

A Pragma Stylistic Study of Eulogy on the Death of Queen Elizabeth II

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ABSTRACT

This study is a pragma stylistic one which scrutinizes how eulogy is pragmatically realized in speeches delivered by political charaters on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II so as to shed light on the characteristic features that distinguish the style used in speeches on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II.

The study is an attempt to answer the following questions: what are the types of speech acts employed in the selected speeches, and which ones are considered the most frequent?; what are the most common deictic expressions used in such speeches?

According to the questions above, this study aims at: identifying the types of speech acts used in the selected speeches and finding out the most dominant ones; revealing the most common deictic expressions used in the selected speeches.

The study comes up with various conclusions, (1) All types of speech acts are used in the selected speeches and the most prominent one assertive speech acts (2) Deixis of the third person and first person are very prominent in the selected data. The analysis of the data shows the pragmatic components which characterize the pragmatic style used in the speeches on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II are assertive speech acts and deixis of the third person and first person

Keywords: pragma stylistics, pragmatics, death and eulogy.

دراسة تداولية اسلوبية للتأبين في وفاة الملكة إليزابيث الثانية

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الملخص

هذه الدراسة هي تداولية اسلوبية تبحث في تحقيق التأبين بشكل تداولي في الخطابات التي القتها الشخصيات السياسية في وفاة الملكة إليزابيث الثانية وذلك لتسليط الضوء على السمات المميزة التي تميز الأسلوب المستخدم في الخطابات في وفاة الملكة إليزابيث الثانية. تحاول الدراسة الإجابة على الأسئلة الآتية: ما هي أنواع الأفعال الكلامية المستخدمة في الخطابات المختارة، وأيها يعتبر الأكثر تكراراً؟ ما هي الاشارات اللغوية الأكثر شيوعاً المستخدمة في مثل هذه الخطابات؟ في ضوء الأسئلة السابقة، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى: التعرف على أنواع الأفعال الكلامية المستخدمة في الخطابات المختارة ومعرفة أكثرها شيوعاً؛ الكشف عن الاشارات اللغوية الأكثر شيوعاً المستخدمة في الخطابات المختارة. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاجات مختلفة، (١) يوضح تحليل البيانات أن المكونات التداولية التي تميز الأسلوب المستخدم في الخطابات على وفاة الملكة إليزابيث الثانية هي أفعال الكلام الجازمة وإشارات لغوية شخصية. الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسلوبية التداولية، التداولية، الموت والتأبين.

. Introduction

The present study aims at investigating the selected speeches on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II from a pragma stylistic perspective. Eulogy, which can be defined as a way to remember the person who died in a positive way and offer an opportunity to speak about who the deceased was and the ways in which she or he made a difference in the lives of family, friends, and his or her community, is part of ritualistic speaking events existing in nearly every culture in the world (Kent, 1997).

A eulogy is a speech or written tribute praising someone who has died by talking about their life and their achievements. While eulogies are frequently offered during funerals and memorial events, they can also be

made in honor of someone on any occasion. Eulogies are one of the ritual parts that, when combined with other rituals, provide a complete picture of consolation and closure when a loved one passes away (Harris, 2007)

To the best of the researcher's knowledge, this topic has not been given sufficient attention. Therefore, the present study tries to investigate this concept in speeches on the death of Queen Elizabeth II from a pragma stylistic perspective

1. Pragma Stylistics

According to Hickey (1993), pragma stylistics is a branch of stylistics, but with the addition of pragmatic components, which involves the application of concepts from a pragmatic perspective to the analysis and interpretation of texts (literary and non-literary). To Davies (2007), it is interested with showing the extent to which pragmatics supports the study of literary and non-literary text. In other words, it looks at the usefulness of pragmatic theories to the interpretation of the texts whether literary or non-literary.

For Huang (2012) and Allan (2016), pragma stylistics is the study of applying pragmatic theories to the concept of linguistic style. It is appropriate to investigate the systematic differences in language usage, whether spoken or written, including those found in literature among different authors, genres, and times. In other words, it refers to the applications of the findings and methodologies of the theoretical pragmatics to the study of the concept of style in language.

