

Thank you Seyi, thank you James, and good evening to everyone. I am very pleased to be joining you this evening to mark Centrepoint's 50th Anniversary. This is an occasion to celebrate the achievements of this fantastic organisation and the young people it has supported over the past five decades. Centrepoint was one of the first charities of which I became Patron, back in 2005. I chose to do that because visiting Centrepoint's services with my mother made such a lasting impression on me as a child. And it still makes a lasting impression on me today. This morning I visited Centrepoint's first Apprenticeship House. The young people I met – some of whom are

here tonight – are having their lives transformed. They will soon be living together in a cosy, shared home, supporting each other as they start new training courses as apprentices. This will help them on the way to a career in their chosen profession.. It is this rounded support and care that has helped Centrepoint change the lives of so many young people over the past half century. It might seem an odd thing to say at a milestone event such as this, but I hope that Centrepoint will not need to be around in another 50 years. It is upsetting that in 2019 we still have not managed to end youth homelessness, and more young people are being supported by Centrepoint than ever before. But it is reassuring to know that when young people are at their lowest point, Centrepoint's team are there to help.

The setting of this speech is November 13, 2019. The addressor is Prince William, and the addressees are the people who attend the meeting. The end of this speech is to celebrate the 50th anniversary of CenterPoint and praise CenterPoint for helping people and evolving with its members.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this extract Prince William utilizes different types of expressives, which they are expressive speech act of thanking as in "Thank you Seyi, thank you James". Second he uses expressive speech act of boasting "Centrepoint was one of the first charities of which I became Patron". Third he uses an expressive speech act of Praising as in "It is this rounded support and care that has helped Centrepoint change the lives of so many young people over the past half century". Fourth, he uses an expressive speech act of exclamation as in "I am very pleased to be joining you this evening to mark Centrepoint's 50th Anniversary".

Fifth, he uses an expressive speech act of hoping as in "I hope that Centrepoint will not need to be around in another 50 years. Sixth, he uses an expressive speech act of complaining as in "it is upsetting that in 2019 we still have not managed to end youth homelessness, and more young people are being supported by Centrepoint than ever before".

2. Politeness Strategies

Prince William uses Ps bald on record strategy as he directly expresses his happiness about the Centrepoint's 50th Anniversary. He also uses PPs of noticing the achievements, in "This is an occasion to celebrate the achievements of this fantastic organization and the young people it has supported over the past five decades". Then he uses another politeness strategy, which is negative politeness of "Be pessimistic" as in "It is upsetting that in 2019 we still have not managed to end youth homelessness".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Prince William flouts the maxim of manner because he says something ambiguous because we do not know who James and Seyi are in this speech. The maxim of quantity is flouted because he is repeating the word "center point" eight times to emphasize on the achievements of this charity for 50 years. He flouts the maxim of quality for saying "rounded support" metaphorically to refer to the care and support that this charity does for all people who are in need.

4. Deixis

In this utterance, Prince William uses personal deixis, first person pronoun "I", "I am very pleased to be joining you this evening to mark CenterPoint's 50th Anniversary" to express his happiness about this organization. Then he uses the third person pronoun "they" to refer to those people that CenterPoint Charity helped them or will help them in the future.

Besides that, he uses social deixis, Relational social deixis, as in "Seyi, James, my mother".

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Prince William repeats the word "centerpoint" eight times to emphasize the idea that this charity has been developing for many years and it is the most effective charity that helps homeless young people for almost 50 years.

b. Metaphor

Concerning metaphor, Prince William uses this metaphorical expression rounded support. There is indirect comparison between support, which is an invisible idea, and the word rounded which is associated with something tangible. In doing so, he refers to the care and support that this charity does for all people who are in need.

Extract No.8

Mr. President, Minister, Ambassador,

Panie i Panowie Dobry Wieczor

Good evening to you all – and thank you for joining Catherine and me at this very special occasion. Tonight we have double reason to celebrate: we mark the birthday of my grandmother, The Queen, and we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries. The links between Britain and Poland go back centuries, and are steeped in a rich history of cultural exchange and close commercial relations. The Shakespeare Theatre in Gdansk, which Catherine and I will see tomorrow, is a reminder that cultural links have long been at the heart of our close relationship. Shakespeare's plays were performed in Poland – and indeed in Polish – very soon after they were first staged in London. We in the United Kingdom value our links with Poland enormously. We admire Poland as a remarkable example

of courage, fortitude and resilience. You have survived centuries of assaults on your land, including partitions that were designed to wipe you off the map of Europe. Catherine and I are delighted to be embarking on our first visit to Poland, and we hope to return many times in the years to come. Mr. President and Mrs. Duda, thank you for your hospitality, and thank you to everyone for the warm welcome you have given us, which underlines the strength of the relationship between our two peoples.

The setting of this speech is July 18, 2017. The participants are Prince William as the addressor, and the addressees are the people of Poland. The end of this speech is to give support to the people of Poland and to remind people of the centuries-old relationship between Poland and Britain.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this speech, there are four types of expressive speech acts: Prince William opens his speech by using "Thanking" which is shown in "thank you for joining Catherine and me at this very special occasion...thank you for your hospitality, and thank you to everyone for the warm welcome". And "praising" which occurs in "We admire Poland as a remarkable example of courage, fortitude and resilience". Then he uses expressive speech act of Exclamation "Catherine and I are delighted to be embarking on our first visit to Poland". In addition, he ends his speech by using expressive speech act of wishing as in "we hope to return many times in the years to come".

2. Politeness Strategies

In terms of politeness strategies, Prince William uses PPs of including both S and H in the activity. Throughout using the inclusive "we" as in "*we mark the birthday of my grandmother The Queen, and we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries.....we hope to return many times in the years to come*" to express solidarity and unity between two countries. In "*We admire Poland as a remarkable example of courage, fortitude and resilience*" and "*Mr. President and Mrs. Duda, thank you for your hospitality, and thank you to everyone for the warm welcome you have given us*" Prince William uses PPs of noticing the goods of the addressee and also noticing the interest to the hearers. He notices the hospitality of Mr. President and Mrs. Duda, and the warm welcome of the people of Poland.

Also in "*we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries. The links between Britain and Poland go back centuries*" he resorts to PPs of asserting or presupposing common ground between S and H; there are common concerns, and common attitudes that are shared between the two countries. In "*Tonight we have double reason*

to celebrate: we mark the birthday of my grandmother, The Queen, and we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries" Prince William uses the PPs of Giving or ask for reasons. In *"we hope to return many times in the years to come"* Prince William uses PPs of Be optimistic.

Then , he uses negative politeness by giving deference as in "Mr. President, Minister, Ambassador, Mr. President and Mrs. Duda" In doing, he treats the hearers as being superior and they are of higher social status than him.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Prince William flouts the maxim of quantity by using *"my grandmother The Queen"*; he makes use of tautologies, which repeat the same meaning with different words. He also flouts the maxim of quantity because he repeats the word *"links"* more than one time.

With reference to the maxim of quality, Prince William uses metaphorical expression which occurs in *"steeped in a rich history"* to refer to the ties between the two countries and how they are related to each other. In *"to wipe you off the map of Europe"*. Prince William also flouts the maxim of quality by using this metaphorical expression to refer to those who tried to kill and displace many Polish people from their land.

4. Deixis

In this extract, there are three personal deixis "First Person Pronoun" as in *"we mark the birthday of my grandmother, The Queen, and we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries.....We in the United Kingdom value our links with Poland enormously. We admire Poland as a remarkable example of courage, fortitude and resilience....."*that refers to himself and people in the United Kingdom. *"We hope to return many times in the years to come"* here refers to himself and his wife. Second person pronoun "you" as in *"You have survived centuries of assaults on your land, including partitions that were designed to wipe you off the map of Europe"* to refer to the people of Poland.

Prince William utilizes social deixis, throughout using very polite terms of address such as *"Mr. President, Minister, Ambassador.....Mr. President and Mrs. Duda,"* to show respect towards the referent.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Prince William keeps repeating the word "links" more than one time to refer to the strong bond between the two countries, which dates back to years. In addition, He repeats the word "my grandmother The Queen" he makes use of tautologies, which repeat the same meaning with different words.

b. Metaphor

"Steeped in a rich history" is a metaphor that Prince William uses on purpose. To speak of a location or something that has a lengthy and important history or is connected to numerous historical figures and events. In "*to wipe you off the map of Europe*". Prince William also this metaphorical expression to refer to those who tried to kill and displace many Polish people from their land.

Extract No.9

I am personally delighted to be here at the Tusk Conservation Awards, to celebrate their tenth year alongside so many alumni from past events. Our shared goal is to draw the world's attention onto some truly remarkable people working on the frontline of conservation in Africa today. I am sure you will all agree with me that the commitment, innovation and courage shown by each of our winners and finalists is deeply humbling. And as always, it's been wonderful to see their outstanding work on the big screen. These short films brilliantly bring to life the work which the Tusk Awards champion. Thank you to all the talented filmmakers behind them.

The setting is November .2.2022. The participants are Prince William as the addressor, and the addressees are the people who attend the Task Conservation Award. The end is to draw the world's attention to some remarkable people working on the frontlines of conservation in Africa.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In the beginning of this speech, Prince William uses an expressive speech act of boasting which is shown in "I am personally delighted to be here at the Tusk Conservation Awards, to celebrate their tenth year ...". Also, he makes use of the expressive speech act of thanking as in "Thank you to all the talented filmmakers behind them". Moreover, he makes use of the expressive speech act of Praising as in "*I am sure you will all agree with me that the commitment, innovation and courage shown by each of*

our winners and finalists is deeply humbling. And as always, it's been wonderful to see their outstanding work on the big screen. These short films brilliantly bring to life the work which the Tusk Awards champion".

2. Politeness Strategies

As for politeness strategies, in the begging of this speech Prince William uses bald on record strategy as he directly expresses his happiness about this event . Then he shifts to use PPs to notice the addressee goods as" *Our shared goal is to draw the world's attention onto some truly remarkable people working on the frontline of conservation in Africa today".*

Again positive politeness strategy especially "exaggerating strategy" appears more than one time, in "*so many alumni from past events*" to indicate that there are a lot of alumni attending the celebration", and in "*it's been wonderful to see their outstanding work on the big screen*". To refer to the great work that those winners and finalists are doing on the frontline of conservation in Africa.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Prince William flouts the maxim of quantity as he overstates to describe the people who work in the frontline of conservation in Africa by saying "remarkable". He also flouts the maxim of quantity as he overstates the work of those people by saying "outstanding".

4. Deixis

In reference to deixis, Prince William uses social deixis as in "people, filmmakers, winners and finalists" to refer to the different social ranking between the speaker and the audience.

personal deixis are also used by Prince William ; he uses first person pronoun "I" as in "I am personally delighted to be here at the Tusk Conservation Awards, to celebrate their tenth year alongside so many alumni from past events" to express his happy feelings to attend the Tusk Conservation Awards. In addition, he uses the possessive form "our" of inclusive we to refer to himself and people who attend the event. Second person pronoun is made use of in" I am sure *you* will all agree with me that the commitment, innovation and courage" that it refers to the people who attend the celebration.

Moreover he uses the possessive form "their" of the third person pronoun "they" to refer to those people on the frontline of conservation in Africa and their outstanding work.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Metaphor

He uses a metaphorical expression as in "big screen" that refers to the cinema.

b. Symbol

William uses the expression "big screen" that it is a symbol of cinema.

D. Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie

Extract No.10

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen...Buckingham Palace has been a backdrop for many celebrations during Your Majesty's reign, to recognise and thank countless individuals and organisations for their services to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. However, whilst each event is always special and all of Your Majesty's patronages are personally important to you, I believe this particular celebration is unique, because we are here to highlight and applaud the work of many people who responded to an initiative that was specifically to thank you for your incredible leadership as Head of the Commonwealth and was undertaken in Your Majesty's name. It is 8 years ago next month since the Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Perth and congratulated you as Head of the Commonwealth on your Diamond Jubilee in 2012. At this meeting they gave their blessing to the setting up of The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust and the seed of something incredible was sown.

The setting of this speech is October 29, 2019. The participants are the Countess of Wessex as the addressor, and the addressees are Queen Elizabeth and everyone who attends the celebration. The end of this speech is to focus on two main priorities, namely eye health and youth leadership, and to thank Queen Elizabeth for choosing her and for her leadership.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this speech, there are two types of expressive speech acts: Duchess of Edinburg opens her speech by using an expressive speech act of praising as in *"Buckingham Palace has been a backdrop for many celebrations during Your Majesty's reign.....your incredible leadership as Head of the Commonwealth and was undertaken in Your Majesty's name"*. And thanking which occurs in *"thank countless individuals and organisations for their services to the United Kingdom and the*

Commonwealth.....to thank you for your incredible leadership as Head of the Commonwealth and was undertaken in Your Majesty's name".

2. Politeness Strategies

With regard to Ps, in "*Buckingham Palace has been a backdrop for many celebrations during Your Majesty's reign, to recognise and thank countless individuals and organisations for their services to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth*". Sophie uses PPs of intensify interest. In "*we are here to highlight and applaud the work of many people who responded to an initiative*" she resorts to use the strategy of including both H and S in the activity. In "*your incredible leadership as Head of the Commonwealth and was undertaken in Your Majesty's name*" she uses another PP strategy, which is exaggerating her feelings to describe the Queen's leadership as "*incredible*".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Duchess of Edinburg in "*the seed of something incredible was sown*" flouts the maxim of manner by using unclear words, she also flouts the maxim of quantity for not being informative enough.

Once again, she flouts the maxim of quantity because she overstates about the leadership of the queen by saying that it is "*incredible*". In "*Head of the Commonwealth, Your Majesty*" She also flouts the maxim of quantity because of the use of tautologies to refer to the same person.

4. Deixis

Duchess of Edinburg, Sophie uses social deixis as in "*Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen*" to refer to the hearer in a respectful way suits their social status. She also makes use of social deixes, in "*Head of the Commonwealth*" and "*Your Majesty*" that used to refer to Queen Elizabeth in a respectful way that suits her social status.

Then, he uses personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" "*I believe this particular celebration is unique*" to express that this occasion "*The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust*" is unique than other celebrations. And second person pronoun "they" to refer to the Heads of Government.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Sophie repeats the phrase "*your Majesty*" more than one time to express her thanks to Queen Elizabeth to give her this opportunity and to express her respect.

b. Metaphor

Duchess of Edinburgh internationally utilizes the metaphorical expression "the seed of something incredible was sown "to refer to her work and the work of the Commonwealth Heads of Government.

d. Symbol

She uses the word "seed" to symbolize resilience and adaptation in the face of calamity as well as optimism for future life and new growth in this section of the speech.

Extract No.11

Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen. I'm honored to join you as we formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England .Over 300 diligent pairs of hands have contributed to this facility's construction. And many more pairs of hands will care for those who may come to need it. This hospital, like the other nightingale hospitals demonstrates that when we come together we can achieve great things. Sunderland has been close to my heart for some time. Which is why I'm so pleased to have been invited to be with you, albeit virtually, today .Since 2003, when I became patron of Sunderland football clubs Foundation of light charity. I've enjoyed many visits to one of our country's friendliest cities. And only just over a year ago I had the honour of opening the charity's 'beacon of light' complex, which is helping so many people . And now, the Nightingale hospital will be a beacon of its own. A beacon of care ,a beacon of reassurance ,of strength, of compassion and of innovation. It is a representation of the combined capability of many individuals and organisations, as well as a wonderful reflection of Sunderland's industrious spirit. To all of you who have helped create this facility, including the NHS staff ,the Armed Forces ,local government teams and private sector contributors, thank you.Your determination ,teamwork and skill, has resulted in a hospital that will help to provide care to anyone in need. you have demonstrated that we are meeting the challenge of Covid-19, head on. On behalf of the nation and the Northeast community who you stand ready to serve, thank you for making all of this possible. I am now delighted to declare the NHS Nightingale hospital northeast open.

The setting of this speech is May.5.2020.The participants are Countess of Wessex, Sophie as the addressor and the addressees are people in NHS Nightingale Hospital. The end is to open New NHS Nightingale Hospital in Sunderland.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Sophie uses an expressive speech act of boasting as in "*I'm honored to join you as We formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England.....I had the honour of opening the charity's 'beacon of light ' , to express her pride to join the others in opening this hospital. Then, she uses an expressive speech act of praise as in "the*

Nightingale hospital will be a beacon of its own. A beacon of care ,a beacon of reassurance ,of strength, of compassion and of innovation.....Your determination ,teamwork and skill, has resulted in a hospital that will help to provide care to anyone in need"

In addition, she makes use of the expressive speech act of thanking as in *"thank you ...On behalf of the nation and the Northeast community who you stand ready to serve, thank you for making all of this possible"*. To express her gratitude to everyone who helped build this hospital.

2. Politeness Strategies

In this utterance, Sophie uses PPs of including both S and H in the activity as in *"We formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England...when we come together we can achieve great things....."*In *"I'm honored to join you as we formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England.....I'm so pleased to have been invited to be with you, albeit virtually, today"*. She uses other PPs through intensifying interest to H.

In terms of NPs, she uses the strategy of giving deference which is shown in *"Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen"* to express her respect to the referent.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Sophie flouts the maxim of quantity as she overstates her happiness about the invitation to be with them to open the hospital as in *"I'm so pleased to have been invited to be with you, albeit virtually, today"*. In *"many more pairs of hands will care for those who may come to need it"*, she flouts the maxim of quantity because she overstates about people who are able to do some kind of task, especially physical work. Like doctors and nurses.

Once again, Sophie flouts the maxim of quantity because she repeated some words to intensify the attention of the listeners. In *"pairs of hands"*, she repeats this phrase to refer to those who helped to build this hospital from many individuals and organizations. Also, she repeats the word *"beacon"* more than one time to indicate that the building will take care of many people.

With reference to the quality maxim, she flouts it by using the metaphorical expression "A beacon of care, a beacon of reassurance, of strength, of compassion and of innovation"

4. Deixis

Sophie, here in this extract, makes use of personal deixis; First person pronoun "I" as in *"I've enjoyed many visits to one of our country's friendliest cities. And only just over a year ago I had the honour of opening the charity's 'beacon of light'..... I am now delighted to declare the NHS Nightingale hospital northeast open"*.

Also, she uses The first person pronoun we as in *" We formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England .Over 300 diligent pairs of hands have contributed to this facility's construction.....we come together We can achieve great things. Sunderland has been close to my heart for some time.....we are meeting the challenge of Covid-19, head on....."*. Furthermore, she uses social deixis which occurs in *"Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen"* to express her respect to the addressee.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Sophie repeats the phrase "Pairs of hands ". To emphasize the idea that the Government cares about their people. Likewise, she repeats the word "beacon "more than one time to draw the audience's attention that this hospital will care for many people.

b. Metaphor

There is indirect comparison between beacon which is a building and a care, this utterance is metaphorical because a care is something we cannot build it because it something abstract or invisible idea. While bacon is a building in a city .while the others care, compassion cannot be a building.

C. Simile

Duchess of Edinburgh says *" like the other nightingale hospitals"*. Thus, she compares this hospital to the other nightingale hospitals in caring for patients.

d. Symbol

The Duchess of Edinburgh in this speech mentions the word "beacon". This word represents a source of inspiration, hope, and brightness.

Extract No.12

Thank you for having me here today and can I say how truly delighted I am to be with you to celebrate International Women's Day 2020 in South Sudan. For more than a year, I have been working with the British Government to champion women peacebuilders and the vital role they have to play in building peace in nations around the world.. Over the last year, I have had the opportunity to travel to some of our priority countries and I have been fortunate to meet many inspirational women. Some of those women are right here in South Sudan and they have been instrumental in helping to bring about and negotiate the recent peace process. Today the country is poised on the brink of a future full of promise which also represents a real opportunity for women to play a full role in building a peaceful and stable future for all of South Sudan. It is very apt that I am here at this event which is helping women realise their leadership potential. Your country needs many more women to step up and help to shape and steer it towards the bright future which is within the nation's grasp . And who knows, perhaps amongst us here today exists the first female President of South Sudan. May I thank the people of South Sudan for the warmth of your welcome and I wish you well as you move away from the darkness of conflict towards the light of opportunity. I wish you all a Happy International Women's Day! Women Oh Yei! Mara Oh Yei!

The setting of this speech is March 6, 2020. The participants are the Countess of Wessex, Sophie is the addressor, and the addressees are people in South Sudan. The end is to express her desire and wish for the people of Sudan, to gain freedom from conflicts, and to be able to reach the light of opportunities for women to reach the ranks of leadership.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Sophie uses expressive speech act of thanking as in "*Thank you for having me here today.... May I thank the people of South Sudan for the warmth of your welcome*". Also, she makes use of the expressive speech act of boasting as in "I have been fortunate to meet many inspirational women..." It is very apt that I am here at this event which is helping women realize their leadership potential".

Then, she shifts to use an expressive speech act of exclamation" can I say how truly delighted I am to be with you to celebrate International Women's Day 2020 in South Sudan..." After that, she employs an expressive speech act of wishing as in "*I wish you well as you move away from the darkness of conflict towards the light of opportunity. I wish you*

all a Happy International Women's Day! Women". To express her desire and wish for the people of Sudan to gain freedom from conflicts and to be able to reach the light of opportunities for women to reach the ranks of leadership.

2. Politeness Strategies

She uses bald on record strategy as in "*I have been working with the British Government to champion women peacebuilders and the vital role they have to play in building peace in nations around the world.....I have had the opportunity to travel to some of our priority countries and I have been fortunate to meet many inspirational women*".

Then, she shifts to another strategy of politeness by using PPs including both S and. H in the activity as in "*We must also look to future generations to truly begin to make lasting change on gender equality*".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

She flouts the maxim of quality three times in "*who knows, perhaps amongst us here today exists the first female President of South Sudan*" because she says something which is don't have adequate evidence ,and in "*how truly delighted*" because she uses the rhetorical question. She uses this technique to show that she is very happy to be with them, and in "*poised on the brink*" because she uses the metaphorical expression to create a pure and beautiful image about South Sudan's future. Furthermore, she flouts the maxim of quantity as she repeats these words "*women ,future , and peace*" And this repeating may be for paying the audience's attention into a particular idea.

4. Deixis

Princess Sophie uses personal social deixis ;first person pronoun "I" as in "I say how truly delighted I am to be with you to celebrate International Women's Day 2020 in South Sudan. For more than a year, I have been working with the British Government to champion women peacebuilders and the vital role they have to play in building peace in nations around the world...I have had the opportunity to travel to some of our priority countries and I have been fortunate to meet many inspirational women.

She also uses the first person pronoun "we". "We must also look to future generations". Then, she also makes use of the second person pronoun and its possessive form "your" to refer to people in South Sudan and their country.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

She repeats the word "women" more than one time to emphasize the idea that women should have been working alongside the men in building peace. She also repeats the word "future" more than one time to refer to the future of South Sudan and how it is full of opportunities to make women in leadership potential. Added to that, she makes use of the word "peace" more than one time to emphasize the idea that women came to make peace, not to take the role of men, but to equalize work. Moreover, to confirm that women have the ability to assume high positions.

b. Metaphor

In Sophie's speech, she uses metaphors more than one time. In "*I wish you well as you move away from the darkness of conflict towards the light of opportunity*". This utterance is metaphorical because Conflict and opportunity have no light or darkness because they are abstract ideas and to urge the people of Sudan to put aside differences and focus on empowering women to hold high positions. In "*the bright future which is within the nation's grasp*". There is indirect comparison between the nation and grasp because the grasp can be only in the hand of humans. They are a group of people they don't have one grasp on. To indicate that change is in the hands of the people of Sudan themselves.

And in "*those women are right here in South Sudan and they have been instrumental in helping to bring about and negotiate the recent peace process*". She makes a comparison between instrumental and women. She makes a comparison between something concrete which is instrumental and women which cannot be instrumental.

Moreover, She uses the metaphorical expression "poised on the brink" because the country cannot be poised on the brink. She uses this expression to talk about the opportunities and promises that make women play a role in building peace.

E. Anne, Princess Royal

Extract No.13

May I offer my congratulations to everyone who has made it possible to open the NHS Louisa Jordan Hospital in Glasgow. Construction work only began on the 31st March and was completed on the 19th April - an astonishing achievement by contractors and all the NHS staff who were involved in the project. This is a successful team effort and it will need to continue in order to make the best use of the facilities here. I am particularly pleased by the name you have chosen. A few years ago, I helped celebrate the centenary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and their founder, Dr Elsie Inglis. Glasgow born Louisa Jordan and many others responded to her challenge by working as nurses in one of the fourteen hospitals set up across Europe in the First World War. So it is entirely fitting that we should name this important new hospital after Louisa Jordan.....the Louisa Jordan Hospital is a way of being positive and helpful, and although we would all hope that it doesn't need to be used, we can all be very grateful that it exists.

The setting of this speech is April 30.2020. The participants are Princess Anne as the addressor and the addressees are NHS staff and contractors in the Louisa Jordan hospital. The end is to congratulate everyone who contributed to opening this hospital and to express her happiness in choosing the hospital's name.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In the ongoing text, Princess Anne applies five types of expressive speech act, she utilizes expressive speech act of praising as in "Construction work only began on the 31st March and was completed on the 19th April - an astonishing achievement by contractors and all the NHS staff who were involved in the project. This is a successful team effort".

Then she resorts to use expressive speech act of boasting which occurs in "I helped celebrate the centenary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and their founder, Dr Elsie Inglis". As well as, she uses the expressive speech act of wishing "we would all hope that it doesn't need to be used". Besides that, she employs an expressive speech act of thanking as in "we can all be very grateful that it exists".

2. Politeness Strategies

Princess Anne uses PPs including both H and S in the activity as in "we would all hope that it doesn't need to be used, we can all be very grateful that it exists". Besides, she uses PPs noticing strategy, "to open the NHS Louisa Jordan Hospital in Glasgow. Construction work only began on the 31st March and was completed on the 19th April" she notices the efforts that contractors and staff have made to finish the work on time.

Further, she resorts to use Ps bald on record strategy as she directly expresses her happiness about choosing the name of this building as Louisa Jordan.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In terms of flouting the maxims , Princess Anne flouts quantity maxim as in " astonishing achievement This is a successful team effort and it will need to continue in order to make the best use of the facilities here". She overstates the achievements of contractors and all the NHS staff who were involved in the project as "astonishing". Also, she overstates the work of the team in this hospital as "successful". Princess Anne flouts the maxim of quality, which occurs in "Glasgow born Louisa Jordan". This is a metaphorical expression used to refer that Louisa Jordan came from this city.

4. Deixis

Princess Anne uses Personal Dixies, first person dixies "I" as in " May I offer my congratulations to everyone who has made it possible to open the NHS Louisa Jordan Hospital in Glasgow...I am particularly pleased by the name you have chosen. A few years ago, I helped celebrate the centenary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals "and "we" which is shown in" we would all hope that it doesn't need to be used, we can all be very grateful that it exists".

Then she shifts to use social dixies actualized by "contractors ,staff ,Dr Elsie Inglis., nurses, ". To refer to the different social ranking between the speaker and the hearer.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Princess Anne repeats the word "name" and "Louisa Jordan" more than once to indicate to the important role that Louisa Jordan did in the First World War, and to reflect her happiness about choosing the name.

b. Metaphor

"Glasgow born Louisa Jordan" .This utterance is metaphorical because only her mother has the ability to give birth to her, not the city of Glasgow. She makes this comparison to refer that Louisa Jordan came from this city.

C. Simile

Princess Anne says "as nurses" thus, she directly describes the work of other women in World War I was somewhat similar to that of nurses, in treating and caring for the wounded.

Extract No.14

As President of the British Olympic Association, I want to send you all my congratulations on your performance at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. Every single Olympic Winter Games is unique and special for its own reasons, and this Games is no different. These Olympic Winter Games have been challenging and unprecedented for you, your coaches, families and support teams in so many ways. We are still in the midst of a global pandemic that has made travel, preparation and competition difficult. With this in mind, you should be proud of your collective performances in Beijing. I would particularly like to mention the curling teams who have captured the imagination of the country. Many congratulations on your medal success. Whether it is your first Olympic Winter Games, or your last, cherish the memories and friendships you have made and thank you for your contribution to Team GB. You have made the country proud.

The setting is February 21, 2022. The participants are Princess Anne as the addressor and the addressees are British Olympic Teams. The end is to express her pride in the participating British Teams and to congratulate them on their performance.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this speech, Princess Anne uses the expressive speech act of Praising in order to express her admiration concerning curling teams who have captured the imagination of the country. Also, she utilizes expressive speech act of boasting as in "As President of the British Olympic Association". Then, she resorts to use the expressive speech act of complaining as in "We are still in the midst of a global pandemic that has made travel, preparation and competition difficult."

In addition, she employs an expressive speech act of thanking as in "thank you for your contribution to Team GB" to express her thanks to the contribution of the GB Team as they won the gold medal and they made the country proud.

2. Politeness Strategies

In the current extract, Princess Anne uses bald on record strategy as she directly expresses her admiration to the winners in the Olympic Winter Games. Then, she shifts to use a positive Politeness strategy by including both S and H in the activity as in "We are still in the midst of a global pandemic that has made travel, preparation and competition difficult".

Added to that she uses PPs of exaggerating interest as in "captured the imagination" to indicate that the curling team has achieved a great and impressive achievement.

Moreover, she used PPs of giving reason to H, which is shown in ""Every single Olympic Winter Games is unique and special for its own reasons, and this Games is no different. These Olympic Winter Games have been challenging and unprecedented for you, your coaches, families and support teams in so many ways. We are still in the midst of a global pandemic that has made travel, preparation and competition difficult".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this part of speech, Princess Anne flouts the maxim of quality because she uses the metaphorical expression "captured the imagination". To indicate that the curling team has achieved a great and impressive achievement.

4. Deixis

Princess Anne uses the social deixis actualized by "President" to refer to herself and this type associated with the expressive speech act of boasting. Then, she resorts to use personal deixis, the first person pronoun "I" as in "I want to send you all my congratulations on your performanceI would particularly like to mention the curling teams who have captured the imagination of the country. And she uses first personal pronoun "We" as in " We are still in the midst of a global pandemic".

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Metaphor

In this extract, Princess Anne uses the metaphorical expression "We are still in the midst of a global pandemic" to confirm that Coronavirus is still present. In addition, she indicates that there is an indirect comparison between imagination and something concrete because the imagination cannot be captured, the capture can only be for something visible and concrete. Therefore, she uses this expression to indicate that the curling team has achieved a great and impressive achievement.

Extract No.15

Ladies and gentlemen , do please make yourselves comfortable. It's going to be a long afternoon.well firstly a very warm welcome to all of you. for me as Chancellor of the University of London to this very important day for you celebrating your achievements in this worldwide graduation ceremony at London University.Now this is a day to celebrate it's.you've taken different lengths of time to get here all hard work.but this is the first time we've met since 2019 in this graduation ceremony ,so it's a real pleasure to see so many of you here and thank you for making that effort .But I think effort is something you have learned to do in spades .Over these last three ,four maybe more years or less the impact of the academic world , the impact on society ,and the personal challenges that you've faced particularly as a result of the pandemic. So I hope you will see today as a day to celebrate and for every individual it'll be something slightly different. Some of you were in full-time employment, others were raising families or caring for friends or family while studying but you all recognize that studying to this level is a stepping stone to greater knowledge and a better life.I sincerely hope that today will be a memorable occasion for you, your family and your friends and that you will enjoy your well-deserved celebrations. My congratulations to you all.

The setting is March 6, 2023. The participants are Princess Anne as the addressor, and the addressees are graduates from the University of London. The end is to congratulate them on their efforts to reach this stage of study, and she hopes that this occasion will be unforgettable for the graduates and their families and friends.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this speech, Princess Anne uses the expressive speech act of thanking, which occurs in "thank you for making that effort "to express her thanks to the graduates because they worked hard until they reached this stage. Also, she uses expressive speech act of boasting as in "for me as Chancellor of the University of London to this very important day "to express her pride to be with them on this special day.

Then, she uses the expressive speech act of wishing as in "so I hope you will see today as a day to celebrate and for every individual.... I sincerely hope that today will be a memorable occasion for you, your family and your friends" to express her desire to make this day a memorial day for all the graduates. Moreover, she uses expressive speech act of exclamation as in "so it's a real pleasure to see so many of you here".

In addition to that, she uses the expressive speech act of praising, "Some of you were in full-time employment, others were raising families or caring for friends or family while studying but you all recognize that

studying to this level is a stepping stone to greater knowledge and a better life.

2. Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson's theory, Princess Anne starts his speech by using a bald on record strategy of Politeness as she directly expresses her viewpoint about the effort that the alumni make. Also she uses bald on record strategy as in " I hope you will see today as a day to celebrate and for every individual...I sincerely hope that today will be a memorable occasion for you" to express her desire to make this day a memorial day for all the graduates ,their families and friends. Then , she resorts to other PPs, that is being optimistic by expressing a want and using the expression "I hope".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Princess Anne fails to observe the maxim of quality. She flouts it in the utterance "*Over these last three, four maybe more years or less the impact of the academic world*" because she says something that lacks adequate evidence. Furthermore, she flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression "stepping stone" because she compares the level of studying with stepping-stone. In addition, she flouts the maxim of quantity because she overstates about the effort that students do through their level of studying.

4. Deixis

Social deixis, in Princess Anne's speech, is realized by "Ladies and gentlemen" to refer to the graduates and their families and friends in a respectful way. Also, she makes use of social deixis as in "Chancellor" to indicate her political power that she has the responsibility of doing the things and this deixis proves the expressive speech act of boasting.

Furthermore, she makes use of two types of personal deixis ;first person pronoun "I" as in "*I think effort is something you have learned to do in spades.....so I hope you will see today as a day to celebrate and for every individual it'll be something slightly different.I sincerely hope that today will be a memorable occasion for you, your family and your friends*"and second person pronoun "you", and first person pronoun" We" to refer to herself and people in the university . And she also uses the

second person pronoun "you" and its possessive form "your" to refer to alumni and their families and friends.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Princess Anne repeats the word "effort" more than one time to emphasize that the students worked hard through their level of studying and made a big labor in their years of studying.

b. Metaphor

Princess Anne compares the studying to this level and stepping stone .Because the stepping-stones are sets of stones arranged to form an improvised causeway that allows a pedestrian to cross a natural watercourse such as a river. Just like the level of studying.

4.2.1 The Analysis of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family

Extract No.1

The death of my beloved Mother, Her Majesty The Queen, is a moment of the greatest sadness for me and all members of my family. We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished Sovereign and a much- loved Mother. I know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country, the Realms and the Commonwealth, and by countless people around the world. During this period of mourning and change, my family and I will be comforted and sustained by our knowledge of the respect and deep affection in which The Queen was so widely held.

The setting of this speech is September 8, 2022. The participants are King Charles as the addressor, and the addressees are people around the world. The end is to inform the people of the Queen's death, as well as how much he loves and mourns her separation.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

According to the expressive speech act, King Charles focuses on the expressive speech of lamenting, in "*The death of my beloved Mother, Her Majesty The Queen, is a moment of the greatest sadness for me and all members of my family*". And in "*We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished Sovereign and a much- loved Mother*" to express his grief over his mother's death.

2. Politeness Strategies

The strategy of politeness , that is utilized by King Charles in this situation, is bald on record strategy, as he directly talks about the loss of his mother and the effect of that loss on the world , which occurs in "I

know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country, the Realms and the Commonwealth, and by countless people around the world" . Then ,he uses positive politeness strategy of exaggerating as he exaggerates the moment of his mother's death by saying" The death of my beloved Mother, Her Majesty The Queen, is a moment of the greatest sadness for me and all members of my family" .

In addition, he resorts to use another positive politeness strategy through including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity as in "We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished Sovereign and a much- loved Mother". In addition, he uses PPs of presupposing knowledge by saying "I will be comforted and sustained by our knowledge of the respect and deep affection in which The Queen was so widely held " .

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

King Charles flouts the maxim of quantity because he overstates the moment of the death of his mother by saying "the greatest sadness". He, also, flouts the maxim of quantity as he overstates that there are "countless" people who will mourn the late queen.

4. Deixis

In speech this, king Charles uses social deixis realized by "*Her Majesty The Queen, cherished Sovereign*" . To express his respect for her mother, and to refer to the late queen in a respectful way that suits her social status. Also ,he makes use of the personal deixis "first person pronoun" "I" and" we " which is used more than one time as in "*I know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country.....I will be comforted and sustained by our knowledge of the respect and deep affection in which The Queen was so widely held*".

Moreover, in "*We mourn profoundly the passing....*" he uses inclusive "we "to refer to himself and to his family as they mourn the passing of their Queen.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

King Charles repeats the same syntactic structure as indicated in "*The death of my beloved Mother, Her Majesty the Queen*" to emphasize the idea that he respects his mother.

b. Symbol

This extract contains two symbols. First, the word "mother" is associated with giving, sacrifice and education. Second, the word "the Queen" is a symbolism associated with royalty, kingdom, and throne.

Extract No.2

My wife and I were profoundly shocked by the dreadful bomb attack in Peshawar on Monday. Such acts of incomprehensible brutality, wherever they occur, are a barbaric assault on our shared humanity and our values of understanding and compassion. It is all the more horrific that the victims were in a place of worship during afternoon prayers. We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured. We recall our visit to Pakistan in 2006 with the greatest fondness, and will hold the people of Pakistan in our special thoughts and prayers as you mourn those you have lost.

The setting of this speech is February 2, 2023. The participants are King Charles as the addressor, and the addressees are people in Pakistan. The end of this speech is to give support and help the people after the bomb attack in Peshawar.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Concerning the types of expressive speech act, King Charles employs the expressive speech act of exclamation which occurs in "*My wife and I were profoundly shocked by the dreadful bomb attack in Peshawar on Monday*". Then, he utilizes the expressive speech act of lamenting as in "*We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured....*".

Finally, he uses the expressive speech act of condoling "*will hold the people of Pakistan in our special thoughts and prayers as you mourn those you have lost*".

2. Politeness Strategies

In the current extract, King Charles focuses only on the positive politeness strategies. First, he resorts to the PPs of including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity through using the inclusive we form two times, as in "*We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured. We recall our visit to Pakistan in 2006 with the greatest fondness*".

Second, he uses the PPs of noticing the hearer's pain and suffering by saying, *"We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured"*. Third, he utilizes the PPs of exaggeration in *"My wife and I were profoundly shocked by the dreadful bomb attack in Peshawar"* to refer that he is very aghast by hearing the news.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this speech, King Charles flouts the maxim of quantity by exaggerating his shock concerning the news of bomb attack in Peshawar by using the adverb *"profoundly"*. He also flouts the maxim of quantity when he overstates to describe the attack by saying "more horrific". Then he resorts to flout the maxim of quality as he metaphorically compares the acts of terrorism with the barbaric assault.

4. Deixis

In regard to deixis, king Charles uses personal deixis , The first person pronoun "I" ,is used to express his sadness about the bomb attack in peshawar .He also uses personal deixis, the first personal pronoun "we" as in *"We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured. To include the hearer in his speech and to give the impression that they are part of his priorities.*

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Metaphor

King Charles uses the metaphorical expression "barbaric assault" to compare between the terrorist actions to anything that is unduly cruel, such as inhumane treatment of humans.

b. symbol

In this ongoing text, there are two symbols. First, the word "attack" is related to injuries, terrorism, accidents, and death. Second, the word "Prayers "are linked to religion, belief, faith, and worship.

