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Nixon's speech, the results show that the assertive acts come first while directive acts come to be second in the order. The political situations of the two countries were different which motivate the first to resort to the commissive speech acts to get the acceptance of the audience while the second relies on directive speech act to do that. The analysis of speech acts equips the readers with additional information; therefore, further study on pragma-stylistics is recommended in strong terms for all forms of political discourses, especially, through the linguistic framework of Speech Acts theory.

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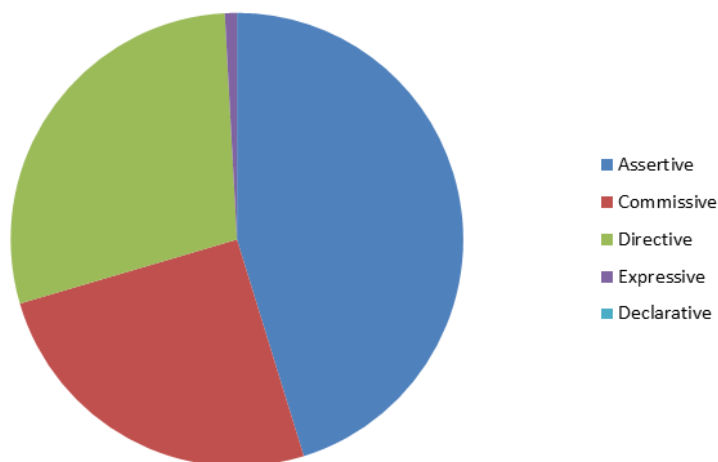
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Figure (2): The Frequencies of Speech Acts in Nixon's Speech
are Clarified in Pie.



Conclusion

This research aims at identifying the speech acts that manifest in Suleiman's and Nixon's first inaugural speeches. A dug deep into meanings in the speech which enables the understanding of various communicative functions performed in the process of making a speech is attributed to the analysis of speech acts. The study of these two speeches shows that the two speeches have the same three prominent speech acts but with different order. In Suleiman's speech the priority is for assertive speech acts while commissive acts occupy the second rank. This result is due because of the instability of Lebanon which is suffering a lot. In





of this speech act is the pledge to be a just president and he will not distinguish between the white and black in America. In this regard, we face clearly commissive speech act.

3- We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another—until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices “(directive)”.

The illocutionary point of this speech act is that of desire where the president states that the most awful difficulty that faced America or it will face it in the future is the civil war. The direction of fit is world to words. The expressed psychological state of the speech act is desire to make the people aware that America will be strong without intolerance while the hatred between the whites and blacks will destroy America. The conditions of this speech manifest the one of directive speech act.

Table (2): The Frequencies of Speech Acts in Nixon’s Speech.

Speech Acts	Frequencies	Percentage
Assertive	52	45.21%
Commissive	29	25.21%
Directive	33	28.69%
Expressive	1	0.86%
Declarative	0	0%
Total No of Acts	115	100%





7.2. Nixon's Speech

1- We are caught in war, wanting peace “(assertive)”. We are torn by division, wanting unity “(assertive)”.

In these two sentences, there are two speech acts corresponding to two messages contained or outlined above. The illocutionary point in the first speech act is to inform people around the world that America were suffering a lot from wars. Its direction of fit is words to world. The expressed psychological state is belief (that P): the speaker believes the expressed proposition and tries to make the hearer to believe it too. The relevant speech act, therefore, satisfies or fulfils the conditions of assertive. It is an assertive speech act.

2- For its part, government will listen “(commissive)”. We will strive to listen in new ways—to the voices of quiet anguish, the voices that speak without words, the voices of the heart—to the injured voices, the anxious voices, the voices that have despaired of being heard “(commissive)”.