Pragma stylistics gives special attention to those features that a speaker may select from a limited number of appropriate forms in the same language that have the same meaning but may serve various purposes. In brief, it is now clear that utterances with the same meaning may vary in terms of linguistic forms and situational suitability, and these variations can be explained by pragmatic or stylistic aspects (Hicky,

1993). Moreover, pragma stylistics clarifies how these choices are associated with the overall situation and circumstances in which the linguistic interaction takes place, which include the speakers' and writers' goals when using language, as well as what the interlocutors already know or do not know (Norgaard et al. , 2010).

2. Pragmatics

Allot (2010) asserts that pragmatics is developed in the twentieth century; it is developed gradually from one linguistic level to another . He explains that the development of linguistics began from phonology and followed by syntax, semantics and finally pragmatics. Several researchers who are interested in pragmatics made many attempts to define pragmatics. Definitions of pragmatics have appeared to distinguish it from semantics in the early efforts at its definition ..'

The origin of pragmatics lies in the philosophy of language. Huang(2007) mentions that the roots of pragmatics can be went back to the work of the philosophers Rudolf Carnap, Charles Morris and Peirce . For Levinson (1983) pragmatics is a branch of study that focuses on the ability of language users to match sentences with the appropriate context .Pragmatics studies language from the a viewpoint of people who use it , particularly in relation to the choices they make, the situations they encounter while utilizing language for social interaction, and the impacts their language usage has on other discourse participants.

Leech (1983) suggests that pragmatics is "the study of language usage". The speaker uses words to change either the world (for example by getting another person to do something), the knowledge, or the state of mind of others(for example, by saying to them something new). It investigates what the users of language mean, what they try to do, and how they do it in actual situations.

2.1 Speech Act Theory

People do not just put together random words, lexical objects, and grammatical expressions when they try to say something. When they utter these statements, they perform actions. As a result, actions performed through utterances are typically referred to as speech acts (or SAs) (Yule, 1996). Basically, speech acts actions performed by a speaker in a particular context and under particular circumstances (Mey, 2001).

The theory, Adolphs (2008) states , was first introduced in the 1960s by English philosopher John Austin's book "How to do Things with Words." and was later developed by John Searle (1975). However, Austin is widely recognized as the founder of pragmatics and speech act theory; the foundation of his theory based on the idea that words are employed not just to convey information but also to perform actions (Thomas, 1995).

Brown and Yule (1983) illustrate that Austin, after noticing that constative/performative distinction is problematic, discovers that all utterances combine constative and performative elements; that is, they are all sayings and doings at the same time. Therefore Austin comes to the conclusion that a speaker produces an utterance by performing three acts at once. These acts are ordered hierarchically:

1) Locutionary Act (LA)

Austin (1962, p. 94) suggests that the act of 'saying something' is the performance of a LA

2) Illocutionary Act (IA)

It is an act performed 'in saying something' (Austin ,1962).

3) Perlocutionary Act (PA)

Austin (1962, p.108) defines a PA, as "what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading".

Searle (1976) specifies five basic classes of speech acts; each of which has a slew of additional sub-acts differentiated by their felicity criteria. These are some of them:

- 1) Assertives have a truth value, show words-to-world fit, and express speaker's belief in proposition. e.g., statements.
- 2) Directives are attempts to get hearer to do something; therefore they show world-to-words fit, and express speaker's wish or desire that hearer do A. e.g., orders.
- 3) Commissives commit speaker to some future course of action, so they show world-to-words fit, and speaker expresses the intention that he/she does A.e.g., promises.
- 4) Expressives express speaker's attitude to a certain state of affairs specified (if at all) in the propositional content (e.g., I apologize for stepping on your toe). There is no direction of fit; a variety of different psychological states; and propositional content must be related to speaker or hearer e.g., congratulations.
- 5) Declarations bring about correspondence between the propositional content and the world; thus direction of fit is both words-to-world and world-to-words. Searle (1979) recognizes no psychological state for declarations. e.g., an excommunication.

2.2 Deixis

Many linguists provide several definitions and explanations concerning deixis, a term used in linguistic theory to describe language features that explicitly refer to the personal, temporal, or locational characteristics of the situation in which an utterance takes place. Therefore, the interpretation of deixis depends on the particular situations (Levinson, 1983).