Extract No.3

It has now been a year that the people of Ukraine have suffered unimaginably from an unprovoked full-scale attack on their nation. They have shown truly remarkable courage and resilience in the face of such human tragedy. The world has watched in horror at all the unnecessary suffering inflicted upon Ukrainians, many of whom I have had the great pleasure of meeting here in the U.K. and, indeed, across the world, from

Romania to Canada. Earlier this month I met President Zelenskyy at Buckingham Palace to express my personal support for the people of Ukraine. It is heartening that the United Kingdom, along with its allies, is doing everything possible to help at this most difficult time. Therefore, I can only hope the outpouring of solidarity from across the globe may bring not only practical aid, but also strength from the knowledge that, together, we stand united.

The setting of this speech is February 24, 2023. The participants are King Charles as the addressor, and the addressees are the people of Ukraine. The end is to let the people know how brave the Ukrainians are in facing their enemies and to give them his personal support for their cause.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In the ongoing text, King Charles uses an expressive speech act of parsing as in "they have shown truly remarkable courage and resilience in the face of such human tragedy". Also, he uses the expressive speech act of wishing by using " *I can only hope the outpouring of solidarity from across the globe may bring not only practical aid, but also strength from the knowledge that, together, we stand united* ". To express what he hopes to the Ukraine country.

Then, he utilizes the expressive speech act of boasting which is shown in "I have had the great pleasure of meeting here in the U.K "to express his pleasure of meeting the people of Ukraine.

2. Politeness Strategies

As for politeness strategies, King Charles utilizes a bald on record politeness strategy as in "I met President Zelenskyy at Buckingham Palace to express my personal support for the people of Ukraine". To express directly his personal support for president Zelenskyy and his people.

Then, he resorts to use negative politeness strategy of giving deference in "*I met President Zelenskyy at Buckingham Palace to express my personal support*", by using the formal address "*President Zelenskyy*", he raises the addressee to higher social status than the speaker. In doing so, King Charles humbles himself and shows respect to the hearer. After that, he shifts to use positive Politeness strategies, which is shown in "*I have had the great pleasure of meeting here in the U.K.*" King Charles resorts to PPs of exaggeration. He exaggerates his pleasure to meet people of Ukraine in the U.K. He uses the inclusive "we" form in "we stand united

"to express that the United Kingdom and Ukraine are very close to each other.

In addition, he applies PPs of Be optimistic which occurs in "*I can only hope the outpouring of solidarity from across the globe may bring not only practical aid, but also strength from the knowledge that, together, we stand united*".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

King Charles flouts the maxim of quantity for two times in "*unimaginably from an unprovoked full-scale attack on their nation*", he overstates the suffering of Ukraine. And in "I have had the great pleasure of meeting here in the U.K." wherein king Charles overstates his pleasure about meeting the Ukraine people. Besides that, he flouts the maxim of quality by using a metaphorical expression which is "outpouring of solidarity" to express how the world stands with Ukraine.

4. Deixis

Two types of deixis are used : social " Title of the addressee " as in (President Zelenskyy) and personal deixis " First Person Pronoun "as in "*I have had the great pleasure of meeting I met President Zelenskyy at Buckingham Palace,..... I can only hope the outpouring of solidarity we stand united.* ".Also he uses first person pronoun "we"to refer to the two countries United Kingdom and Ukraine. Then she uses Third person singular "They" as in "*They have shown truly remarkable courage and resilience*" to refer to the people in Ukraine

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

King Charles repeats the word "*suffer*" more than one time to emphasize the idea that the people in Ukraine have endured unimaginably from an unprovoked full-scale attack on their nation.

b. Metaphor

King Charles uses the metaphorical expression "outpouring of solidarity" to express how the world stands with Ukraine.

d. Symbol

The symbol that exists in King Charles' speech is the word "Palace" which is a symbol of royal family, kingdom.

B. Queen Camilla

Extract No.4

I cannot begin without paying tribute to my dear mother-in-law, her late Majesty who is marching our thoughts today and who is so greatly missed by us all. She had been patron of the Royal Commonwealth Society since 1952 and throughout her remarkable Reign its Vision to improve the lives and Prospects of all Commonwealth citizens remained as you know very close to our heart. Now, it was all this state, the 17th of November, that Queen Elizabeth the first came to the throne in 1558, she was said of herself that, while she is aware of the merits of the monarchs who had preceded her 'you've never had any that will love you better'. a description that might just as well apply to Queen Elizabeth II and her enduring love for the Commonwealth. Over the past few months my husband and I have drawn immense comfort from the messages of condolence that we have received, and continue to receive, from the four corners of the world. They have reminded us that the written word has a unique ability to connect, to heal, to reassure and offer hope even in the midst of grief.

The setting of this speech is November 17, 2022. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are the people who attend the essay competition. The end is to pay tribute to her late mother-in-law, Queen Elizabeth.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this extract, Queen Camilla uses the expressive speech act of lamenting that occurs in "who is so greatly missed by us all". Then she uses an expressive speech act of lamenting, which is shown in "She had been patron of the Royal Commonwealth Society since 1952 and throughout her remarkable Reign its Vision to improve the lives and Prospects of all Commonwealth".

In addition, she utilizes exclamation expressing joy "Over the past few months my husband and I have drawn immense comfort from the messages of condolence that we have received, and continue to receive, from the four corners of the world."

2. Politeness Strategies

She uses Ps bald on record, as she directly expresses her sad feelings towards the late queen. And how she is missed her so greatly. Furthermore, she uses the PPs of noticing the interest which is shown in "Over the past few months my husband and I have drawn immense comfort from the messages of condolence that we have received, and continue to receive, from the four corners of the world". Besides that, she utilizes the exaggeration strategy, throughout using the intensifier "so greatly".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Concerning flouting the maxims, Queen Camilla flouts the maxim of quantity three times in "my dear mother-in-law, her late Majesty" because of the use of tautologies which are expressions that refer to the same person and in " *who is so greatly missed by us all* "she exaggerated the loss of the late queen by saying " so greatly missed". And in " Over the past few months my husband and I have drawn immense comfort from the messages of condolence that we have received "she also overstates to express her great relief from the messages of condolence that reach her on the death of the Queen. Furthermore, she resorts to flout the maxim of quality by using a metaphorical expression "*marching our thoughts*".

4. Deixis

Queen Camilla uses social deixis as in "my dear mother-in-law, her late Majesty, patron " to refer to the late queen in a respectful way that suits her social status. She, also resorts to use the personal deixis "first person pronoun "as in "I cannot begin without paying should be to my dear mother-in-law, her late Majesty who is marching our thoughts today and who is so greatly missed by us all" .

And third person pronoun "she" , which is shown in " *She had been patron of the Royal Commonwealth Society since 1952.and throughout her remarkable Reign its Vision to improve the lives and Prospects of all Commonwealth citizens*". To refer to the late queen.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Queen Camilla repeats the same meaning in different words which is shown in "my dear mother-in-law, her late Majesty" to emphasize the idea that she loves and respects the late Queen.

b. Metaphor

She uses the metaphorical expression "marching our thoughts" to express that the late queen still possesses their thoughts, and they have not forgotten her, and they miss her greatly.

Extract No.5

Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Buckingham Palace as we gather on the fifth of the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence". Throughout the world, individuals and organisations are coming together to call for the prevention and elimination of

violence against women and girls. Why? Because over a period of 16 days, worldwide, more than 2,000 women will be killed by a partner or a member of their own family. Because, in England and Wales alone, during that same period, police will record that more than 3,000 women have been raped. Behind every one of these statistics lie individual stories of human suffering and heartbreak. We are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women. Faced with such challenges, it can be hard to know what practical steps we can take to even begin to make a difference. Over the years, in my previous role, I had the privilege of meeting many survivors of rape and domestic abuse; and of sharing in the sorrow of people who had lost family members to violence.... Ladies and gentlemen, your vital work is, in the same way, evidence that there is life after abuse. You are also evidence that we can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls. Armed with that hope, let us press on. Let us not lose this precious opportunity to speak up and to galvanize action that will see the end of these heinous crimes forever. With determination and courage, we will succeed. Thank you.

The setting of this speech is November 29, 2022. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are people who attend the reception. The end is to eliminate violence against women and girls.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this extract, Queen Camilla applies five types of expressives; firstly, she resorts to the expressive speech act of complaining as in "it can be hard to know what practical steps we can take to even begin to make a difference". Secondly, she makes use of the expressive speech act of praising, as "your vital work is, in the same way, evidence that there is life after abuse". In doing so, she praises the vital role that they play to eliminate violence against women and girls.

Thirdly, she utilizes the expressive speech act of thanking as in "thank you" to express her thanks to individuals and organizations that come together to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls. Fourthly, She uses the expressive speech act of hoping as in "that we can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls. Armed with that hope"

2. Politeness Strategies

According Brown and Levinson's theory, Queen Camillia uses the NPs of giving deference in "Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen ... Ladies and gentlemen", she raises the hearers to higher social status than the speaker. She treats the heares as superior and of higher social status and thus the speaker humbles herself. Added to that, she makes use of Positive politeness by applying certain strategies the first one is including both the speaker and hearer through using the inclusive we which is shown in "We

are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women.....We can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls....We will succeed ".In doing so, she creates feelings of closeness. She also uses the PPs of including both the speaker and the hearer through using lets as in "let us press on. Let us not lose this precious opportunity to speak up".

Queen Camilla uses PPs noticing the progress of individuals and organizations that are coming together to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. In *"You are also evidence that we can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls. Armed with that hope, let us press on"*. She uses PPs of "Be optimistic". In "with determination and courage, we will succeed" she uses PPs of promising. And in *"Because over a period of 16 days, worldwide, more than 2,000 women will be killed by a partner or a member of their own family. Because, in England and Wales alone, during that same period, police will record that more than 3,000 women have been raped"*. Queen Camilla utilizes PPs giving reasons .She shows the reason why they are gathering today.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Queen Camilla may seem to flout the quantity maxim, as she is more informative than is required, through repeating the phrase "lets us" more than one time. She flouts the maxim of quantity as she repeats the expression "violence against women and girls" two times.

Queen Camilla may also flouts the maxim of quantity. She appears to extend her speech by repeating the same words as in "evidence, rightly, hope". And this repeating may be for paying the audience's attention into a particular idea.

Moreover, she flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression *"Armed with that hope"*.

4. Deixis

Camilla uses two types of personal deixis "first person pronoun" as in *"we gather on the fifth of the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence".....We are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women.....we will succeed...I had the privilege of meeting.I have heard countless*

examples ".Also, she makes use of the social deixis as in "Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen" to refer to the different social ranking between the speaker and the audience.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Queen Camilla repeats the word "women" more than one time to confirm that most assault crimes target women because they are the weakest link in the conflict. Also, she repeats the phrase "let us" to confirm the idea that they have the opportunity to change and make a difference, that's why they must not lose it, and also to create a kind of solidarity and closeness.

b. Metaphor

"Armed with hope "Here we have an indirect comparison between hope and the gun .Queen Camilla compared hope to the gun instead of saying Armed with gun she said armed with the hope. Here, the Queen dealt with the police, all of them as an institution, as if they were a device that records cases of women who have suffered rape.

c. Symbol

In this extract, there are two symbols: Violence is a symbol of issues with social injustice and corruption, as well as personal and psychological struggles, and it serves as a representation of the complexities of human communication and relationships, which are a result of unresolved social conflicts. And Women are a symbol of motherhood, family, purity, and frequent vulnerability.

Extract No.6

Charity begins at home .But so does domestic violence. Three_ quarters of violence against women happens in a place where a woman should feel safest _her own home. And just imagine : one in four women in this country will suffer domestic violence in their lifetime. One in four. I find it almost impossible to think that any friend of mine might be living under that horrific threat, without my knowing it, but that is the power of coercive control and violence in the home. It is characterized by silence – silence from those that suffer – silence from those around them, and silence from those who perpetrate abuse. This silence is corrosive; it leaves women, children and men carrying the burden of shame. It prevents them from speaking out about the abuse and it prevents them from getting help. And at its worst it can be fatal....It is absolutely fitting that “Domestic Abuse: Everyone’s Problem” is the opening event of this year’s Festival. As President of WOW, I must confess that I am delighted you have chosen such an important topic to focus on first. I believe discussing domestic abuse is just one example of WOW’s ability

to bring us together to talk about things that matter. Each one of us must play our part and WOW can show us the way.

The setting is March 6, 2020. The participants are Queen Camilla as the addressor, and the addressees are the people who attend the WOW festival. The end of this speech is when Queen Camilla speaks about domestic abuse and its effects.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Queen Camilla, in this extract, uses three types of expressives; she uses the expressive speech act of deploring as in *"This silence is corrosive. It leaves women, children and men carrying the burden of shame. It prevents some from speaking out about the abuse, and it prevents them from getting help and that is worse. It can be fatal... "*. She uses the expressive speech act of boasting in *"As a president of Wow I must confess I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on"* to express her happiness concerning the topic of domestic abuse and to boast about her social standing.

In the last part of this extract, she uses an expressive speech act of parsing as in *"I believe discussing domestic abuse is just one example of WOW's ability to bring us together to talk about things that matter. Each one of us must play our part and WOW can show us the way"*. She praises the effort they do to reduce domestic abuse.

2. Politeness Strategies

In this extract, she uses the PPs of noticing strategy; she notices the suffering of the women as in *"three quarters of violence against women"*. In *"Charity begins at home but so does domestic violence three quarters of violence against women happens in a place where a woman should feel safest her own home"*. She uses the PPs of intensifying interest to hearers. Then, she resorts to use Ps Bald on record strategy *"I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on..."*

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Queen Camilla flouts the maxims of quantity as she overstates about violence and its effect on the victims as in *"It is characterized by silence. Silence from those who suffer, silence from those around them, and silence from those who perpetrated these. This silence is corrosive"*. And, the repetition of the expression *"one in four"* leads to flout the maxim of quantity.

Queen Camilla may also flout the maxim of quantity. She appears to extend her speech by repeating the same words as "prevents" and "silence" to draw the audience's attention to a very important idea. She, also, flouted the maxim of quality because she makes use of metaphorical expression as in *"This silence is corrosive"* that she compared between the silence and corrosion. This substance causes damage to metal, stone, or other materials silently without notifying it, because it is an invisible process. Just like silence causes damage to women, because silence leads to domestic violence.

4. Deixis

In Queen Camilla's speech, there are two types of personal deixis in *"I must confess. I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on"*. The first person pronoun "I" is used to express her happiness for choosing domestic abuse as a topic for this event. And second person pronoun, "you" as in *"I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on"*. Then, she shifts to use social deixis which is actualized by *"president of WoW"* to indicate to herself as a political power that she has the responsibility of doing things.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

The speaker repeats the word "silence" more than one time in this extract to make emphasis on the idea that silence is the main reason for domestic violence. Also, she repeats the word "prevents" two times. To emphasize on a particular idea.

b. Metaphor

The metaphor "silence is corrosive" is used on purpose by Queen Camilla in this section of the speech. She makes a comparison between corrosive materials, which are highly reactive substances that clearly harm living tissue, and silence, which is equally damaging since it inhibits women and children from reporting abuse by making them feel ashamed. Therefore, silent can be deadly and kill individuals.

Extract.No.7

On Thursday, the world lost an extraordinary leader, whose commitment to the country, the Realms and the Commonwealth was absolute. So much will be said in the days ahead about the meaning of her historic reign. I, however, have lost a grandmother. And while I will grieve her loss, I also feel incredibly grateful. I have had the benefit of The Queen's wisdom and reassurance into my fifth decade. My wife has had twenty years of her guidance and support. My three children have got to spend holidays with her and create memories that will last their whole lives. She was by my side at my happiest moments. And she was by my side during the saddest days of my life. I knew this day would come, but it will be some time before the reality of life without Grannie will truly feel real. I thank her for the kindness she showed my family and me. And I thank her on behalf of my generation for providing an example of service and dignity in public life that was from a different age, but always relevant to us all. My grandmother famously said that grief was the price we pay for love. All of the sadness we will feel in the coming weeks will be testament to the love we felt for our extraordinary Queen. I will honour her memory by supporting my father, The King, in every way I can.

The setting of this speech is September 10, 2022. The participants are Prince William as the addressor, and the addressees are British people. The end is condoling the death of Queen Elizabeth.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Prince William uses expressive speech act of lamenting, which occurs in "*And while I will grieve her loss.....the world lost an extraordinary leader, whose commitment to the country, the Realms and the Commonwealth was absolute*". He uses expressive speech act of thanking as in "*I also feel incredibly grateful...I thank her for the kindness she showed my family and me. And I thank her on behalf of my generation for providing an example of service and dignity in public life that was from a different age, but always relevant to us all*". To express his gratitude to his grandmother on her benefit, wisdom and kindness that she showed him.

2. Politeness Strategies

In "*The Queen, The King, leader*" Prince William uses NPs of giving deference; he uses these words to express his respect to the referent which they are his grandmother and his father. Then, he shifts to use the PPs in-group identity markers by using the address form "*Grannie*" to express his kindness, love and solidarity between himself and his grandmother in spite of social status. Another PPs is made use of in this extract which is exaggerating strategy. He exaggerates his description of the death of his grandmother and he emphasizes this by saying "*the world lost an extraordinary leader*".

Also, prince William resorts to PPs of exaggeration; he exaggerates his thanks to the benefit that the queen taught him wisdom and reassurance. He exaggerates his thanks to his grandmother by saying *"I also feel incredibly grateful"*. In *"She was by my side at my happiest moments. And she was by my side during the saddest days of my life"*. He exaggerates how the queen was with him and supporting in every moment of his life.

In *"we will feel in the coming weeks will be testament to the love we felt for our extraordinary Queen"* Prince William uses the PPs of including both speaker and hearer throughout using the inclusive we at the middle of this utterance. In doing so, he creates feelings of closeness between himself and the hearers. In *"I will honour her memory by supporting my father, The King, in every way I can"* he resorts to the PPs of promising, he promises his grandmother, the late Queen, to support his father in leading the nation, to continue the march after her.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

The maxim of quantity is flouted because prince William uses tautologies at the end of this extract as in " my father, The King" are expressions which refer to the same person (the same thing is said twice in different words).

Likewise, He flouts the maxim of quantity, as he is more informative than is required; he overstates about his late grandmother by saying *"the world lost an extraordinary leader"*.

4. Deixis

Prince William uses personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" to express his sad feelings for his grandmother's death. Also, he makes use of the first person pronoun we by saying *"we will feel in the coming weeks will be testament to the love we felt for our extraordinary Queen"*. And, third person pronoun "she" which is shown in *"She was by my side at my happiest moments. And she was by my side during the saddest days of my life"*. To refer to his grandmother.

Added to that, he resorts to use social deixis as in *"The Queen, The King, leader"*.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Prince William repeats, "She was by my side at my happiest moments. And she was by my side during the saddest days of my life. "To express that his grandmother is always with him.

Also he repeated the word "my grandmother" more than one time to emphasize the idea of how much he respects her. Furthermore, he makes use of repetition, which is shown in "my father, The King" focuses on his father to indicate that his father will be the king of the U.K.

Extract No.8

Tena Koutou katoa, mai Te Whare Ariki o te Kuini

As-Salam Alaykum.

Good morning. Today we gather in a place of worship, faith, and friendship. We gather here in Al Noor mosque, a home for community and for family. On the 15th of March, tragedy unfolded in this room. A terrorist attempted to sow division and hatred in a place that stands for togetherness and selflessness. He thought he could redefine what this space was. I am here to help you show the world that he failed. Now, when I woke up in London on the morning of 15th of March, I could not believe the news. An act of unspeakable hate had unfolded in New Zealand – a country of peace. And it had unfolded in Christchurch – a city that has endured so much more than its fair share of hardship. And when it was confirmed that 50 New Zealand Muslims had been killed – murdered while peacefully worshipping – again, I just could not believe the news. I have been visiting New Zealand since before I could walk. I have stood alongside New Zealanders in moments of joy and celebration. And I have stood alongside New Zealanders in this city in moments of real pain, after loved ones, homes, and livelihoods had been lost after the 2011 earthquake.

The setting of this speech is April 26, 2019. The participants are Prince William as the addressor, and the addressees are people in Christchurch, New Zealand. The end of this speech is to give people in New Zealand support and help.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In the current text, there are two types of expressive speech act: Praising, Prince William opens his speech by expressing his admiration concerning Al Noor mosque and New Zealand as in "*We gather here in Al Noor mosque, a home for community and for family.....New Zealand – a country of peace*". Then Prince William shows his sad feelings and surprise concerning the shooting by using an expressive speech act of exclamation as in "*I could not believe the news....again, I just could not believe the news*".

2. Politeness Strategies

With regard to Ps, Prince William uses PPs to intensify interest to the hearer "*When I woke up in London on the morning of 15th of March, I could not believe the news*". He also uses PPs of including both S and H throughout using the inclusive form we. In doing so, he creates feelings of closeness, and solidarity, as in, "*we gather in a place of worship, faith, and friendship. We gather here in Al Noor mosque, a home for community and for family*".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

He overstates two times by saying "*Now, when I woke up in London on the morning of 15th of March, I could not believe the news.....again, I just could not believe the news*". Consequently, he flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required and prolonging his answer. Moreover, he fails to observe the maxim of quality by using a metaphorical expression as in "sow division and hatred" to refer to the terrorist and his brutal attack to divide the society.

4. Deixis

In Prince William's speech, there are two types of deixis: personal deixis " First person Pronoun " as in "*I am here to help you show the world that he failed. Now, when I woke up in LondonI could not believe the news.....I have been visiting New Zealand since before I could walk.I have stood alongside New Zealanders in moments of joy and celebration.And I have stood alongside New Zealanders in this city in moments of real pain, after loved ones, homes, and livelihoods had been lost after the 2011 earthquake...*"to express his support and help to the people in New Zealand.

He, also, makes use of the first person pronoun "we" as in "*we gather in a place of worship, faith, and friendship. We gather here in Al Noor mosque, a home for community and for family*"

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Prince William repeats this utterance "I could not believe the news" two times to express his shock at the news. Also, Prince William Iterates the sentence two times, which appears in the following elements:

I have stood alongside New Zealanders in moments of joy and celebration. And I have stood alongside New Zealanders in this city in moments of real pain

To express his personal support for the New Zealand people and to emphasize the idea that his support will not change under any circumstances.

b. Metaphor

There is an indirect comparison between the terrorist and the farmer. As the farmer sow plants and the terrorist sow the bombs to divide and kill people as in "A terrorist attempted to sow division and hatred"

c. Symbol

Prince William uses the word "mosque "which symbolizes the prayer, Islam, and worship.

Extract No.9

I was deeply saddened to hear of the death of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said. I was truly honoured to spend time with His Majesty during my visit to Oman last month. It was clear from all those I met that he will be remembered with great affection. His Majesty was unwavering in his commitment to improve the lives of his people, and in his resolve to work towards regional stability. I am thankful for His Majesty's many years of friendship with my family and the UK. I offer my heartfelt condolences to the Omani people.

The setting of this speech is January 11, 2020. The participants are Prince William as the addressor and people in Oman as the addressees. The end of this speech is to offer his heartfelt condolences to the Omani people.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In terms of expressives, expressive speech act of Exclamation is manifested because Prince William expresses his deep sadness over the death of the Sultan as in "*I was deeply saddened to hear of the death*". He uses another type of expressive, which is "boasting" to express his pride in meeting the Sultan and spending time with him as in "*I was truly honoured to spend time with His Majesty during my visit to Oman last month*".

In addition, He uses expressive speech act of lamenting as in "*His Majesty was unwavering in his commitment to improve the lives of his people and in his resolve to work towards regional stability*". Because he wanted to show the virtues of the deceased person. He uses expressive speech act of thanking as in "*I am thankful for His Majesty's many years of friendship with my family and the UK*".

At the ending of his speech, Prince William uses the expressive speech act of Condoling, which is shown in "*I offer my heartfelt condolences to the Omani people*"

2. Politeness Strategies

To express his feeling directly, Prince William makes use of Ps bald on record strategy as in "*I was deeply saddened to hear of the death of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said. I was truly honoured to spend time with His Majesty during my visit to Oman last month.... I am thankful for His Majesty's many years of friendship with my family and the UK*".

Then, he shifts to use PPs of offering which occurs in "*I offer my heartfelt condolences to the Omani people*" to express his feelings about the late sultan and to show his respect for him. After that, he resorts to use Negative politeness strategy of giving deference "His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said"

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Prince William overstates about the late sultan because he keeps repeating the noun phrase "His Majesty "so he flouts the maxim of quantity because he is being more informative than is required.

4. Deixis

In Prince William's speech, there are two types of dixies, personal deixis " First person Pronoun " he uses more than once as in "*I was deeply saddened to hear of the death....I was truly honoured to spend time I met that he will be remembered with great..... I am thankful for His Majesty's many years.....I offer my heartfelt condolences to the Omani people*", and social dixies as in "*His Majesty Sultan, Majesty* "to refer to the late sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said in a respectful way that suits his social status.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Prince William keeps repeating the word "His Majesty " to show respect to the dead person that he is a respectful man.

b. Symbol

Prince William uses words that refer to something concrete like a person that stands for something abstract or invisible. Hence, The Prince

refers to the role of Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said as a symbol of stability as in "His Majesty was unwavering in his commitment to improve the lives of his people, and in his resolve to work towards regional stability".

D. Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie

Extract No.10

I was shocked to hear of the explosion at the port in Beirut and the surrounding area. I have fond memories of the people of Lebanon after visiting your country last year in June. My thoughts are with all those affected by this tragic incident, as well as everyone supporting them. My prayers go out to the victims and their families.

The setting of this speech is August 6, 2020. The participants are the Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie as the addressor, and the addressees are the people in Lebanon. The end is condoling the people of Lebanon.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Duchess of Edinburg, Sophie uses two types of expressive speech act: as an act of Exclamation as in "*I was shocked to hear of the explosion at the port in Beirut and the surrounding area*" to communicate her depressing sentiments regarding this unexpected, distressing, or surprise event. Then she shows her sad feelings towards the victims and their families by using expressive speech act of Condoling "*My thoughts are with all those affected by this tragic incident, as well as everyone supporting them. My prayers go out to the victims and their families*"

2. Politeness Strategies

Sophie uses PPs bald on record as she directly expresses her sadness about hearing the news and her memories after her visiting to this country.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

No Flouting of maxims is found.

4. Deixis

Sophie uses personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" in "*I was shocked to hear of the explosion at the port in Beirut and the surrounding area. I have fond memories of the people of Lebanon after visiting your country last year in June*" to express her attitude about this tragic incident and to speak about her memories in that place. She, also, makes use of

second person pronoun" by using the possessive form "your" to refer to the people of Lebanon and their country.

6. Rhetorical Devices

In this speech, the Duchess of Edinburgh did not use any rhetorical devices.

Extract No.11

He's left a giant-sized hole in our lives. I think, unfortunately, the pandemic has slightly slewed things and as much as, it's hard to spend as much time with the Queen than we would like to. We've been trying to, but of course it's still not that easy. And of course the normal way of things isn't normal yet. So we're not necessarily doing the things that we would normally have done with him. so I think they'll come and go, but you have to let them come, and let them go. But just talking to you now, it's a bit of an 'Oh my goodness' moment, which you don't necessarily expect, and you don't expect them to come. And I had the same when I lost my mother. You know, I'd be fine, absolutely fine, fine, fine. And then something happened, or you'd hear a piece of music, or you'd do something, and suddenly you would, you know, get taken off at the knees. So there'll be lots of moments like that. But it's good to remember.

The setting is June 16, 2021. The participants are the Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie as the addressor. The addressees are the people in Britain and around the world. The end is to express her sadness over the loss of Prince Philip and the impact of his death on them.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

At the beginning of this speech, she uses expressive speech act of Lamenting in "He's left a giant-sized hole in our lives "to express her deep sadness. Then, she utilizes an expressive speech act of Exclamation "Oh my goodness' moment" to express her disbelief of the prince's death and it was a surprise for her.

Furthermore, she uses an expressive speech act of complaining as in " I think, unfortunately, the pandemic has slightly slewed things and as much as"

Additionally, she employs an expressive speech act of Deploring "it's hard to spend as much time with the Queen than we would like to. We've been trying to, but of course it's still not that easy".

2. Politeness Strategies

In this extract, she only resorts to bald on record strategy as *"I think the whole grieving process is probably likely for us.....so I think they'll come and go.... And I had the same when I lost my mother. You know, I'd be fine, absolutely fine, fine, fine"*. To express directly her grief over the death of Prince Philip.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Duchess of Edinburg ,Sophie flouts the maxims of quantity as she overstates about the death of her father in law prince philip and the effect of his death on them as in *".....He's left a giant-sized hole in our lives"* because she overstates that Prince Philip left in their life "giant" hole .

The maxim of quantity is also flouted by Sophie she repeats the word "fine" more than one time to indicate that the death of Prince Philip will not break them. Furthermore, she seems to flout the maxim of manner two times in *"So there'll be lots of moments like that"* and *"so I think they'll come and go, but you have to let them come, and let them go"* because she is not clear in her answer.

Moreover, she fails to observe the maxim of Quality because she uses the metaphorical expression *"get taken off at the knees"* to indicate that the prince's death was shock and a great tragedy for them.

4. Deixis

Sophie uses three types of personal deixis; first person pronoun "I" as in *"I think, unfortunately, the pandemic has slightly slewed things and as much as, it's hard to spend as much time with the Queen"* is used to express her attitude towards coronavirus and its effects on herself and her family. And "we" as in *"than we would like to"* to refer to herself and her family. Third person pronoun "He" is used to refer to Prince Philip as in *"He's left a giant-sized hole in our lives"*

In addition, she makes use of the second person pronoun, "you" to refer to the hearer as in *"you'd hear a piece of music, or you'd do something, and suddenly you would, you know, get taken off at the knees"*.

Furthermore, she resorts to Social deixis as in *"Queen"* to show respect towards the referent.

5. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Sophie repeats the word "fine" four times to emphasize the idea that losing her father will not break her because she went through the same situation with the death of her mother.

b. Metaphor

The Duchess of Edinburgh uses the metaphorical expression "get taken off at the knees" to indicate that the prince's death was shock and a great tragedy for them. And this figurative expression corresponds to the expressive speech act of exclamation.

c. Symbol

Symbolism in the Duchess of Edinburgh's speech is realized by using the word "hole". This word is associated with falling, loss, and hardship. Also, she uses this word to refer to the impact and emptiness left by the death of Prince Philip.

d. Simile

There is a direct comparison between many moments and that. That refers to the moments of losing our relatives by using the expression "like".

Extract No.12

Good morning. I am honoured to be here today to open this important conference on transgenerational trauma and I look forward to hearing from the researchers from DIGNITY Institute on their preliminary findings. Earlier today I had the opportunity of meeting and talking with some of the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence who participated in this research. Their stories are harrowing and their pain is still so evident, but it is their courage and determination not to be defined by their dreadful experiences that is so very impressive. I cannot imagine how difficult it has been for them and their families to rebuild their lives following such traumas ; traumas which they carry with them each and every day. Their message to me was that in spite of the courage they have had to find within themselves to carry on, they desperately need more help, more support and acceptance, they need justice, they need us. We must recognise and understand that the pain and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence do not diminish with time. Years mean nothing and in fact if the issues and needs of survivors are not addressed adequately and soon enough, in many cases over time they increase. Conflict leaves many wounds, but the biggest wound of all I believe is the unjust stigma that so many survivors are confronted with, not only here in Kosovo, but around the world. This additional burden heaped on top of devastating assaults , is almost too awful to contemplate . It is time to allow those who have been so brutally attacked through no fault of their own, as well as the many innocent children born from rape, who are so cruelly treated by society's attitudes to come out from the shadows, so that their voices can be heard and importantly their children accepted. We must shift the blame from the victim to the perpetrator .If the stigma goes unchallenged we are merely perpetuating the offence, over and over again. So I say there is no place for stigma in our world today...no one should have to feel ashamed

ever again. The time for justice is now and I very much hope that Kosovo will join our global call in November and continue to fight for an improved future for all the survivors and their families here.

The setting of this speech is October 17, 2019. The participants are Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh, as the addressor, and the addressees are the people who attend the conference. The end: she talks about transgenerational trauma and about survivors of sexual violence and how their needs should be heard and answered.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Duchess of Edinburgh begins her speech by using an expressive speech act of boasting as in *"I am honoured to be here today to open this important conference on transgenerational trauma"* to express her happiness and pride to open this conference. Then she utilizes Expressive speech act of praising as in *"it is their courage and determination not to be defined by their dreadful experiences that is so very impressive"* She expresses her admiration for the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and their courage despite their horrific stories by saying *"so very impressive"*.

In the middle of her speech, Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh employs an expressive speech act of Exclamation *"I cannot imagine how difficult it has been for them and their families to rebuild their lives following such traumas"*. Furthermore, she uses an expressive speech act of wishing as in *"I very much hope that Kosovo will join our global call in November and continue to fight for an improved future for all the survivors and their families here."*

2. Politeness Strategies

As for Ps, Sophie uses a bald on record strategy as she directly expresses her happiness to be here in this conference. Then, she shifts to use positive politeness strategy of noticing the needs those survivors of conflict-related sexual violence passes through such as *"they desperately need more help more support and acceptance, they need justice, they need us"*. Another PPs is made use of in this utterance which is exaggerating her feelings about the wounds that the conflict leaves as in *"Conflict leaves many wounds, but the biggest wound of all I believe is the unjust stigma"*.

She makes use of another PPs throughout including both the speaker and hearer in the interaction through saying *"We must recognise and understand that the pain and consequences of conflict-related sexual*

violence do not diminish with time". In "I very much hope that Kosovo will join our global call in November and continue to fight for an improved future for all the survivors and their families here" Sophie uses PPs of be optimistic.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Duchess of Edinburg may also flout the maxim of quantity. She appears to extend her speech by repeating the same words as in "need, traumas, wound ". And this repeating may be for paying the audience's attention into a particular idea. She gives more information than is required.

She expresses her admiration for the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and their courage despite their horrific stories by saying "*so very impressive*". As a result, she flouts the maxim of quantity.

Moreover, she flouts the maxim of quality by using the metaphorical expression "*heaped on top*" to refer to the burden that the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence carry.

4. Deixis

In this section, she is solely focused on personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" as in "*I am honoured to be here today to open this important conference on transgenerational trauma and I look forward to hearing from the researchers.....Earlier today I had the opportunity of meeting and talking with some of the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence I cannot imagine how difficult it has been for them and their families to rebuild their lives following such traumas Conflict leaves many wounds, but the biggest wound of all I believe is the unjust stigma that so many survivors are confronted with, not only here in Kosovo. So I say there is no place for stigma in our world today....*" To express her attitude and certain viewpoints. And, first person pronoun "we" used to create closeness between herself and people as she considers herself part from them as in "*We must recognise and understand that the pain and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence do not diminish with time. Years mean nothing and in fact if the issues and needs of survivors are not addressed adequately and soon enough, in many cases over time they increase*"

Again Personal deixis especially " third person pronoun" appears at the end of the section. The third person pronoun "*They*" which refers to the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Sophie repeats the word " need" more than once as in "*they desperately need more help, more support and acceptance, they need justice, they need us*" to emphasize the idea that the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence are still needed help and support. Also, She repeats the word "traumas" more than time to make emphasis that the sexual violence leads to make women suffer from traumas.

b. Metaphor

There is an indirect comparison between burden and a group of something. She makes a comparison between something invisible and something concrete. To refer that the burden is increased over a period of time. So, she makes this comparison because the burden cannot be grouped and cannot be heaped and she compared it to something concrete .She also makes an indirect comparison between stigma and place .She makes a comparison between something invisible to something concrete.

c. Symbol

She uses the word "shadow" to refer the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and their children born from rape. In other words, shadow is a symbol of secrets, fake, uncertainty.

E. Princess Royal, Anne

Extract No.13

You know it's going to happen but you are never really ready. My father has been my teacher, my supporter and my critic, but mostly it is his example of a life well lived and service freely given that I most wanted to emulate. His ability to treat every person as an individual in their own right with their own skills comes through all the organisations with which he was involved. I regard it as an honour and a privilege to have been asked to follow in his footsteps and it has been a pleasure to have kept him in touch with their activities. I know how much he meant to them, in the UK, across the Commonwealth and in the wider world. I would like to emphasise how much the family appreciate the messages and memories of so many people whose lives he also touched. We will miss him but he leaves a legacy which can inspire us all.

The setting of this speech is April 11, 2021. The addressor is Princess Anne, and the addressees are people from the UK. The end is condoling the death of her father and thanking everyone who shared with them their sadness.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this context, Princess Anne uses three types of expressive speech act, she uses an expressive speech act of lamenting as in "My father has been my teacher, my supporter and my critic, but mostly it is his example of a life well lived and service freely given that I most wanted to emulate. His ability to treat every person as an individual in their own right ..." to praise her father's personality and the role he played in their life and how treats every person in a good way.

Then, she shifts to use an expressive speech act of thanking, which occurs in "*I would like to emphasize how much the family appreciate the messages and memories of so many people whose lives he also touched*". To express her gratitude for the messages that she is received it from all people on the death of her father that expresses their sadness.

Moreover she resorts to use an expressive speech act of boasting which is shown in "*I regard it as an honour and a privilege to have been asked to follow in his footsteps and it has been a pleasure to have kept him in touch with their activities*" she admits a great privilege to follow her father's steps.

2. Politeness Strategies

Princess Anne resorts to using Ps bald on record strategy more than one time as she directly expresses her feelings to her dead father. Then, she shifts to uses PPs of including both S and H in the activity throughout using the inclusive form "us_we". To give the impression that she is part of the people in the U.K and around the world and to create feelings of closeness and warmth such as "We will miss him but he leaves a legacy which can inspire us all".

In addition ,She utilizes the PPs of presupposing knowledge about H through stating this utterance "I know how much he meant to them, in the UK, across the Commonwealth and in the wider world",She presupposes that the whole country and whole united kingdom mourns his loss and she, also, presupposes that the whole country loves her father .

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

In this extract, Princess Anne flouts the maxim of quantity three times once in "I most wanted to emulate". The princess exaggerated her desire to imitate her father's life of service. In *"I know how much he meant to them, in the UK, across the Commonwealth and in the wider world"*. And in *"I would like to emphasise how much the family appreciate the messages and memories of so many people whose lives he also touched"* since the princess is being more informative than is required.

4. Deixis

In the current text, Princess Anne uses personal deixis, second person pronoun "you" to refer to her father. And, First person pronoun "I" which occurs in "I regard it as an honour and a privilege to have been asked to follow in his footsteps and it has been a pleasure to have kept him in touch with their activities. I know how much he meant to them, in the UK, across the Commonwealth and in the wider world. I would like to emphasize how much the family appreciate the messages and memories of so many people whose lives he also touched" to express her attitudes and different viewpoints.

Then, she resorts to inclusive "we" and its object form "us" as in *"We will miss him but he leaves a legacy which can inspire us all"* to refer to herself and to the people in the UK and around the world. Furthermore, she uses Social dexies, which is Relational social deixis, which is realized by *"My father"*.