The illocutionary point of this speech act is to emphasize that the new elected president will do his best to be an ideal president and he will represent all the Americans. The direction of fit is that of world to words. The expressed psychological state



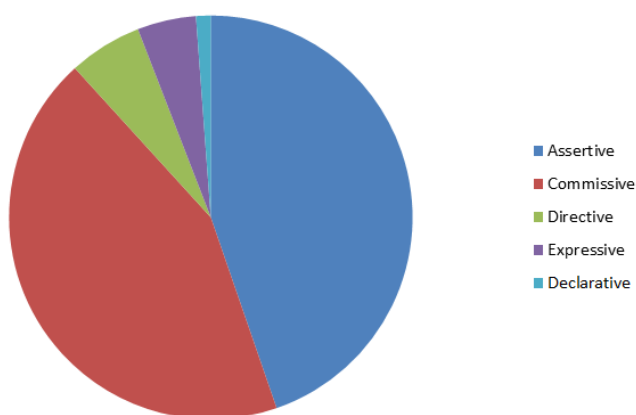


The expressed psychological state of the speech act is desire to make the people sacrifice for their country. In this regard, we are clearly faced with directive speech act.

Table (1): The Frequencies of Speech Acts in Suleiman Speech

Speech Acts	Frequencies	Percentage
Assertive	38	44.70%
Commissive	37	43.52%
Directive	5	5.88%
Expressive	4	4.70%
Declarative	1	1.17%
Total No of Acts	85	100%

Figure (1): The Frequencies of Speech Acts in Suleiman Speech are Clarified in A Pie





is belief (that p): the speaker believes the expressed proposition and also wants the hearer to believe it too. In this connection, we are presented with an assertive speech act.

2-However, it is also important to accept the results of these elections and to respect the popular will “(commissive)”.

The illocutionary point of this sentence satisfies the conditions of commissive speech act where the elected president promises to respect the results of the next elections and will accept the popular will. Its direction of fit is world to words. Its expressed psychological state is that of pledge. The speaker promises the hearers to convert the words to deeds. The speech act, therefore, fulfils conditions that identify commissive.

3-Today, by taking the oath, I am calling upon you all, political parties and citizens, to start a new phase which title is Lebanon and the Lebanese people “(directive)”.

The illocutionary point of this sentence is to exhort the political parties to leave their disputes and start a new phase which helps to build a unified country. The direction to fit of the speech act is world-to-words, that is, it is only through thinking in the public common that we can get or achieve the main objectives.





This successful performance of one of its member requires the correspondence between the propositional content and reality .If someone successfully performs the act of appointing someone else chairman ,then he becomes chairman ; if I successfully perform the act of nominating somebody as a candidate then he is a candidate .If the president successfully perform the act of declaring a state of war ,then war is on ; If the judge successfully performs the act of marrying you , then you are married .

7. Data Analysis:

Three sentences will be analyzed from each speech. These sentences reflect the three prominent speech acts in this genre of speech which is nearly empty of declarative speech acts that require specific felicity conditions available in specific institutions. It also contains a low rate of expressive acts.

7.1. Suleiman Speech

1-The main characteristic of democracy resides in the rotation of power through free elections “(assertive)”.

The illocutionary point of this sentence is to inform the people that democracy is the best way by which the people can live safely. Its direction of fit is words-to-world: the words tell us an intrinsic fact. The expressed psychological state of speech act





class are, assert, complain, report, state, conclude, etc.

6.1. B. Directives

They are attempts (in varying degree) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something .They may be very modest “attempts” as when I invite you to do it ,or suggest that you do it ,or they may be very fierce attempts as when I insist that you do it .Verbs belong to this class are ask ,order .command , request ,plead, beg ,pray ,entreat ,advise , invite and permit .

6.1. C. Commissives:

Searle (1979:14) starts that Austin's definition of commissives seems to him unexceptional therefore he appropriates it as it stands with the caveat that several of the verbs he listed as commissive verbs do not belong to this class at all ,such as “favor “ ,”intend” ,”shall” and others .

6.1. D. Expressives

The illocutionary point included in this class is to reflect the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in propositional content .The paradigms of the verbs belong to this class are “congratulate ,”apologize”, “condole” ,”deplore “ and “welcome “ .

6.1. E. Declaratives





of speech acts in general (Searle, 1971:40).