According to Levinson (1983), the term also includes the ways in which context analysis is necessary to understand a speech. Five categories of deixis are described in Levinson's theory: person, time, spatial, social,

and discourse deixis. These categories are useful for language analysis, especially in situations where the addressee or listener may find it difficult to comprehend the speaker's intended meaning.

2.2.1 Person deixis:

This encodes the role of the participants of the speech event. The participants–role are encoded by the use of pronouns and their associated predicate agreements. The many categories of person deixis are as follows: First, there is first–person deixis, a deictic reference that can be used to refer to the speaker alone or to referents who are grouped with the speaker. First person deixis comes in two flavors: exclusive first person, which designates a group that excludes the addressee(s), and inclusive first person, which designates a group that includes the addressee(s). Secondly, second person deixis which is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. Finally, third person deixis refers to a referent(s) who are not identified as the speaker or addressee (Allot, 2010). The main purpose of person deixis is to identify the specific person making the statement or utterance. It also defines the basic roles in a speech situation (Huang, 2007).

2.2.2 Time deixis:

Concerning temporal deixis, terms such as "now" are generally interpreted as referring to a specific point or period in time, with the time of the speaker's utterance at its core. Distal terms, on the other hand, often signify "away from the speaker." However, in certain languages, they can also be employed to differentiate between "near the addressee" and "away from both the speaker and the addressee"(Levinson,1983).

2.2.3 Spatial deixis:

Levinson (1983) defines spatial deixis as the specification of locations in relation to anchorage points within the speech event. The significance of locational specifications is underscored by the two fundamental ways

of referring to objects: describing or naming them and locating them (Levinson,1983).

2.2.4 Social deixis

In the speech event, it represents the social interactions between the speaker and some referent or the speaker and the audience. The social relationships determine the use of pronouns, honorifics, vocatives or summons forms, and titles of address in familiar languages (Levinson,1983).

2.2.5 Discourse deixis:

It is concerned with the reference to parts of the discourse in which the utterance that contains the text referring expression is located (Levinson,1983).

2.3 The Concept of Eulogy

The life of humans is known to revolve around three events: birth, marriage, and death. Particularly, death is given a lot of attention in some communities. The main death-related communication events include obituaries, dirges, tributes, epitaphs and eulogies (Moses & Morelli, 2004).

Death is considered as the natural cycle of all living things on this planet because it is acknowledged as a normal part of life. Regardless of the form it takes, people view death as a very painful thing. So, losing loved ones causes a profound feeling of loss, and speech communities take this tragic event in different ways depending on their traditions. Generally, people express their feelings of sadness when they hear about someone's death(Kent,1997). Furthermore, Stevens(2008) argues that the family of a deceased person believe that people do not understand their situations, and people find it difficult to offer comfort the family of a deceased person. Therefore, people must find appropriate words and convey them in a polite way in order to help and support the grieving family to return to their previous lives.

A eulogy is a moment of commemoration during which the deceased person's unique life is discussed. It comes from the Greek word "eulogia," which means "to bless" or "to praise," and is defined as a speech or piece of writing that strongly praises something or someone, usually someone who has recently gone away. Wolfelt (2004) believed that incorporating a personal touch into a funeral would make it more soulful and meaningful. This can be accomplished by delivering a tribute to the departed .

According to Stevens (2008), a eulogy is typically delivered by a close friend, family member, or clergy member during a wake or funeral service . According to Harris (2007), eulogies can help bereaved families cope with their grief by providing emotional support. They also bring psychological relief to the eulogist by releasing suppressed emotions and sensations brought on by the death of a loved one. Remembering the dead can assist to alleviate the suffering or transform the pain of loss and misery into something else, even if only temporarily. Eulogists attempt to promote listeners' feelings of love, gratitude, and respect .

