



A Speech Act Analysis of Political Speeches on Yazidi Massacre

ID No. 2769

(PP 294 - 307)

<https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.23.4.18>

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Received: 24 /04/019

Accepted: 22/07/2019

Published:19/09/2019

Abstract

Speech Acts play the most important role in political speeches since it is mainly concerned with persuading others believe what the speaker says. This study investigates the value of Speech Act Theory as a framework for analyzing political speeches so as to have a better idea of the main political purpose for it is believed that the event of Yazidi massacre in 2004 may affect the choice of the types of speech acts used. The study hypothesizes the production of frequent use of emotional, informative, persuasive, or motivational speech acts to coincide with this tragic event. Based on Searle and Austins' speech acts theory, the study attempts to analyze the selected political speeches by UNAMI Regional Office Erbil (statement in 15-8-2018) and Prime Minister of Kurdistan Region (3-8-2018) about YAZIDI MASSACRE during the fourth anniversary of the massive killing and enslavement of thousands of Yezidi in (2014), as a piece of discourse with specific goals.

Keywords: Speech act, political speech, locutionary, illocutionary.

1. Introduction

It was assumed, for many years ago, that the main purpose behind uttering words is to describe a certain state of affairs or what is technically called by Austin (1962) 'constatives'. However, many types of research based on philosophical ideas have reached a conclusion that the process of uttering words is a kind of performing actions, generally known as 'Speech Acts' (Smith,1991:p 2) Crystal (1995: p.458) defined speech act as "an utterance defined in terms of the intentions of the speaker and the effect it has on the listener". Also, it is involved with the linguistic acts performed while speaking, which have some social or interpersonal purpose and pragmatic effect (Wales, 2011:p.388). All the previous definitions have one indication, which is, by speaking, an action is performed and people don't only utter some words, but also, they perform some actions such as apologies, promise...etc. Speech act theory is originated from the philosophy of language so as to clarify the ways of using language, but later on, it has been used within a wider context in linguistics and more recently in computational models (Smith, 1991:p 1). After Austin's death, his student John R. Searle who was an American philosopher published another version of the speech act theory which developed Austin's theory, under the title "Speech acts – An Essay in the Philosophy of Language" in 1969 (Collavin, 2011:p.373) Austin's work and the development of his ideas by Searle had a huge impact on linguistic philosophy as well as on linguistics, especially on pragmatics (Mey, 2001:p.92). Griffiths (2006) argues that the pragmatic study of speech acts goes back to semantics since semantics describes the meaning of thousands of words, where hundreds of speech act verbs are also described such as (thank, congratulate, tell, assert, ask, demand, excommunicate and so on). Both semantics and pragmatics deal with the study of meaning but in pragmatics, the transmission of meaning depends not only on linguistics



knowledge but also on the context of the utterance (Nurhayati and Yuwartatik, 2016: p.67). On the other hand, Murcia (2000:p.19) defines pragmatics as "a branch of linguistics that deals with the study of the relationship between linguistic form and the human being who use these forms". In this regard, pragmatics regards speech act as its basic topic since it is not only referred to as linguistic utterances used by speakers depending on different contexts.

2. Speech Act Theory

The notion of speech act theory is pioneered from the works of the philosopher John Langshaw Austin (1911-1960). In the *William James Lectures*, Austin introduced the main principles of speech act theory under the title "Words and deeds" which were delivered at Harvard University in 1955. After Austin's death, his observations of William James's Lectures were edited, added with earlier notes and tape-recorded lectures, and published in 1962 under the title "How to do Things with Words" (Collavin, 2011:p.373). Sadock (2006) states that Austin's ideas of speech acts started when he observed that certain sorts of sentences, for example, *I christen this ship the Joseph Stalin; I now pronounce you man and wife*, likely intended to do something, here to *christen* and to *pronounce*, respectively, rather than simply to say something. Austin called these kinds of sentences *performatives*, sentences that perform an action. For the descriptive sentences that seem to be designed mainly for saying something rather than doing something, he named *constatives*. Thus he presented that there are more functions of language and he delineates a new category of utterances which is performatives. There are some features of performative utterances that have been provided by Austin and in order for the utterances to be performatives, they should meet some conditions, such as; performative utterances should belong to the grammatical category of 'statement'. Grammatically, the verbs which are used in uttering performative utterances should be simple present, active, inductive and declarative with a first person singular subject. Moreover, performative utterances do not 'describe', 'report' or constate anything; and cannot undergo a 'true or false' categorization (Alvarez, 2005: p.686).

Justova (2006) claims that Austin presented a *hereby* test so as to differentiate the use of performatives from other uses of the first person indicative active pattern. According to *hereby* test, the performative verbs can only go with this adverb (*hereby*), i.e., the test is only applied to the informative verbs but not to constatives. For instance:

1. I *hereby* resign from my post.
2. I *hereby* get up at seven o'clock every day in the morning.

After Austin's distinction between constatives and performatives, he understood that constatives also are performing some kind of act, for instance, the sentence *I made the cake* is performing the act of stating, it can be tested by (*I hereby*) so it becomes *I hereby state that I made the cake*. Moreover, the sentence *can you make the cake?* Performs the act of inquiring, also it can be used with *I hereby*, so it becomes, *I hereby inquire whether you can make the cake*. Thus Austin drew the second distinction in terms of *explicitness and implicitness of performative utterances* because he thought that all utterances are performatives but some are explicit performatives and some others are implicit performatives (Al-Sulaimaan, 2011:p 285).