He (ibid :17) tries to prove the idea that speaking a language requires an engagement in a rule –governed form of behavior , in the sense that when the speaker performs illocutionary acts such as making promises , he does that according to the rules of language .Thus ,understanding speech acts require studying language rather than parole .

Pragmasemantically, Searle presents the notion of expressibility which implies that “whatever can be meant can be said “. He emphasizes, that the meaning of the sentence employed cannot determine the type of speech act performed in a certain utterance .For example .when the interviewer asks Bush (the interviewee)”Did you make the right decision about Iraq? “The interviewer’s sentence can be blame or accusation rather than a question with (yes /no answer).Searle divides speech acts into five types which are:

6.1. A. Assertive (Representative)

Searle (1979:12) states that the aim of this class is committing the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The verbs belong to this





Suppose he goes around with his shopping cart. Selecting these items, he is followed by a detective who writes down everything he takes .It is clear from this situation that both shopper and detective will have identical lists. But the function of the two lists will be quite different .In the case of the shopper's list, the purpose of the list is to get the world to match the words ;the man is supposed to make his actions fit the list . The reverse is true concerning the detective, the purpose of the list is to make the words match the world; the man is supposed to make the list fit the actions of the shopper.

(3)Propositional Content

The differences in propositional content that are determined by illocutionary force indicating devices .This dimension draws the differences between a report and a prediction. A prediction must be about the future whereas a report talks about the past or present.

The British John Searle, being interested in the philosophy of language, published his famous book (Speech Acts) (1969) as an analytical modification and systematization of Austin theory. In this book, he studied the verb "promise" in details to be a practical step in the way that setting a pattern for analyzing other kinds





alternative taxonomy based on felicity condition. It is important to say that Searle depends on twelve significant dimensions of variation in which illocutionary acts differ one from another but the focus will be on three dimensions around which Searle builds most of his taxonomy .They are illocutionary point , direction of fit ,and sincerity condition .

(1) Illocutionary Point

The point or purpose of a type of illocution that Searle calls illocutionary point is part of but not the same of illocutionary force .In the sense, we can say that the illocutionary point of requests in the same as that of commands (both of them attempt to get hearers to do something, but the illocutionary forces are different .One can say that several elements participate to form illocutionary force and illocutionary point is one of them.

(2)Dimension of Fit

Differences in the direction of fit exist between words and the world .Some illocutions have as part of their illocutionary point to match the world words, others to get the world to match the words .He illustrates that by mentioning this situation .Supposes a man goes to the supermarket with a shopping list given him by his wife on which the words “ beans, butter, bread and bacon”.





If the speaker does not have the appropriate desired or belief, the act will be misfired .When the speaker promises to do thing without real intention, the act will be considered as abuse.

4-Essential Conditions

They consider constitutive rules because they govern the issuance of a certain illocutionary act .They represent the syntactic and semantic rules required for designing an utterance relating to a given speech act .Doing the act must be implied in uttering a request .

Searle (1979:5) criticizes Austin's classification because it is based on overlapping criteria .Searle states that Austin does not clarify the difference between speech act verbs and speech acts .He also notes that some verbs can be found in more than one class .Mentioning the verb 'describe 'which is put or classified by Austin in two classes "verdicatives " and "expositive". Besides, some verbs are classified under certain type but they do not satisfy the definition of that type .For example, the verb "appoint", "nominate", and "excommunication" do not designate the "giving of a decision in favour of or against a certain course of action.

As a result, Searle (1979:12-7) replaces that of Austin by an





account for only ritual and ceremonial speech acts ,such as ; pronouncing somebody husband and wife , presents four kinds of conditions which govern the happy execution of an illocutionary act:

Proposition content conditions

These conditions draw limits and restrictions of the content of the speaker's utterance expressed in a sentence (declarative , imperative , interrogative ,etc)For example , in the speech of promise , I promise to stand beside you , the propositional content condition requires a future act on the behalf of the addressee .

2-Preparatory Conditions

These conditions specify the real world prerequisites to each illocutionary act .They draw the status of the speaker performing the act, they make matching between the appropriate utterance and the related illocutionary act. For example, preparatory conditions for the speech act of excercitive (exercise of power) require that the speaker must have authority and the addressee committed a crime or mistake.