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Princess Anne repeats the same phrase "My father has been my teacher, my supporter and my critic" To emphasize the idea that she loves and respects her father because he represents everything for her, he is the teacher, supporter, and critic of her, and he is the ideal that she wants to imitate and follow in his footsteps.

b. Metaphor

Princess Anne makes a comparison between the role of her father and the teacher.

C. Symbol

Princess Anne uses the word "father" in her speech. This word is not used at random; rather, it stands for authority, support, stability, sacrifice, protection, action, logic, regulation, and teaching.

Extract No.14

I was fortunate to share the last 24 hours of my dearest Mother's life. It has been an honour and a privilege to accompany her on her final journeys. Witnessing the love and respect shown by so many on these journeys has been both humbling and uplifting. We will all share unique memories. I offer my thanks to each and every one who share our sense of loss. We may have been reminded how much of her presence and contribution to our national identity we took for granted. I am also so grateful for the support and understanding offered to my dear brother Charles as he accepts the added responsibilities of The Monarch. To my mother, The Queen, thank you.

The setting of this speech is September 13, 2022. The participants are Princess Anne as the addressor, and the addressees are people in Britain and around the world. The end is mourning the death of Queen Elizabeth.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

In this extract, Princess Anne employs three types of expressive speech act. Firstly, she uses expressive speech act of thanking more than once such as "*I offer my thanks to each and every one who share our sense of loss..... I am also so grateful for the support and understanding offered to my dear brother Charles*".

Secondly, she resorts to another expressive speech act that is an expressive speech act of lamenting as in "*We may have been reminded how much of her presence and contribution to our national identity we took for granted*". Thirdly, she utilizes expressive speech act of boasting as in "*I was fortunate to share the last 24 hours of my dearest Mother's. It has been an honour and a privilege to accompany her on her final journey*".

2. Politeness Strategies

In this speech, Princess Anne uses Ps bald on record strategy as she directly expresses her honour and a privilege because she has shared the last 24 hours of her mother's life. She resorts to another Ps, which is PPs of including both S and H in the activity as in "*We may have been reminded how much of her presence and contribution to our national identity we took for granted*". Then she uses PPs of offering as she offers her thanks to everyone who share the sense of loss with them.

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

Prince Anne flouts the maxim of quantity more than one time, which is shown in "my mother, The Queen....." "I was fortunate to share the last 24 hours of my dearest Mother's Life..... Witnessing the love and respect shown by so many on these journeys..... We may have been reminded how much of her presence and contribution to our national identity we took for granted. I am also so grateful for the support and understanding". In the five times, Princess Anne gives more information than is required. Then she resorts to flout the maxim of quality because she compares the life of the queen as a journey.

4. Deixis

Princess Anne uses personal deixis; first person pronoun "I" as in " I was fortunate to share the last 24 hours of my dearest Mother's life" She expresses her happiness by sharing the last hours of her mother's life". She also uses "we" which occurs in "We will all share unique memories". In addition ,she uses social deixis two times ,Relational social deixis which is shown in" my dearest Mother's....my dear brother Charles" and absolute social deixis which occurs in " Queen" to refer to queen Elizabeth in a respectful way that suits her social status .

6. Rhetorical Devices

a. Repetition

Princess Anne repeats the word "journey" to refer to her mother the late queen's life, which is like a journey. Because life is an experience that emerges for us like a journey to a destination

b. Metaphor

The metaphorical expression" *on her final journeys*". She makes a direct comparison between her mother's life and the journey. Because life is an experience that emerges for us like a journey to a destination

C. Symbol

The journey is a potent symbol frequently used to symbolize a character's adventure or some kind of self-realization.

Extract No.15

My thoughts are with all New Zealanders whose homes or livelihoods have been affected by Cyclone Gabrielle.I have been given the opportunity to visit the national disaster and crisis headquarters today and I am impressed by the major efforts being undertaken by first

responders, local and national agencies to ensure the best possible support for everyone, especially those still at risk. I admire the courage of the people of Aotearoa during this alarming and difficult time. You should all be proud of the resilience, strength and care for your communities you are showing in the face of adversity.

The setting of this speech is February 15, 2023. The participants are Princess Anne as the addressor, and the addressees are people in New Zealand. The end is to give her support to them and praise the strength and resilience that the people of New Zealand possess in the face of disasters.

1. Types of Expressive speech acts

Princess Anne uses expressive speech act of condoling as in "My thoughts are with all New Zealanders whose homes or livelihoods have been affected by Cyclone Gabrielle". Also she utilizes expressive speech act of Exclamation as in "I am impressed by the major efforts being undertaken by first responders, local and national agencies to ensure the best possible support for everyone, especially those still at risk. Then she resorts to use expressive speech act of parsing which is shown in "I admire the courage of the people of Aotearoa during this alarming and difficult time".

2. Politeness Strategies

Princess Anne uses Ps bald on record strategy as she directly talks about her opportunity to visit the national disaster and crisis headquarters, which occurs, in "*I have been given the opportunity to visit the national disaster and crisis headquarters today and I am impressed by the major efforts*". Then , she shifts to use the PPs of noticing the Hs' pain and suffering and also noticing the vital role they play in confronting Cyclone Gabrielle , which is shown in "My thoughts are with all New Zealanders whose homes or livelihoods have been affected by Cyclone Gabrielle.....You should all be proud of the resilience, strength and care for your communities you are showing in the face of adversity".

3. Flouting Grice's Maxims

No Flouting of maxims is found.

4. Deixis

In this extract, Princess Anne utilizes personal deixis ;first person pronoun "I" which refers to the speaker "princess Anne" which occurs in "I have been given the opportunity to visit the national disaster and crisis headquarters today and I am impressed by the major efforts being undertaken by first responders, local and national agencies to ensure the

best possible support for everyone, especially those still at risk. I admire the courage of the people of Aotearoa during this alarming and difficult time." and the second person pronoun "You" is used to refer to the people in New Zealand and Aotearoa.

Furthermore, she makes use of social deixis as in " first responders, local and national agencies" to refer to different social ranking between the speaker and the hearer.

6. Rhetorical Devices

In this extract, Princess Anne didn't use any rhetorical devices.

4.2 Findings of the Study

4.2.1 The Results of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family

A. King Charles

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

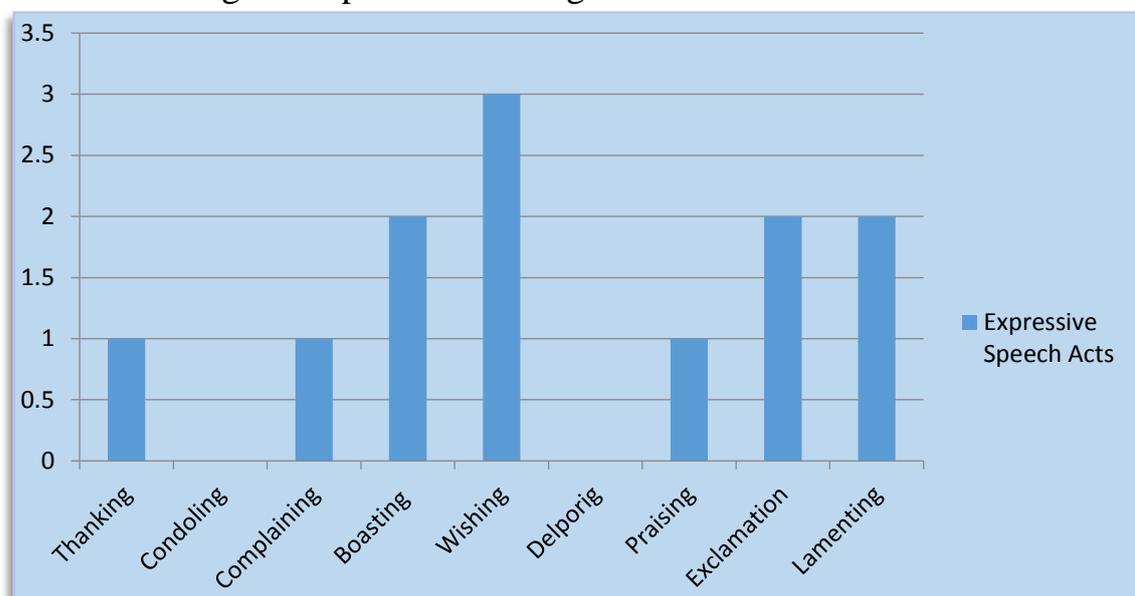
Table (1) The Frequencies and Percentages of types of expressive speech acts of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	1	8.33%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	1	8.33%
	Boasting	2	16.66%
	Wishing	3	25%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	1	8.33%
	Exclamation	2	16.66%
	Lamenting	2	16.66%
	Total	12	100%

According to Table (1), the most common type of expressive speech act used in these extracts is wishing, which has a high percentage of (25%) and a frequency of three times. This indicates that King Charles has a tendency to express his desire, hope, or want for something to happen or to be true even though it is implausible or impossible .Boasting , exclamation, and lamenting share the second rank with a percentage of 16.66% and a frequency of two times. Thanking, complaining, and praising come third

in the rank with a percentage of 9.09% and a frequency of one time. Condoling and deploring come last in rank, as they did not score any record in these extracts since these types are mainly used in different situation.

Figure (5) The Frequencies and Percentages of types of expressive speech acts of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.



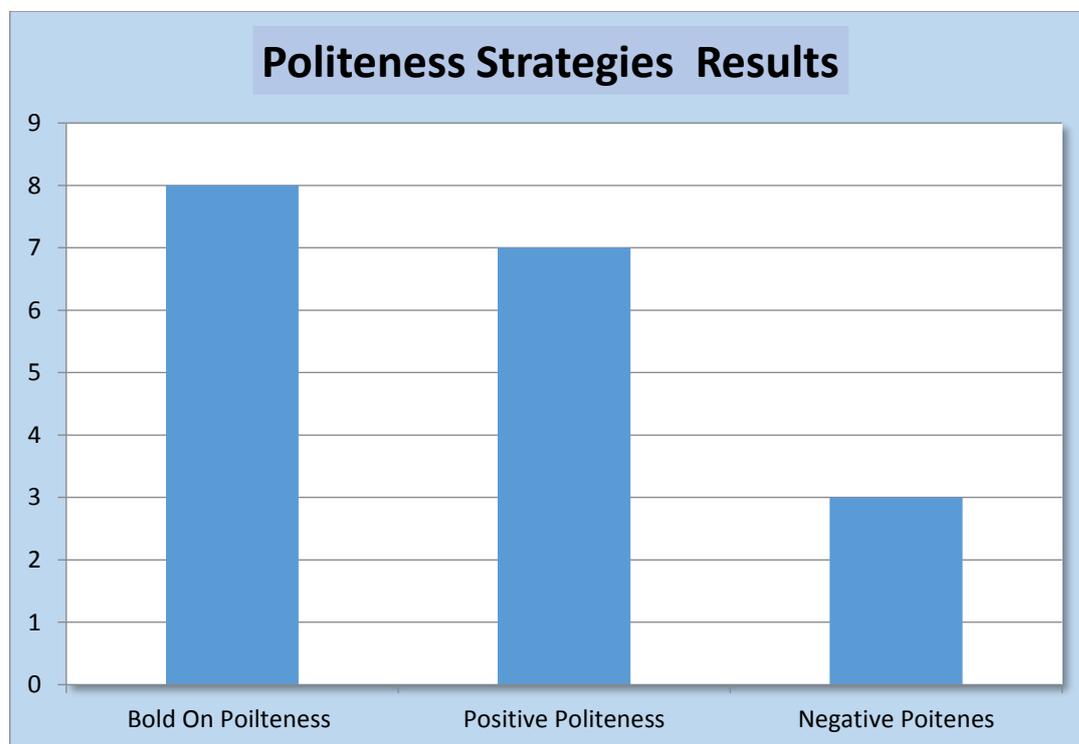
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (2) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	8	100%	8	44.44%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	2	28.57%	7	38.90%
		Exaggerating H's interest	2	28.57%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	1	14.30%		
		Including both S and H	2	28.57%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	0	0%		
		Offer, Promise	0	0%		
	NP	Giving deference	2	66.66%	3	16.66%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	1	33.33%		
Total				18	100%	

Table(2) above shows that the most frequent strategy of politeness used in King Charles' delightful speeches is bald on record strategy with high percentage of (44.44%) and a frequency of eight times. This means that king Charles wants to be clear and direct with his audience. In addition, he is in a position, which allows him to use this strategy. Positive Politeness comes second in rank with a percentage of 38.90%, such percentage reflects that king Charles likes to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. The least on the table is negative politeness with a percentage of 16.66% and a frequency of three times in this strategy he almost always resorts to giving deference this is due to the fact that he always attends formal meetings with highly VIP characters like the presidents or prime ministers as such , he shows highly degree of respect. The table shows that the PPs of noticing hearers interest and the strategy of intensifying hearer's interest share the same percentage of 28.57%.

Figure (6) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.



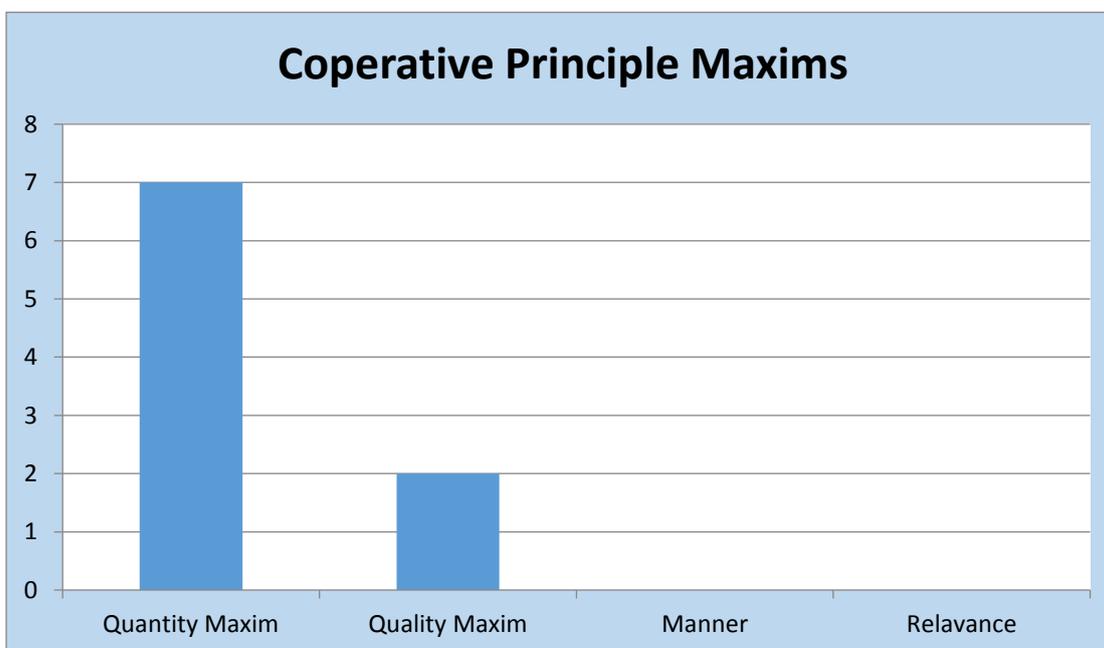
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (3) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	7	77.77%
	Quality	2	22.22%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		9	100%

As table (3) above shows that Quantity maxim is the most flouted maxim with a score a percentage of 50% and a frequency of seven times .This indicates that prince William wants to give clear information. The second most flouted maxim is quality maxim with a score a percentage of 22.22%.The least on the scale comes maxim of manner, as it did not score any record in these speeches.

Figure (3) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles



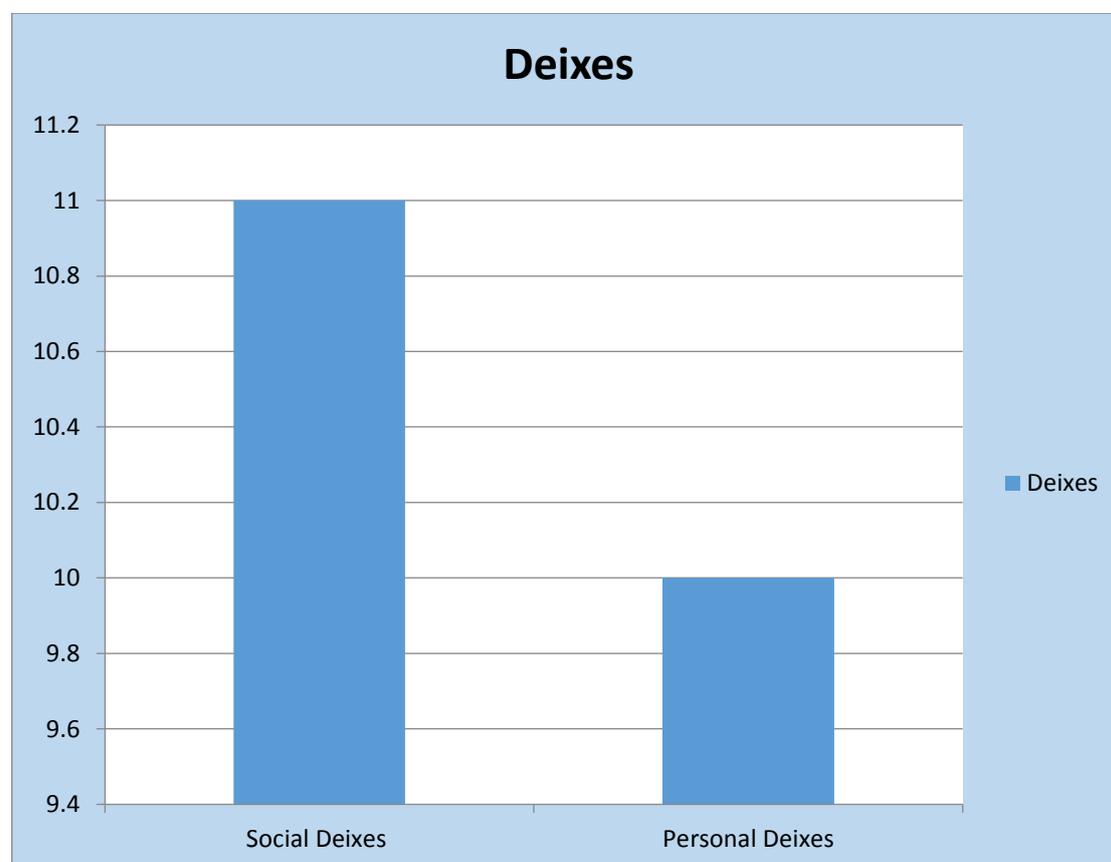
4. Types of Dixies Results

Table (4)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	11	52.38%
	Personal Deixes	10	47.61%
Total		21	100%

The result of the deixis of King Charles delightful speeches in Table (4) shows that King Charles tends to use social deixis by a percentage of 52.38% and by a frequency of 11 times. Which proves that it is the most dominant in these speeches, which suggests that King Charles has a tendency to convey courtesy and respect, to express intimacy, and to recognize authority. Personal deixis comes second in percentage at 47.61% and a frequency of 10 times.

Figure (4)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.



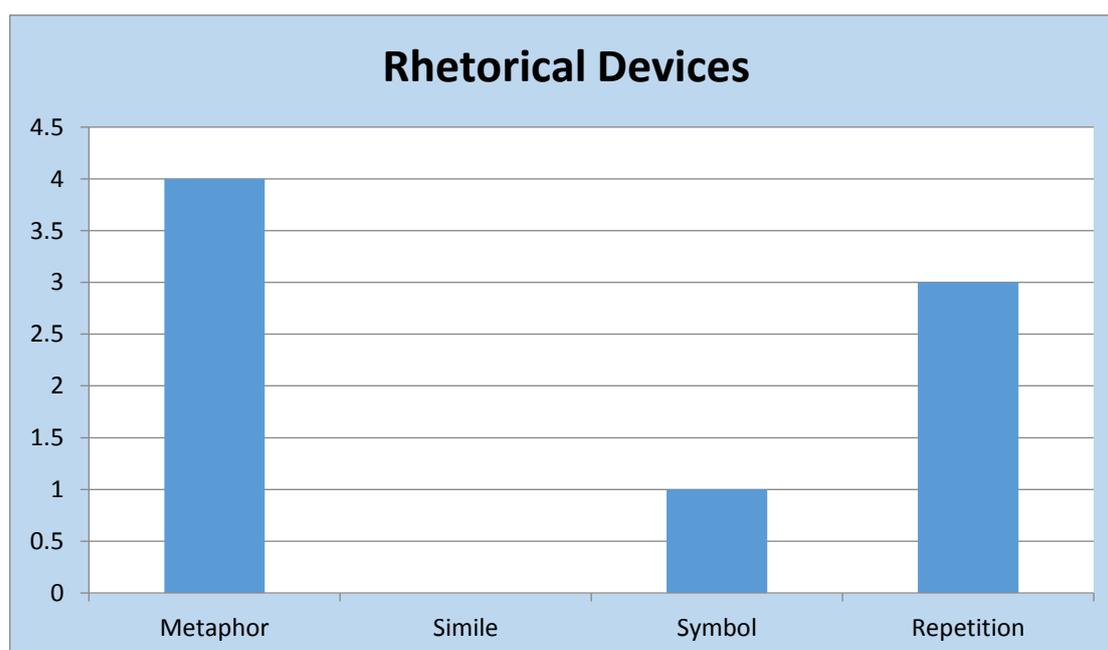
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (5) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	4	50%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	1	12.5%
	Repetition	3	37.5%
Total		8	100%

Table (5) above shows that the most frequent type of rhetorical devices used in these extracts is the metaphor with a high percentage of 50% and a frequency of four times. He speaks in a metaphorical way to help the audience sees things from a new perspective and draws their attention to a particular idea. Repetition comes second on the scale with a percentage of 37.5%.while the third symbol device with a percentage of 12.5%by far which occurs only one time .The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is simile that is not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (5) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of King Charles



B. Queen Camilla

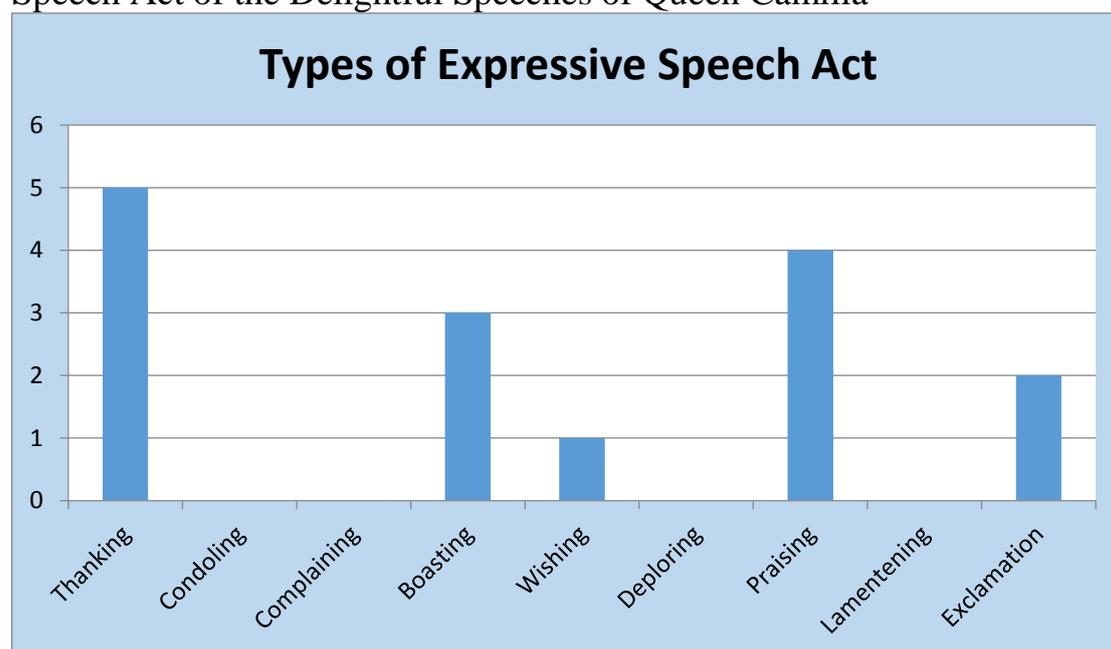
1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

Table (6) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	5	33.33%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	0	0%
	Boasting	3	20%
	Wishing	1	6.66%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	4	26.66%
	Lamenting	0	0%
	Exclamation	2	13.33%
	Total	15	100%

Depending on (6) above, thanking is the most frequent type employed by Queen Camilla. It receives 33.33%, and this means that Queen Camilla uses this type in order to express what she feels and to thank the hearer as they leave their busy diaries and come to celebrate with her in the Queen's reading room celebration. The second most frequent expressive speech act found is praising with a percentage of 26.66% and a frequency of three times. Boasting comes third on the scale with a percentage of 20% and a frequency of three times each. The fourth type of expressive speech act is exclamation with a percentage of 13.33% and a frequency of two times. The least on the scale come are deploring, condoling, complaining and lamenting that are not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (6) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla



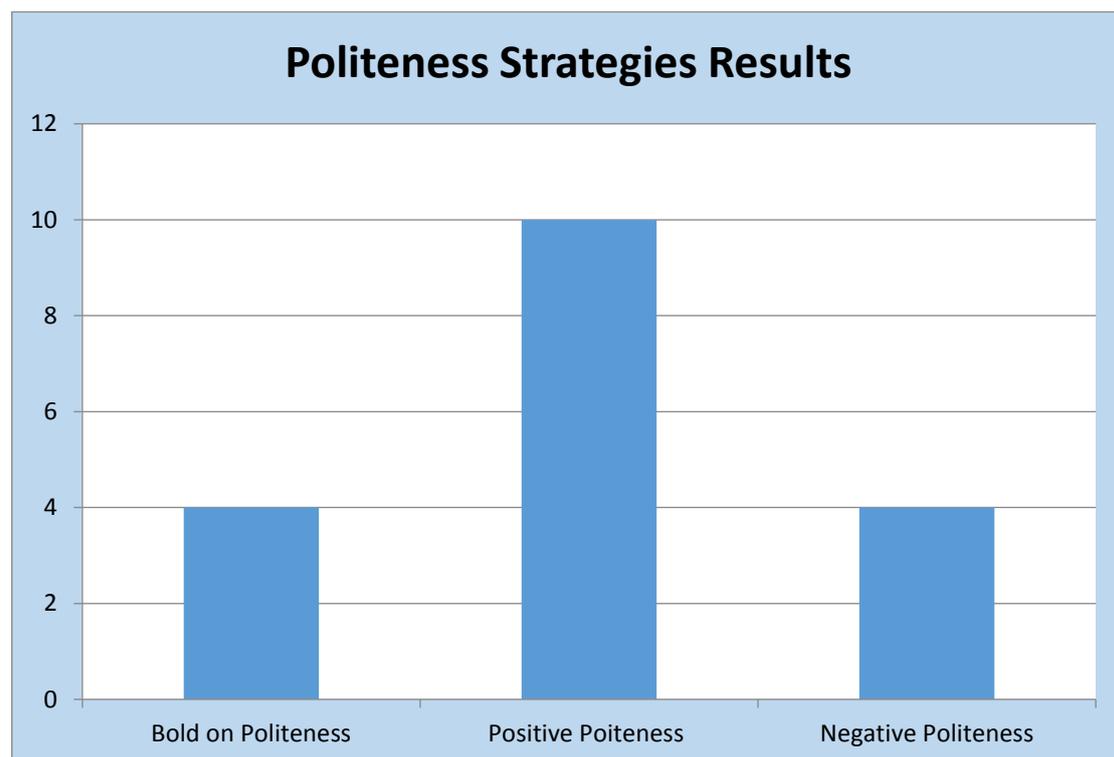
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (7) the Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Positive Politeness	BOP	4	100%	4	22.22%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	3	30%	10	55.55%
		Exaggerating H's interest	1	10%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	2	20%		
		Including both S and H	0	0%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	2	20%		
		Optimism	0	0%		
		Offer, Promise	2	20%		
	NP	Giving deference	4	100%	4	22.22%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
				18	100%	

Table (7) shows that Queen Camilla has used the three types of PSs with different percentages for each strategy. It is obvious that Queen Camilla relies more upon PP with a percentage of 55.55%, such a percentage reflects that the royal family likes to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. Bald on record and Negative Politeness receive the same percentage; they amount 22.22%. They rarely used by Queen Camilla. Within the analysis of PPs, Noticing Hearer's interest is the most used strategy with a percentage of 30% , this finding assures that Queen Camilla is very interested in showing interest to the hearer. Within NP, Queen Camilla recorded the highest rank for using the strategy of giving deference with a percentage of 22.22% and this finding reveals that she prefers to use formal address form even in the body in her speeches to show a high degree of respect to hearers.

Figure (7) the Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



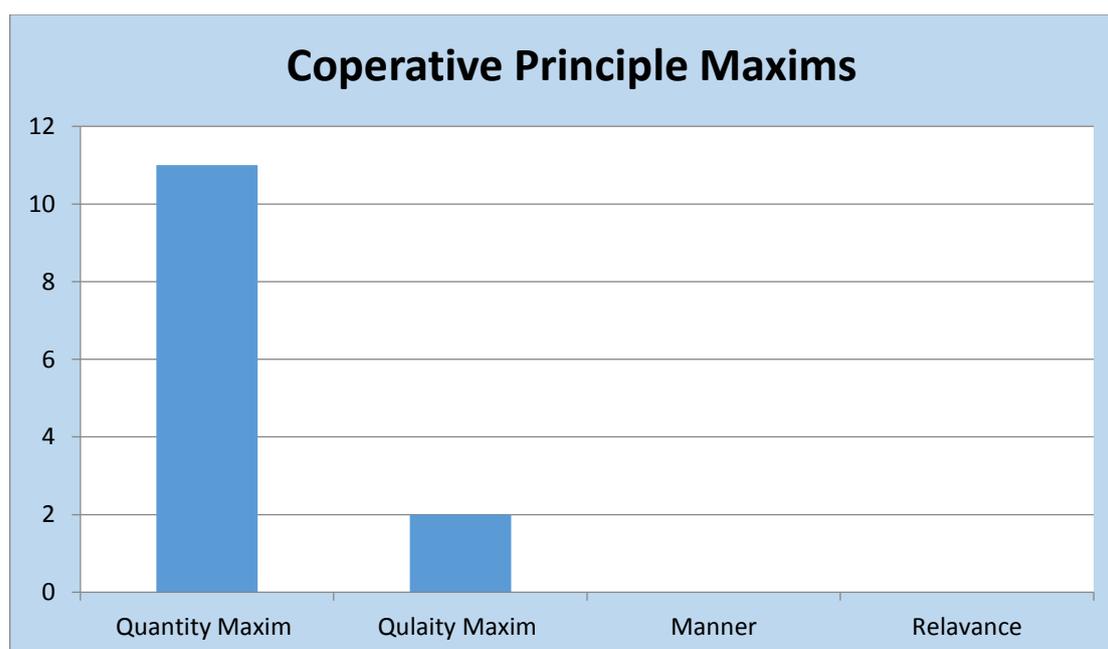
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (8) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	11	84.61%
	Quality	2	15.39%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		13	100%

Table (8) above shows that the most flouted maxim in Queen Camilla speeches is the maxim of quantity, it makes (84.61%). This indicates that Queen Camilla intentionally talks too much to achieve his goals in these texts. Flouting the maxims of quality receives the second highest frequency (15.38%). Flouting the maxim of manner and relation are considered the lowest on the table that score 0%. This denotes that Queen Camilla talks only on one topic and she tries to be as clear, brief, and orderly.

Figure (8) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



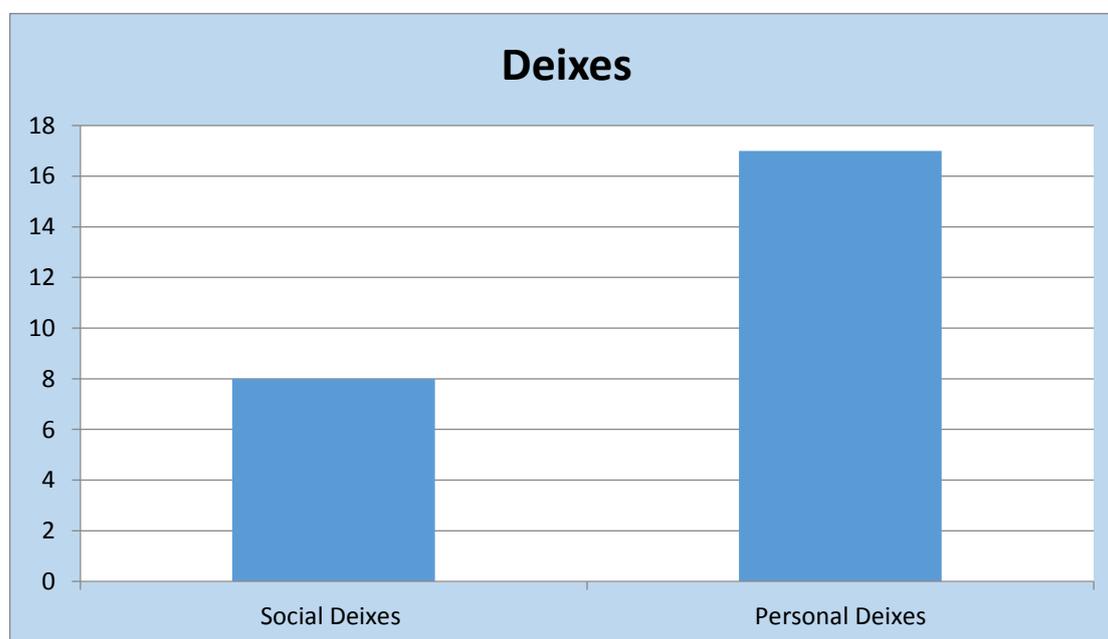
4. Types of Dixies Results

Table (9) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	8	32%
	Personal Deixes	17	68%
Total		25	100%

Table (9) of the percentages and frequencies above shows that personal deixis has the most dominant use in these texts with a frequency of Seventeen times and a percentage of 68% which prove that Queen Camilla relies heavily on using personal deixis in order to express herself and her attitudes for certain purposes. The least deixis used is social deixis by far with a percentage of 32% and a frequency of eight times.

Figure (9) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches Queen Camilla.



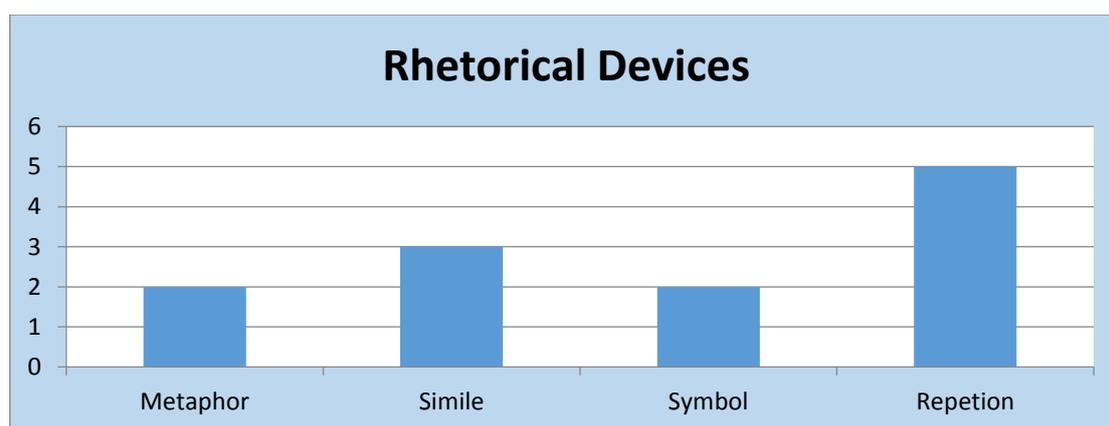
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (10)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	2	16.66%
	Simile	3	25%
	Symbol	2	16.66%
	Repetition	5	41.66%
Total		12	100%

Depending on table (10) above, repetition is the most frequent device employed by Queen Camilla. It receives (41.66%). Thus, she repeats certain words, phrases, and even full sentences in order to emphasize the ideas that she wants to convey. Simile receives the second-highest frequency (25%) and hence, Queen Camilla compares two things to create a vivid image in the reader's mind and to express her point of view in a deeper way. Finally, Metaphor and symbol receive the same percentage; they amount (16.66%). They are rarely used in Camilla's delightful speeches.

Figure (10)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



C. Prince William

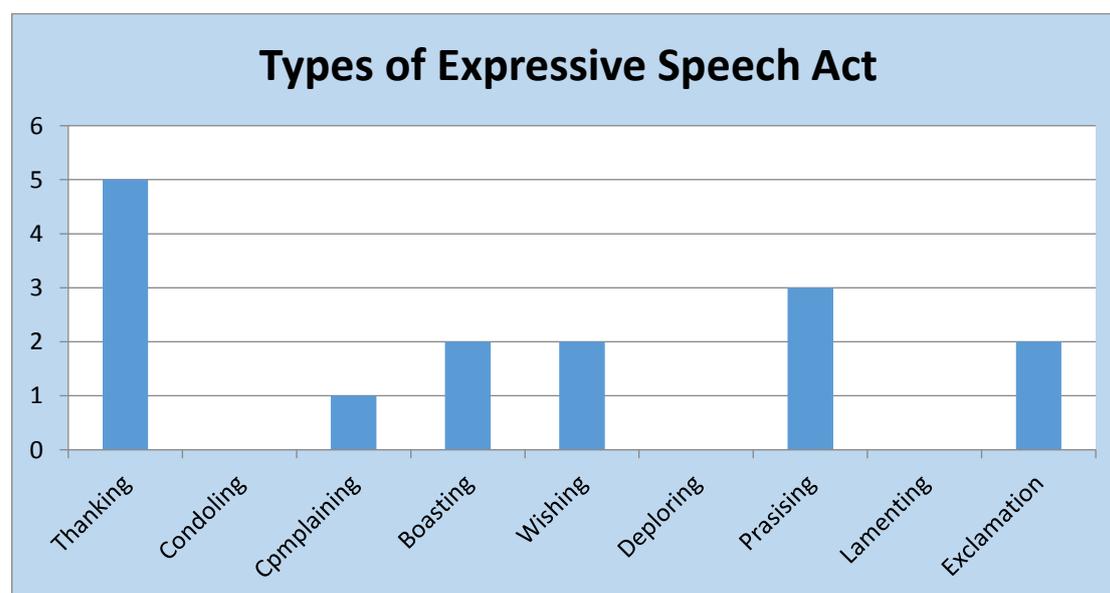
1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

Table (11)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	5	33.33%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	1	6.66%
	Boasting	2	13.33%
	Wishing	2	13.33%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	3	20%
	Lamenting	0	0%
	Exclamation	2	13.33%
	Total	15	100%

Depending on (11) above, Thanking is the most frequent type employed by Prince William. It receives 33.33%. This means that he uses it to show gratitude for something done by the hearers. The second most frequent expressive speech act found is praising with a percentage of 20% and a frequency of three times. Wishing, boasting and exclamation come third on the scale with a percentage of 13.33% and a frequency of two times each. The fourth type of expressive speech act is complaining with a percentage of 6.66% and a frequency of only one time. The least on the scale come are deploring, condoling, and lamenting that are not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (11) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.