3. Data

3.1 Data Collection

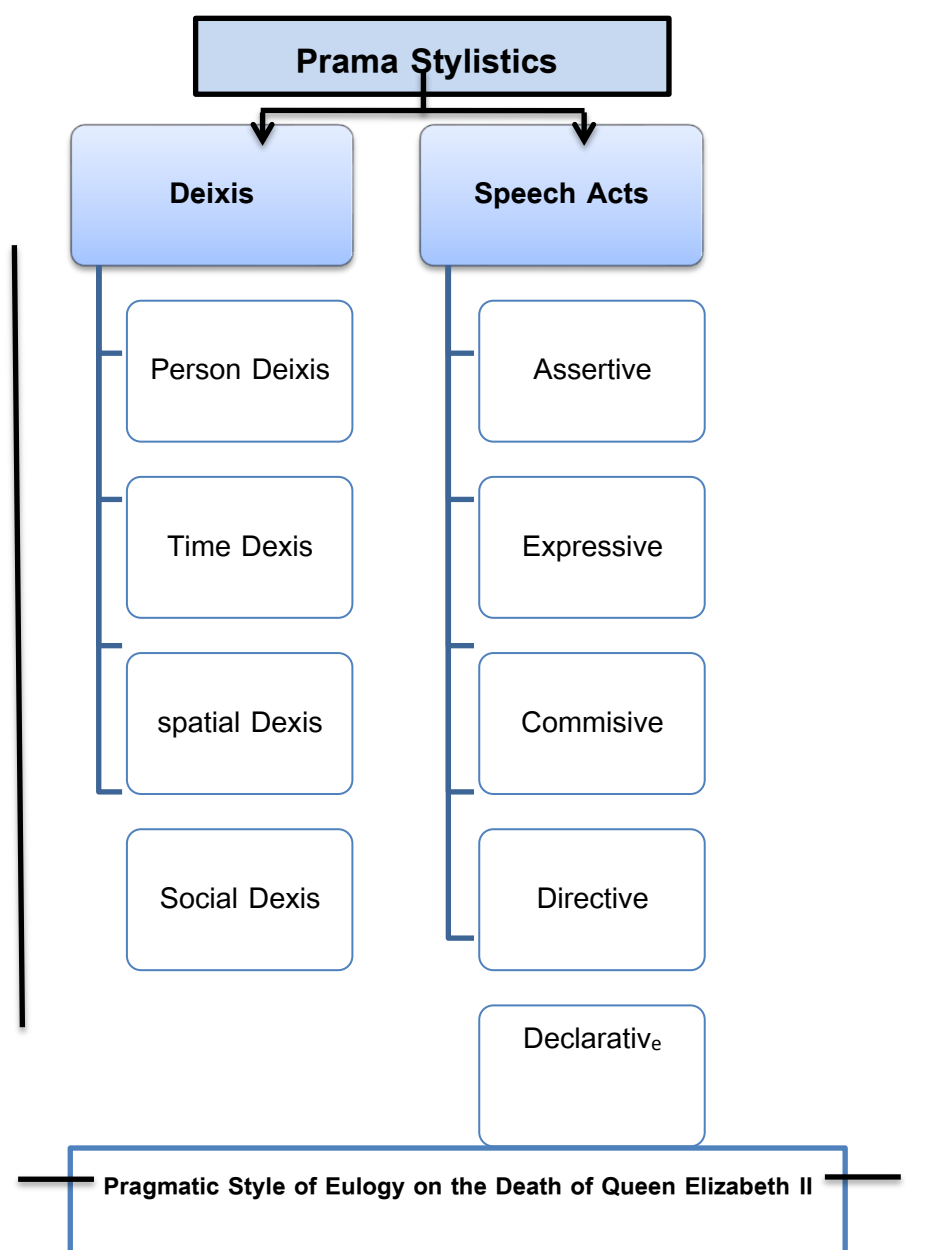
The sample of the present study is limited to four speeches delivered on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II. The data of this study are chosen intentionally by the researcher according to certain criteria: the four speeches are full of eulogy and satisfy the items of the model.

The data deals with two speeches delivered by presidentss: and Liz Truss (Former Presideent of the United Kingdom) , Tony Blair (Former Prime Minister of the UK) , Joe Biden (Current President of the United States), and Barack Obama (Former President of the US). More precisely, the selected data are distributed as follows: Liz Truss's speech on the passing of the Queen Elizabeth II is taken from the

official YouTube channel BBC NEWS, Tony Blair's speech on the passing of the Queen Elizabeth II is taken from his official website, Joe Biden's speech on the passing of the Queen Elizabeth II is taken from the white house website, and Barack Obama's speech on the passing of the Queen Elizabeth II is taken from his official account on Medium platform

3.2 The Model of Analysis

The model designed as an essential instrument for the analysis of the data is an eclectic . It is based on Searle's speech acts(1976) and deixis according to Levinson(1983).