3-Sincerity Conditions

They indicate the intentions, feelings and beliefs of the speaker, being appropriate to the type of illocutionary act in question.





interactivity and context dependence .The first may be optional as in the case of greeting, requesting and promising but the second one refers to the social conventions utilized to support the issuance of speech acts .He mentions these two sentences to express his point of view:

1-I bet you five pounds he does not get elected.

The speech act of betting cannot be done or taken seriously unless the addressee responds saying (This kind of speech act needs interactivity which is not a condition in some cases as in greeting ,requesting and promising):

You're on

2- I sentence you to hang by neck until dead.

In the above sentence, the context dependence gives meaning to it. This sentence must be uttered by a judge in the court addressing a criminal in the cage.

To summarize the ongoing discussion, we can say that a theory of speech act is a communicative activity whose interpretation depends on the speaker's intention, the interpretation of the addressee under certain social conventions.

6.1. Searle's Classification

Searle (1969:57) , saying that Austin's felicity conditions





sitional utterances referring to thing in certain context with the intention to achieve an act or to make some change in reality .He divides illocutionary utterances into propositional components and illocutionary force (the speaker's communicative intention)

d- Perlocutionary utterance is the same of that of Austin.

These acts are inseparable and they occur simultaneously. The execution of illocutionary acts implies the performance of the others .Taking in the consideration that, sometimes, the same propositional act can be used to imply different illocutionary acts. Searle's examples on page 22 in his book (Speech Act) reflect that:

Same smokes habitually.

Does same smoke habitually?

Sam, smoke habitually!

Would that Sam smoked habitually?

The above sentences have the same subject which is (Sam) and the same predicate "smokes habitually" but presenting different illocutionary acts which are making an assertion, asking a question, giving order and expressing a desire or a wish.

Saeed (1997:204) argues that the successful performance of specific speech act is determined by two factors or conditions:





the authority over the addressee. No one can pronounce somebody husband and wife without required felicity. This procedure will fail unless a number of obvious conditions are met.

According to Searle (1969:28), the modification of the theory is done on two levels, the taxonomy and the understanding. Four basic categories are identified by him which are: a-utterances, b-propositional utterances c- illocutionary utterances, and d- perlocutionary utterances.

a- An utterance represents the first level of speech act. Spoken words are reflected in this level without the intention to communicate meaning.

b-The propositional utterance is a more meaningful utterance and it specifies some act. He (ibid: 29) states that “ a propositional act involves the expression of a proposition which occurs usually when performing an illocutionary act. The propositional act is divided by Searle into reference act and prediction act. The former is clarified by him as follows:” Any expression which serve to identify anything, process, event, action, or any other kind of ‘individual’ or ‘particular’ I shall call referring expression.”

c- Illocutionary utterances are sentences that contain propo-





interlocutors has a significant impact on the nature of their interaction. He states that, “on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.”

6. Speech Acts

Austin (1962) and, later, Searle (1969) developed the theory of speech acts which clarifies what people do when they speak. Austin, in his lectures, which were collected and presented in the title: “How to do Things with Words “ tries to say that it is not individual words or sentences that form the basic elements of human communication ,but rather particular speech acts that are performed in uttering words (Bussmann :2006:1108) .

Austin as quoted in Trask (2005:189) states that speech act is the attempt at doing something purely by speaking. Many things can be done by speaking. Anyone can make a promise, order or request somebody to do something, ask a question, make a threat, pronounce somebody husband and wife, and so on. Each one of these reflects a particular speech act. In the majority of cases, many utterances cannot constitute a speech act without the presence of appropriate conditions (felicitous).An utterance like “clean up your room ‘ is infelicitous if the speaker does not have





related and interwoven , since the total meaning of any piece of language in actual use is the product of its semantic and pragmatic aspects .In short , the foregoing discussion shows that the pragmatic field occupies an area between semantics , sociolinguistics and extra-linguistic context . He (1997:120) states that Pragmatics has witnessed a huge development to include the factors that govern the speaker's choice of language in social interaction. It also investigates the effects of this choice on others. Pragmatics draws and presents certain rules and principles (often conventional) that constrain the way they speak .Many expressions may have different meanings which are determined by the pragmatic principles rather than by formal rules of language.