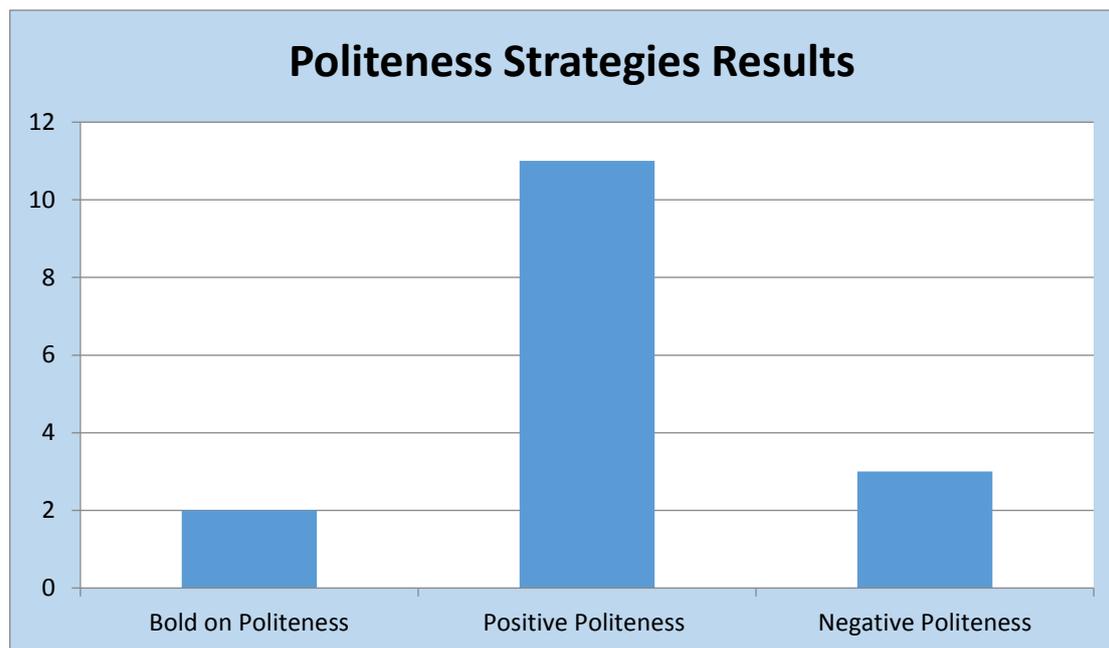
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (12) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P	F	P
BOP		2	100%	2	12.5%
PP	Noticing H's interest	4	36.36%	11	68.75%
	Exaggerating H's interest	2	18.18%		
	Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
	Intensifying H's interest	0	0%		
	Including both S and H	2	18.18%		
	Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	1	9.09%		
	Giving or asking for reasons	1	9.09%		
	Optimism	1	9.09%		
	Offer, Promise	0	0%		
NP	Giving deference	2	66.66%	3	18.75%
	Apologies	0	0%		
	Be pessimistic	1			
Total				16	100%

As table (12) shows above, the most frequent Politeness strategy that is used in Prince William's delightful speeches is the positive Politeness strategy with a high percentage of 68.75% and a frequency of eleven times. This means that Prince William intended to use this strategy because he want to show his considerations to the desires of his hearers concerning a particular state of affairs and to emphasize a solidarity between him and his hearers. Negative Politeness comes second in the scale with a percentage of 18.75% which is very near to the third rank recorded by BOR politeness with a percentage of 12.5% as such he needs to go on record to directly state some important things.

Figure(12)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.



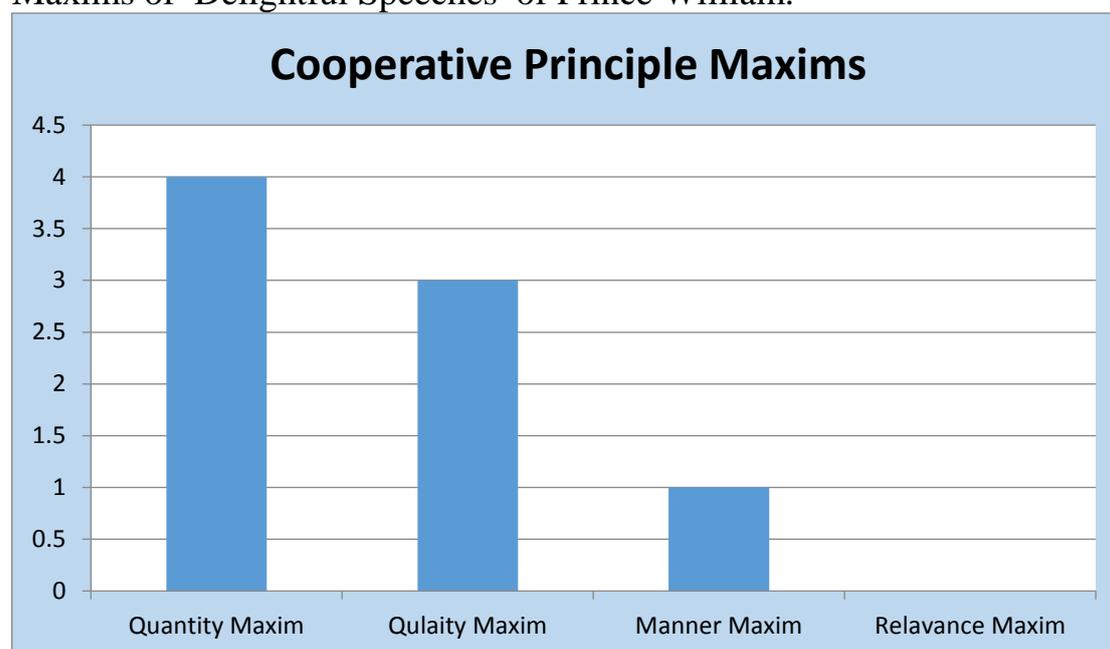
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (13)The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Delightful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	4	50%
	Quality	3	37.5%
	Manner	1	12.5%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		8	100%

As table (13) above shows, that Quantity maxim is the most flouted maxim with a score a percentage of 50%. This indicates that prince William wants to give clear information. The second most flouted maxim is quality maxim with a score a percentage of 37.5%. The least on the scale comes maxim of manner with a score percentage of 12.5%.

Figure (13) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Delightful Speeches of Prince William.



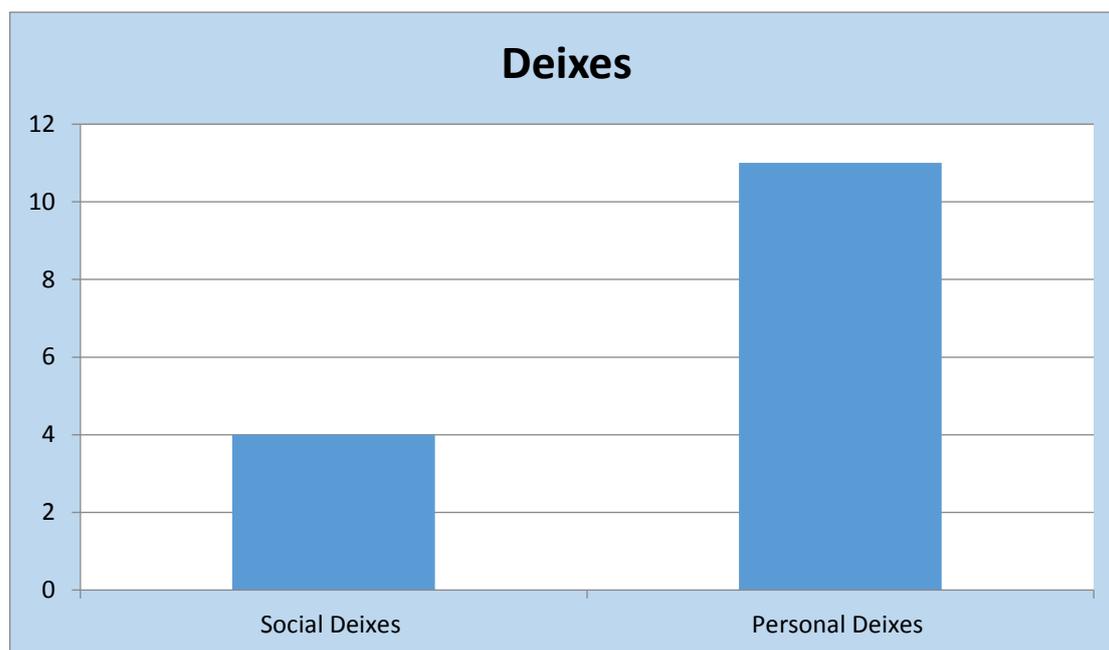
4. Types of Deixis Results

Table (14) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	4	26.67%
	Personal Deixes	11	73.33%
Total		15	100%

Table (14) of the percentages and frequencies above shows that personal deixis is the most dominantly used in these speeches with a frequency of eleven times and a percentage of 73.33%. This indicates that Prince William uses personal pronouns in order to express his feelings directly in order to be clear with his audience and he uses the first person pronoun we to include the hearer in the activity to give the impression that he is part of what the nation is passing through. While social deixis comes second in a percentage of 26.66% and a frequency of four times as the table shows above.

Figure (14) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.



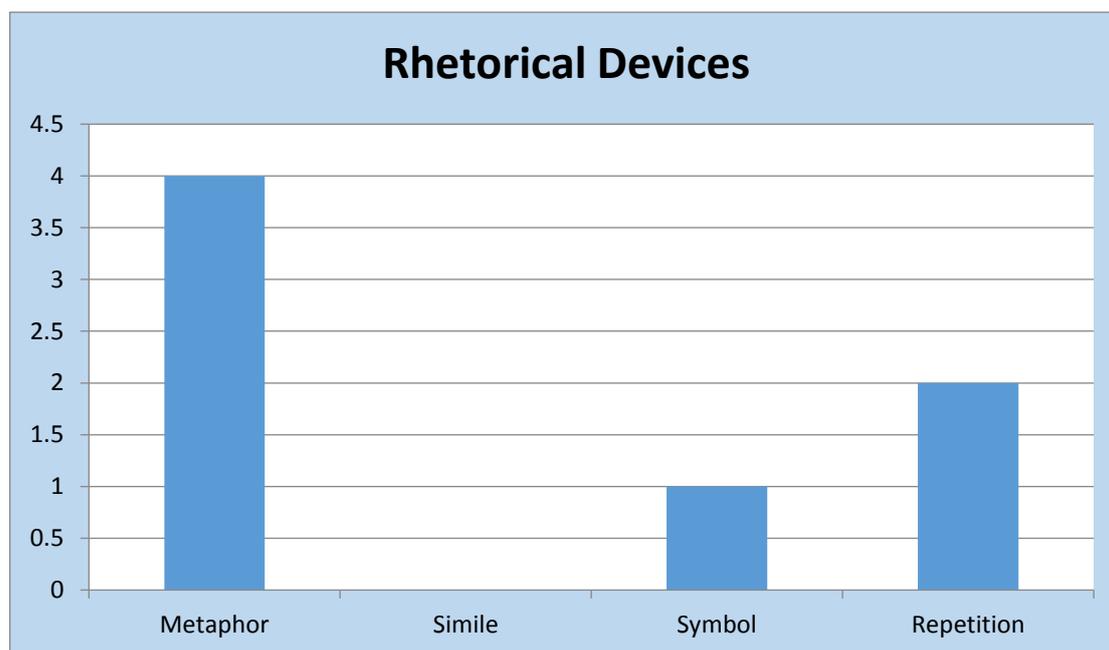
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (15) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	4	57.14%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	1	14.28%
	Repetition	2	28.57%
Total		7	100%

Depending on (15) above, Metaphor is the most frequent device used by Prince William speeches. It receives 57.14%. Thus, he uses a powerful tool for communication, especially when he needs to explain complex concepts or ideas to his audience and to illustrate, and connect his message with something familiar, relevant, and memorable. The device of repetition receives the second highest frequency (28.57%). While the third symbol device with a percentage of 14.28% by far which occurs only one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is simile that is not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (15) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Prince William.



D. Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh

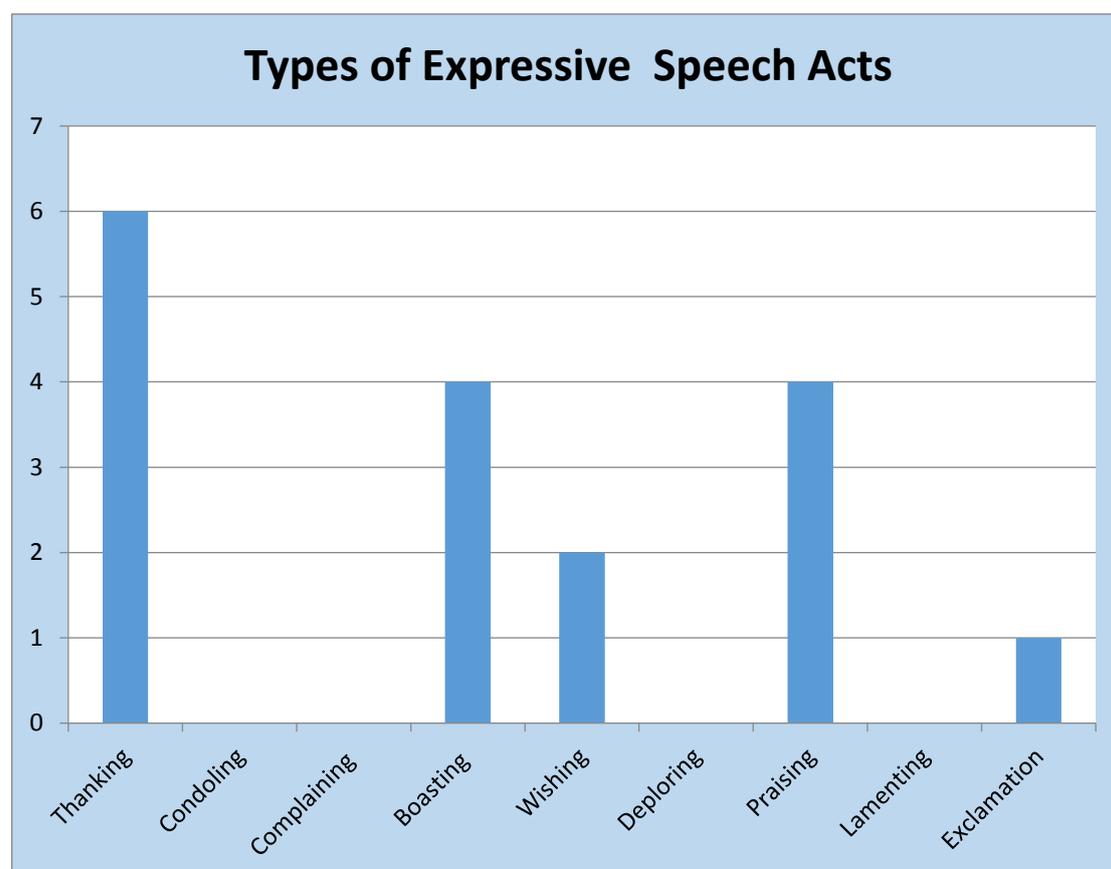
1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

Table (16) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	6	35.29%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	0	0%
	Boasting	4	23.52%
	Wishing	2	11.76%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	4	23.52%
	Lamenting	0	0%
	Exclamation	1	5.88%
	Total	17	100%

Table (16) of The percentages and frequencies above shows that the expressive speech act of thanking is the most dominantly used in Sophie's speeches with a frequency of six times with a percentage of 35.29%. Which means that Sophie uses this type to express her gratitude to the audience. Praising and boasting come the second on the scale with a percentage of 23.52% and frequencies by four times each. The third expressive speech act on the scale comes expressive speech act of wishing is found two times; it takes a score of 11.76%. The fourth expressive speech act on the scale is the expressive speech act of Exclamation by a percentage of 5.88% and by frequency of one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are the expressive speech act of condoling, complaining, deploring and lamenting that are not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (16) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



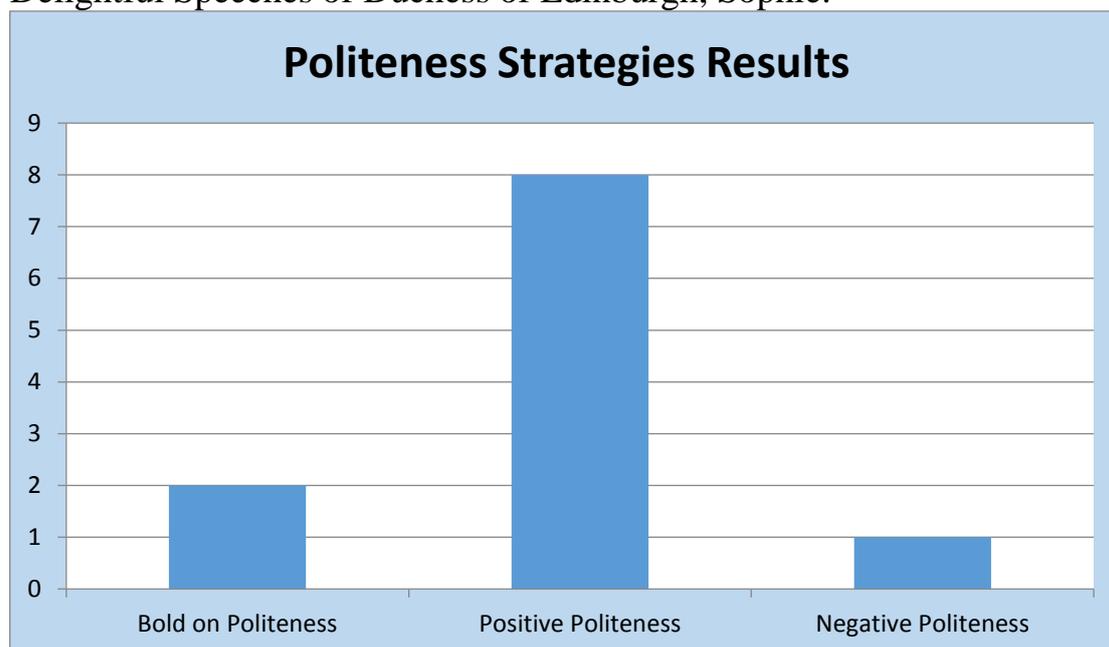
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (17) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	2	100%	2	18.18%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	0	0%	8	72.72%
		Exaggerating H's interest	1	12.5%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	3	37.5%		
		Including both S and H	4	50%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	0	0%		
		Offer, Promise	0	0%		
	NP	Giving deference	1	10%	1	9.09%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
	Total				11	100%

Table (17) above shows that Sophie duchess of Edinburgh uses the three strategies of politeness with varying distribution for each one. PPs are highly used with a percentage of 72.72%. Sophie adopts this strategy to break the barrier between her and people. BOP has the second percentage of 18.18% as she used the most direct way in advising people in South Sudan about what to do in their future. NP as usual comes last in rank with a percentage of 9.09% as she always ends her speeches with the negative strategy of giving deference to show respect to people.

Figure (17) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



3. Flouting the Maxims Results

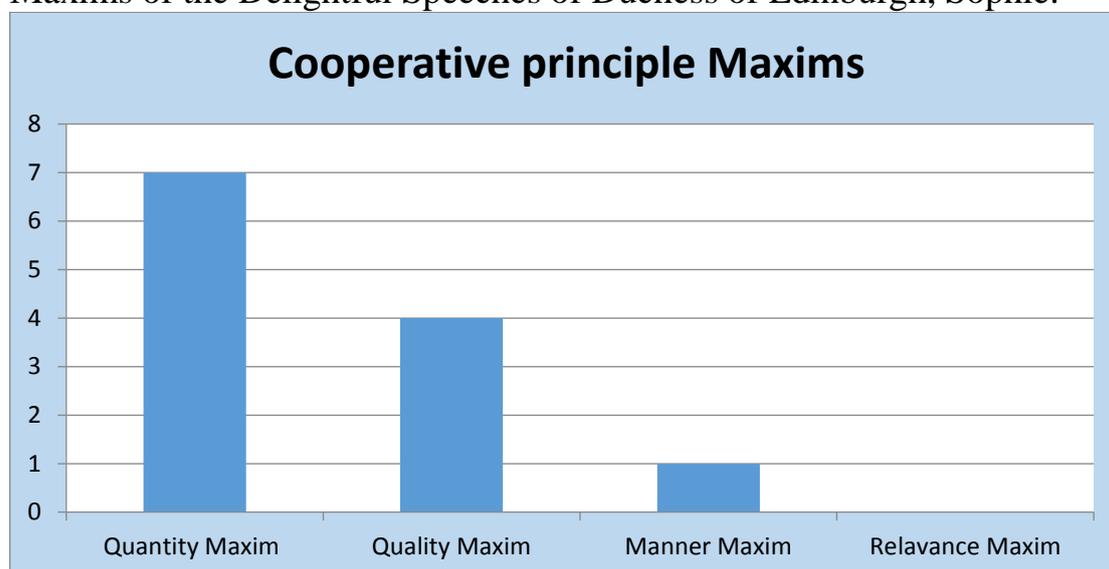
Table(18) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	7	58.33%
	Quality	4	33.33%
	Manner	1	8.33%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		12	100%

Depending on the table (18) above, Quantity maxim is the most frequently flouted in these contexts by Sophie. It receives 57.14%. Thus; she uses this maxim because she exaggerates her happiness about the work of the hearers in these different situations this result goes hand in hand and reinforce the expressive speech act of praising and exclamation. The second most flouted maxim is quality maxim with a score a percentage of 33.33%. While the third is the maxim of manner with a percentage of 8.33%, she flouts this maxim to draw the listener's attention to something that happened and to strengthen the element of surprise and this result goes

hand in hand with the expressive speech act of Exclamation. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is the maxim of relevance that is not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (18) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



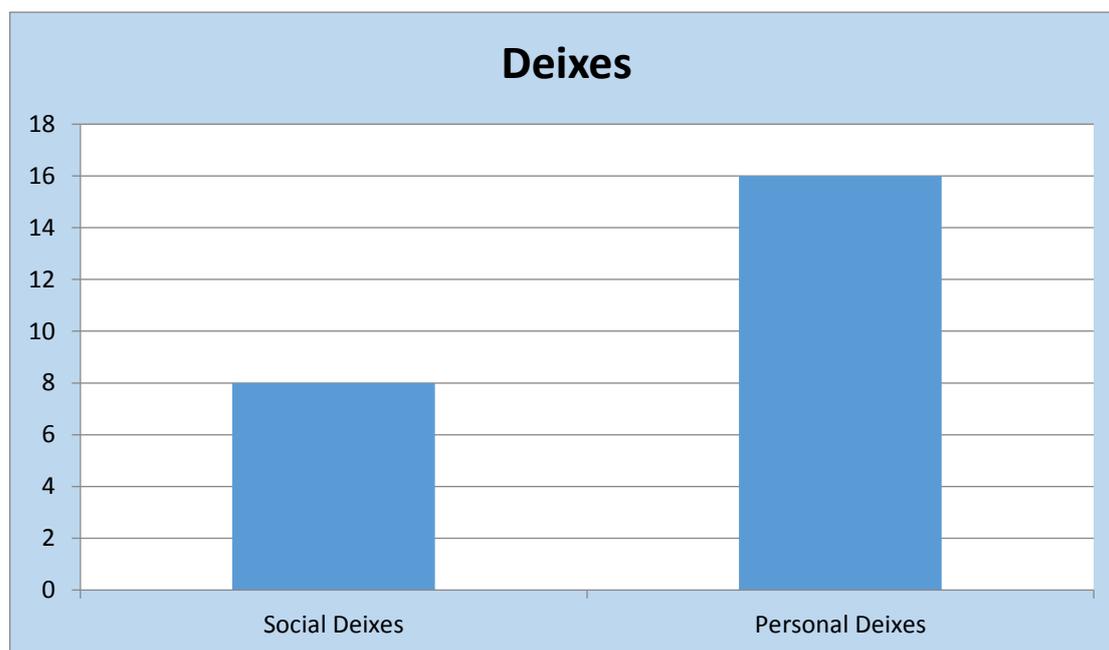
4. Types of Deixis Results

Table (19) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	8	33.33%
	Personal Deixes	16	66.67%
Total		24	100%

Table (19) above shows that the Duchess of Edinburgh relies heavily on using personal deixis with a percentage of 66.66% and a low percentage of about 33.33% for social deixis. Personal deixis are used heavily because she needs personal pronouns to express herself and her attitudes towards a certain end while social deixis are used to show respect to the referent.

Figure (19) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh ,Sophie.



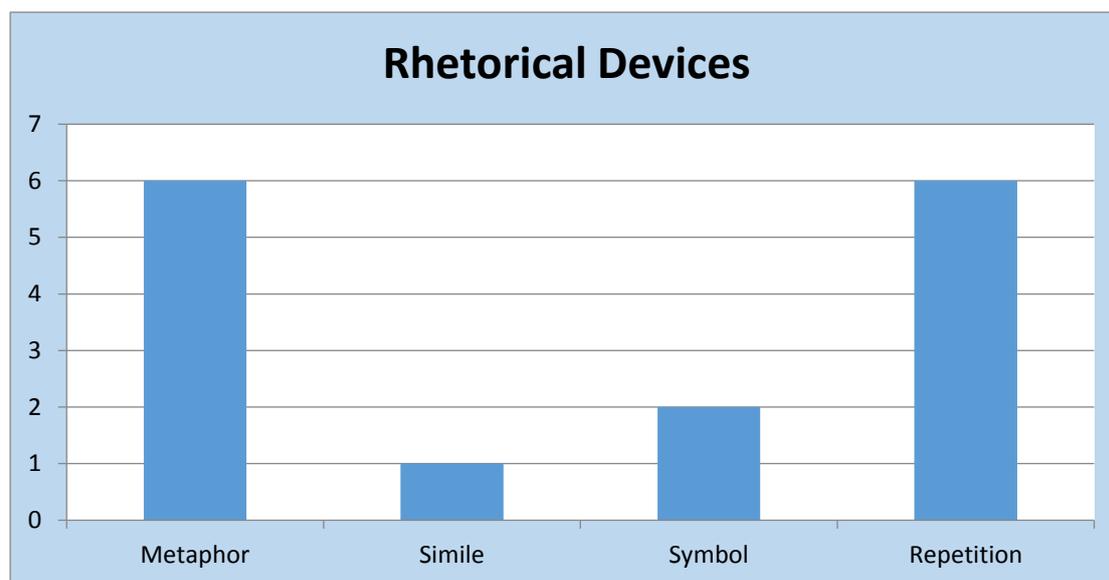
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (20)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	6	40%
	Simile	1	6.67%
	Symbol	2	13.33%
	Repetition	6	40%
Total		15	100%

Table (20) of the percentages and frequencies above shows that the Metaphor and repetition are the most dominantly used in Sophie's speeches with a frequency of six times each and a percentage of 40%, which means that she wants to emphasize on some ideas to illustrate her viewpoint. The second rhetorical device on the scale is the Symbol with a frequency of two times and a percentage of 13.33%; while the least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is simile with a frequency of one time only and a percentage of 6.66%.

Figure (20) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie.



E. Princess Anne

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

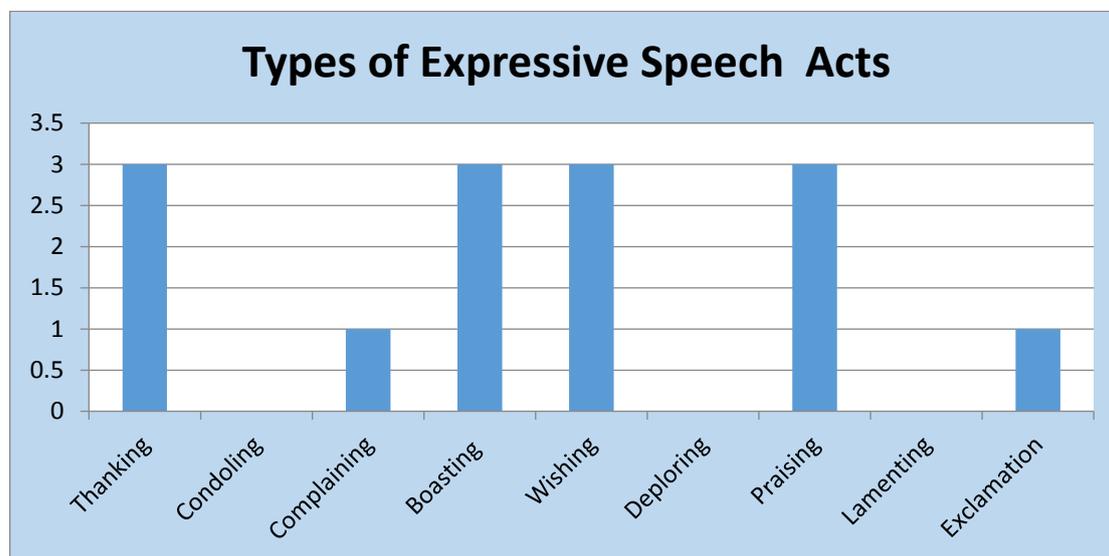
Table (21) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	3	21.42%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	1	7.14%
	Boasting	3	21.42%
	Wishing	3	21.42%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	3	21.42%
	Lamenting	0	0%
	Exclamation	1	7.14%
Total		14	100%

As shown in the table(21) above, thanking, boasting, wishing and praising are the most frequently used in Princess Anne delightful speeches. All of them share equal percentages of 21.42% and frequencies by three times each. Exclamation and complaining come second on the scale with a percentage of 7.14% and frequencies by only one time each .The least on

the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are condoling, deploring and lamenting which score 0%. This denotes that in these happy situations these acts don't exist.

Figure (21) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



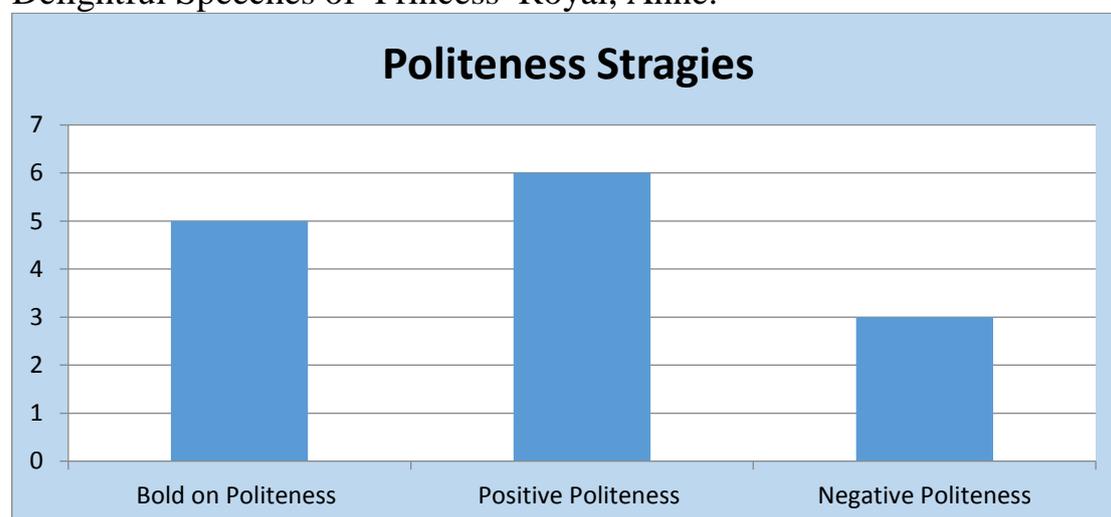
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (22) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	5	100%	5	35.71%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	1	16.66%	6	42.85%
		Exaggerating H's interest	1	16.66%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	0	0%		
		Including both S and H	2	33.33%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	1	16.66%		
		Optimism	1	16.66%		
		Offer, Promise	0	0%		
	NP	Giving deference	2	66.66%	3	21.42%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	1	33.33%		
Total				14	100%	

Table (22) above shows that when it comes to politeness strategies positive Politeness is the most frequently used in Princess Anne delightful speeches with a frequency of six times and a percentage of 33.33% which means that princess Anne likes to be closer to the hearers in order to give them the sense of solidarity. While BOR comes second in a percentage of 27.77% and a frequency of five times. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is negative politeness with a percentage of 16.66% and a frequency of three times, as she gives the hearer deference through humbling herself and praising the addressee to make him feel good. This satisfies the hearer's want to be noticed and praised. Praising the hearer would make him feel good and notice that he had done a commendable thing.

Figure (22)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



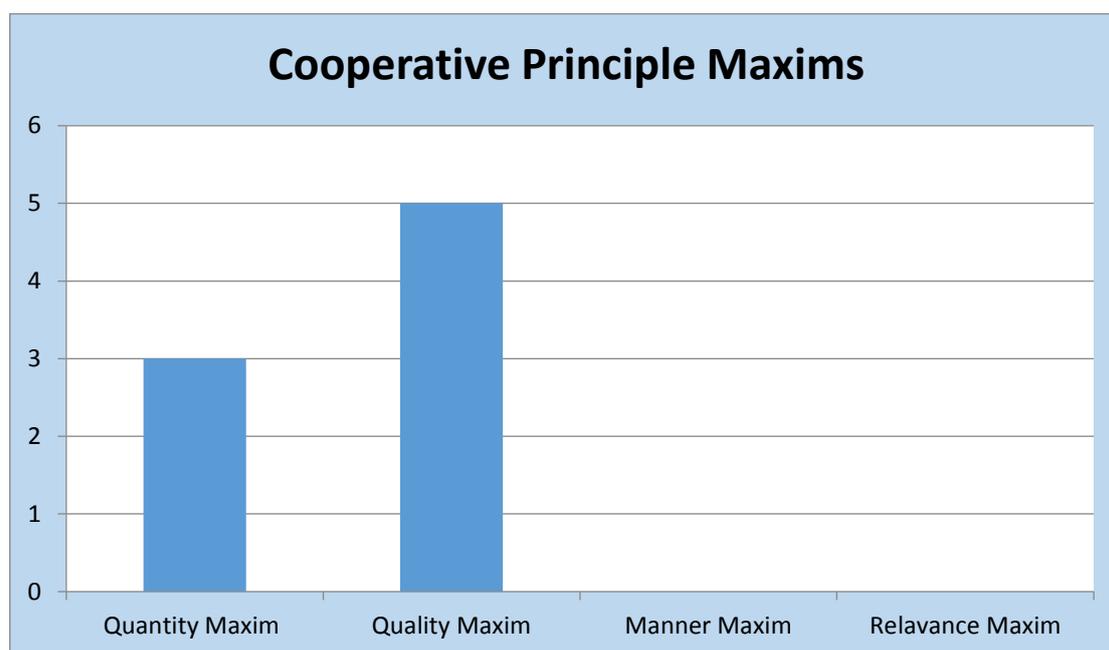
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table(23)The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	3	37.5%
	Quality	5	62.5%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		8	100%

Depending on the table above shows that the most maxim that get flouted is the maxim of Quality with a percentage of 62.5% and with an occurrence of five times. The second maxim to get flouted on the scale are the quantity maxim with a percentage of 23% and with an occurrence of 8 times. Flouting the maxim of manner and relation are considered the lowest on the table that score 0%. This denotes that Queen Camilla talks only on one topic she tries to be as clear, as brief, and as orderly.

Figure (23) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



4. Types of Dixies Results

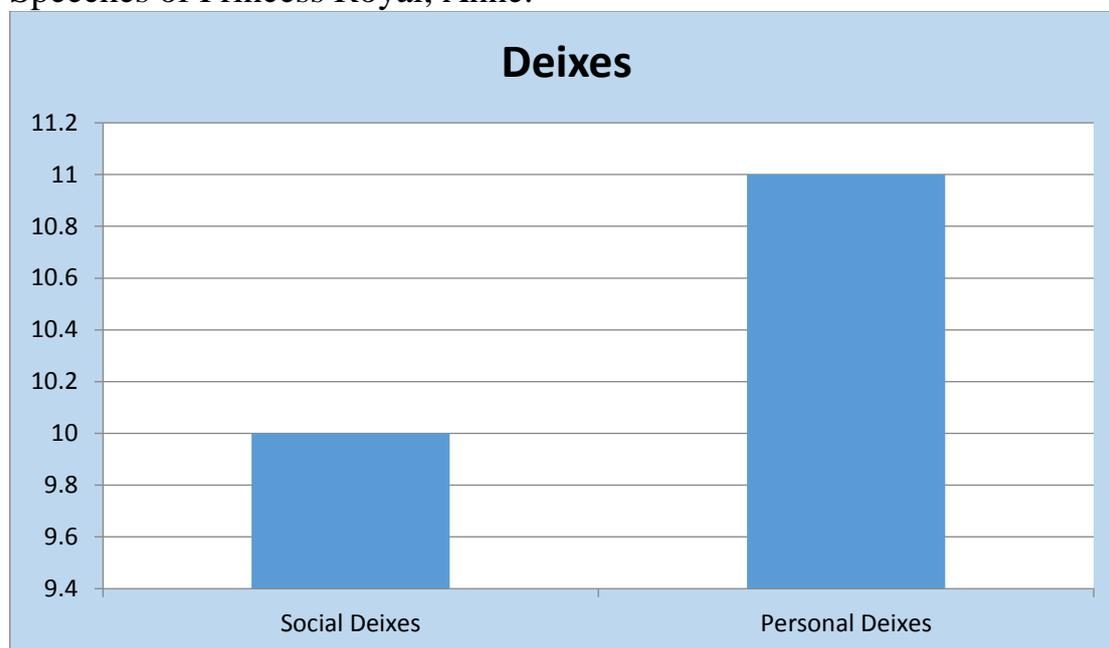
Table (24) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	10	47.61%
	Personal Deixes	11	52.39%
Total		21	100%

Table (24) above shows that princess Anne relies heavily on using personal deixis with a percentage of 52.38% this is due to the fact that Princess Anne uses personal pronouns to express himself and his attitudes towards a certain end. Social deixis records a less percentage of about 25% is used to

express politeness and respect and also to express intimacy, and to identify authority.