Figure(1) An Eclected Model

3.3 Data Analysis

In this study, mixed methodologies are utilized while analyzing the selected data. Qualitatively according to the items of the eclected model of the analysis and quantitatively with frequencies and percentages

3.3.1 An Analysis of Liz Truss 's Speech on the Passing of Queen Elizabeth II

Text(1)

“Through thick and thin, Queen Elizabeth II provided us with the stability and the strength that we needed. She was the very spirit of Great Britain – and that spirit will endure. She has been our longest–ever reigning monarch.” (Web source 1).

1. Speech Acts

The speaker combines expressive and assertive speech acts in her euloisgic speech. Assertive speech act as in *“Through thick and thin, Queen Elizabeth II provided us with the stability and the strength that we needed.”* which asserts a fact about the support that the Queen offered to her people during difficult and good times. Then the speaker expresses her emotions and attitudes towards the Queen Elizabeth II by saying *“She was the very spirit of Great Britai “* to emphasize the Queen's significant to the United Kingdom.

2. Deixis

This text includes personal deixis like the words "we," and "she, ". "We" refers to the speaker and as well as other people, while the latter word denote the Queen Elizabeth II.

Text(2)

“It is an extraordinary achievement to have presided with such dignity and grace for 70 years .Her life of service stretched beyond most of our living memories. In return, she was loved and admired by the people in the United Kingdom and all around the world. She has been a personal

inspiration to me and to many Britons. Her devotion to duty is an example to us all.” (Web source 1).

1. Speech Acts

There are two types of speech acts in this speech. Expressive speech act as in the phrases “*loved and admired*” and “*personal inspiration*” which express the speaker's feelings and emotions of love and admiration. Also, she employs commissive speech acts as in “*Her devotion to duty is an example to us all*” which employs the speaker's commitment to a future action or to be like her in the future.

2. Deixis

Truss uses person deixis actualized by “she,” “me,” and “us.” which refer to specific individuals. Also, she make use of spatial deixis like the phrase “*in the United Kingdom and all around the world*” as well as temporal deixis “*for 70 years*” referring to the duration of the Queen Elizabeth's achievements.

Text(3)

“Earlier this week, at 96, she remained determined to carry out her duties as she appointed me as her 15th Prime Minister. Throughout her life she has visited more than 100 countries and she has touched the lives of millions around the world. In the difficult days ahead, we will come together with our friends.....across the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and the world.....to celebrate her extraordinary lifetime of service.” (Web source 1).

1. Speech Acts

Liz begins this text with this sentence “*she appointed me as her 15th Prime Minister*” which is an assertive speech act because she asserts a factual information about her appointed as 15th prime minster by the Queen. Then, she expresses her feeling of admirations and appreciation for the Queen's action and influence by using expressive speech act as in “*she has touched the lives of millions around the world*” Moreover, a

commissive speech act is utilized as shown in *"we will come together"* which employs the Liz's promise to go with her friends together to celebrate the Queen's extraordinary lifetime of service.

2. Deixis

Three types of deixis are utilized in this extract: person deixis as "me" which refers to Liz Truss and "she" which refers to the Queen Elizabeth II; temporal deixis as the phrases *"Earlier this week"* and *"In the difficult days ahead"* that refer to specific times and spatial deixis as *"United Kingdom"* *"the Commonwealth, and the world"* refer to specific places.

3.3.2 An Analysis of Tony Blair's Speech on the Passing of Queen Elizabeth II

Text(4)

"We have lost not just our monarch but the matriarch of our nation, the figure who more than any other brought our country together, kept us in touch with our better nature, personified everything which makes us proud to be British."(Web source 2).

1. Speech Acts

Tony Blair begins his eulogistic speech by asserting a fact about something that happens in the world: the death of Queen Elizabeth, who is considered a prominent and crucial figure in the world using an assertive speech act which is evident in *"we have lost not just our monarch."* Then, he expresses his appreciation and gratitude about what the Queen Elizabeth II did for his country such as uniting the United Kingdom under her reign. Furthermore, he employs another speech act which is commissive speech act by saying, *"personified everything which makes us proud to be British."* This gives an indication about the speaker's commitment or promise to hold specific values.