Yule (1996b:127) argues that it is necessary to distinguish between the linguistic meaning and the intended one which a speaker wishes to convey. The latter is interesting and effective, as it involves aspects of meaning which are not solely derived from the meaning of linguistic forms, but rather from certain aspects of meaning that are attributed to the manipulation of these linguistic forms by a speaker with the presence of felicity conditions. The first one deals with the meaning of linguistic form only. Yule (ibid: 3) also states that the social distance between





pressions and their use in specific situations. The traces of this science extend to Morris (1938). He proposes the first definition of Pragmatics. He states that Pragmatics refers to the relations of signs to their user. He (ibid) states that the difference between pragmatics and semantics is that both of them investigate different aspects of linguistic meaning .The first one deals with the function of linguistic utterance and the propositions that are expressed by them , depending upon their use in specific situation while the latter studies the literal and contextually non-variable meaning of linguistic expressions or with the contextually non-variable side of the truth conditions of propositions or sentences .Morris's definition is translated into practical terms by Carnap (1939 :4) as cited in Akmajian et al . He uses the term "pragmatics "to identify all the investigations which take into consideration, the action, state and environment of interlocutors.

Wales (1989:368) states that the term pragmatics is originally derived from the Greek word "pragma" which carries the meaning of activity, deed and affair. Crystal (Ibid :379) argues that pragmatics and syntactics form the components or divisions of semiotics .He (1991 :271) states that in spite of the fact that there is a clear difference between the two fields , they are inter-





power to bring into being the realities it claims to describe .A vital role is played by institutions which are primary sites for reality construction (Fairclough, 2003:203-4).

5. Pragmatics

Until recently , linguists focus on the description and analysis of formal side (the phonological . morphological , syntactic and semantic aspects of language neglecting to some extent the functional side which deals with the manipulation of the linguistic forms a speaker makes in communication . A speaker of a language must acquire extra-linguistic or non-linguistic knowledge about the world in addition to his linguistic knowledge (rules of grammar) to succeed in communication with others. The non –linguistic knowledge plays a major role in the production and understanding of certain utterances .An utterance cannot make sense without its suitable context that contains all necessary conditions required for the successful communication. These conditions, speaker's communicative competence, his choice of linguistic forms and the relationship between the speaker and the hearer are all studied within the scope of pragmatics.

According to Bussmann (2006: 926), Pragmatics is the science that studies the relationship between natural language ex-





tion' thereby perpetuating it ;and 3- analysis of how dominant group 'discursively construct and reproduce their own position of dominance. The focus will be on the third area with making occasional reference to the other two .The concern will be also on the hegemonic rise of specific institutional discourses over others in 'late modern' or ' new capitalist societies '.

Fairclough (2003 :3) define the term 'new capitalism 'as the most recent of a historical series of radical restructurings through which capitalism has maintained its fundamental continuity .These restructurings involve dramatic transformations to cover economic ,political and social domains .For example ,the system of commercial businesses is adopted to run universities dealing with students as customers .This development needs to promote by government's pro-managerial educational discourses and policies ,which is a mixture of an entrepreneurial culture and educational system.

The reason why language has a significant role in the new capitalism is because of it being 'knowledge –driven' that is constantly generating knowledge about the world and how the people are to act in the world .For this reason, it is necessary to relay on language or discourse that is endowed with the performative





is therefore attach or pound up with the opinions ,actions and values of dominant groups in society .In other words ,the media tend to function ideologically .For this reason .we can hear news media blame certain social groups for economic and social decline ,for rising crime rates ,leaving aside issues of social deprivation that marginalize certain people in the first place. These institutions aim at legitimizing their own interests and existence through discourses through which they seek to recontextualize and transform social practice.