Figure (24)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



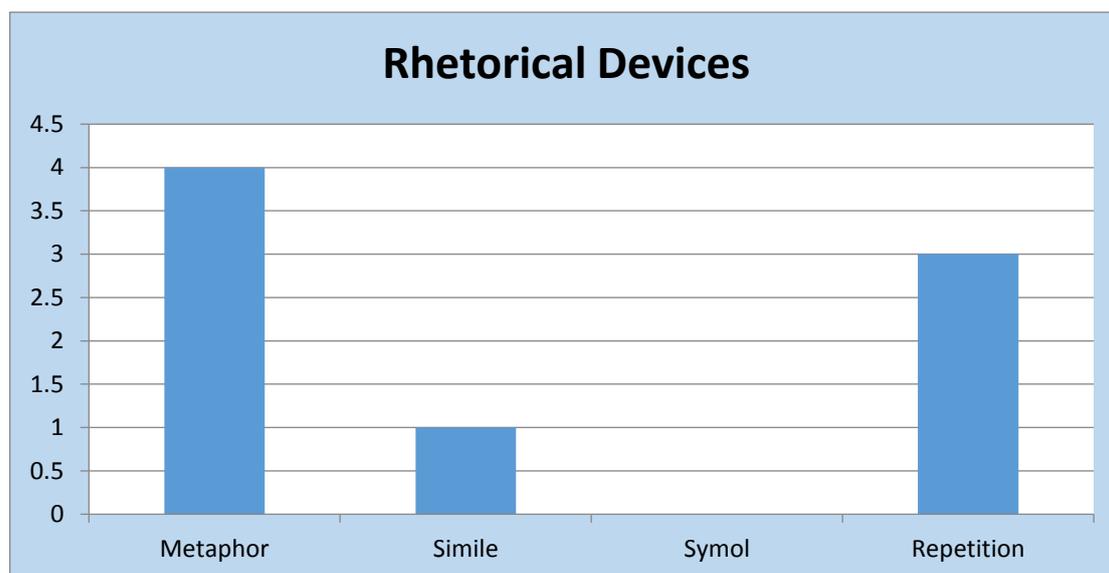
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (25)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	4	50%
	Simile	1	12.5%
	Symbol	0	0%
	Repetition	3	37.5%
Total		8	100%

Table (25) above shows that metaphor is the most frequent device employed by princess Anne .It receives 50%.The second device is the repetition with a percentage of 37.5% and with an occurrence of three times. While the third is simile with a percentage of 12.5%by far which occurs only one time .The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is symbol that is not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (25) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Delightful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



4.2.2 The Results of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family

A. King Charles

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

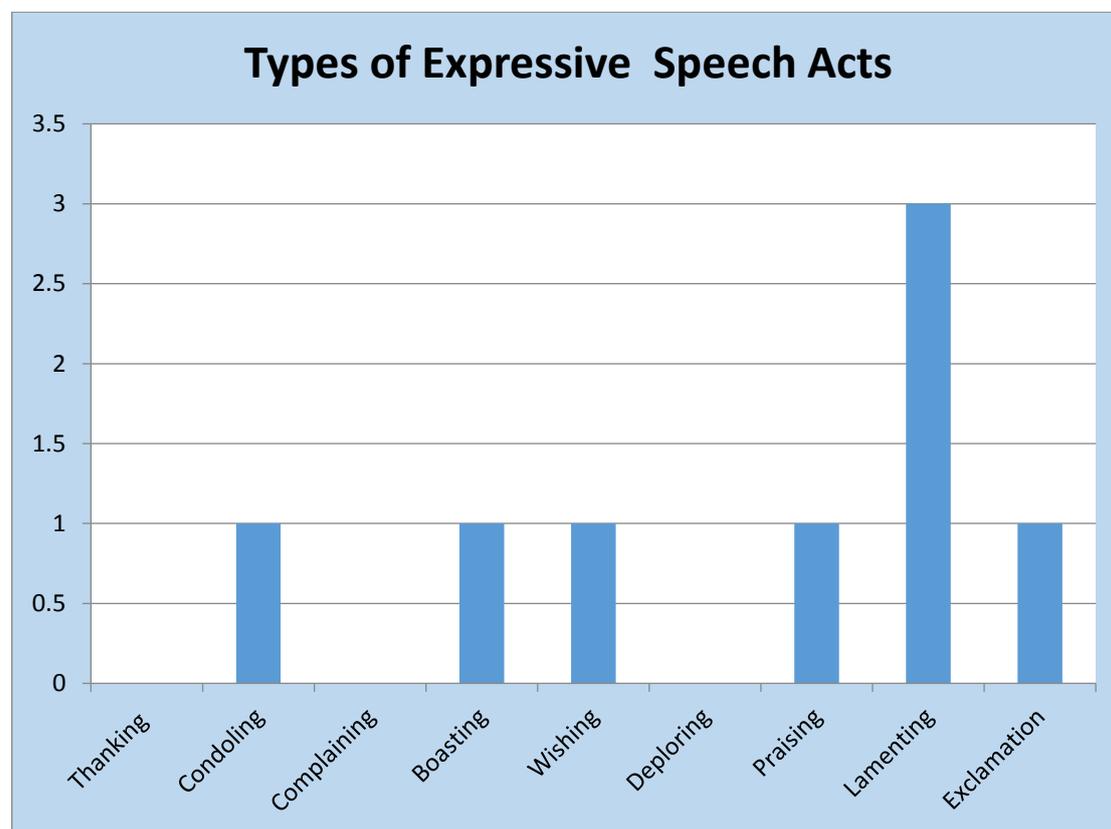
Table (26) the Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	0	0%
	Condoling	1	12.5%
	Complaining	0	0%
	Boasting	1	12.5%
	Wishing	1	12.5
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	1	12.5
	Lamenting	3	37.5%
	Exclamation	1	12.5%
Total		8	100%

As shown in the table above, that expressive speech of lamenting is the most frequently used in King Charles Sorrowful speeches with a percentage of 37.5% and frequencies by three times. This indicates that

King Charles frequently expresses his grief at the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth, as well as enumerating the characteristics that she possessed. Exclamation, condoling, boasting, wishing, and praising come second on the scale with a percentage of 14.28% and frequencies by only one time each. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are complaining, and deploring which score 0%. This denotes that in these sorrow situations these acts do not exist because it was only in these situations that King Charles expressed his grief over the loss of his mother and the horrific explosion in Pakistan, sent his condolences to them, and declared his solidarity with the Ukrainian President.

Figure (26) the Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.



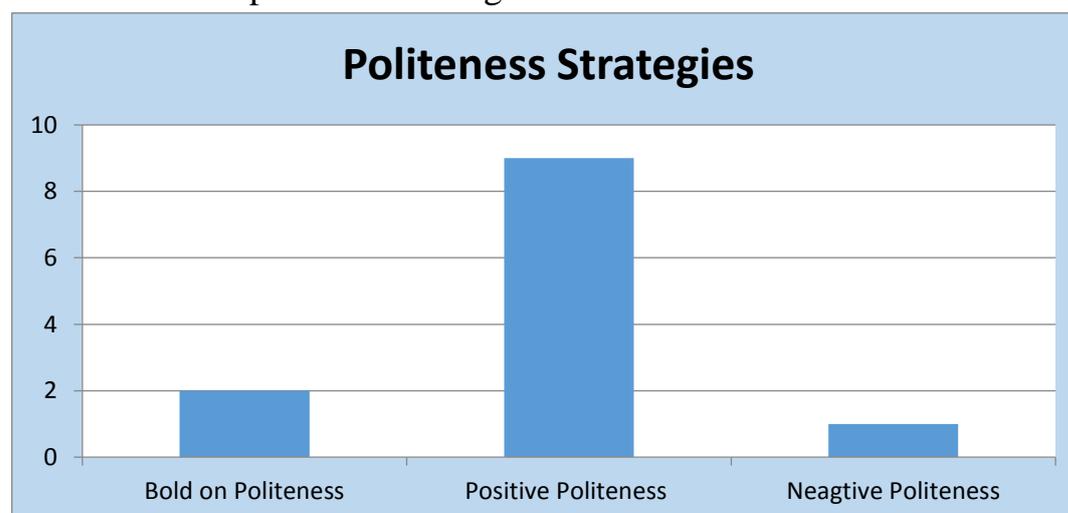
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (27) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	2	100%	2	16.66%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	1	11%	9	75%
		Exaggerating H's interest	2	22%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	0	0%		
		Including both S and H	3	33.33%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	2	22.22%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	1	11%		
		Offer, Promise	0	0%		
	NP	Giving deference	1	100%	1	8.33%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
Total				12	100%	

Table (27) above shows that king Charles uses the three strategies of politeness with varying distribution for each one. PPs are highly used with a percentage of 75%. King Charles adopts this strategy to break the barrier between him and people. BOP has the second percentage of 16.66% as he used the most direct way in expressing what he feels according to the death of his mother and meeting the president Zelenskiy to show his support to him. NP and as usual comes last in rank with a percentage of 8.33% as he always ends his speeches with the negative strategy of giving deference to show respect to people. Within PPs, the sub-strategies of Including both speaker and hearer is the most used with a percentage of 33.33% among other strategies.

Figure (27) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.



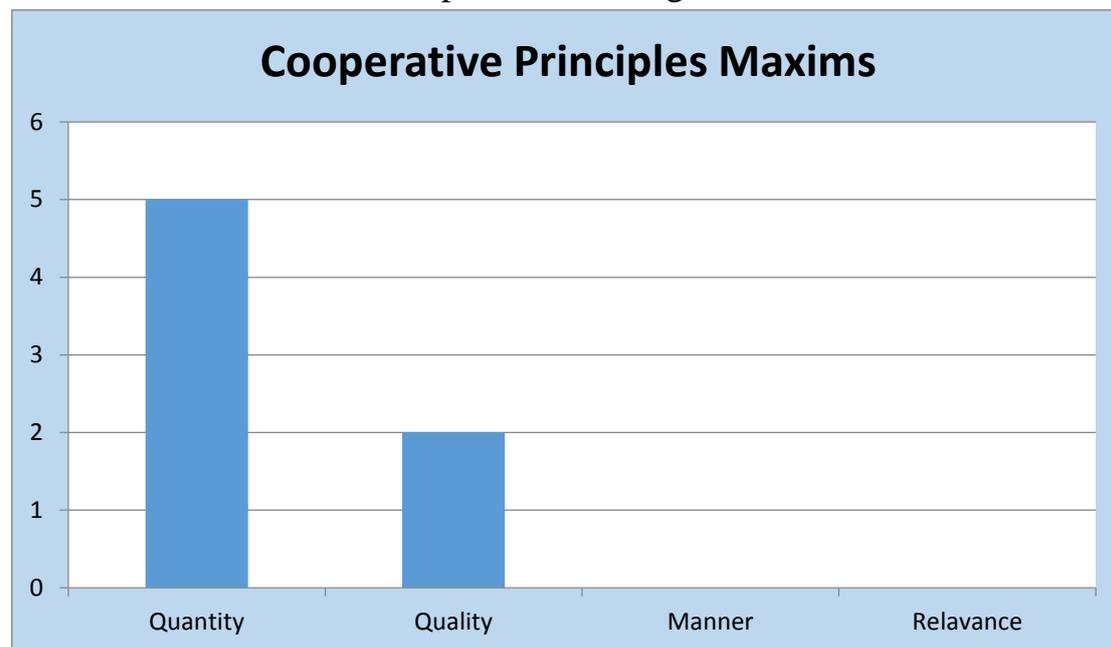
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (28) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	5	71.42%
	Quality	2	28.58%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		7	100%

Table (28) above shows that , when it comes to flouting the maxims the maxim of Quantity is the most frequently flouted in King Charles speeches with a frequency of five times and a percentage of 71.42% . Which means that king Charles tends to give clear information to emphasis on certain ideas this is because King Charles tends to overstate any subject matter that is good for the hearer to give them the sense that, as a member in a royal family, he is aware of their effort or any contribution they make. While quality maxim comes second in a percentage of 28.57% and a frequency of only one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are the maxims of relevance and manner that are not flouted and which score 0% on the scale, which proves that king Charles tends to be relevant in his speeches and tries to be as clear, brief, and orderly.

Figure (28) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles



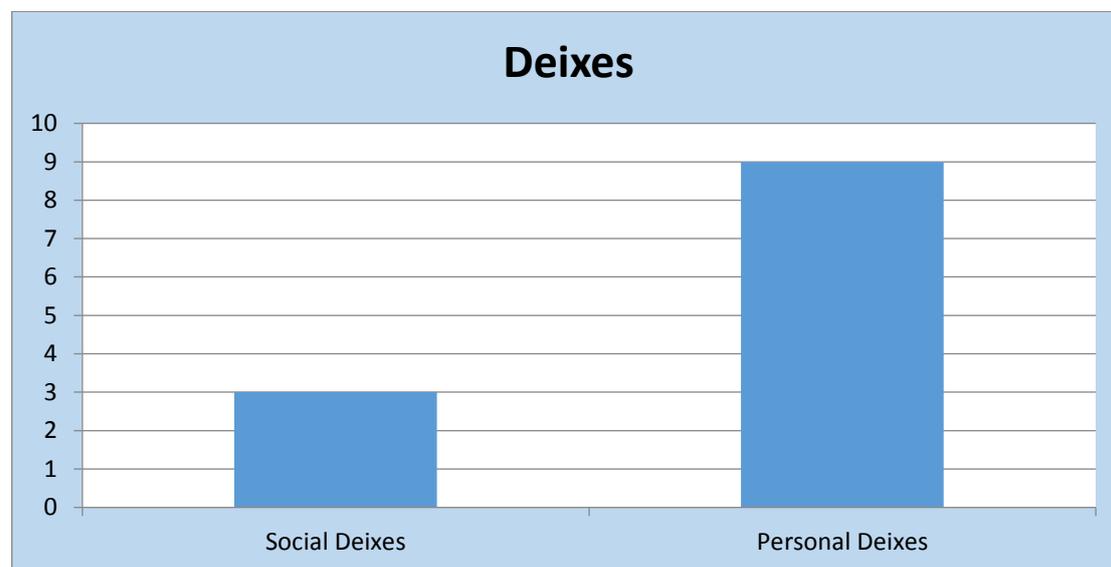
4. Deixis Results

Table (29) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	3	25%
	Personal Deixes	9	75%
Total		12	100%

Table (29) above shows that king Charles relies heavily on using personal deixis with a percentage of 75% this is due to the fact that king Charles uses personal pronouns to express himself and his attitudes towards a certain end. Social deixis records a less percentage of about 25% is used to express politeness and respect, to express intimacy, and to identify authority.

Figure (29)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles



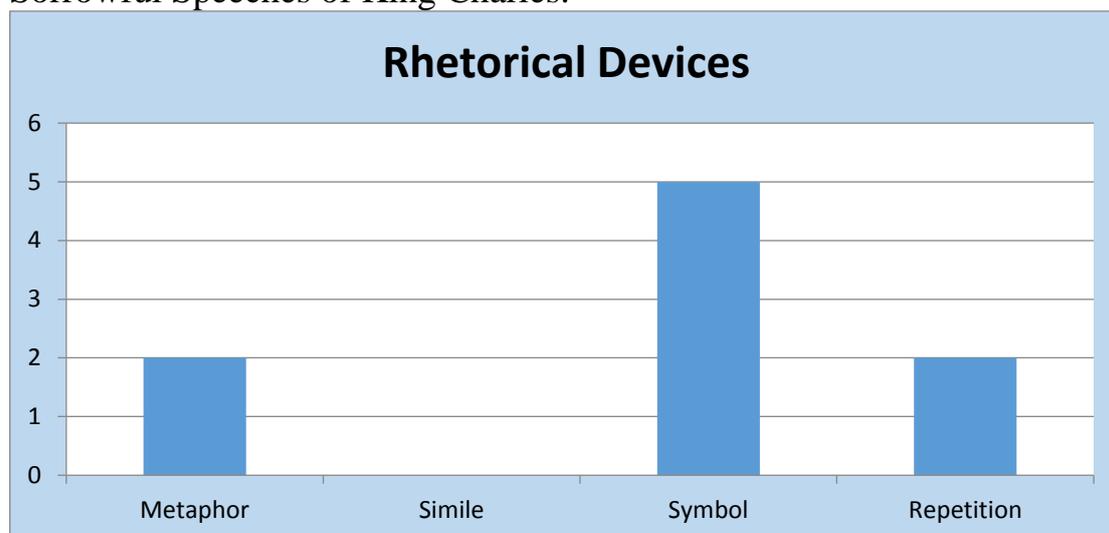
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (30)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	2	22.22%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	5	55.55%
	Repetition	2	22.22%
Total		9	100%

As table (30) above shows , that Symbol is the most dominant and most frequent device used in these speeches with a sore percentage of 55.55% by an occurrence of five times. The second one on the scale are both metaphor and Repetition with a frequency of two times and a percentage of 22.22%. Then finally comes the last one on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is simile which is not found and which scores 0% on the scale.

Figure (30)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of King Charles.



B. Queen Camilla

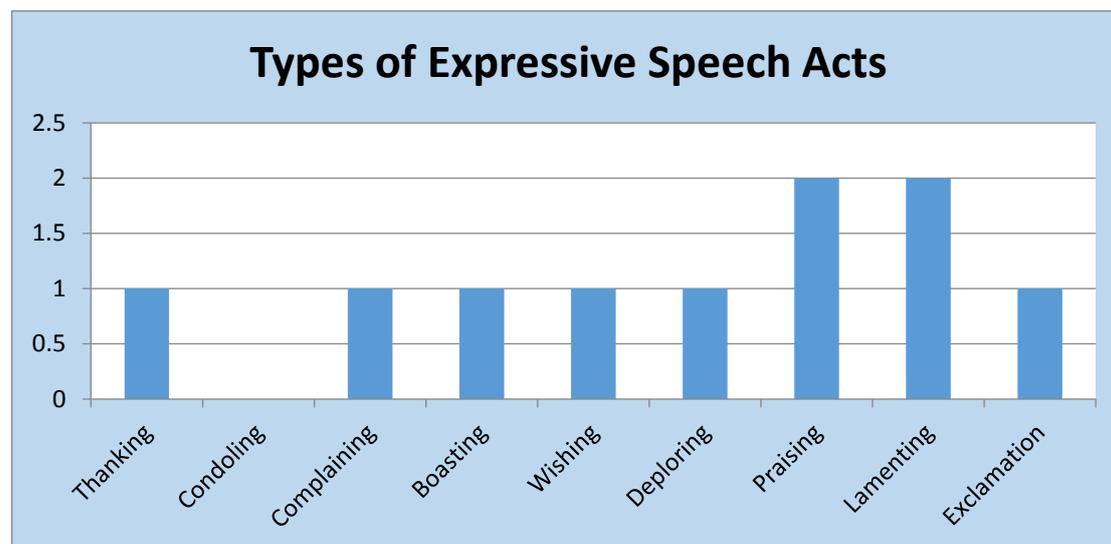
1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

Table (31)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	1	10%
	Condoling	0	0%
	Complaining	1	10%
	Boasting	1	10%
	Wishing	1	10%
	Deploring	1	10%
	Praising	2	20%
	Lamenting	2	20%
	Exclamation	1	10%
Total		10	100%

Depending on (31) above shows that lamenting and praising are the most frequent types employed by Queen Camilla. They receive (20%).The second most frequent expressive speech act found are thanking, complaining, boasting, wishing, deploring, and exclamation which all of them share equal percentages of (10%) and frequencies by only one time each. The least on the scale is the expressive speech act of condoling that is not found and which scores 0% on the scale.

Figure (31) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



2. Politeness Strategies Results

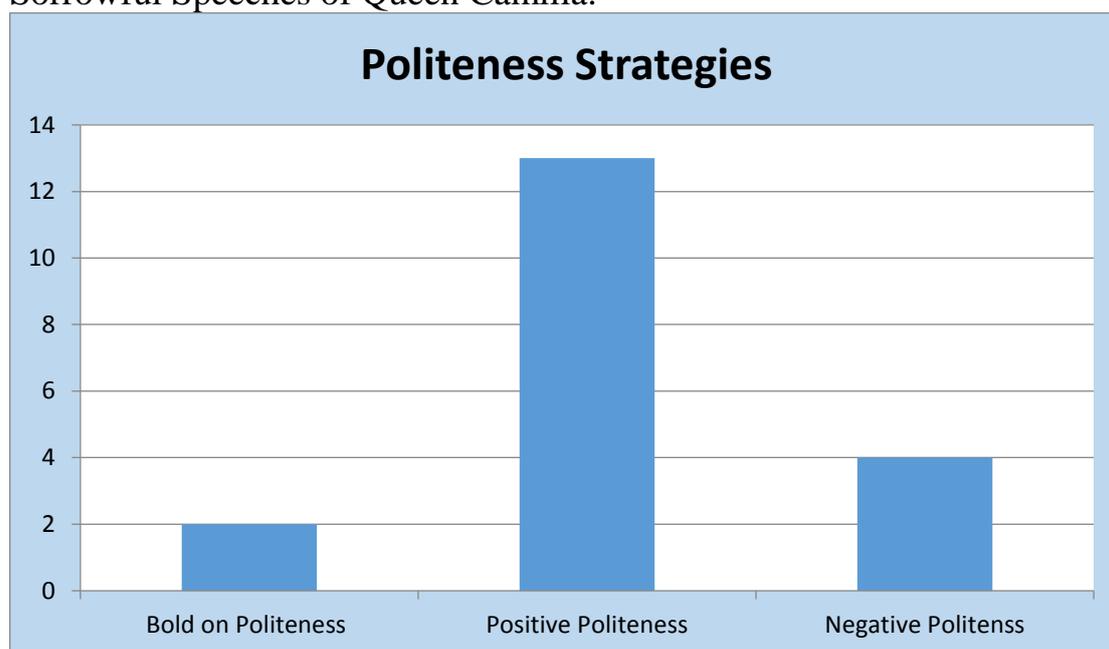
Table (32) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	2	100%	2	10.53%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	3	25%	13	68.42%
		Exaggerating H's interest	2	16.66%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	1	8.33%		
		Including both S and H	4	33.33		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	1	8.33%		
		Optimism	1	8.33%		
		Offer, Promise	1	8.33%		
		NP	Giving deference	2		
	Apologies		1	25%		
	Be pessimistic		1	25%		
	Total				19	100%

As table (32) shows above, the most frequent Politeness strategy that is used in Queen Camilla Sorrowful speeches is the positive Politeness strategy with a high percentage of 70.58% and a frequency of twelve times.

This means that Queen Camilla intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. Such percentage reflects that Queen Camilla likes to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. Negative Politeness comes second in the scale with a percentage of 17.64% .This indicates that Queen Camilla uses this strategy to avoid offense to the addressee's face .Bald on record comes the least in the scale with a percentage of 11.76%.

Figure (32)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



3. Flouting the Maxims Results

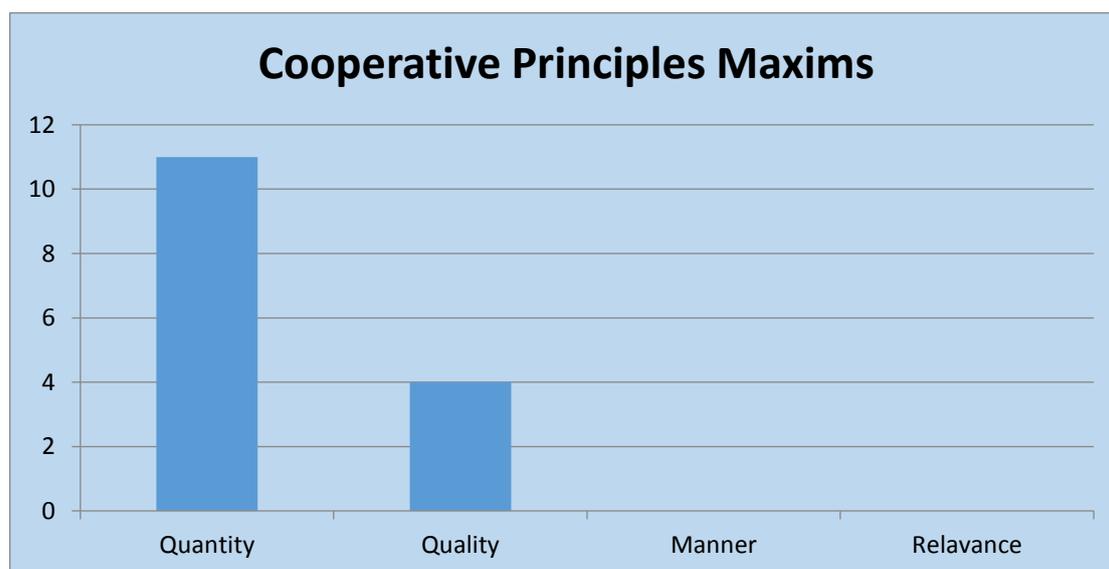
Table (33)The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	11	73.33%
	Quality	4	26.67%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		15	100%

Table (33)of the percentages and frequencies above shows that the quantity maxim is the most dominantly flouted maxim that is used in these speeches with a frequency of eleven times and a percentage of

73.33%, which means that he uses more information than is required to emphasize on certain ideas. While quality maxim comes second in a percentage of 26.66% and a frequency of only one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are relevance and manner that are not found and which score 0% on the scale, which proves that Queen Camilla tends to be relevant in her speeches and tries to be as clear, brief, and orderly.

Figure (33) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



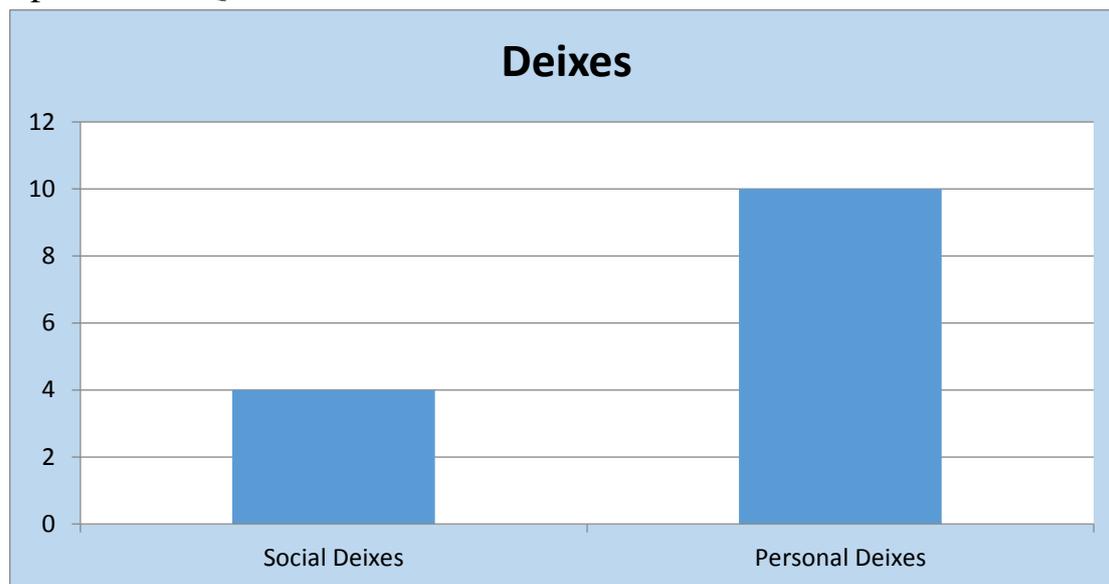
4. Deixis Results

Table (34) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	4	28.57%
	Personal Deixes	10	71.43%
Total		14	100%

An in-depth analysis shows that Queen Camilla relies heavily on using personal deixis with a percentage of 71.42% and a low percentage of about 28.42 for social deixis. Personal deixis are used heavily in these speeches because she needs personal pronouns to express herself and her attitudes for certain purposes. While social deixis are used by Queen Camilla because she always attends formal meeting and to express respect to the hearer.

Figure (34)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



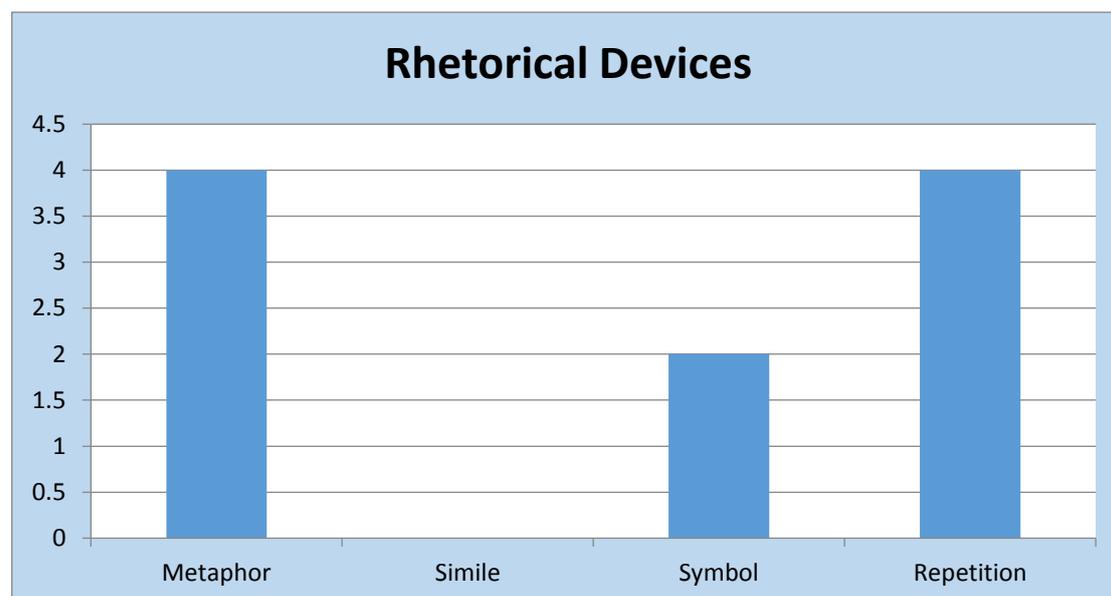
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (35)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	4	40%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	2	20%
	Repetition	4	40%
Total		10	100%

As table (35) above shows that both devices Repetition and Metaphor are the most frequently used in Queen Camilla Sorrowful speeches and both of them share a percentage of 40% and a frequency of four times which indicates that she tends to use these devices to emphasize the ideas that she wants to convey. Symbol receives the second-highest frequency (20%) and hence, Camilla often uses this device to present potential or a calling meant only for audience understanding. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is simile that is not found with score (0%) on the scale.

Figure (35)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Queen Camilla.



C. Prince William

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

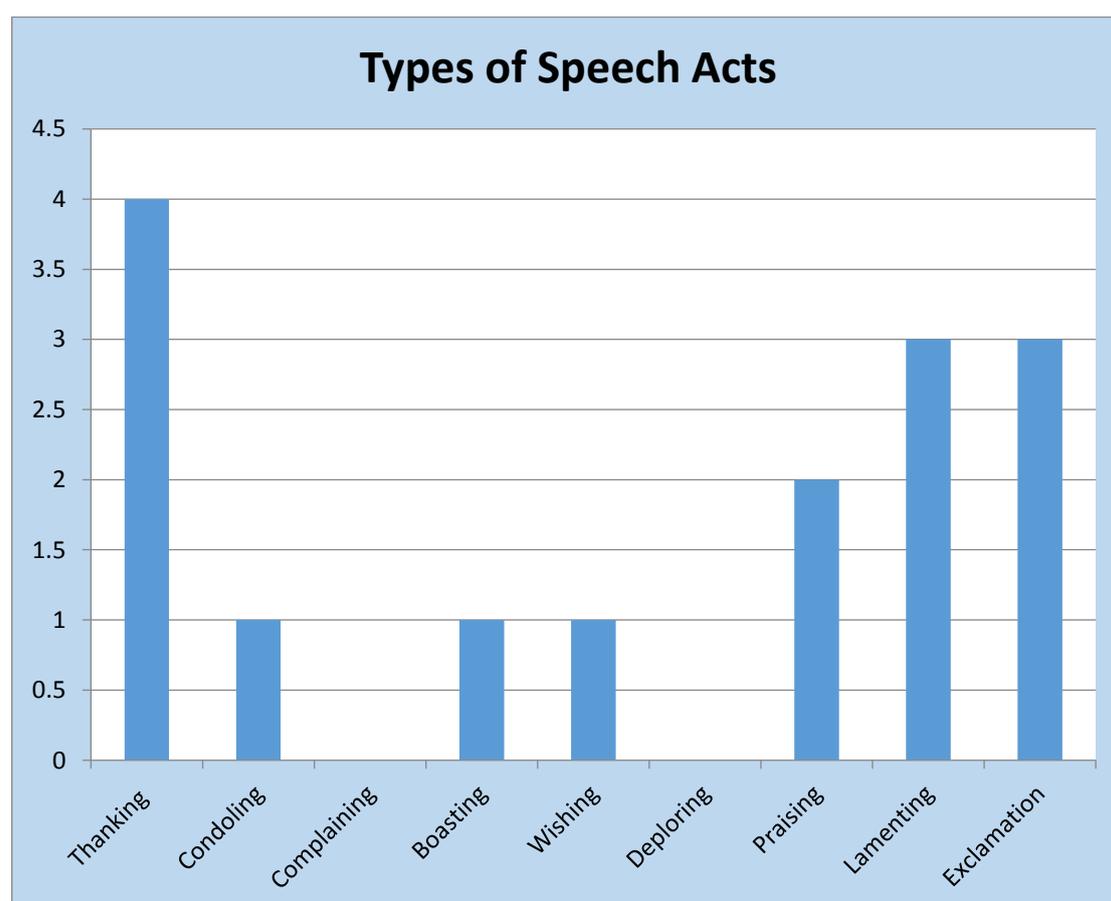
Table (36)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.

	The Item	F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	4	26.66%
	Condoling	1	6.66%
	Complaining	0	0%
	Boasting	1	6.66%
	Wishing	1	6.66%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	2	13.33%
	Lamenting	3	20%
	Exclamation	3	20%
Total		15	100%

Table (36) of The percentages and frequencies above , shows that the expressive speech act of thanking is the most dominantly used in Prince

William Sorrowful Speeches with a frequency of four times with a percentage of 26.66% . This means that Prince William expresses gratitude to his grandmother for teaching him many things and for the compassion she showed him and his family. Lamenting and exclamation come second on the scale with a percentage of (20%) and frequencies by three times each. The third type on the scale is expressive speech act of wishing is found two times, it takes a score of (13.33%).The fourth expressive speech act on the scale are the expressive speech acts of condoling, boasting, and wishing by a percentage of (6.66%) and by frequency of one time each. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are the expressive speech act of complaining and deploring that are not found and which score 0% on the scale.

Figure (36)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.



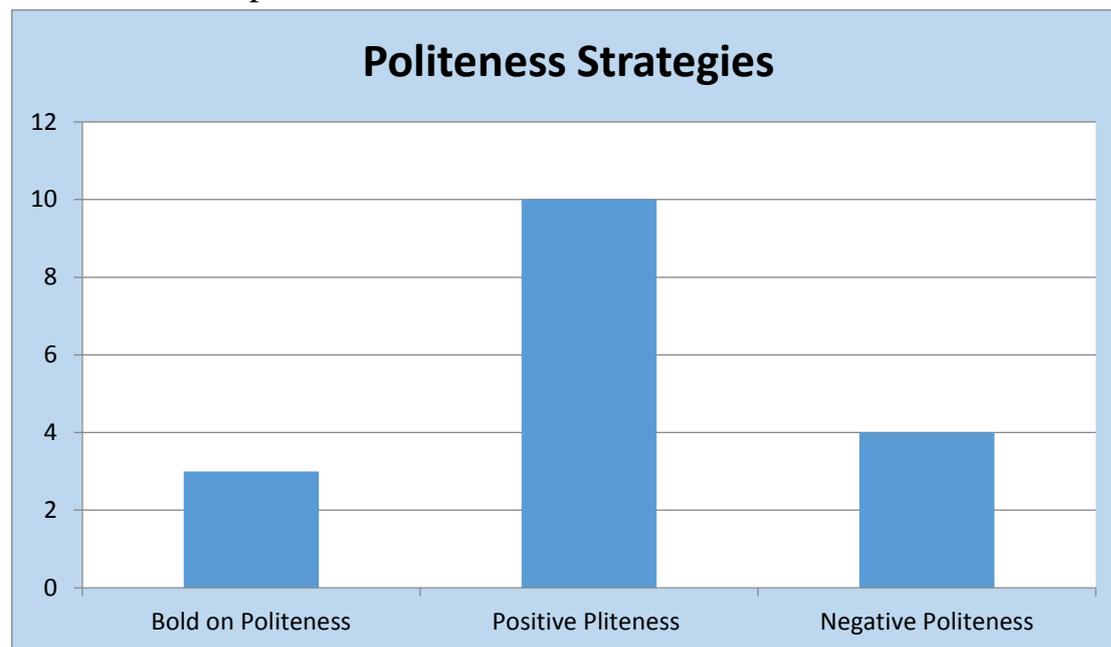
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (37) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	3	100%	3	17.64%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	0	0%	10	58.82%
		Exaggerating H's interest	4	40%		
		Using in-group identity marker	1	10%		
		Intensifying H's interest	1	10%		
		Including both S and H	2	20%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	0	0%		
		Offer, Promise	2	20%		
	NP	Giving deference	4	100%	4	23.53%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
Total				17	100%	

Table (37) shows that Prince William has used the three types of PSs with different percentages for each strategy. It is obvious that prince William relies more upon PP with a percentage of 59.37%, such percentage reflects Prince William likes to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. Negative politeness comes second in rank with a percentage of 23.52% as he usually resorts to Ps of giving deference strategy and this is due to the fact that he always attends formal meetings with highly VIP characters like the presidents or prime ministers as such, he shows highly degree of respect. Bald on record comes last in rank with a percentage of 7.64%.

Figure (37) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.



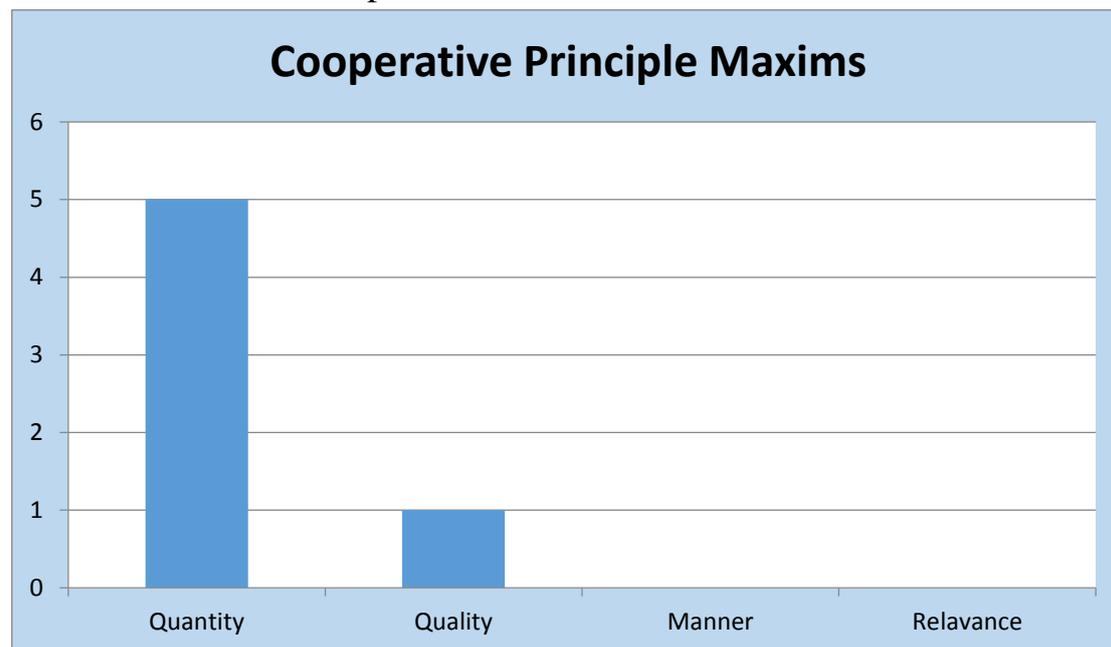
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (38) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	5	83.33%
	Quality	1	16.67%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		6	100%

Table (38) above shows that the most dominant and most flouted maxim is quantity maxim with a high percentage of 83.33% and frequency of five times, which means that he uses more information than is required to emphasize on certain ideas. While quality maxim comes second in a percentage of 16.66% and a frequency of only one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are relevance and manner that are not found and which score 0% on the scale, which proves that prince William tends to be relevant in his speeches and tries to be as clear, as brief, and orderly.