2. Deixes

He employs person deixis "our," "us," and "we".to refer to the speaker and his community .He utilizes plural of the first person to show their unity as a country.

Text(5)

"The Queen has been part of my life for all of my life. From the moment I waved my little flag as I watched her, as a child, be driven through the streets of Durham, to the honour of being her Prime Minister, to my last meeting with her and then lunching with her at Windsor Castle for the Garter ceremony just a few months ago, she has been an enduring presence of strength and stability. At that lunch, we sat next to each other and she was on sparkling form as we talked – warm, gracious, humorous and spirited." (Web source 2).

1. Speech Acts

He uses assertive speech acts to share his memories with the late Queen by mentioning facts that happens during the Queen's life such as " to my last meeting with her and then lunching with her at Windsor Castle for the Garter ceremony just a few months ago". In addition to that, expressive speech act is utilized an in saying the words "warm," "gracious," "humorous," "enduring presence of strength and stability" and "spirited" to express his feeling of admiration for the Queen Elizabeth II's traits.

2. Deixis

He employs third person deixis as "her," and "she," to refer to the late Queen, and "we" to refer to himself and people of his country as a away to show their unity. Also, he makes use of temporal deixis as in the phrases "last week" and "a few months ago" to refer to a specific time in the past .

Text(6)

"She was not only respected but loved. Respected because of the qualities of duty, decency, integrity and fidelity which she embodied. And

loved because of the love and affection she bestowed on us. And far beyond our shores for countless people in lands of every continent, in cities, towns and even remote villages, Queen Elizabeth was known and held in the highest regard. When people would talk about the Queen, they rarely added the name Elizabeth. They didn't need to. She was never a Queen. But The Queen, faithful to her values, her nation, the Commonwealth and to God."(Web source 2).

1. Speech Acts

The text is an expressive one because it is all about expressing emotion or feeling of appreciation, respect and love for the Queen Elizabeth II. The last line of the above text is a declarative speech act as in "*The Queen, faithful to her values, her nation, the Commonwealth and to God.*" to declares about about the Queen's loyalty to "*God*", "*the Commonwealth*", "*her values*", and "*her nation*" (UK).

2. Deixis

Two types of deixes are used: person deixis and spatial deixis. The former as in "she" refers to Queen Elizabeth II, and the later as in the phrase "*far beyond our shores*" to denote a place or location outside of the United Kingdom to give an indication about the influence of the Queen on the world.

3.3.3 Analysis of Joe Biden's Speech on the Passing of Queen Elizabeth II

Text(7)

"She was the first British monarch to whom people all around the world could feel a personal and immediate connection—whether they heard her on the radio as a young princess speaking to the children of the United Kingdom, or gathered around their televisions for her coronation, or watched her final Christmas speech or her Platinum Jubilee on their phones. And she, in turn, dedicated her whole life to their service." (Web source 3).

1. Speech Acts

In this text, Joe Biden uses assertive speech act by mentioning the connection of the Queen Elizabeth II with British people through different platforms, which conveys information about Queen Elizabeth II's relationship with people globally. Biden employs a lot of assertive speech acts such as her coronation, her final Christmas speech or her Platinum Jubilee which assert true information and events.

2. Deixis

Joe Biden uses numerous kinds of deixis: person, place, time, and social. Person deixis refers to the British monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) as "she" and "her", while *"their"* in *"their service"* refers to the citizens of the United Kingdom. Place deixis lie in *"Around the world"* denotes different places throughout the world, and as in "on the radio" and "around their televisions," denote particular places where people watched or listened to Queen Elizabeth II. Time deixis, as in *"As a Young Princess,"* denote to an earlier time in the monarch's life, and *"Her Final Christmas Speech"* and *"Her Platinum Jubilee"* associated with specific times in her reign. Social deixis, as in the term "monarch" itself, carries social deixis, indicating a person of high social rank.