Weber (1914) as stated in (Mayr, 2008:11) mentions that in democratic systems, the power of institutions need to be legitimized and justified to be accepted by people .Chomsky (1999: 20) argue that the invasion of Iraq was justified by the government and military through the rhetoric of military humanism for ridding the world of an evil dictator to liberate the downtrodden people of Iraq.

The relationship between discourse, institution and power are identified by three strands .Mumby and Clair (1997:195):1- the study of how members of oppressed groups can discursively penetrate the institutionalized form of their oppression; 2- how subordinate individuals 'discursively frame their own subordina-





create and impose discourse .As a result , institutions have considerable control over the shaping of our routine experience of the world and the way we classify the world .They have power to foster particular kinds of identities to suit their own purposes .Institutions ‘power and politics are frequently exercised through the discourse of their members .We only have to think of the news media in this respect .We assume that they are obliged to provide important political and social events .They strive to create this impression .But these are also large organizations that need to maintain themselves and their position ,therefore, they operate as well-oiled machines to process and deal with the stuff of their business. This means that institutional procedures and practices that define what becomes news more so than the event themselves. Besides ,these organizations are owned by ever larger corporations who have their own aims and agenda to increase revenue for shareholders since they push for more profits this puts new constraints on what kinds of events can become news and creates new opportunities for those organizations which are able to respond to such changes .As the result we need to understand these institutions to understand new texts because of these institutional processes .The sourcing and legitimization of news





2-It tries to explain them in term of properties and social interaction and especially social structure rather than merely describe discourse structures.

3- The ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of power and dominance in society is the main focus of CDA.

Fairclough and Wodak as mentioned in Hart (2010:15) state that CDA has its own tenets which may be summarized by eight points. These tenets are:

A-CDA addresses social Problems.

B- Power relations are discursive.

C- Discourse constitutes society and culture.

D- Discourse does ideological work.

E- Discourse is historical.

F- The link between text and society is mediated.

G- Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory.

H- Discourse is form of social action.

4. Language and Power

Mayr (2008:1) examines language and power across a variety of institutional settings .He shows how institutions are shaped by discourse and how they in turn have the capacity to





According to Wodak and Meyer (2008:3-5), the terms critical linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) are often used interchangeably. They argue that CDA is not interested in investigating a linguistic unit per se but in studying social phenomena which require a complexity to a great extent and thus require a multi-disciplinary and multi-methodical approach. They stress that CDA has never been and has never attempted to be or to provide one single or specific theory. Neither is one specific methodology characteristic of research in CDA. The reverse is completely true, studying in CDA are multifarious, derived from quite different theoretical background, oriented towards different data and methodologies.

Van Dijk as cited in Schiffrin et al (2001: 353) argues that CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that focuses on studying the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. This definition motivates him to mention a number of requirements which characterize critical research on discourse which are:

1-Its main focus is on social and political issues, rather than on current paradigms and fashions.





munities: the grammar and lexicon of a language ,the conventions of gesture and depiction, the symbolic and functional values of actions, the typical patterns of action that other members of our community will recognize and respond to are reflected by discourse. The role of discourse in society is active. Its function is not only to reconfirm and re-enacts existing social relationships and patterns of behavior but it is used to renegotiate social relationships and introduce new meanings and new behaviors. It is a dynamic theory which shows a dynamic community. It must show us how and why social relations are always changing, and also how they can seem, for certain period, to remain relatively fixed. The social theory must be a critical one that describes social processes in ways that show how power is exercised in the interests of the powerful, and how unjust social relations disguise their injustice. It functions ideologically in society to support and legitimate the exercise of power, and to naturalize unjust social relations, making them seem the inevitable consequences of a common sense necessity. In short, discourse is dynamic, critical and unitary. These three requirements are closely interdependent on one another.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)





two different cultures to show if there is a difference between them concerning this point or they are similar in the content but different in form only.