Table (38) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.



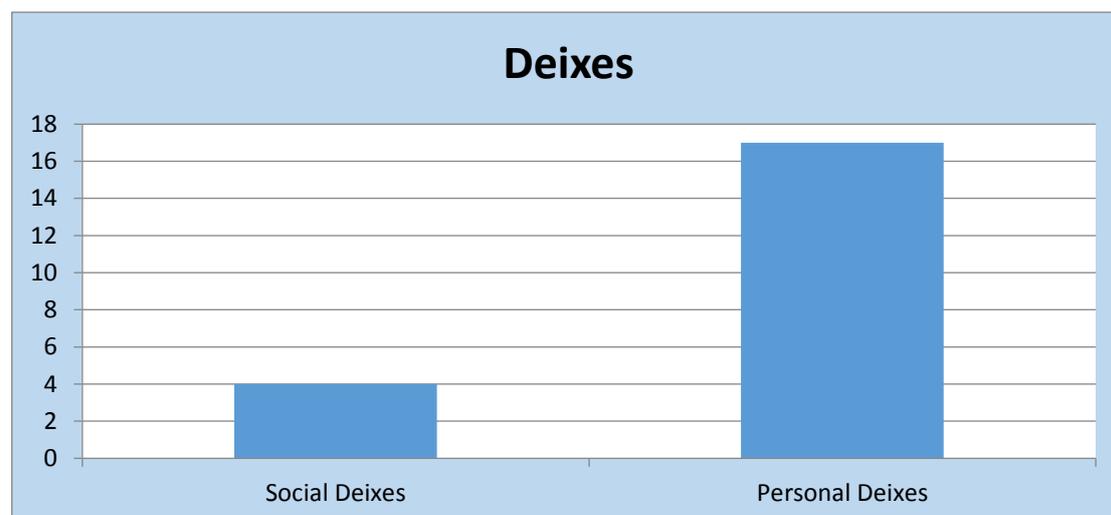
4. Deixis Results

Table (39) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	4	19.04%
	Personal Deixes	17	80.96%
Total		21	100%

Table (39) above shows that Prince William relies heavily on using personal deixis with a percentage of 85% this is due to the fact that he uses personal pronouns to express himself and his attitudes. Social deixis records a less percentage of about 20% and is used to show respect to the hearer.

Figure (39)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.



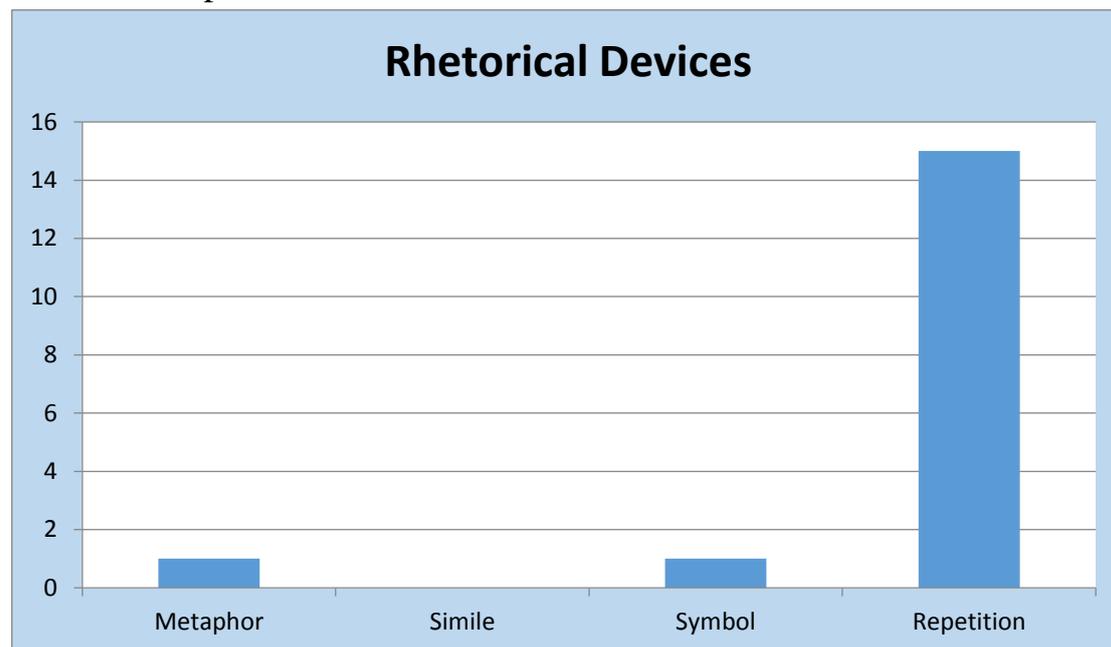
5. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (40)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	1	14.29%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	1	14.29%
	Repetition	5	71.42%
Total		7	100%

Finally, rhetorical devices, as shown in table (40) repetition is the most frequently employed by Prince William, making (71.42%). This indicates that Prince William always repeats his speech to emphasize a particular idea or in order to express his view in a clear way. Furthermore, metaphor and symbol receive the same percentage; they are amount (14.28%). Moreover, Prince William never utilizes a simile device and hence, it amounts (0%).

Figure (40)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Prince William.



D.Sophie duchess of Edinburgh

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

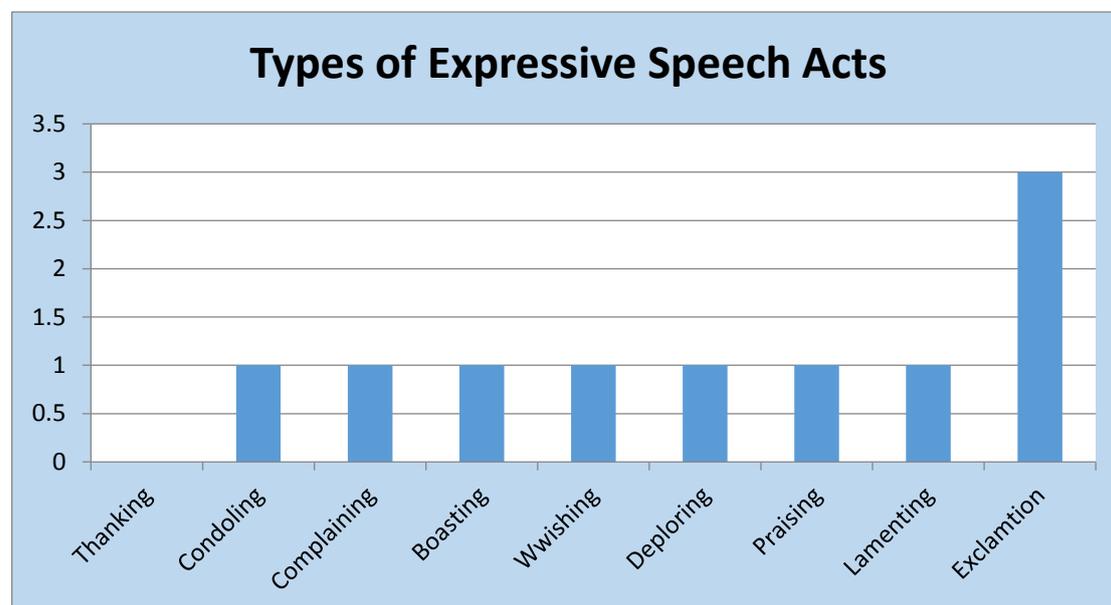
Table (41)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	0	0%
	Condoling	1	10%
	Complaining	1	10%
	Boasting	1	10%
	Wishing	1	10%
	Deploring	1	10%
	Praising	1	10%
	Lamenting	1	10%
	Exclamation	3	30%
Total		10	100%

Table (41) above shows that that the most frequent type of expressive used in Sophie's Sorrowful speeches is expressive speech act of Exclamation with a high percentage of (30%). This indicates that , Sophie wants to express her shoukness about the death of her father in law prince Philip and the explosion at the port in Beirut .Condoling , complaining, boasting, wishing, deploring, Praising, and lamenting receive the same percentage ,

they amount(10%). The least on the scale comes the expressive speech act of thanking which score 0%.

Figure (41)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



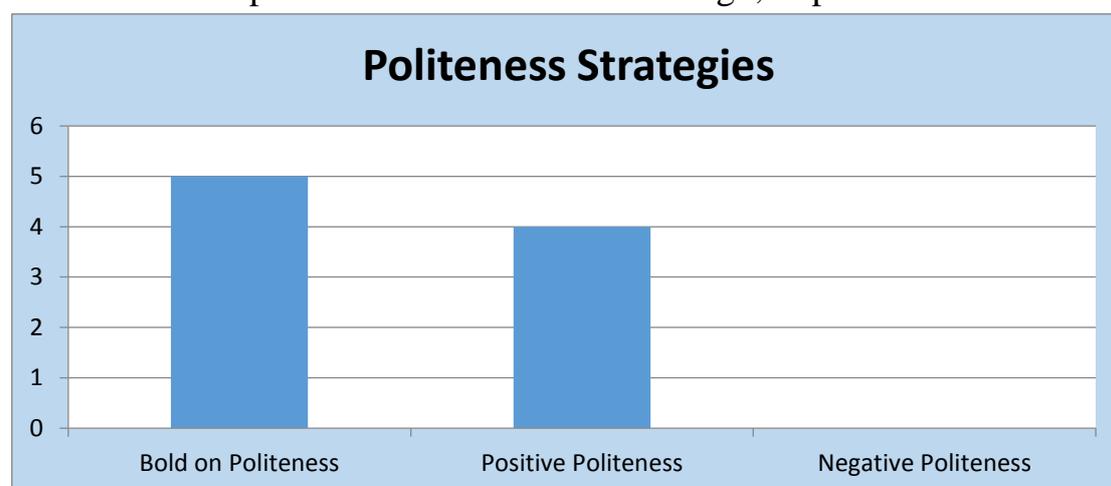
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (42)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of Sorrowful the Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	5	100%	5	55.56%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	1	25%	4	44.44%
		Exaggerating H's interest	1	25%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	0	0%		
		Including both S and H	1	25%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	1	25%		
		Offer, Promise	0	0%		
	NP	Giving deference	0	0%	0	0%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
Total				9	100%	

Table(42) above shows that the most frequent strategy of politeness used in Sophie speeches is bald on record with a high percentage of (55.55%) and a frequency of eight times. This means that she wants to be clear and direct with her audience. Positive Politeness comes second in the scale with a percentage of (44.44%) .This indicates that Sophie uses this strategy to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. Moreover, Princess Anne never utilizes a Negative politeness and hence, it amounts (0%).

Figure (42)The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of Sorrowful the Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



3. Flouting the Maxims Results

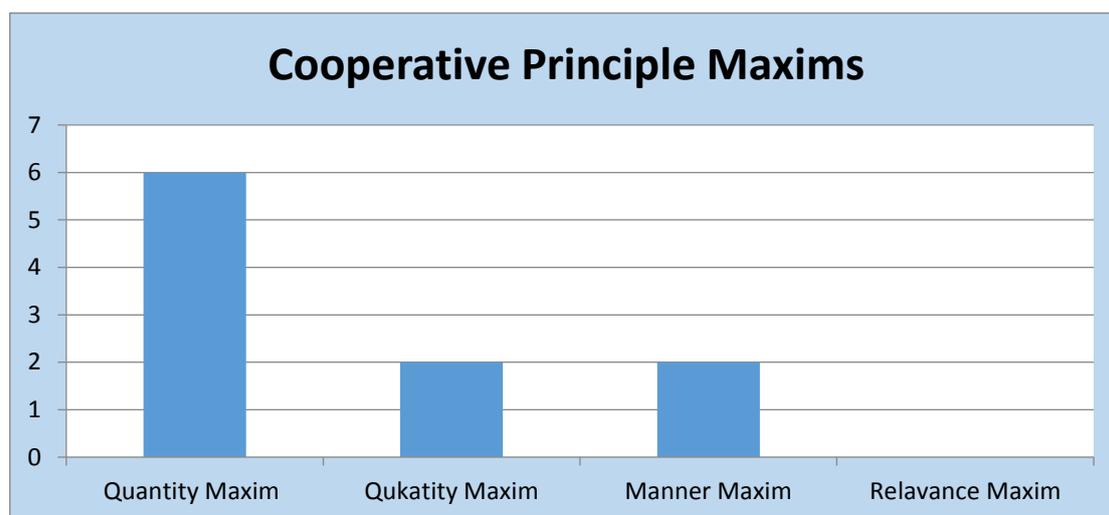
Table (43)The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	6	60%
	Quality	2	20%
	Manner	2	20%
	Relavance	0	0%
Total		10	100%

The maxim of quantity is the most frequently flouted by Sophie; it makes (60%). This indicates that Sophie intentionally talks too much to achieve his goals in these speeches, in order to emphasis on some viewpoints. Flouting the maxims of quality, and manner receive the same percentage, they amount (20%). This means Sophie deliberately fails to observe the maxim by not being brief, using obscure language, not being orderly or

using ambiguity when she expresses her feeling about the death of his father in law Prince Philip. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage is relevance and manner that is not found and which score 0% on the scale, which proves that Sophie tends to be relevant in his speeches.

Figure (43) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



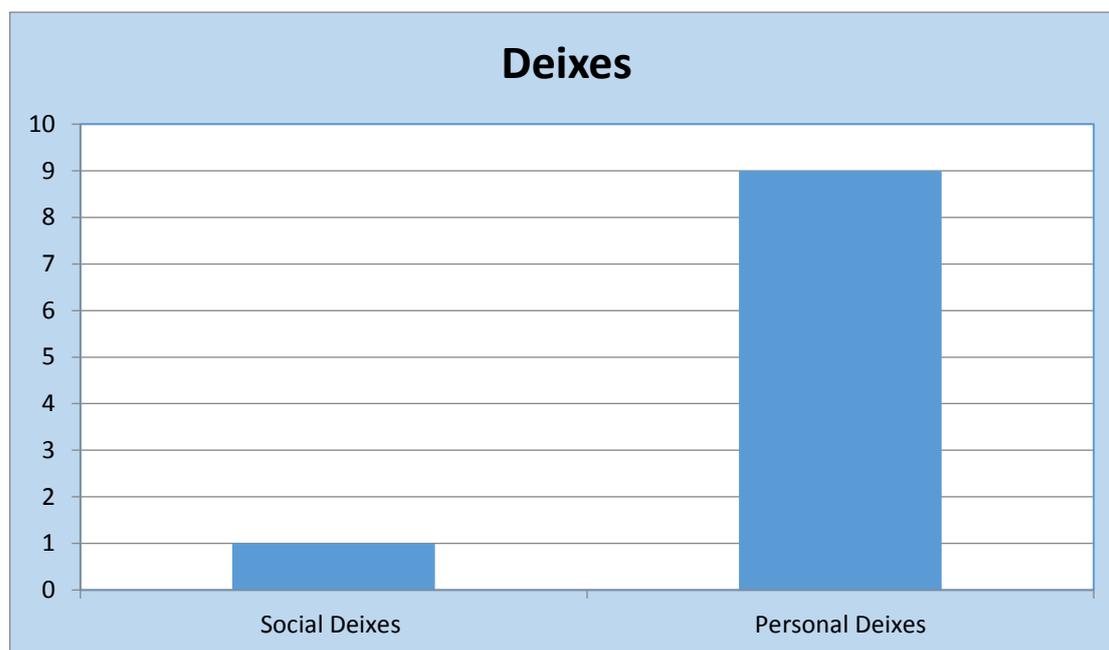
4. Deixis Results

Table (44) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	1	10%
	Personal Deixes	9	90%
Total		10	100%

Table (44) of Deixis Results in Sophie speeches shows that Sophie tends to use the personal deixis more than social deixis with a high percentage of (94.11%) and frequency of sixteen times. Which prove that it is the most dominant type in Sophie speeches. which also means that she tends to express what she feels in these Sorrowful speeches in a direct way. While social deixis comes second in a percentage of 5.88% and a frequency of one time only as the table shows above.

Figure (44) The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.



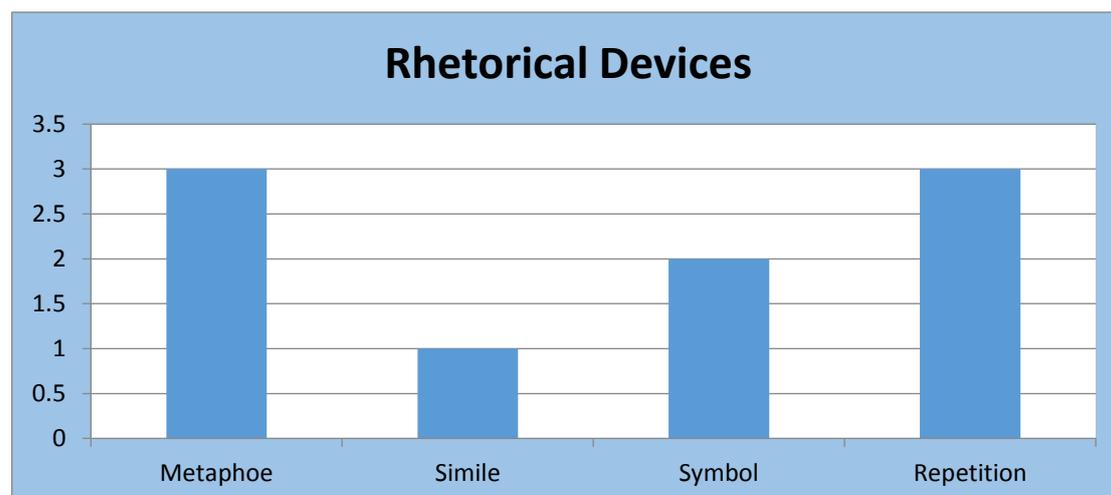
4. Rhetorical Devices Results

Table (45) The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh, Sophie.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	3	33.33%
	Simile	1	11.11%
	Symbol	2	22.22%
	Repetition	3	33.33%
Total		9	100%

According to the Rhetorical Devices, Repetition, and metaphor have the same percentage (33.33%). This indicates that Sophie always repeats her speech and uses metaphorical expressions to emphasize the ideas that she wants to convey. Symbol receives the second-highest frequency (22.22%) and hence, Sophie often uses this device to give conceptual form to the ideas and emotions that she feels in certain topics. Furthermore, simile receives the low percentage, it amounts (11.11%). This may indicate that Sophie rarely uses simile to compare two things to make the thing being described more understood and clearly to the audience.

Figure (45)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Duchess of Edinburgh , Sophie.



E.Princess Anne

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Results

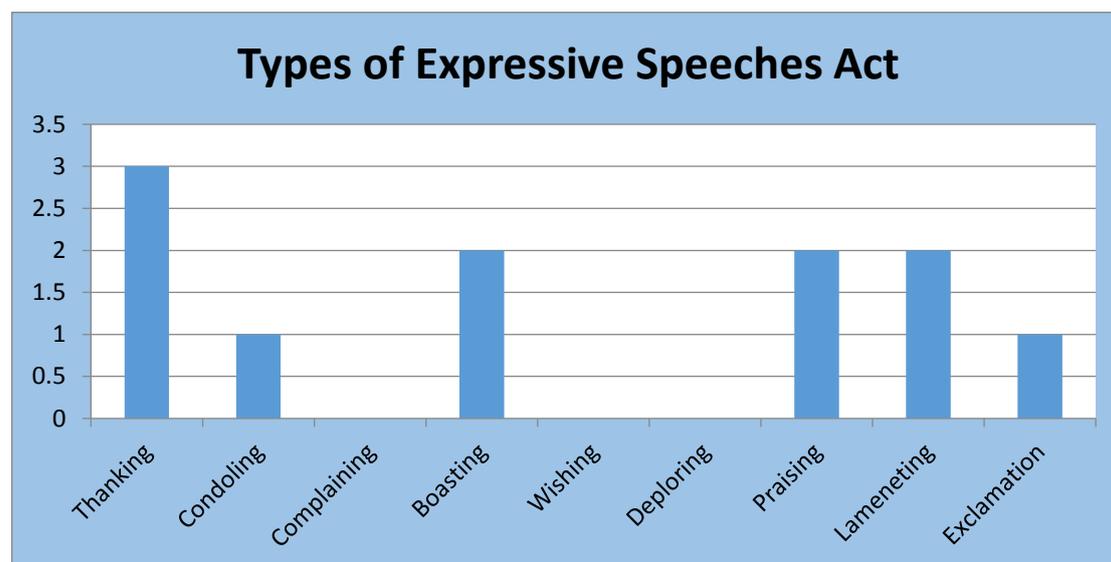
Table (46)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	3	27.27%
	Condoling	1	9.09%
	Complaining	0	0%
	Boasting	2	18.18%
	Wishing	0	0%
	Deploring	0	0%
	Praising	2	18.18%
	Lamenting	2	18.18%
Exclamation	1	9.09%	
Total		11	100%

As shown in the table(46) above, that expressive speech act of thanking is the most frequently used in Princess Anne Sorrowful speeches with a percentage of 27.27% and frequencies by three times .This shows that Princess Anne is grateful for the condolence messages she has received from so many people. Lamenting, boasting, and praising come second on the scale with a percentage of (18.18%) and frequencies by only one time each. The third on the scale come the expressive speech act of condoling and exclamation have the same percentage (9.09%). This indicates that

princess Anne uses these speech acts to express her grief, shock and to show that she cares about the audience .The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are complaining, and deploring and wishing which score 0%.

Figure (46)The Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Expressive Speech Act of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



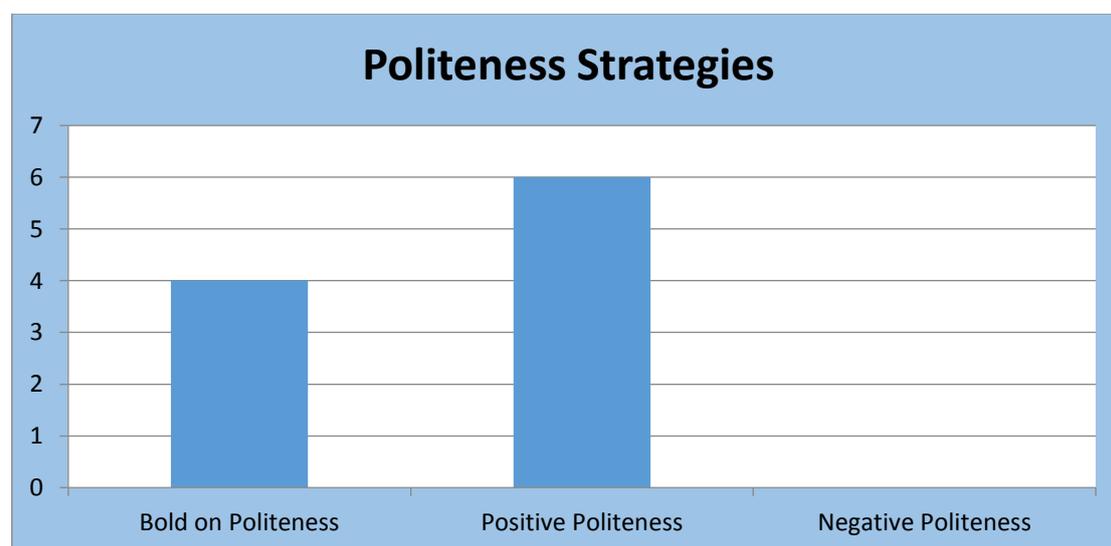
2. Politeness Strategies Results

Table (47) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P	F	P	
Politeness Strategies	BOP	4	100%	4	40%	
	PP	Noticing H's interest	2	33.33%	6	60%
		Exaggerating H's interest	0	0%		
		Using in-group identity marker	0	0%		
		Intensifying H's interest	0	0%		
		Including both S and H	2	33.33%		
		Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	1	16.66%		
		Giving or asking for reasons	0	0%		
		Optimism	0	0%		
		Offer, Promise	1	16.66%		
	NP	Giving deference	0	0%	0	0%
		Apologies	0	0%		
		Be pessimistic	0	0%		
Total				10	100%	

As table (47) shows above, the most frequent Politeness strategy that is used in Princess Anne Sorrowful speeches is the positive Politeness strategy with a high percentage of 60% and a frequency of six times. This means that Princess Anne intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. Such percentage reflects that Princess Anne likes to be closer to its people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. BOR comes second in the scale with a percentage of 40% .This indicates that Anne uses this strategy to express what she feels about her mother and father's death and express her thanks directly to all people who share with her and her family the sense of loss. Moreover, Princess Anne never utilizes a Negative politeness and hence, it amounts (0%).

Figure (47) The Frequencies and Percentages of Politeness Strategies of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



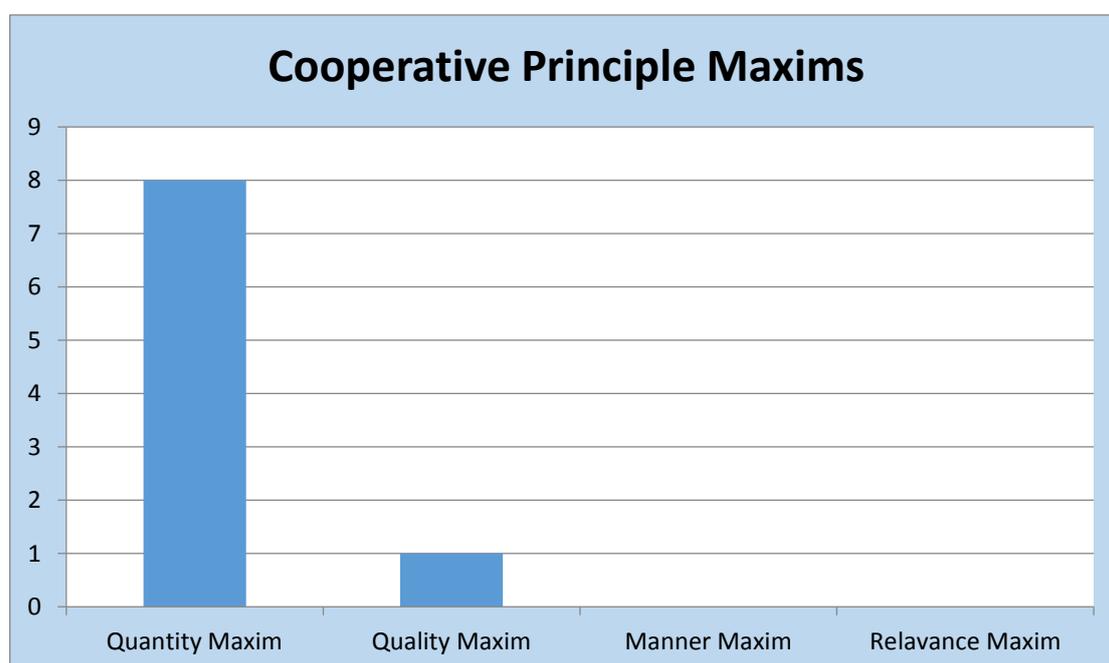
3. Flouting the Maxims Results

Table (48) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Cooperative Principle Maxims	Quantity	8	88.89%
	Quality	1	11.11%
	Manner	0	0%
	Relevance	0	0%
Total		9	100%

As table (48) shows that the most flouted maxim is quantity with a percentage of 88.88% by an occurrence eight times thus indicates that she wants to give clear information about something. While quality maxim comes second in a percentage of 11.11% and a frequency of only one time. The least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage are relevance and manner that are not found and which score 0% on the scale, which proves that Queen Camilla tends to be relevant in his speeches and tries to be as clear, as brief, and orderly.

Figure (48) The Frequencies and Percentages of Non-observance of Maxims of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



4. Deixis Results

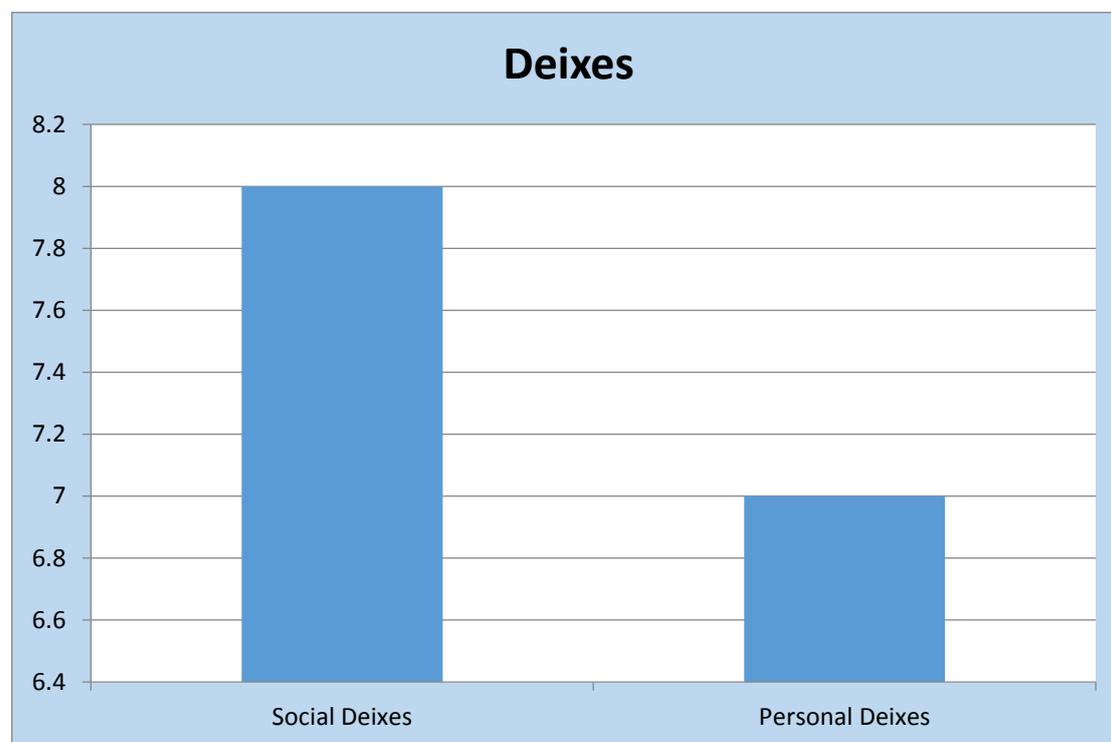
Table (49)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Deixes	Social Deixes	8	53.33%
	Personal Deixes	7	46.67%
Total		15	100%

Table (49) above shows that Princess Anne relies heavily on using social deixis with a percentage of 53.33% this indicates that she uses this dexis to express politeness and respect, and express intimacy, and to identify

authority. Personal deixis records a less percentage of about 46.66% as she uses this deixis to express herself and her attitudes towards a certain end.

Figure (49)The Frequencies and Percentages of Deixis of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



5. Rhetorical Devices Results

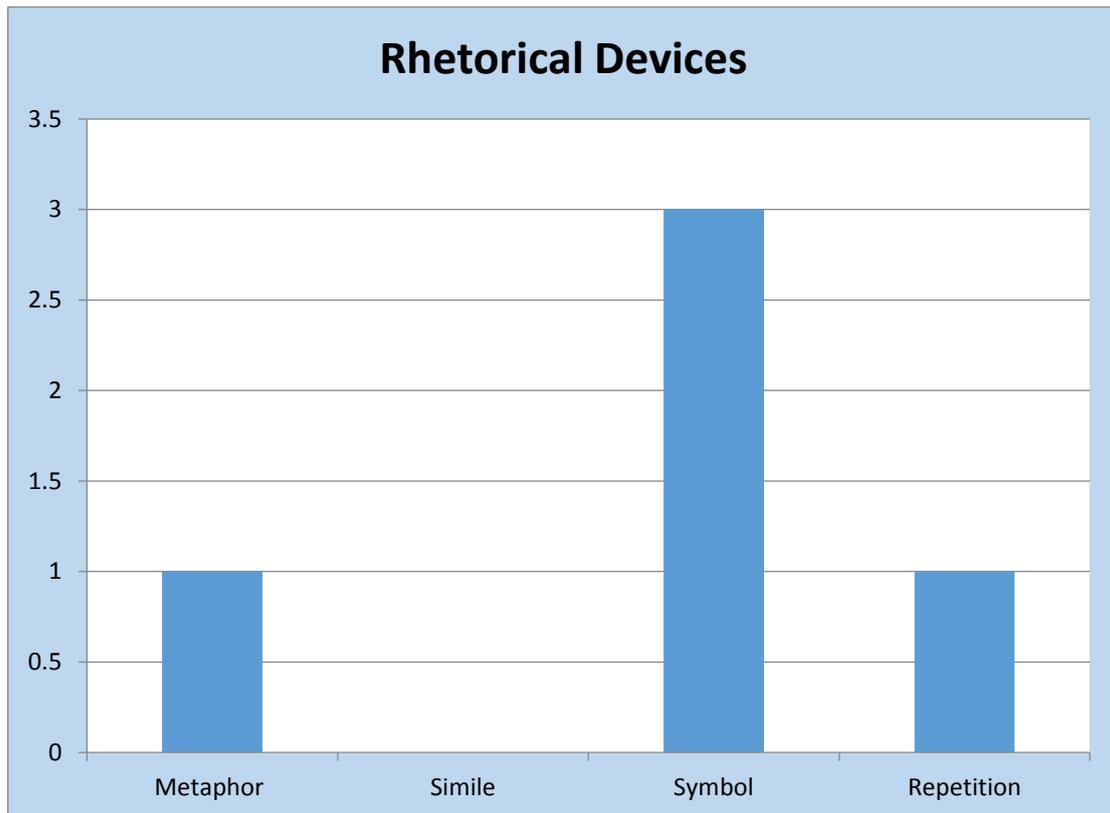
Table (50)The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.

The Item		F	P
Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	1	20%
	Simile	0	0%
	Symbol	3	60%
	Repetition	1	20%
Total		5	100%

According to the Rhetorical Devices, Symbol is the most frequent device employed by Princess Anne. It receives (60%). Thus, she uses certain words

to emphasize the ideas that she wants to convey. Metaphor and Repetition have the same percentage (20%). This indicates that Princess Anne always repeats her speech and uses metaphorical expressions to emphasize the ideas that she wants to convey. Moreover, Princess Anne never utilizes a simile device and hence, it amounts (0%).

Figure (50) The Frequencies and Percentages of Rhetorical Devices of the Sorrowful Speeches of Princess Royal, Anne.



4.2.3. Final Results

Table (51) The Final Results of the Delightful Speeches of the Royal Family

N	Item	King Charles		Queen Camilla		Prince William		Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh		Princess Anne		Total		
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
1	Types of Expressive Speech Act	Thanking	1	8.33%	5	33.33%	5	33.33%	6	35.29%	3	21.42%	20	27.39%
		Condoling	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Complaining	1	8.33%	0	0%	1	6.66%	0	0%	1	7.14%	3	4.10%
		Boasting	2	16.66%	3	20%	2	13.33%	4	23.52%	3	21.42%	14	19.17%
		Wishing	3	25%	1	6.66%	2	13.33%	2	11.76%	3	21.42%	11	15.06%
		Deploring	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Praising	1	8.33%	4	26.66%	3	20%	4	23.52%	3	21.42%	15	20.54%
		Lamenting	2	16.66%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2.73%
		Exclamation	2	16.66%	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	1	5.88%	1	7.14%	8	10.95%
		Total	12	100%	15	100%	15	100%	17	100%	14	100%	73	100%
	Strategies													
2	Politeness Strategies	Bald On Record	8	44.44%	4	22.22%	2	12.5%	2	18.18%	5	27.77%	21	27.27%
		Positive Politeness	7	38.88%	10	55.55%	11	68.75%	8	72.72%	6	33.33%	42	54.54%
		Negative Politeness	3	16.66%	4	22.22%	3	18.75%	1	9.09%	3	16.66%	14	18.18%
	Total	18	100%	18	100%	16	100%	11	100%	14	100%	77	100%	

3	Type													
	Cooperative Principle	Quantity	7	77.77%	11	84.61%	4	50	7	58.33%	3	37.5%	32	64%
		Quality	2	22.22%	2	15.38%	3	37.5%	4	33.33%	5	62.5%	16	32%
		Relevance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Manner	0	0%	0	0%	1	12.5%	1	8.33%	0	0%	2	4%
	Total	9	100	13	100	8	100	12	100	8	100	50	100	
4	Dixies	Social Dixies	11	77.77%	8	32%	4	26.66%	8	33.33%	10	47.61%	41	38.67%
		Personal Dixies	10	22.22%	17	68%	1	73.33%	16	66.66%	11	52.38%	65	61.32%
		Total	21	100	25	100	5	100	24	100	21	100	106	100
5	Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	4	50%	2	16.66%	4	57.14%	6	40%	4	50%	20	40%
		Simile	0	0%	3	25%	0	0%	1	6.66%	1	12.5%	5	10%
		Symbol	1	12.5%	2	16.66%	1	14.28%	2	13.33%	0	0%	6	12%
		Repetition	3	37.5%	5	41.66%	2	28.57%	6	40%	3	37.5%	19	38%
		Total	8	100	12	100	7	100	15	100	8	100	50	100

Table(52) The Final Results of the Sorrowful Speeches of the Royal Family

N	Item	King Charles		Queen Camilla		Prince William		Sophie, Duchess of Edinburgh		Princess Anne		Total		
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
1	Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	0	0%	1	10%	4	26.66%	0	0%	3	27.27%	8	14.81%
		Condoling	1	12.5%	0	10%	1	6.66%	1	10%	1	9.09%	4	7.40%
		Complaining	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	2	3.70%
		Boasting	1	12.5%	1	10%	1	6.66%	1	10%	2	18.18%	6	11.11%
		Wishing	1	12.5%	1	10%	1	6.66%	1	10%	0	0%	4	7.40%
		Deploring	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	2	3.70%
		Praising	1	12.5%	2	20%	2	13.33%	1	10%	2	18.18%	8	14.81%
		Lamenting	3	37.5%	2	20%	3	20%	1	10%	2	18.18%	11	20.37%
		Exclamation	1	12.5%	1	10%	3	20%	3	30%	1	9.09%	9	16.66%
		Total	8	100	10	100	15	100	10	100	11	100	54	100
	Strategies													
2	Politeness Strategies	Bald On Record	2	16.66%	2	11.76%	3	17.64%	5	55.55%	4	40%	16	24.24%
		Positive Politeness	9	75%	12	70.58%	10	58.82%	4	44.44%	6	60%	41	62.12%
		Negative Politeness	1	8.33%	4	22.22%	4	23.52%	0	0%	0	0%	9	13.63%
	Total	12	100	17	100	17	100	9	100	10	100	66	100	

3	Type													
	Cooperative Principle	Quantity	5	71.4 2%	1 1	73.3 3%	5	83. 33 %	6	60%	8	88.8 8%	35	74. 46 %
		Quality	2	28.5 7%	4	26.6 6%	1	16. 66 %	2	20%	1	11.1 1%	10	21. 27 %
		Relevance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Manner	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	20%	0	0%	2	4.2 5%
	Total	7	100	1 5	100	6	10 0	10	100	9	100	47	10 0	
4	Dixies	Social Dixies	3	25%	4	28.5 7%	4	20 %	1	10%	8	53.3 3%	20	27. 77 %
		Personal Dixies	9	75%	1 0	71.4 2%	1 7	85 %	9	90%	7	46.6 6%	52	72. 22 %
	Total	12	100	1 4	100	2 1	10 0	10	100	15	100	72	10 0	
	Rhetorical Devices	Metaphor	2	22.2 2%	4	28.5 7%	1	14. 42 %	3	33.3 3%	1	20%	11	27. 2%
		Simile	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11.1 1%	0	0%	1	2.5 %
		Symbol	5	55.5 5%	2	14.2 8%	1	14. 28 %	2	22.2 2%	3	60%	13	32. 5%
		Repetition	2	22.2 2%	4	28.5 7%	5	71. 42 %	3	33.3 3%	1	20%	15	37. 5%
		Total	9	100	1 0	100	7	10 0	9	100	5	100	40	10 0

1. Expressive Speech Act Final Results

As tables (51) (52) show above that the most frequent type of expressive speech act used in the Royal family Delightful Speeches is thanking by 27.39%. This indicates that the Royal family is more likely to express gratitude for the audience's participation in a previous action and to strengthen positive feelings between them and their audience. While the expressive speech acts of lamenting and complaining are the least on the table by 2.73% and 4.10%.