Text(8)

"Queen Elizabeth II was a stateswoman of unmatched dignity and constancy who deepened the bedrock Alliance between the United Kingdom and the United States. She helped make our relationship special." (Web source 3).

1.Speech Acts

Joe Biden employs several speech acts such as assertive speech acts, as in the following sentences: *"deepened the bedrock alliance"* and *"helped make our relationship special,"* which assert a fact about the Queen's role in strengthening the relationship between the US and UK. Also, Joe Biden uses expressive speech acts such as unmatched

"dignity and constancy" to express his respect and admiration for Queen Elizabeth II.

2. Deixis

The speaker employs two types of deixis: person deixis and place deixis. Person deixis as "she" is a pronoun that relates back to Queen Elizabeth II,. Place deixis such as " *United Kingdom and the United States*" which are countries .

Text(9)

"In the years ahead, we look forward to continuing a close friendship with The King and The Queen Consort.....We send our deepest condolences to the Royal Family, who are not only mourning their Queen, but their dear mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Her legacy will loom large in the pages of British history, and in the story of our world."(Web source 3).

1. Speech Acts

In the final act of delivering his eulogy, Joe Biden uses different types of speech acts. He employs the commissive speech act, as in " *We look forward to continuing a close friendship with the King and the Queen Consort*" , to convey his pledge or plan for a future course or action to maintain the relationship between the UK and US. After that, Joe Biden makes use of an expressive speech act by saying, "*We send our deepest condolences to the Royal Family,*" to convey his empathy and regret for the death of Queen Elizabeth II. He finishes his eulogy with the statement, "*Her legacy will loom large in the pages of British history and in the story of our world,*" indicating the Queen's effect on both British and global history.

2. Deixis

The speaker uses three types of deixis: personal deixis, spatial deixis, and time deixis. Personal deixis, as in "we," refers to the speaker his people. Spacial deixis by utilizing words associated with specific

locations , *"the United States"* and *"the United Kingdom"* which are countries. *"In the years ahead"* implies an unspecified future time period, and *"today"* refers to the present day, which is understood in relation to the time of speaking.

3.3.4 An Analysis of Barack Obama's Speech on the Passing of Queen Elizabeth II

Text(10)

"From the day of her coronation 70 years ago — the first one ever televised — to this very moment, as countless tributes are being posted online in her honor, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has captivated the world. Today, Michelle and I join so many others who are celebrating her life and mourning her passing."(Web source 4).

1. Speech Acts

Obama begins this text with an assertive speech act, as in *"the first one ever televised,"* which asserts a fact about her coronation, and *"Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has captivated the world"* which asserts a fact about the Queen's influence on the world during her reign through her actions and presence. Then, Obama uses the declarative speech act in *"Today, Michelle and I join so many others who are celebrating her life and mourning her passing."* to declare his participation in honoring Queen Elizabeth II.

2. Deixis

In order to establish a feeling of immediateness and connection, the speaker makes use of a variety of deixis to make reference to certain temporal, personal and social ones. Obama begins makes use of temporal deixis as in *"70 years ago"* referring to a specific time in the past, *"this very moment"* and *"today"* relates to the present time present day at the time of delivering his statement . In *"Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II,"* the word *"her"* refers to the Queen Elizabeth II.

Text(11)

“During World War II, she became the first-ever female royal to serve on active military duty. And through periods of prosperity and stagnation — from the moon landing, to the fall of the Berlin Wall, to the dawn of the digital age — she served as a beacon of hope and stability for the people of the United Kingdom and the world.” (Web source 4).

1. Speech Acts

The illocutionary speech acts that are employed in the text above are assertive and expressive speech acts. This text can be classified as assertive in that the speaker presents historical facts about Her Majesty's military service and her involvement in numerous and important events. Then, the speaker conveys his appreciation and admiration for Her Majesty's persistence and influence by using an expressive speech act such as *"She served as a beacon of hope and stability for the people of the United Kingdom and the world,"*.

2. Deixis

The speaker employs numerous deixis to make specific references to time, person, and social context, emphasizing Queen Elizabeth II's significant contributions and impact. At the beginning of this text, there are temporal deixis, as in *"World War II,"* which refers to a specific historical period; *"the moon landing,"* which connects to a specific event in history; *"the fall of the Berlin Wall,"* which refers to another specific historical event; and *"the dawn of the digital age"* which is assigned to a general time frame. Then, person deixis is used as *"she,"* which relates to a specific person (Queen Elizabeth II).