2. Discourse

Stubbs (1983) as cited in Carter and Simpson (2005:8) states that discourse analysis is the sociolinguistic analysis of natural language. This means that it is first sociolinguistic in orientation because it tackles or describes instances of language use in context. Analysts say that the context in which language use is studied should be a real one. The data examined by discourse analysts are not introspective. They are natural languages which occur in a social context of actual language. The different features of various domains of linguistics are presented by Edmondson who (1981:3-4) offers a componential description as follows:

Field of Study	Delimiting Linguistic Unit		
Grammar	[- suprasentential]	[-use]	sentence
Text	[+ suprasentential]	[-use]	text
Pragmatics	[- suprasentential]	[+use]	utterance
Discourse	[+suprasentential]	[+use]	discourse

According to Lemke (2005: 15-17), what we mean by saying and doing, deploys the meaning making resources of our com-





1. Introduction

The language has an undeniable role in the politics to the extent that language is regarded as an indispensable tool in politics. It is used by politicians to gain power. The framework of political rhetoric, linguistic-stylistic, pragmatics, discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis should be understood to control or study the language of politics which provides the opportunity for presidents or politicians on general to find out the resources available through language to manipulate and modify words to suit their intentions. For this reason, the above items are tackled and discussed to have a general idea about the content of any inaugural speech. Within the item of pragmatics, the theory of speech acts proposed by Searle will be manipulated to present a quantitative study of these acts.

Even though the pioneer of the theory of speech act is Austin but the one proposed by Searle is adopted because it modifies the first one and it is, for the researcher, more logical than the first one. The classification of this theory based on this model is highly affected by the genre of speech. This affection gives priority to the assertive and commissive speech acts in the genre analyzed within this study. Two speeches are chosen randomly from





Abstract

This research examines Suleiman's and Nixon's first inaugural speeches through the pragma-stylistic approach to meaning of the linguistic acts. It focuses on speech acts type of locution, illocutionary in the speeches. One of the objectives of the study is to find out which of the speech acts are more prominent based on the Speech Act theory of Searle. The analysis deals with the speech as a whole because this procedure gives more reliable results than the dependence on specific samples. The findings reveal that assertive, commissive and directives have the high rates in the two selected speeches. These results show that the two Presidents rely more on sentences that performed assertive acts than other speech acts in their inaugural speeches. This demonstrates that politicians are apt to express assertive acts which form the means by which can achieve the commissive acts. The high rate of commissive is due to show appreciation to people after victory at the polls. This genre of speech cannot be understood without analyzing the speech acts that assist in the interpretation of the messages in the selected speeches.

Key words: Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis, Language and Power, Pragmatics and Speech Acts.





الاعتمادية على افعال الكلام في نقل الرسائل المقصودة في الخطابات الرئاسية الافتتاحية لكل من الرئيس الامريكي نيكسون والرئيس اللبناني سليمان

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وزارة التربية

المستخلص

يدرس هذا البحث الخطابات الافتتاحية الرئاسية لكل من الرئيس سليمان ونيكسون من خلال النهج العملي التداولي لمعنى الأفعال اللغوية. وهو يركز على أفعال الكلام كنوع من التنبيه ، اللغوي في الخطب. أحد أهداف الدراسة هو معرفة أي من أفعال الكلام أكثر بروزاً استناداً إلى نظرية فعل الكلام ل Searle. يتعامل التحليل مع الكلام ككل لأن هذا الإجراء يعطي نتائج أكثر موثوقية مقارنة مع الاعتماد على دراسة عينات محددة. تبين النتائج أن التأكيدات و التزامات والتوجيهات لها معدلات عالية في النصين المختارين. تظهر النتائج أن الرئيسين أكثروا من الجمل التأكيدية في هذين النصين. وهذا يدعم الفكرة التي تبين ان افعال الجمل التأكيدية هي التي تقود الى استعمال الجمل التزامية والتوجيهية. ارتفاع معدل الجمل التزامية يرجع إلى ضرورة تقدير الناس بعد الفوز في صناديق الاقتراع. لا يمكن فهم هذا النوع من الكلام دون تحليل أفعال الكلام التي ساعدت في تفسير الرسائل التي تؤكد عليها هذه الخطابات.



**The Dependency on Speech Acts to
Convey Messages in Suleiman's and
Nixon's First Inaugural Speeches**

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