While in The Royal Family Sorrowful Speeches, the most frequent type of expressive speech act is lamenting by 20.37%. Which means that the Royal family tends to use this type to express their sadness on the tragic events and to express their deep grief over the death of someone.

2. Politeness Strategies Final Results

The final results in tables (51) (52) show that the mostly used Politeness strategy in both speeches is the positive Politeness strategy 54.54 % in the Royal Family Delightful Speeches and in 62.12% in the Royal Family Sorrowful speeches. This percentage demonstrates that it is the most dominant strategy and the royal family prefers positive Politeness strategies over other strategies because they want to demonstrate their considerations for their hearers' desires in regard to a specific state of affairs, as well as to emphasize a solidarity between them and their hearers.

3. Cooperative Principle Flouting Results

The final results in tables (51)(52) show that the most frequently flouted maxim in both is the maxim of quantity and the least maxim to get flouted in both type of speeches is the maxim of relevance by 64 % in Royal family Delightful Speeches and 74.46% in Royal Family Sorrowful Speeches . Which means that the royal family member have a tendency to exaggerate any subject matter that is beneficial to the audience in order to convey the impression that they, as a royal family, are conscious of the efforts or contributions that the audience makes.

4. Deixis Final Results

The final results in tables(51)(52) concerning the types of deixis show that personal deixis is the most dominant type used in both types of speeches 61.32% in Royal Family Delightful Speeches and 72.22% in Royal Family Sorrowful Speeches. This proves that personal deixis are

used heavily because they need personal pronouns to express themselves and their attitudes for certain purposes.

5. Rhetorical Devices Final Results

The final results of rhetorical devices in tables (51)(52) show that the most dominant device used in the Royal Family Delightful Speeches is metaphor by 40%. This means that the royal family employs this device to convey feelings and impressions and to attract the audience to think in an abstract manner. Furthermore, they use it to create vivid visuals, connect with an audience's background, and draw their interest.

While in the Royal Family Sorrowful Speeches, on the other hand, Repetition is the most frequently used with a dominance of 37.5 %. Which means that they repeat specific words, phrases, and even entire sentences to stress the concepts they want to convey. Similarly, they employ it to persuade the audience to accept a specific belief.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introductory Remark

This chapter presents the conclusions of this study with recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the analysis performed in Chapter Four of the current study, the researcher concludes:

1. There are nine types of expressive speech acts found in the selected speeches of the British Royal Family members: thanking, complaining, lamenting, condoling, deploring, praising, exclamation, Boasting, and wishing. Therefore, the results of selected data verify the first hypothesis, which reads: *The speeches of the British Royal family have many expressive speech acts like, thanking, praising, and boasting.*
2. The second hypothesis which reads *"Thanking is the most expressive speech act used by the members of the royal family"* is verified because they always seek to show gratitude to the hearers.
3. The members of the British royal family rely heavily upon PPs in the first place and BOP in the second place. Among PPs, exaggerating hearer's interest, noticing hearers interest, and including both speaker and hearer are the most frequent. These strategies reflect how much care and respect is shown by the members of the royal family to their addressee. BOP is used to directly send thanks, giving advice, and expressing gratitude. Consequently, the third hypothesis, which reads, *"The members of the Royal family exploit positive politeness strategy. Among this strategy, including both speaker and hearer is the most frequent"* is partially verified because bold on record politeness strategy is also used heavily by the royal family members.

4. The fourth hypothesis which reads "*Quantity maxim is the most most maxim that is flouted by the members of the royal family*" is verified because the maxim of quantity is frequently flouted by the royal family members.
5. The fifth hypothesis which reads "*Social deixis is the most frequently used type of deixis*" is partially verified because they use both types of deixis namely personal and social.
6. Concerning rhetorical devices, the royal family members purposefully utilize some rhetorical devices in order for the listeners to pay more attention to a particular idea. Thus, the sixth hypothesis which reads "*Repetition, symbol, simile, and metaphor are the rhetorical devices used in the royal family speeches*" is verified.

5.3 Recommendations

The following are some recommendations that could be made in light of the findings and conclusions of this study:

1. It is recommended that linguists learn about pragma-rhetorical devices for conveying and comprehending different ideas in various ways.
2. Instructors are recommended to draw their students' attention to the theories of pragmatics that are useful in identifying the pragmatic aspects of expressives.
3. Students are recommended to be familiar with the nature of expressives, its types, as well as the pragmatic strategies that manifest these types and functions.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggestions for future studies:

1. A Pragma-Stylistic study of Expressive Speech Acts in English and Arabic social texts.
2. A Pragmatic Study of Expressive Speech Acts in British Short Stories.
3. A Pragma_rhetorical Study of Expressives in Newspaper Articles.
4. A Semio_Pragmatic Study of Expressives in British and American Novels.

Bibliography

- ❖ Al-Khafaji, S. (2009). Blame in English and Arabic Religious Texts: A Contrastive Study. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Babylon.
- ❖ Al-Shamiri, S. M. (2011). Greeting in English and Arabic Religious Texts. [Unpublished M.A. thesis]. University of Babylon.
- ❖ Austin, J. L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. New York: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Austin, J. (1975). How to Do Things with Words. (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Bach, K. (1994). “Conversational Implicatures.” *Mind and Language* 9, 124-162.
- ❖ Belnap, N. D. (1966). Questions, answers, and presuppositions. *The Journal of Philosophy*, 63(20), p.p 609–611.
- ❖ Black, E. (2006). *Pragmatic Stylistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- ❖ Black, L.W. and Wolf A. M. W. (2016). *Civility*.<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314591778>. Retrieved at (23/11/2021)
- ❖ Booth, W. (2004). *The Rhetoric of Rhetoric*. London: Blackwell.
- ❖ Bowen, C. (2011). Information for Families: Semantic and Pragmatic Difficulties. Retrieved from <http://www.speech-language-therapy.com>
- ❖ Brown, P. and Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. 1978. Universals in language usage: Politeness phenomena. In *Questions and politeness: Strategies in social interaction*, 56-311. Cambridge UP.
- ❖ Brown, G. and Yule, G. (1989). *Teaching the Spoken Language: An Approach Based on the Analysis of Conversational English*. Edition *Revolucionaria*.
- ❖ Cruse, A. (2000). *Meaning in Language: An Introduction Semantics and Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Cruse, A. (2004). *Meaning in Language .An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. New York: New York University Press.

- ❖ Cruse, A. 2006. *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- ❖ Culpeper, J. (2011a). *Impoliteness: Using Language to Cause offense*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖(2011b). "Politeness and Impoliteness". In Aijmer, Karin and Andersen, Gisle (Eds.) *Sociopragmatics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- ❖ Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. Routledge: Routledge University Press.
- ❖ Deutch, Babette (1962). *Poetry Handbook: A Dictionary of Terms*. 2nd ed. Grosset & Dunlap: New York.
- ❖ Diessel, H. (1999). *Demonstratives: Form, Function and Grammaticalization*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- ❖ Fadaee, E. (2011). Symbol, Metaphor, and Simile in Literature: A Case Study of "Animal Farm". *Journal of English and Literature*. Vol.2(2).<https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJEL/article-full-textpdf/39296CD965.pdf>.
- ❖ Finch, G. (2000) *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- ❖ Finch, G.(2002). *Linguistic Terms and Concepts*. Macmillan press.
- ❖ Foley, W. (1997). *Anthropological linguistics: An introduction*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- ❖ Fraser, B. (1990), "Perspectives on politeness". *Journal of Pragmatics* 14, 2, 219-36
- ❖ Fraser, B. and Nolen W. (1981). The Association of Deference with Linguistic Form. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*,27, 93–109. Fischer, A. (1994). *Repetition* . Gunter Narr Verlage Tubingen.
- ❖ Grice, P. (1957). Meaning. In: *The Philosophical Review*, vol. 66, pp. 377 - 388.
- ❖ Grice , H.P .(1975). *Logic and Conversation*. In P. Cole and J. Maryan . *Syntax and Semantics: Speech Acts*. Academic Press.
- ❖ Huang, Y. 2007. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Huang, Y. (2014). *Pragmatics (2nd ed)*. Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Hudson A. (1996). *Sociolinguistics. (2nd edn)*. Cambridge university press.

- ❖ Hufford, J and Heasley, G. (1983). *Semantics: A course book*. Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Hurford, J. and Heasley, B. (1996). *Semantics: A Course Book*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundations in sociolinguistics: An ethnographic approach*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- ❖ Lakoff, Robin (1973). "The logic of politeness; or minding your p"s and q"s. *Chicago Linguistic Society*, 9: 292–305.
- ❖ Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language and Women's Place*. New York: Harper. Clark, Herbert. 1996. *Using language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. *Language and Social Context* (pp. 179–215). Harmondsworth: Penguin
- ❖ Lakoff, R. (1975). *The Logic of Politeness; or Minding You P's and q's*. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society.
- ❖ Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M.O. (1980). *Metaphors we live by*. Chicago. University of Chicago Press.
- ❖ Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. Longman.
- ❖ Levinson, S. (1983) *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Littlejohn, S. (2003). *Theories of Human Communication* (7th ed.). Tsinghua University Press.
- ❖ Locher, Miriam A. and Watts, Richard J. (2005). "Politeness theory and relational Work". *Journal of Politeness Research*, 1 (1): 9-33.
- ❖ Martinez, N. D. (2013). *Illocutionary Construction In English: Cognitive Motivation and Linguistics Realization: A study of the syntactic realizations of the directive, commissive, and expressive speech acts in English*. Bern: Peter Lang AG.
- ❖ Martinich, A. P. and Sosa, D. (eds.). (2001). *A Companion to Analytic Philosophy*. Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- ❖ Mey, J.(2009). *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics* (2nd ed.). Elsevier Ltd.
- ❖ Nguyen, M. T. T.(2005). *Criticizing and Responding to Criticism in A Foreign Language: A Study of Vietnamese Learners of English*. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis. University of Auckland.
- ❖ Norrick, N. (1978). Expressive illocutionary acts. *Journal of Pragmatics* . J PRAGMATICS. 2. 277-291. 10.1016/0378 2166(78)90005-X.

- ❖ Pastor, M. D. (2001). *Pragmatics and the 2000 U.S. Elections: Issues of Politeness and Power in Political Campaign Debates*. Valencia: Maria D. Garcia pastor.
- ❖ Permatasari , A.I. (2017) "A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Women Expressive Utterance in Bad Moms Movie ". A.M Thesis :University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- ❖ Permatasari, A. I. (2017). *A Socio-pragmatic Analysis of Women Expressive Utterances in Bad Moms Movie* [Bachelor's thesis, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta]. Semantic Scholar.
- ❖ Proost, K. (2007). *Conceptual Structure in Lexical Items*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- ❖ Rotaru, M. -C. (2010). Royal speech prevents crisis: Queen Elizabeth's speech on the death of Princess Diana. *Professional communication and translation studies*, 3(1-2), 41 – 48.
- ❖ Sadock, J. (2006). *Speech Acts*. In *The Handbook of Pragmatics* Malden. Blackwell Publishing.
- ❖ Searle, J. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ ----- (1975). A taxonomy of illocutionary acts. In K. Günderson (ed.), *Language, mind, and knowledge*, (Minneapolis Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. 7), (pp.344-69). Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.
- ❖ ----- (1976). *Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. *Language and society*,5, 1-23
- ❖ ----- (1977). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. New York: Academic Press.
- ❖ ----- (1979). *Expression and meaning*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Searle and Vanderveken, D (1985). *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Sperber, D. and Wilson, D. (1988). *Relevance: Communication and Cognition*. Blackwel.
- ❖ Stalnaker, R. C. (1972). *Pragmatics*. In Donald Davidson and Gilbert Harman (eds). *Semantics of Natural Language*. New York: New York University Press.

- ❖ Stalnaker, R. (1974) Pragmatic Presuppositions, in Milton K. Munitz and Peter K. Unger (eds.) *Semantics and Philosophy*, New York: New York University Press.
- ❖ Taavitsainen, I., & Jucker, A. H. (2010). Expressive speech acts and politeness in eighteenth century English. In R. Hickey (Ed.), *Eighteenth century English: Ideology and Change* (pp. 159–181). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Thomas, J.(1995). *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. London: Routledge.
- ❖ Thomas, David R. (2003). A general inductive approach for qualitative data analysis. *American Journal of Evaluation* 2006 27: 237.
- ❖ Thomas, J.(2013). *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. New York: Routledge.
- ❖ Vanderveken, Daniel. (1990). *Meaning and Speech Acts: Principles of Language Use*. Vol.1. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Verschueren, J. (1999). *Understanding Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Watts, R. J. (2003). *Politeness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Widdowson, H. G. (2007). *Discourse analysis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Williams, C. (2007). Research methods. *Journal of Business and Economics*, 5(3), 65-72. <https://doi.org/10.19030/jber.v5i3.2532>
- ❖ Yule, G. (1996). *The Study of Language* (2nd ed). Cambridge University Press.
- ❖ Yule, G. (1998) *Explaining English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- ❖ Yule,G.(2010) *The Study of Language* (4th ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Web Sources

1. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_royal_family
2. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_III
3. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne,_Princess_Royal
4. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/William,_Prince_of_Wales
5. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camilla,_Queen_Consort
6. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sophie,_Duchess_of_Edinburgh
7. <https://quizlet.com/103920086/stylistic-devices-flash-cards/>.

Appendix

1. (Prince William speeches)

- a. **A speech by The Duke of Cambridge at Al Noor Mosque, Christchurch, New Zealand / Published 26 April 2019**

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-duke-cambridge-al-noor-mosque-christchurch-new-zealand>

Tena Koutou katoa, mai Te Whare Ariki o te Kuini

As-Salam Alaykum.

Good morning. Today we gather in a place of worship, faith, and friendship. We gather here in Al Noor mosque, a home for community and for family.

On the 15th of March, tragedy unfolded in this room.

A terrorist attempted to sow division and hatred in a place that stands for togetherness and selflessness. He thought he could redefine what this space was.

I am here to help you show the world that he failed.

Now, when I woke up in London on the morning of 15th of March, I could not believe the news.

An act of unspeakable hate had unfolded in New Zealand – a country of peace.

And it had unfolded in Christchurch – a city that has endured so much more than its fair share of hardship.

And when it was confirmed that 50 New Zealand Muslims had been killed – murdered while peacefully worshipping – again, I just could not believe the news.

I have been visiting New Zealand since before I could walk.

I have stood alongside New Zealanders in moments of joy and celebration.

And I have stood alongside New Zealanders in this city in moments of real pain, after loved ones, homes, and livelihoods had been lost after the 2011 earthquake.

And what I have known of New Zealanders from the earliest moments of my life, is that you are a people who look out to the world with optimism. You have a famous strength of character. You have a warm-hearted interest about cultures, religion, and people thousands of miles from your shores.

You acknowledge, debate, and grapple with your own cultural history in a way that has no real parallel in any other nation.

So again, I could not believe the news I was hearing on the 15th of March.

A country that seemed to be bucking global trends of division and anger, looked like maybe it too would fall victim to those intent on promoting fear and distrust. I have no doubt that this is what the terrorist had hoped for.

But New Zealanders had other plans.

The people of Al Noor and Linwood mosques had other plans.

In a moment of acute pain, you stood up and you stood together. And in reaction to tragedy, you achieved something remarkable.

I have had reasons myself to reflect on grief and sudden pain and loss in my own life. And in my role, I have often seen up close the sorrow of others in moments of tragedy, as I have today.

What I have realised is that of course grief can change your outlook. You don't ever forget the shock, the sadness, and the pain.

But I do not believe that grief changes who you are. Grief – if you let it – will reveal who you are.

It can reveal depths that you did not know you had.

The startling weight of grief can burst any bubble of complacency in how you live your life, and help you to live up to the values you espouse.

This is exactly what happened here in Christchurch on the 15th of March.

An act of violence was designed to change New Zealand. But instead, the grief of a nation revealed just how deep your wells of empathy, compassion, warmth, and love truly run.

You started showing what New Zealand really was almost immediately. On the road outside these walls people pulled their cars over and started caring for the victims even when they did not know if it was safe to do so. Your neighbours opened their doors to those who were fleeing the violence.

Your first responders apprehended the killer and immediately worked to save lives in the most challenging of circumstances.

In the days that followed, thousands of bouquets of flowers filled public spaces in this city, brightening the darkest of moments.

Your Prime Minister showed extraordinary leadership of compassion and resolve, providing an example to us all.

Imam Gamal Fouda - you displayed wisdom and grace that is almost unthinkable given what you witnessed with your own eyes. Your words in the days after the attack moved the world.

Your reminder that the victims needed to be remembered both as Muslims and as New Zealanders, showed that grief revealed you to be a man of great wisdom.

You could not have been more right when you declared that this country is unbreakable.

On the map New Zealand may look like an isolated land. But in the weeks that followed the 15th of March, the moral compass of the world was centred here in Christchurch.

You showed the way we must respond to hate – with love.

You showed that when a particular community is targeted with prejudice and violence, simple acts – like wearing a headscarf or broadcasting the call to prayer – can reassure those who have reason to be afraid.

You showed that an attack designed to divide a society against Muslims only brought us all closer to our Muslim friends.

The Muslim community showed the world the true face of Islam as a religion of peace and understanding.

I was very moved by the stories of the great distances that your friends and families travelled to support you in your time of need, even when your previous connections had not always been frequent. They travelled here to support you because you were family and that is what families do. They drop everything when it is needed.

People of all faiths and backgrounds can learn a great deal from how the Muslim families affected by the 15th of March attacks rallied around their loved ones.

The example provided by New Zealand will prove to be of enduring value to all nations. What happened here was fuelled by a warped ideology that knows no boundaries. The world has rightly united to fight the extremism that has made sorrowful brethren out of cities like New York, Paris, London, and Manchester and that has taken so many lives in Sri Lanka in recent days.

And so too we must unite to fight the violent brand of extremism that has led to fatal shootings in a church in Charleston, South Carolina and a synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; a van attack on the streets of Finsbury Park in London; the murder of an MP in West Yorkshire; and now so many deaths in two mosques here in Christchurch.

Extremism in all its forms must be defeated.

The message from Christchurch and the message from Al Noor and Linwood mosques could not be more clear - the global ideology of hate will fail to divide us.

And just as New Zealand has taken swift action to ban physical tools of violence, we must unite to reform the social technology that allowed hateful propaganda to inspire the murder of innocents.

To the people of New Zealand and the people of Christchurch – to our Muslim community and all those who have rallied to your side – I stand with you in gratitude for what you have taught the world these past weeks.

I stand with you in optimism about the future of this great city.

I stand with you in grief for those we have lost, and with support for those who survived.

And I stand with you in firm belief that the forces of love will always prevail over the forces of hate. —

No reira, kia kaha, Arohanui

Tena Koutou

Tena Koutou

Tena tatou katoa

Shukran. Salam.

b. A Statement from The Prince of Wales (William)his grandmother

<https://www.royal.uk/statement-prince-wales>

On Thursday, the world lost an extraordinary leader, whose commitment to the country, the

Realms and the Commonwealth was absolute. So much will be said in the days ahead about

the meaning of her historic reign.

I, however, have lost a grandmother. And while I will grieve her loss, I also feel incredibly grateful. I have had the benefit of The Queen's wisdom and reassurance into my fifth decade.

My wife has had twenty years of her guidance and support. My three children have got to spend holidays with her and create memories that will last their whole lives.

She was by my side at my happiest moments. And she was by my side during the saddest days of my life. I knew this day would come, but it will be some time before the reality of life without Grannie will truly feel real.

I thank her for the kindness she showed my family and me. And I thank her on behalf of my

generation for providing an example of service and dignity in public life that was from a different age, but always relevant to us all.

My grandmother famously said that grief was the price we pay for love. All of the sadness we

will feel in the coming weeks will be testament to the love we felt for our extraordinary Queen. I will honour her memory by supporting my father, The King, in every way I can.

September 10th.

**c. A message from The Duke of Cambridge to the people of Oman/
Published 11 January 2020**

<https://www.royal.uk/message-duke-cambridge-people-oman>

I was deeply saddened to hear of the death of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said.

I was truly honoured to spend time with His Majesty during my visit to Oman last month. It was clear from all those I met that he will be remembered with great affection.

His Majesty was unwavering in his commitment to improve the lives of his people, and in his resolve to work towards regional stability. I am thankful for His Majesty's many years of friendship with my family and the UK.

I offer my heartfelt condolences to the Omani people, and wish to send a personal message of friendship as Oman mourns the death of His Majesty.

a. A speech by The Duke of Cambridge the Centrepont 50th Anniversary Gala/ Published 13 November 2019

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-duke-cambridge-centrepont-50th-anniversary-gala>

Thank you Seyi, thank you James, and good evening to everyone.

I am very pleased to be joining you this evening to mark Centrepont's 50th Anniversary.

This is an occasion to celebrate the achievements of this fantastic organisation and the young people it has supported over the past five decades.

Centrepont was one of the first charities of which I became Patron, back in 2005.

I chose to do that because visiting Centrepont's services with my mother made such a lasting impression on me as a child.

And it still makes a lasting impression on me today.

This morning I visited Centrepont's first Apprenticeship House.

The young people I met – some of whom are here tonight – are having their lives transformed.

They will soon be living together in a cosy, shared home, supporting each other as they start new training courses as apprentices.

This will help them on the way to a career in their chosen profession.

And – after a tough start in life – it will help them to achieve their full potential.

Apprenticeship House, like all of Centrepoin't's services, shows that the only sustainable way to end youth homelessness is to bring together the elements crucial to the future success of a young person: Housing, employment and a safe environment to sustain positive mental health.

It is this rounded support and care that has helped Centrepoin't change the lives of so many young people over the past half century.

It might seem an odd thing to say at a milestone event such as this, but I hope that Centrepoin't will not need to be around in another 50 years.

It is upsetting that in 2019 we still have not managed to end youth homelessness, and more young people are being supported by Centrepoin't than ever before.

But it is reassuring to know that when young people are at their lowest point, Centrepoin't's team are there to help.

The brilliant staff and volunteers continue to do a wonderful job, ensuring that every young person gets the individual care and support that they need, whatever their situation.

Just now, I met some impressive young people who embody why we are all here tonight.

For a range of reasons, they have faced challenges in their most formative years that no young person should have to endure.

But their energy, perseverance, resilience – and most importantly their ambition – is electrifying and infectious.

It's for that reason – to give these young people a different future – that Centrepoint's work remains so utterly crucial.

Thank you for your continued support.

b. The Duke of Cambridge's speech at The Queen's Birthday Garden Party in Poland / Published 18 July 2017

<https://www.royal.uk/duke-cambridges-speech-queens-birthday-garden-party-poland>

Mr. President, Minister, Ambassador,

Panie i Panowie Dobry Wieczor

Good evening to you all – and thank you for joining Catherine and me at this very special occasion.

Tonight we have double reason to celebrate: we mark the birthday of my grandmother The Queen, and we celebrate the depth and breadth of the shared ties of our two great countries.

The links between Britain and Poland go back centuries, and are steeped in a rich history of cultural exchange and close commercial relations. The Shakespeare Theatre in Gdansk, which Catherine and I will see tomorrow, is a reminder that cultural links have long been at the heart of our close relationship.

Shakespeare's plays were performed in Poland – and indeed in Polish – very soon after they were first staged in London.

Around the same time, grain merchants from Poland were plying their trade into Britain, pathfinders for the many entrepreneurs and skilled workers who make the same journey in both directions today.

We in the United Kingdom value our links with Poland enormously. We admire Poland as a remarkable example of courage, fortitude and resilience. You have survived centuries of assaults on your land, including partitions that were designed to wipe you off the map of Europe.

In the 20th century, Poland displayed incredible bravery in resisting brutal Nazi occupation, not least the heroic uprising in Warsaw's Jewish ghetto in 1943, and the Warsaw Rising of 1944.

Catherine and I were very moved to visit the Warsaw Rising Museum this afternoon with President and Mrs Duda; as I know we will be, too, when we visit Stutthof concentration camp tomorrow, a reminder of the suffering of Poland's people and of the Holocaust.

After the Second World War, Poland endured the imposition of Communist dictatorship. But in 1989, in the culmination of a great national renaissance spearheaded by Solidarity, Poland threw off the authoritarian shackles and again took its place as one of the leading nations of Europe. It has been an astonishing achievement – and testament to the Polish character and courage.

There is much to celebrate about the warmth of our relationship today. We are partners in NATO and, for the first time since the Second World War, British troops are stationed in Poland. Some of them, I am pleased to say, are with us here tonight.

And Polish is now the second most spoken language in the United Kingdom, with a generation of young people growing up who feel both British and Polish. Such links – diplomatic, military, cultural – offer much promise and opportunity for the future.

Catherine and I are delighted to be embarking on our first visit to Poland, and we hope to return many times in the years to come. Mr. President and Mrs. Duda, thank you for your hospitality, and thank you to everyone for the warm welcome you have given us, which underlines the strength of the relationship between our two peoples.

If I may, I would like to conclude by reading a short message which my grandmother The Queen asked me to give to you tonight from her:

'Prince Philip and I send our warmest good wishes to all of you attending this special Garden Party on the occasion of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge's first official visit to Poland.

'We have fond memories of our visit to Poland in 1996, when we experienced its world-renowned hospitality in Warsaw and Krakow. I am delighted that The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will be able to experience this for themselves in Warsaw and Gdansk.

'In 1996, I spoke about the depth of British-Polish relations, dating back nearly a thousand years, and it gives me great pleasure that the friendship between our two nations and peoples has since gone from strength to strength. I have no doubt it will continue to prosper in the years to come.

'I hope you have a most enjoyable and memorable evening.

'Dziękujemy i miłego wieczoru'

c. A Speech by The Prince of Wales at the 10th Tusk Conservation Awards/ Published 02 November 2022

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-prince-wales-10th-tusk-conservation-awards>

I am personally delighted to be here at the Tusk Conservation Awards, to celebrate their tenth year alongside so many alumni from past events.

Our shared goal is to draw the world's attention onto some truly remarkable people working on the frontline of conservation in Africa today.

I am sure you will all agree with me that the commitment, innovation and courage shown by each of our winners and finalists is deeply humbling. And as always, it's been wonderful to see their outstanding work on the big screen.

These short films brilliantly bring to life the work which the Tusk Awards champion. Thank you to all the talented filmmakers behind them.

Tonight's event provides a perfect moment not only to reflect on the remarkable achievements of our nominees, but also take stock of the immense challenges that we continue to face in preserving the natural world.

The many ecosystems of Africa are precious; they underpin economies and livelihoods and support an extraordinarily rich biodiversity that plays a critical function in reversing climate change.

As Sir David Attenborough reminded us at this ceremony five years ago, Africa's wildlife is truly special. What the Awards alumni, their dedicated teams and local communities are protecting is 'one of the great natural treasures of the world'.

And yet, we also know that it is just a fragment of what there once was. That is why it is vital that we do everything in our power to halt the frightening decline in species that our planet has witnessed over the last 50 years.

It is also why the work of Tusk and its partners is so critical. It's only by collaborating and building partnerships across communities, organisations, and the public and private sectors that we can foster lasting, meaningful change.

Tusk has taken the lead, both through its Conservation Symposium and new Collaboration Fund, to encourage initiatives that deliver impact, share solutions and build partnerships to scale up conservation efforts.

We must empower communities that face the challenges of coexisting with wildlife and we must promote grass-roots organisations to establish community-led approaches that preserve and enhance their natural heritage.

We are living through turbulent times and it is all too easy to lose sight of how critical it is that we look after our natural world. But we must remain focused on investing in nature and the environment, protecting it for future generations. We must not pass on the baton to our children and grandchildren, apologising for our lack of collective action.

Instead, we must do all we can to support those who support our natural world, often at great risk to themselves.

The Roll of Honour that we saw earlier serves as a shocking reminder of the ultimate price paid by too many men and women on the frontline of conservation.

The work that rangers and game scouts do as nature's guardians is truly remarkable.

They patrol thousands of miles each year, putting their lives on the line every day, protecting wildlife and eco-systems, supporting communities, and mitigating harmful human-wildlife conflict.

They do vital work in collecting data to monitor species and deepen our understanding of the world around us. They inspire the next generation to love and respect nature and they teach our children about the fragility of the natural world.

For this reason, I want to applaud Tusk and its partners for its ambitious Wildlife Ranger Challenge campaign that has now raised over \$16m to support the salaries and operations of some 9,000 African rangers impacted by the pandemic. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the dedication and bravery of these men and women.

Let me finish by congratulating our finalists and award winners again. David, Ian – when we spent time together earlier this year, I was reminded of both your commitment and dedication - it is truly inspiring. And to Achilles, Neddy, Miguel and Dismas - I know that your work is helping to ensure that Africa's incredible natural heritage is protected for future

generations. I look forward to working alongside all of you during my future visits.

You all should be rightly proud to join the remarkable Tusk Alumni whose incredible achievements over the last ten years have helped lead these efforts.

To everyone else who has made this evening and these awards possible, including those behind the scenes tonight and Tusk's partners and sponsors, I say 'thank you'.

I wish you all a wonderful evening.

2. (King Charles Speeches)

a. His mother died at BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A STATEMENT FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING AT THE TIME OF THE QUEEN'S DEATH

<https://www.royal.uk/statement-king-following-death-queen>

The death of my beloved Mother, Her Majesty The Queen, is a moment of the greatest sadness for me and all members of my family.

We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished Sovereign and a much-loved Mother. I know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country, the Realms and the Commonwealth, and by countless people around the world.

During this period of mourning and change, my family and I will be comforted and sustained by our knowledge of the respect and deep affection in which The Queen was so widely held.

Thursday, 8th September 2022

b. A message of condolence from The King to the President of Pakistan

Published 02 February 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/news-and-activity/2023-02-02/a-message-of-condolence-from-the-king-to-the-president-of-pakistan>

My wife and I were profoundly shocked by the dreadful bomb attack in Peshawar on Monday.

Such acts of incomprehensible brutality, wherever they occur, are a barbaric assault on our shared humanity and our values of understanding and compassion.

It is all the more horrific that the victims were in a place of worship during afternoon prayers.

We feel most deeply for all those who have been so cruelly bereaved and injured.

We recall our visit to Pakistan in 2006 with the greatest fondness, and will hold the people of Pakistan in our special thoughts and prayers as you mourn those you have lost.

c. A message from His Majesty The King marking one year of conflict in Ukraine

Published 24 February 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/news-and-activity/2023-02-24/a-message-from-his-majesty-the-king-marking-one-year-of-conflict-in>

It has now been a year that the people of Ukraine have suffered unimaginably from an unprovoked full-scale attack on their nation. They have shown truly remarkable courage and resilience in the face of such human tragedy.

The world has watched in horror at all the unnecessary suffering inflicted upon Ukrainians, many of whom I have had the great pleasure of meeting here in the U.K. and, indeed, across the world, from Romania to Canada.

Earlier this month I met President Zelenskyy at Buckingham Palace to express my personal support for the people of Ukraine. It is heartening that the United Kingdom, along with its allies, is doing everything possible to help at this most difficult time.

Therefore, I can only hope the outpouring of solidarity from across the globe may bring not only practical aid, but also strength from the knowledge that, together, we stand united.

a. . A speech by His Majesty The King at the Conferral of City Status, Dunfermline/ Published 03 October 2022

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-his-majesty-king-conferral-city-status-dunfermline>

Ladies and gentlemen,

My wife and I are immensely proud to be able to share this historic moment with you.

I was delighted when, in May this year, it was announced that Dunfermline was one of the eight communities being granted City Status to mark The late Queen's Platinum Jubilee. There could be no more fitting way to mark my beloved mother's extraordinary life of service than by granting this honour to a place made famous by its own long and distinguished history, and by the indispensable role it has played in the life of our country.

Now, of course, we gather to celebrate this great occasion but also to commemorate the life of Her late Majesty, whose deep love for Scotland was one of the foundations of her life.

From early times, Dunfermline has been of immense significance to Scotland's - and to this whole island's - story. It is the birthplace of philanthropists. It is the burial place of Kings and Queens. It has been the

scene of events, both secular and sacred, which have shaped our times. Its stones tell the story of the people and the events which have made our country what it is today.

It is also, of course, a community. And it is my hope that all those who live in, or who hail from, this very special place, will feel a real sense of pride at this latest chapter in our rich history, and that this new distinction will not merely burnish the legacy of the past but will also brighten the prospect of our future.

That would, I know, gladden my dear mother's heart, as it certainly gladdens mine. As you celebrate your well-deserved status as Scotland's new City, I can only offer my warmest congratulations, and my heartfelt wishes for the years to come.

b. King Charles III delivered his first Christmas message as monarch on Sunday./ Published Sunday, December 25, 2022 10:16AM EST

King Charles III records his first Christmas broadcast in the Quire of St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, Berkshire, Friday, Dec. 13, 2022. (Victoria Jones/Pool via AP)

<https://youtu.be/AkqN60BqyTQ>

https://beta-ctvnews-ca.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/beta.ctvnews.ca/national/world/2022/12/25/1_6208703.amp.html?amp_gsa=1&_js_v=a9&usqp=mq331AQIUAKwASCAAgM%3D#amp_tf=%D9%85%D9%86%20%251%24s&aoh=16832044218746&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com

<https://www.ctvnews.ca/world/read-the-full-transcript-of-king-charles-iii-s-christmas-message-1.6208703>

"I'm standing here in this exquisite chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, so close to where my beloved mother the late Queen is laid to rest with my dear father. I'm reminded of the deeply touching letters, cards and messages which so many of you have sent my wife and myself, and I cannot thank you enough for the love and sympathy you have shown our whole family

Christmas is a particularly poignant time for all of us who have lost loved ones. We feel their absence at every familiar turn of the season, and remember them in each cherished tradition.

In the much-loved carol 'O little town of Bethlehem,' we sing of how, 'in thy dark streets shineth the everlasting light.' My mother's belief in the power of that light was an essential part of her faith in God, but also have faith in people, and it is one which I share with my whole heart. It is a belief in the extraordinary ability of each person to touch with goodness and compassion the lives of others and to shine a light in the world around them.

This is the essence of our community, and the very foundation of our society. We see it in the selfless dedication of our armed forces and emergency services, who work tirelessly to keep us all safe, and who perform so magnificently as we mourn the passing of our late Queen. We see it in our health and social care professionals, our teachers, and indeed all those working in public service whose skill and commitment are at the heart of our communities. And at this time of great anxiety and hardship, be it for those around the world facing conflict, famine or natural disaster, or for those at home finding ways to pay their bills to keep their families fed and warm, we see it in the humanity of people throughout our nations and the Commonwealth, who so readily respond to the plight of others.

I particularly want to pay tribute to all those wonderfully kind people who so generously give food or donations, or that most precious commodity of all, their time, to support those around them in greatest need. Together with the many charitable organizations, which do such extraordinary work in the most difficult circumstances, our churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and gurdwaras have once again united in feeding the hungry, providing love and support throughout the year. Such heartfelt solidarity is the most inspiring expression of loving our neighbour as ourself. The

Prince and Princess of Wales recently visited Wales, shining a light of practical examples of this community spirit.

Some years ago, I was able to fulfill a lifelong wish to visit Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity. There I went down into the chapel of the manger, and stood in silent reverence by the silver star that is inlaid on the floor and marks the place of our Lord Jesus Christ's birth. It meant more to me than I can possibly express, to stand on that spot where as the Bible tells us, the light that has come into the world was born.

While Christmas is of course a Christian celebration, the power of light overcoming darkness is celebrated across the boundaries of faith and belief. So whatever faith you have, or whether you have none, it is in this life-giving light and with the true humility that lies in our service to others, that I believe we can find hope for the future. Let us therefore celebrate it together and cherish it always. With all my heart I wish each of you a Christmas of peace, happiness, and everlasting light.

c. A Speech by His Majesty The King at the Presentation of Loyal Addresses by Privileged Bodies / Published 09 March 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/news-and-activity/2023-03-09/a-speech-by-his-majesty-the-king-at-the-presentation-of-loyal>

Much has changed since the Privileged Bodies and Corporations of the United Kingdom last gathered over a decade ago to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee. It has been a time of political uncertainty and a terrible pandemic. Beyond our shores, war has returned to Europe. And globally, the challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss is more urgent than ever before.

For my family, our nation and the Commonwealth, the death of my dear mother and our late Queen, was a profound loss. During her life, she remained a constant source of inspiration for us all, and I know what great support she drew from your loyalty and devotion. She took particular pleasure in her association with each of your organisations, valuing and

admiring the contributions you made, individually and collectively, to the fabric of our nation during her long reign.

I am so very pleased, therefore, that you have come here today to take part in this tradition of presenting your Loyal Addresses, all of which I have read with immense interest. This opportunity to respond allows me to express my personal appreciation, as well as my admiration, for all the work that you and your colleagues continue to do.

Whether in the fields of education, science, or the arts, or whether as representatives of the faith communities or of civic organisations, you advance our knowledge and our understanding of how we relate to each other and the world about us. You underpin the very foundations upon which our country is built and help to construct a framework of excellence and achievement within which our civil society functions and our national narrative can be formed.

In doing so, you are admired around the world for your contributions to public life. You remind us of an essential truth - that a nation's wealth and strength can be found, beyond the size of its economy or its place in the geopolitical landscape, in the values that it embodies – mutual respect, diversity, tolerance, fairness and friendship. These are values that have been at the core of British life throughout our history, and which, with your dedicated support, I trust will remain so for centuries to come.

And I can assure you that your strong support will sustain me in the future, as it sustained my late mother and father in the past. That is why, together with The Queen Consort, I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the generosity with which you have renewed your pledges of loyalty and affection today.

3. (Camilla Speeches)

<https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/royal-family/camilla-queen-greatly-missed-speech-b2227808.html>

it's a huge pleasure to welcome you all to Buckingham Palace to congratulate to celebrate and to thank all of those who have taken part in this year's Queens

Commonwealth essay competition.

I cannot begin without paying tribute to my dear mother-in-law, Her late Majesty, who is much in our thoughts today and who is so greatly missed by us all.

She had been patron of the Royal Commonwealth Society since 1952 and throughout her remarkable reign, its vision to improve the lives and prospects of all Commonwealth citizens remained, as you know, very close to her heart.

It was on this date, Nov 17, that Queen Elizabeth I came to the throne, in 1558. She once said of herself that, while she was aware of the merits of the monarchs who had preceded her, 'you never had any that will love you better'.

A description that might just as well apply to Queen Elizabeth II and her enduring love for the Commonwealth.