Text(12)

“Her Majesty worked with 15 Prime Ministers and countless foreign heads of state. She listened deeply, thought strategically, and was responsible for considerable diplomatic achievements. And yet, she wore her lofty titles with a light touch — as willing to act in a comic sketch for the London Olympics as she was to record steady

messages for the people of the UK during the COVID-19 lockdowns." (Web source 4).

1. Speech Acts

The illocutionary speech acts employed in this text are assertive and expressive. The speaker presents historical facts concerning Her Majesty's relationship with prime ministers, her strategic thinking, and her diplomatic accomplishments, which suggests that the speech is assertive. Obama is apparently expressing his admiration for Her Majesty's ability to manage her duties with a lighthearted approach with this expressive speech act: *"she wore her lofty titles with a light touch."*

2. Deixis

The speaker employs many deixis to make specific references to people, locations, and social ones, highlighting Queen Elizabeth II's multifaceted contributions and versatility. In *"Her Majesty"* and *"she"* person deixis are utilized to refer to a specific person (Queen Elizabeth II). Then, Obama employs social deixis in his statement about "15 Prime Ministers," which refers to a group of individuals (political leaders), and "foreign heads of state," which denotes another group of individuals (leaders of other nations). Furthermore, a spatial deixis is used as the phrase "for the people of the UK" which referring to a particular place (the United Kingdom).

4. Results and Discussions

Table (1): Results of Analysis of Speech Acts in Overall Selected Speeches

Nu. Of item	Speech act	Freq.	p.
1	Assertives	30	40.5%
2	Commissives	9	12.1%
3	Directives	1	1.3%
4	Expressives	27	36.4%
5	Declaratives	7	9.4%
Total		74	99.7%

Basing on what are shown in Table (1), it is obvious that assertive speech acts are highly used by the selected Political characters more than other speech acts while they eulogize the late Queen Elizabeth II with a percent (40.5%) out of the overall number of speech acts. Then, expressive speech acts are used with a percent (34.4%). The selected Political characters present promises by using nine commissive speech acts, forming (12.1%), slightly lower than assertives and expressives. Declarative is used just seven times with a percent (9.4%) out of the overall number of speech acts, whereas directive is used only once, it receives 1.3%.

Table (2):Results of Analysis of Deixis in Overall Selected Speeches

Nu. Of item	Deixis	Freq.	P.
1	Social	27	20.7%
2	Time	23	17.6%
3	Person	55	42.3%
4	Place	25	19.2%
Total		130	99.8%

According to what is shown in Table (2), the highly used deictic expression is the deixis of third person and plural of the first person in the selected speeches which amounts (42.3%) followed by social deixis around (20.7%). The place deixis are used slightly more than temporal deixis which equates (19.2%). Whereas the temporal deixis receives 17.6% .

5. Conclusions

The present study is undertaken to provide a pragma-stylistic analysis of eulogic statements and prove the possibility of utilising pragmatic theories for the benefit of stylistic analysis. Thus, on the basis of the analysis conducted in Chapter Four of the present study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1– All types of speech acts are used in the selected speeches and the most prominent one assertive speech acts. The political characters assert facts about her to show their appreciation for her achievements and to help the mourners to tolerate their loss [the queen] by mentioning some facts about the Queen concerning her career, achievements, significant actions that will be remembered for many generations.

2–Deixis of the third person and first person are very prominent in the selected data. They use third person deixis because all the speech is about the Queen, they utilize plural of the first person to show their solidarity with the people of UK and to show their unity as one country, while British political characters use plural of the first person to show their unity as one country which the Queen Elizabeth II made.

Additionally, in order to issue eulogistic speeches, the selected political characters operate the strategies of speech acts and deixis and pinpoint their style in delivering eulogies on the death of the Queen Elizabeth II. The analysis shows that the strategies of deixis is the most frequently used strategy by the selected political characters. Finally, after analyzing the selected eulogistic statements, the selected model of this study proves to be useful in conducting a pragma stylistic study of eulogy.

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