Over the past few months, my husband and I have drawn immense comfort from the messages of condolence that we have received, and continue to receive, from the four corners of the world.

They have reminded us that the written word has a unique ability to connect, to heal, to reassure and to offer hope, even in the midst of grief.

all of you here are skilled writers and

champions of literacy know the power of

the written word .the theme of the competition this year our Commonwealth produce brilliant pieces that explored inspirational leadership through reflecting on the example of Holly Majesty all of us

bound together by a profound appreciation of the written word out of our Commonwealth.

This wonderful, extraordinarily richly diverse Association of Independent and equal Nations and friends is truly ours belonging to each one of us and the connections between us Run Deep.

I think therefore it's now time to hear how these connections have been celebrated by our outstanding winners and to end with another quote from Nelson Mandela, a winner.

thank you

a. A speech by The Queen Consort at a 'Violence Against Women and Girls' Reception at Buckingham Palace/ Published 29 November 2022

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-queen-consort-violence-against-women-and-girls-reception-buckingham-palace>

Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Buckingham Palace as we gather on the fifth of the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence".

These 16 days mark the UN's annual campaign that runs from 25th November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to 10th December, Human Rights Day. Throughout the world, individuals and organisations are coming together to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. Why?

Because over a period of 16 days, worldwide, more than 2,000 women will be killed by a partner or a member of their own family. Because, in England and Wales alone, during that same period, police will record that more than 3,000 women have been raped. And because up to 1 in 3 women across the globe will endure domestic violence in the course of their lifetime. Behind every one of these statistics lie individual stories of human suffering and heartbreak.

We are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women. Faced with such challenges,

it can be hard to know what practical steps we can take to even begin to make a difference.

Over the years, in my previous role, I had the privilege of meeting many survivors of rape and domestic abuse; and of sharing in the sorrow of people who had lost family members to violence. And again and again, I heard that two of the most powerful ways in which to help were to remember and to listen.

We remember those women who have lost their lives at the hands of a stranger, or of the person who should have loved them best. In so doing, we refuse to be desensitised by cold facts and figures and we resolve to keep the names and the memories of these women alive. We remember Brenda Blainey, Mariam Kamara, Lucy Powell, Samantha Drummonds, Yasmin Begum, Sally Turner, Hina Bashir, Jillu Nash and her 12-year-old daughter Louise, to name but a very few of those who have been killed this year alone. And we remember - because we cannot forget - all the other women and girls who died in similarly horrific circumstances.

These women, tragically, can no longer speak for themselves. But we listen to those who can. I have learnt from my conversations with these brave survivors that what they want, above all, is to be listened to and believed, to prevent the same thing happening to others. They know there is power in their stories and that, in the telling, they move from being the victims of their histories to the authors of their own futures.

I have heard countless examples of the ways in which victims have become victors, using their experiences to hold out a hand to help others escape abuse. One such person, Vicky, left a violent relationship and her ex-partner was sent to prison. Knowing what it was like to live in permanent fear, she started working for the police, supporting victims and witnesses of crime. Today, she is an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser and says of herself, "There is life after abuse. I am evidence of that".

Ladies and gentlemen, your vital work is, in the same way, evidence that there is life after abuse. You are also evidence that we can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls. Armed

with that hope, let us press on. Let us not lose this precious opportunity to speak up and to galvanise action that will see the end of these heinous crimes forever. With determination and courage, we will succeed. Thank you.

b. The Duchess of Cornwall delivers a speech on Domestic Violence at the WOW Festival 2020/ Published 06 March 2020

<https://youtu.be/ISoRZnYPZtA>

Charity begins at home. But so does domestic violence.

Three-quarters of violence against women happens in a place where a woman should feel safest – her own home. And just imagine: one in four women in this country will suffer domestic violence in their lifetime. One in four.

I find it almost impossible to think that any friend of mine might be living under that horrific threat, without my knowing it, but that is the power of coercive control and violence in the home. It is characterised by silence – silence from those that suffer – silence from those around them, and silence from those who perpetrate abuse. This silence is corrosive; it leaves women, children and men carrying the burden of shame. It prevents them from speaking out about the abuse and it prevents them from getting help. And at its worst it can be fatal.

Through my work, I have talked to many women who have lived with coercive control and domestic violence and, thankfully, come out at the other end as the victors not the victims. They are some of the bravest people I have ever met. Their stories are harrowing and have reduced even the toughest of their listeners to tears. That is why it is so vital that these survivors should no longer feel any shame or any blame.

We all welcome the new laws on coercive control, but laws alone cannot change behaviour. The dial is moving forward, but last year, two women a week were killed by a current or former partner in England and Wales alone. Domestic abuse has devastating consequences on millions of lives. We are in 2020, and still these abused people all over the country cannot feel secure and safe at home.

What can be done? We must bring this taboo subject out in the open and talk about it. We all need to understand what coercive control is, how insidious it is, and how often it leads to repeated violence. At a recent SafeLives event, Suzanne Jacob said “we need to change the conversation from, ‘Why doesn’t she leave?’ to ‘Why doesn’t he stop?’”. How right she is.

Of course, it is not only men who abuse and it is not only women who are abused. Let’s not forget that this is a complicated issue. And we need to acknowledge that society also plays a part. Maybe it’s too simplistic to say that it fosters a culture of violence and early sexualization. But the society in which we live is the backdrop for our behaviour. Young people don’t set out to become abusers. We need to teach our young men and women what healthy and loving relationships are, and that it is never ‘OK’ to treat anyone with less than respect.

The campaign to end domestic violence needs the voices of men as well as women, challenging the cultural, economic and political context in which we all experience the world. We will all benefit from building a society which will simply not tolerate this heinous crime any longer.

For these reasons and more, it is absolutely fitting that “Domestic Abuse: Everyone’s Problem” is the opening event of this year’s Festival. As President of WOW, I must confess that I am delighted you have chosen such an important topic to focus on first. I believe discussing domestic abuse is just one example of WOW’s ability to bring us together to talk about things that matter. Each one of us must play our part and WOW can show us the way.

On this tenth anniversary, as WOW’s proud President, it’s a huge pleasure to be here today. But I’m also here as a woman in her seventies, who (as a somewhat ancient technophobe) is not always familiar with some of the jargon younger people use today, but I do know about ‘hashtags’! And now I am using my very first one: #everyonesproblem

Domestic abuse is everyone’s problem and the solution must be too.

And speaking of solutions, I can't leave without saying a few words about Jude (who as we all know has a solution for most things!) Without her vision, creativity and boundless energy WOW festivals simply would not exist. She has the audacity and determination to bring together all the right people to make it happen. Typically, she has praised the women and girls taking part in this festival as 'fearless, inspirational, dogged, hilarious, modest...' Can I suggest, Jude, that these words could also describe you...?

Thank you, Jude, and thank you all for making the WOW Festival the glorious success it is today.

And don't forget: #everyonesproblem"

A speech by The Queen Consort at a literary reception to celebrate The Queen's Reading Room/ Published 23 February 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/news-and-activity/2023-02-23/a-speech-by-the-queen-consort-at-a-literary-reception-to-celebrate-the>

Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House. A week late, but Covid free! So thank you for re-jigging your busy diaries and coming today.

Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author, as an encouragement and as a reminder of the “ancient commission of the writer”.

He said this, “I am impelled, not to squeak like a grateful and apologetic mouse, but to roar like a lion out of pride in my profession and in the great and good men who have practised it through the ages”.

I would like to take this opportunity to echo that lion's roar on your behalf – and, of course, to rectify the unaccountable omission of great and good women...

All of you here must take the most enormous pride in your profession and in the part that you play in bringing joy, comfort, laughter, companionship and hope through your writing. You open our eyes to others' experiences and remind us that we are not alone. Human beings have always needed the connection of literature – its wisdom as well as its sheer escapism. In today's challenging climate, we need it more than ever. Since my childhood, I have known this to be true. But after I launched my Reading Room, two years ago, I have received countless letters and online comments that have demonstrated to me that this is a universal truth.

As some of you may know, my Reading Room started as a list of 9 of my favourite books, literally scribbled on a piece of paper during the first lockdown. It is now a global community of over 155,000, supported by internationally-renowned men and women of letters, as well as thousands of readers. I am now delighted to announce that the Reading Room has become a charity, working to close the gap between readers and writers and helping people of all ages and backgrounds find and connect to books. We have lots of excitements in the pipeline and I do very much hope you will be able to attend our first literary festival at Hampton Court Palace later this year, when we shall bring together some of the world's foremost authors, actors, experts and literature lovers for a day celebrating the written word.

The development of my Reading Room could never have happened without you all and I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it.

So thank you, on behalf of book-lovers and book clubs everywhere, for sharing your talents with us and for everything you do to promote literacy and a love of literature. Please keep doing so and please remain true to your calling, unimpeded by those who may wish to curb the freedom of your expression or impose limits on your imagination. Enough said! But let

there be no squeaking like mice about your achievements, but only roaring like a pride of lions.

Thank you.

**A speech by The Queen Consort at the University of Aberdeen/
Published 18 January 2023**

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-queen-consort-university-aberdeen>

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to be with you all once again. Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to me. Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeenshire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University.

Since then, I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength. Your many achievements include the opening of the new Rowett Institute and this outstanding Science Teaching Hub; receiving two Queen's Anniversary prizes for world-leading healthcare and environmental research; and being named fourth in the United Kingdom for overall student satisfaction.

My achievements as Chancellor over the last decade seem rather modest in comparison. I was told in 2013 that one element of my role was to defend the University so that "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock". Perhaps more by luck than judgement, I believe that not a single raven wolf has, as yet, made its way into any of the Linklater Rooms. But I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence. Your future, I know, will be greater still and, as your very proud Chancellor, I will be cheering you on every step of the way.

Thank you.

The Queen Consort's message to mark 80 years of BFBS/ Published 03 January 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/queen-consorts-message-mark-80-years-bfbs>

As the proud Patron of BFBS, I very much wanted to take this opportunity to wish you – and every member of His Majesty's Armed Forces – a Happy New Year.

I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation. It was 80 years ago this year that your first broadcast aired from Algiers, as the Allies fought the evils of Nazism. Since then, the character of warfare has changed almost beyond recognition, but your aims are the same – to keep our military, families and veterans in touch with home and with each other; and to overcome the separation of deployment, posting and detachment.

The first-ever BFBS programme was “Home Mail”, in which family and friends sent requests for musical messages for their loved ones to be played over the airwaves. At that time, my father was a prisoner of war in Germany. He and his fellow prisoners were heavily reliant on an illicit, slightly ramshackle, radio they had managed to put together and from which they received the comfort of maintaining a link with home. 80 years on, BFBS remains just as crucial to sustaining morale throughout the Armed Forces.

The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive. From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family.

For 80 years, you have lived up to your inspiring motto “serving those who serve” and for this – thank you. Allow me also to take advantage of your global reach to thank our Armed Forces for their work over the past year,

both in this country and overseas, through which they have, as ever, displayed exemplary courage and adaptability.

I wish each one of you the very best for 2023 and a Happy New Year!

4. (Princess Anne Speeches)

A statement from The Princess Royal following the death of The Duke of Edinburgh / Published 11 April 2021

<https://www.royal.uk/statement-princess-royal-following-death-duke-edinburgh>

You know it's going to happen but you are never really ready. My father has been my teacher, my supporter and my critic, but mostly it is his example of a life well lived and service freely given that I most wanted to emulate. His ability to treat every person as an individual in their own right with their own skills comes through all the organisations with which he was involved.

I regard it as an honour and a privilege to have been asked to follow in his footsteps and it has been a pleasure to have kept him in touch with their activities. I know how much he meant to them, in the UK, across the Commonwealth and in the wider world.

I would like to emphasise how much the family appreciate the messages and memories of so many people whose lives he also touched. We will miss him but he leaves a legacy which can inspire us all.

A statement from The Princess Royal (Anne) her mother

<https://www.royal.uk/statement-princess-royal>

I was fortunate to share the last 24 hours of my dearest Mother's life. It has been an honour and a privilege to accompany her on her final journeys. Witnessing the love and respect shown by so many on these journeys has been both humbling and uplifting.

We will all share unique memories. I offer my thanks to each and every one who share our sense of loss.

We may have been reminded how much of her presence and contribution to our national identity we took for granted. I am also so grateful for the support and understanding offered to my dear brother Charles as he accepts the added responsibilities of The Monarch.

To my mother, The Queen, thank you.

September 13

2022

A message from The Princess Royal following Cyclone Gabrielle

Published 15 February 2023

<https://www.royal.uk/news-and-activity/2023-02-15/a-message-from-the-princess-royal-following-cyclone-gabrielle>

My thoughts are with all New Zealanders whose homes or livelihoods have been affected by Cyclone Gabrielle.

I have been given the opportunity to visit the national disaster and crisis headquarters today and I am impressed by the major efforts being undertaken by first responders, local and national agencies to ensure the best possible support for everyone, especially those still at risk.

I admire the courage of the people of Aotearoa during this alarming and difficult time.

You should all be proud of the resilience, strength and care for your communities you are showing in the face of adversity.

Kia Kaha

Princess Anne

The Princess Royal's message to mark the opening of the NHS Louisa Jordan Hospital/ Published 30 April 2020

<https://www.royal.uk/princess-royals-message-mark-opening-nhs-louisa-jordan-hospital>

May I offer my congratulations to everyone who has made it possible to open the NHS Louisa Jordan Hospital in Glasgow.

Construction work only began on the 31st March and was completed on the 19th April - an astonishing achievement by contractors and all the NHS staff who were involved in the project.

This is a successful team effort and it will need to continue in order to make the best use of the facilities here.

I am particularly pleased by the name you have chosen. A few years ago, I helped celebrate the centenary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals and their founder, Dr Elsie Inglis. Glasgow born Louisa Jordan and many others responded to her challenge by working as nurses in one of the fourteen hospitals set up across Europe in the First World War. The biggest risk to their patients and themselves was often disease, especially Typhus. Louisa Jordan herself died of Typhus in Serbia in 1915. That devotion to patients is being shown by nurses, medical and support staff across Scotland today, so it is entirely fitting that we should name this important new hospital after Louisa Jordan.

The role of this building is about providing spare capacity which will ensure support to the whole of the NHS in Scotland, and importantly will give confidence that there are enough facilities available for whatever happens now, or in the future.

Covid-19 has done something very rare. It has affected every single person's life in some way; sadly, for some, in a very personal and final way. But while many people feel frustrated and helpless, the Louisa Jordan Hospital is a way of being positive and helpful, and although we would all hope that it doesn't need to be used, we can all be very grateful that it exists.

The Princess Royal is sending a message to the British Olympians

<https://royalcentral.co.uk/uk/anne/the-princess-royal-sends-message-to-olympians-172914/>

As President of the British Olympic Association, I want to send you all my congratulations on your performance at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. Every single Olympic Winter Games is unique and special for its own reasons, and this Games is no different. These Olympic Winter Games have been challenging and unprecedented for you, your coaches, families and support teams in so many ways. We are still in the midst of a global pandemic that has made travel, preparation and competition difficult. With this in mind, you should be proud of your collective performances in Beijing. I would particularly like to mention the curling teams who have captured the imagination of the country. Many congratulations on your medal success. Whether it is your first Olympic Winter Games, or your last, cherish the memories and friendships you have made and thank you for your contribution to Team GB. You have made the country proud.

Princess Anne attended the University of London Worldwide Graduation Ceremony 2023

11 مارس 2023

<https://youtu.be/j7Z3oFkkOd4>

University of London

6 March 2023

The Princess Royal, Chancellor, University of London, attended the University of London Worldwide Graduation Ceremony at the Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2.

Ladies and gentlemen do please make yourselves comfortable
it's going to be a long afternoon

well firstly a very warm welcome to all of you. for me as Chancellor of the University of London to this very important day for you celebrating your

achievements in this the worldwide graduation ceremony at London University

no this is a day to celebrate it's you've taken different lengths of time to get here all hard work but this is the first time we've met since 2019 in this graduation ceremony so it's a real pleasure to see so many of you here and thank you for making that effort but I think effort is something you have learned to do in spades

over this last three four maybe more years or less the impact of the academic world the impact on society and the personal challenges that have you you've faced particularly as a result of the pandemic

I've made it even more complicated but for those of you who are completing this external degree that's a challenge you all face every time you do that but many congratulations for taking on and overcoming all those extra challenges

so I hope you will see today as a day to celebrate and for every individual it'll be something slightly different some of you were in full-time employment others were raising families or caring for friends or family while studying but you all recognize that studying to this level is a stepping stone to Greater knowledge and a better life.

so my congratulations uh on behalf of all the University of London to today's graduates and this is an achievement at the best of times doing the circumstances of the pandemic is exceptional.

now through the pandemic and international crises the University of London has continued its work and that's in service of its core Mission and values to make high quality higher education globally accessible and we've managed in that time to set up a new fund to broaden the support for students who find themselves in financial difficulties and Welfare support that has made a fundamental part of uni that is part of university student experience.

so the university supported students and academics in the pandemic not just here but in places such as Ukraine Pakistan turkey and Syria and by moving of course to online Assessments in order to enable students to progress their studies

the University is also hosting Ukrainian academics and promoting the science for Ukraine platform and offering expanded scholarships for displaced and Refugee students and we're also helping to use some of our experience to set up a Ukraine open University

now there are more than 500 of you graduating here today and you represent more than a hundred countries from around the world with students from Algeria to Zimbabwe

would you also join another 1600 students who are graduating from the University of London today and tomorrow your hard work very likely Forge a better future for yourselves but also a lot of people around you it will have a positive impact on the thousands of people around the world who you can go on to help during your lifetimes now anybody can be a force for good and positive change in whatever they choose to do through their studies or their careers but you now have the foundations to make an even greater impact as a Force for good

the central aim of the University's strategy is to enrich its academic work in the pursuit of excellence in education research and knowledge exchange through collaboration with member institutions developing academic programs networks and Partnerships that further the federation's goals across London the UK and internationally

this university has always strived to transform lives and through those lives to help transform Society and a huge thanks to our academics and to our staff for helping to achieve that .but we must all learn how to use the digital technology that is now available to us to do all of that better and for many more people today's graduates share a common Bond driven by a common goal and a fundamental meaningful connection you are all members of the University of London and it is our pleasure to welcome

you all are here today. You are now part of a Global Network of University of London alumni and I encourage you to keep in touch. with the university and with each other while you're here in London I hope you'll have a chance to visit Senate the Senate house which is of course your academic home the university has recently opened up large areas aimed at welcoming more students so do please try and visit above all. I sincerely hope that today will be a memorable occasion for you your family and your friends and that you will enjoy your well-deserved celebrations my congratulations to you all.

E.Duchess of Edinburgh,Sophie

message of condolence from The Countess of Wessex to the President of the Republic of Lebanon.Published 06 August 2020

<https://www.royal.uk/message-condolence-countess-wessex-president-republic-lebanon>

I was shocked to hear of the explosion at the port in Beirut and the surrounding area.

I have fond memories of the people of Lebanon after visiting your country last year in June. My thoughts are with all those affected by this tragic incident, as well as everyone supporting them.

My prayers go out to the victims and their families.

Duchess of Edinburgh speech on the death of Prince Philip.

He's left a giant-sized hole in our lives.Ithink, unfortunately, the pandemic has slightly slewed things and as much as,it's hard to spend as much time with the Queen than we would like to. We've been trying to, but of course it's still not that easy.And of course the normal way of things isn't normal yet.So we're not necessarily doing the things that we would normally have done with him.

So I think the whole grieving process is probably likely for us, to take a lot longer, it maybe the same for many other families out there. because, if you are not living with somebody, 24/7, the immediate loss isn't necessarily felt in the same way, as if somebody was in the house with you all the time.

So if they were normally at a slight distance, living down the road, whether it be 15 minutes, or 1,500 miles, it's only when you would do the normal things that you would have done with them, and you suddenly realize that they are not there, that you really start to have an 'Oh my goodness' moment."

so I think they'll come and go, but you have to let them come, and let them go. But just talking to you now, it's a bit of an 'Oh my goodness' moment, which you don't necessarily expect, and you don't expect them to come. And I had the same when I lost my mother. You know, I'd be fine, absolutely fine, fine, fine.

And then something happened, or you'd hear a piece of music, or you'd do something, and suddenly you would, you know, get taken off at the knees. So there'll be lots of moments like that. But it's good to remember.

speech by The Countess of Wessex in Kosovo

Published 17 October 2019

<https://www.royal.uk/speech-countess-wessex-kosovo>

Good morning. I am honoured to be here today to open this important conference on transgenerational trauma and I look forward to hearing from the researchers from DIGNITY Institute on their preliminary findings.

Earlier today I had the opportunity of meeting and talking with some of the survivors of conflict-related sexual violence who participated in this research.

Their stories are harrowing and their pain is still so evident, but it is their courage and determination not to be defined by their dreadful experiences that is so very impressive. I cannot imagine how difficult it has been for

them and their families to rebuild their lives following such traumas; traumas which they carry with them each and every day. Their message to me was that in spite of the courage they have had to find within themselves to carry on, they desperately need more help, more support and acceptance, they need justice, they need us.

We must recognise and understand that the pain and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence do not diminish with time. Years mean nothing and in fact if the issues and needs of survivors are not addressed adequately and soon enough, in many cases over time they increase.

Conflict leaves many wounds, but the biggest wound of all I believe is the unjust stigma that so many survivors are confronted with, not only here in Kosovo, but around the world. This additional burden heaped on top of devastating assaults, is almost too awful to contemplate. It is time to allow those who have been so brutally attacked through no fault of their own, as well as the many innocent children born from rape, who are so cruelly treated by society's attitudes to come out from the shadows, so that their voices can be heard and importantly their children accepted. We must shift the blame from the victim to the perpetrator.

If the stigma goes unchallenged we are merely perpetuating the offence, over and over again. So I say there is no place for stigma in our world today...no one should have to feel ashamed ever again.

Kosovo is a bright young country with its youth looking towards the future. In order for this wonderful country to navigate the unhealed wounds of the past and to build a better society we must all acknowledge the crimes committed upon thousands of innocent people. We must support every survivor. If we are truly taking a survivor-centred approach, we must ensure we are listening and responding to survivors needs.

I know that many of you here are doing precisely that. Each day you are working to rebuild shattered lives and I congratulate you for all you are doing in helping those you are supporting to look forward to a better future.

But what we also know is that for every survivor who has come forward there are many more who are living with their stories in silence, too scared of the stigma to come forward for help. Therefore it is our duty to continue to do all we can to break down barriers, encourage society to embrace those who innocently fell victim to others brutality and create an understanding environment which gives people the confidence that they will not be judged if they come forward and seek support.

Already much good work has been done here and I commend Vasfije (Vasfeeyé) Goodman for bravely speaking out and giving voice to those many thousands who feel they cannot. I also commend Shyrete (Shoorété) Tahiri for publicly presenting her case to the Prosecutor only 3 days ago. These courageous steps will create a path for others to follow.

In November we will be holding an international conference in London entitled "Time for Justice: Putting Survivors First" and once again we will be reminded of the strength of survivors, the continued sacrifices and risks they take in speaking out to tell their stories.

It is a commitment of the greatest kind that there are women out there who are willing to repeatedly and publicly recount their horrific experiences time and time again, in order that they can seek the justice that both they and the many other women, men, boys and girls out there deserve. But in order that they should not have to continue to make this selfless sacrifice we have to do more to ensure that the support is there when they need it and that society embraces survivors instead of shunning them.

My commitment to them is that I shall also raise my own voice and continue to seek ways of ending the stigma they live with, push for opportunities for justice and encourage people in positions of influence to engage in offering better support.

The time for justice is now and I very much hope that Kosovo will join our global call in November and continue to fight for an improved future for all the survivors and their families here.

A speech by The Countess of Wessex celebrating the work of The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust . Published 29 October 2019
<https://www.royal.uk/speech-countess-wessex-celebrating-work-queen-elizabeth-diamond-jubilee-trust>

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen...

Buckingham Palace has been a backdrop for many celebrations during Your Majesty's reign, to recognise and thank countless individuals and organisations for their services to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth.

However, whilst each event is always special and all of Your Majesty's patronages are personally important to you, I believe this particular celebration is unique, because we are here to highlight and applaud the work of many people who responded to an initiative that was specifically to thank you for your incredible leadership as Head of the Commonwealth and was undertaken in Your Majesty's name.

It is 8 years ago next month since the Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Perth and congratulated you as Head of the Commonwealth on your Diamond Jubilee in 2012. At this meeting they gave their blessing to the setting up of The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust and the seed of something incredible was sown.

The Trust, which was designed to support charitable projects and organisations across the Commonwealth, received generous contributions from right across the Commonwealth and beyond, from Governments, businesses and foundations, as well as communities and individuals.

With your agreement the Trust's mission focused on two main priorities; namely eye health and youth leadership. Having long advocated for the prevention of avoidable blindness myself, I was therefore thrilled and honoured when you asked me to become Vice Patron of the Trust in 2015.

I feel in a way that I have been your eyes, having travelled to Malawi, Bangladesh and India to see the work of the Trust first-hand, witnessing the ambitious initiatives being carried out in Your Majesty's name, and ensuring that the intended legacy would be real and long lasting. I am very happy to say that Your Majesty's honour has been more than upheld.

The Trust's small but brilliant team has worked incredibly hard to create the right links at all levels: from government, to charities, from NGOs to agencies, from partner organisations to individuals. Then there are the technical experts and advocates who created the strategies and methods by which the Trust would operate, and of course we must also pay tribute to the many eye doctors and nurses who have worked tirelessly to ensure that as many people as possible receive vital treatments and early interventions the Trust has made available. This has been team work at its very best and we are so thrilled that we have some of you here this evening with us to pay tribute to your efforts.

The Trust has concentrated on tackling curable eye diseases, including diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and a particularly widespread and painful eye issue, blinding trachoma. This ancient disease, which even warrants a mention in the Bible, has been one of the most prevalent and out of control eye conditions the world has known and now, across the Commonwealth and beyond it is on the run.

In June this year the World Health Organisation announced new data which shows that the number of people at risk of trachoma has fallen from 1.5 billion in 2002 to 142 million in 2019, a reduction of 91%, and the numbers of people requiring surgery for the late blinding stages of trachoma has dropped from 7.6 million in 2002 to 2.5 million in 2019, a reduction of 68%.

There is no doubt that the work of the Trust has contributed significantly to these statistics. Two countries where the Trust has worked - Malawi and Vanuatu - are very close to being validated by the WHO as having officially eliminated blinding trachoma, and the other nine countries where we have worked are on track to reach that milestone in the next few years.

I mentioned that I have had the opportunity to travel to a number of countries with the Trust over recent years to see for myself the work being carried out. In Malawi I saw Peek Retina in action in a school where the new technology was allowing anyone with the minimum of training (including myself) to test the eyesight of whole classes using just a smartphone and then refer any child needing glasses or other follow up straight to the nearest eye clinic or hospital.

The Trust's Trachoma Initiative was also making huge strides towards eliminating this cruel and painful disease across the country. Whole communities were winning the battle to improve hygiene and sanitation to halt the transmission of the disease. I was also able to share the joy of former sufferers, now pain free and able to see clearly thanks to surgery.

In rural Bangladesh I saw the efforts underway to sensitise communities to the risk to eyesight posed by diabetes, and to connect those affected to services provided locally for regular screening and prompt treatment.

And earlier this year in India I witnessed the wonderful work being carried out in neonatal units to ensure that babies born prematurely do not lose their sight. Services have been set up to screen and treat premature babies for sight loss in 20 hospitals, across four districts in India, serving a population of nearly 50 million people.

The Government of India has also put in place guidelines to underpin programmes as they are gradually adopted across the country.

Talking of governments, having worked in the area of global sight issues since the early 2000s I know just how challenging it is to encourage governments around the world to make eye health a priority. However, the Diamond Jubilee Trust has genuinely helped to open doors which had often remained closed before.

This is a mere snapshot of the incredible work the Trust has facilitated in just five short years since the fund became operational. Our task is not complete, but the Trust has shown how effective eye care delivered at a

micro level can have a macro effect. I for one will be carrying on with my work in this important field spurred on by what has been achieved.

I know Your Majesty would want me to thank that small team I mentioned who have gone above and beyond to ensure the Trust's success.

Able chaired by Sir John Major and led by Astrid Bonfield, the Trust has been a powerhouse, encouraging support from many generous donors and partners and the dedicated eye health professionals right across the Commonwealth. I hope you are all justifiably proud of everything you have accomplished.

What was created in Your Majesty's name has already, and will continue into the future, to change lives for the better. From the lady I met in Malawi who fondly remembered your Coronation in 1952 but had been blinded by Trachoma for 50 years and thanks to surgery could now see, to the babies so tiny and new that they will never know how close they came to living a life of darkness, from the young being taught the importance of washing their hands and faces with soap and water, to the children having basic but essential eye tests via smartphone technology.

These and the millions of others benefitting from the vital work of The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust are its real legacy. Where there was darkness there is now light, where there was despondency, there is now hope and potential.

Mama, when I have returned from my travels I have been so proud to share with you the work I have witnessed being carried out under the umbrella of the Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust and the care of so many people working so hard to save and cure sight. Each time you have listened with interest and been eager to hear of how the work is going, and each time I have been stunned as you have shared with me your deep knowledge of each of these countries, not top level observations, but personal experience, demonstrating to me time and again the real affection you have for all people of the Commonwealth and why that affection is so abundantly returned by them to you.

On your 21st Birthday, while on a tour to South Africa you made a promise to dedicate your life to the service of the Commonwealth. You have carried out this promise in so many ways ever since, but your Diamond Jubilee Trust has I believe allowed Your Majesty to demonstrate your dedication in a tangible and practical way, which has and is enriching the lives of people across the Commonwealth and will be felt by generations to come.

On behalf of the people The Trust has helped thank you to each and every one of you for all your incredible support, and to Your Majesty thank you for choosing to give the gift of sight.

The countess of Wessex has sent a message to officially open the new NHS Nightingale hospital North East in Sunderland

https://twitter.com/RoyalFamily/status/1257647710020210689?t=cOW9zcq-k78vmfbYIPzZ_g&s=09

Secretary of State, ladies and gentlemen. I'm honored to join you as we formally mark the opening of this new Nightingale Hospital in the northeast of England. Over 300 diligent pairs of hands have contributed to this facility's construction. And many more pairs of hands will care for those who may come to need it. This hospital, like the other Nightingale hospitals demonstrates that when we come together we can achieve great things. Sunderland has been close to my heart for some time. Which is why I'm so pleased to have been invited to be with you, albeit virtually, today. Since 2003, when I became patron of Sunderland football clubs Foundation of Light charity.

I've enjoyed many visits to one of our country's friendliest cities. And only just over a year ago I had the honour of opening the charity's 'beacon of light' complex, which is helping so many people. And now, the Nightingale hospital will be a beacon of its own. A beacon of care, a beacon of reassurance, of strength, of compassion and of innovation. It is a representation of the combined capability of many individuals and organisations, as well as a wonderful reflection of Sunderland's industrious spirit. To all of you who have helped create this facility, including the NHS

staff ,the Armed Forces ,local government teams and private sector contributors, thank you.

Your determination ,teamwork and skill, has resulted in a hospital that will help to provide care to anyone in need. you have demonstrated that we are meeting the challenge of Covid-19, head on.

On behalf of the nation and the Northeast community who you stand ready to serve, thank you for making all of this possible. I am now delighted to declare the NHS Nightingale hospital northeast open.

The Countess of Wessex's speech at an event to celebrate International Women's Day in Juba, South Sudan . Published 06 March 2020

<https://www.royal.uk/countess-wessex%E2%80%99s-speech-event-celebrate-international-women%E2%80%99s-day-juba-south-sudan>

Thank you for having me here today and can I say how truly delighted I am to be with you to celebrate International Women's Day 2020 in South Sudan.

For more than a year, I have been working with the British Government to champion women peacebuilders and the vital role they have to play in building peace in nations around the world. I also hope to draw attention to the issue of rape as a weapon of war and other forms of gender-based violence, while calling for an end to the stigma survivors face, and advocating for their justice.

Over the last year, I have had the opportunity to travel to some of our priority countries and I have been fortunate to meet many inspirational women.

Some of those women are right here in South Sudan and they have been instrumental in helping to bring about and negotiate the recent peace process. Today the country is poised on the brink of a future full of promise which also represents a real opportunity for women to play a full role in building a peaceful and stable future for all of South Sudan.

What I have seen is that the women of this country are strong, brave and resilient and I have been honoured to have spent some time with some fabulous women activists, including the first female Vice President of South Sudan, Mama Rebecca. Women like Mama Rebecca are fantastic role models for you to follow. They have the interests of the people in their hearts. They are fighting not only for a better future for the country but for an equal future for all.

But it is not just the women in leadership who have inspired me. During my visit to Malakal on Tuesday I met women and girls who have suffered terribly as a result of the conflict. Their stories will be familiar to all of you. They have lost family members, they have been displaced for six years and they have experienced gender-based violence. I cannot imagine the hardship and trauma they are suffering and yet they remain positive and are trying to make the best of the very few opportunities they have for their families and their children, no matter how hopeless the situation must seem to them.

And what about the men, because they too have a pivotal role to play. Again in Malakal, I met young men who are part of the International Medical Corps EMAP programme, which is educating them about gender equality and women's rights; changing attitudes and behaviours. Those men told me about how they are now doing more to share responsibilities with their wives, encouraging their wives to return to school, and role modelling to their children and their community the benefits of living a more equal life. Men like these are an important part of South Sudan's future and I commend this programme as a living example of how change is possible.

We must also look to future generations to truly begin to make lasting change on gender equality and I believe education lies at the heart of this. It lays the foundations for a more prosperous future for us all. Unfortunately the vast majority of South Sudanese girls and boys have missed out on an education because of the conflict. But now is the time to invest in a quality education for all young people that will equip the next generation with the skills and knowledge for a strong, successful country.

At a school here in Juba yesterday I heard from inspiring young women who, through the UK's support which enables them to attend school, now have aspirations to be leaders – politicians, gender activists. But to ensure every girl – and boy – gets a quality education, there needs to be a far bigger investment, both politically and financially. So I encourage all those here today and those in government to do all they can to make education a priority as a matter of urgency.

The women and girls that I have met this week fill me with confidence that South Sudan has the right women to work alongside their male counterparts to bring about a lasting peace for everyone and a more equal country. So my message to the men is to encourage you all to listen to your women folk and to support them to take their place at your side. This is not a take-over, this is not a competition, this is about peace, it is about unity, it is about what is fair and right for the benefit of all. At the end of the day we are better together.

It is very apt that I am here at this event which is helping women realise their leadership potential. Your country needs many more women to step up and help to shape and steer it towards the bright future which is within the nation's grasp. And who knows, perhaps amongst us here today exists the first female President of South Sudan.

May I thank the people of South Sudan for the warmth of your welcome and I wish you well as you move away from the darkness of conflict towards the light of opportunity. I wish you all a Happy International Women's Day! Women Oh Yei! Mara Oh Yei!



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة بابل
كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية
قسم اللغة الانكليزية

دراسة تداولية لأفعال الكلام التعبيرية في خطابات العائلة المالكة

رسالة تقدّمت بها

نور حميد جاسم

إلى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية - جامعة بابل وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة
الماجستير في اللغة الإنكليزية / علم اللغة

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور قاسم عبيس العزاوي

م ٢٠٢٣

١٤٤٥ هـ

المخلص

تبحث هذه الرسالة في افعال الكلام التعبيرية في خطابات العائلة المالكة البريطانية، وبشكل أكثر تحديداً، يبحث في افعال الكلام التعبيرية مثل: الشكر، والعزاء، والشكوى، والتباهي، والتمني، والاستنكار، والمدح، والتعجب، والثناء من وجهة نظر عملية في خطابات أفراد العائلة المالكة البريطانية (الملك تشارلز، والملكة كاميليا، والأمير ويليام، وصوفي "دوقة إدنبرة"، وأن الأميرة الملكية). بحد علم الباحث، ان هذه الفكرة (تناول الانواع التسعة المختارة من افعال الكلام التعبيرية في ثلاثين خطاباً مختاراً لأفراد العائلة المالكة البريطانية) لم يتم التعامل معها بشكل شامل ولهذا وجدت الرسالة حيزاً تستطيع ان تشغله.

لذا تحاول الدراسة بلوغ الأهداف الآتية: التعرف على أنواع افعال الكلام التعبيرية في الخطابات المختارة لأفراد العائلة المالكة، تحديد استراتيجيات الأدب الأكثر استخداماً والاستراتيجيات الفرعية من قبل أفراد العائلة المالكة، اكتشاف المبادئ التعاونية التي يتم انتهاكها، وكشف الوسائل البلاغية المستخدمة في الخطابات المختارة.

لتحقيق هذه الأهداف قدمت الفرضيات الآتية: خطابات افراد العائلة المالكة البريطانية تحتوي على أنواعاً مختلفة من افعال الكلام التعبيرية مثل: الشكر، والثناء التفاخر، واستراتيجية التأدب الإيجابية التي تتبعها أفراد العائلة الملكية، و من بين استراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابية، يتم استخدام ملاحظة رغبات المستمعين وتكثيف الاهتمام بالمستمعين في الغالب، والمبدأ الكمي هو أكثر المبادئ التعاونية التي يتم الاستهزاء بها من قبل أفراد العائلة المالكة، ، والتكرار، والرمز، والتشبيه، والاستعارة هي الأدوات البلاغية المستخدمة.

تم اعتماد إجراءات معينة لتحقيق الأهداف واختبار صحة الفرضيات: (١) تقديم خلفية نظرية لبعض المفاهيم التداولية ذات الصلة بأفعال الكلام التعبيرية. (٢) طورت الرسالة أنموذجاً توليفياً للتحليل يعتمد على نظرية سيرال وفاندرفيكين (١٩٨٥)، سيرال (١٩٧٦)، رونان (٢٠١٥) لأفعال الكلام التعبيرية، و الإشارات اللغوية لليفسون لعام ١٩٨٣، والمبادئ التعاونية لكرايس (١٩٧٥) ، و الأدوات البلاغية لهاريس لعام (٢٠٠٨) ونظرية التأدب لبراون وليفسون (١٩٨٧). (٣) تحليل عملي لـ ٣٠ خطاباً لأفراد العائلة المالكة عبر النموذج التوليقي. (٤) تحليل البيانات المجمعاً نوعياً (حسب بنود النموذج التوليقي للتحليل) وكمياً (من خلال التكرارات والنسب المئوية).

وتوصلت الرسالة إلى أنه يمكن تصنيف فعل الكلام التعبيري إلى أنواع مختلفة، أن قواعد كرايس لم تراعى إلى حد كبير في خطابات العائلة المالكة البريطانية من أجل إعطاء المزيد من المعلومات للمستمعين، ويستخدم أفراد العائلة المالكة استراتيجيات الأدب لتقليل عمل التهديد بالوجه،

ولإظهار اعتباراتهم لرغبات مستمعيهم وللتأكيد على التضامن بينهم وبين مستمعيهم، يميل أفراد العائلة المالكة إلى استخدام النداءات الشخصية والاجتماعية، ويستخدم أفراد العائلة المالكة عن قصد بعض الأدوات البلاغية من أجل أن يولي المستمعون مزيداً من الاهتمام لفكرة معينة.