Performatives are divided into *explicit and implicit performances*. Lyons (1995: pp.238-239) defines explicit performative utterance as one which holds an expression that makes explicit what type of act is being performed. Concerning the semantic and the syntactic properties of explicit performatives that Austin provided, Huang (2007:p.96) summarizes the following properties as:

1. Explicit performatives consist of a performative verb.
2. The performative nature of such a verb can be reinforced by adding the adverb *hereby*,



3. Explicit performatives occur in sentences with a first-person singular subject of a verb in the simple present tense, indicative mood, and active voice.

In contrast, implicit performatives refer to those utterances which lack performative verbs but they can be expanded by some of the performative verbs such as “*come and see me tomorrow*” can be expanded by a performative verb such as invite as “*I invite you to come and see me tomorrow*” (Al-sulaiman, 2011). On the other hand, Verschueren (1999:p.22) states that Austin abandoned his distinction of performatives and constatives because he concluded that all utterances can be both performatives and constatives. Thus he replaced the constative-performative distinction to a threefold distinction of *locutionary*, *illocutionary* and *perlocutionary* of a communicative act. So, there are two core modifications in Austin’s arguments. The first shift is from the idea that performatives are a special class of sentences/utterances with peculiar syntactic and semantic properties to the view that there is a general class of performatives that includes both explicit and implicit performatives, and the implicit performatives contain many other types of sentence/utterance. Secondly, there is a shift from the performative/constative distinction to a general theory of speech acts in which several performatives and constatives are just special subcases (Huang, 2007). Austin (1962, p. 94) labels the three components of speech act as:

- a. Locutionary act relates to performing an act of saying something
- b. Illocutionary act relates to performing an act in saying something
- c. Perlocutionary act relates to performing an act by saying something

Moreover, Haynes (2017) states that the locutionary act is simply uttering of some words in a certain language, whereas the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts create a more complicated message over the addressee. In which an illocutionary act expresses the speaker's intentions behind the locution and the impact of the illocutionary act that the speaker creates over the listener is conveyed by the perlocutionary act. He presents the utterance *would you close the door, please?* As an example for illustrating the three acts; the locutionary act of the statement is a question with the content of (*Closing the door*), the illocutionary act is a request from the part of the speaker, meanwhile, the perlocutionary act is the speaker’s request that the listener should go and close the door.

Austin (1962: pp.92-93)) distinguishes three aspects of the locutionary act. .i.e. the illocutionary act contains three sub acts:

1. A phonetic is performing “the act of uttering certain noises”.
2. A phatic is performing “the act of uttering certain vocabularies or words”.
3. A rhetic act is performing “the act of using that [sentence] or its constituents with certain more or less definite sense and reference, which together are equivalent to meaning”.

Reporting the locutionary act, the emphasis either will be on the phatic act which means quoting the uttered words known as 'direct speech', or on the rhetic act which means reporting meanings not quoting the uttered words known as 'indirect speech' (Sbisa, 2009). Huang (2007) claims that the three subacts of locutionary match broadly to the three separate levels and modes of explanation in linguistic theory, namely, phonetics/phonology, morphology/syntax, and semantics/pragmatics. Meanwhile, the second act which is *Illocutionary acts* is considered the center of the theory of speech acts. Illocutionary act relates to the kind of function the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. Closely, the illocutionary act is linked with the speaker's intentions. For example; illocutionary acts contain accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving, permission, joking, marrying, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking (Huang, 2007). Furthermore, Illocutionary acts are internal to the locutionary act, in which when the locutionary act has been performed; the illocutionary act will be performed also, on the condition that when the contextual conditions are appropriate. For instance, in performing



the act of promising, when someone utters *I promise to buy you a ring*, simply by uttering these words, the speaker performed the act of promising (Cruse, 2000). Three types of effects of the illocutionary acts are distinguished by Austin (1962: pp. 116-117). ; *The securing of uptake*, this “effect amounts to bringing about the understanding of the meaning and of the force of the locution” and the illocutionary act is not actually performed unless this effect is achieved. *The production of a conventional effect*, this “act brings about a state of affairs in a way different from bringing about a change in the natural course of events (e.g.) the act of naming a ship '*Queen Elizabeth*', makes it the case that this is the ship's name, and that referring to it by any other name will be out of order but these are not changes in the natural course of events”. And finally, *the inviting of a response or sequel*, this act invites a certain kind of subsequent behavior if the invitation is accepted; a certain further act by some of the participants will follow. At first, Austin (1962: pp.150-151) classified the speech act or speech act verbs into five categories that have been defined as a lexically-based approach, which are as follows:

- a. Verdictives: is exemplified by the providing of a verdict, as the name suggests, by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. The verdicts may be official or unofficial. They include assessment, estimation, conviction, etc. the speech act verbs of this category are: convict, estimate, assess, appraise, analyze..... etc.
- b. Exercitives: The exercitive type provides a decision in favor of or against the course of action, or advocacy of it. They are the exercising of powers, rights or influence. Some instances are selecting, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning..... etc.
- c. Commissives: This type refers to assuming of an obligation or declaring of an intention that commits a speaker to a certain course of action such as promising, threatening, vowing, swearing. There are some instances of this type of verb such as promise, vow, bet, swear.....etc.
- d. Behabitives: This is another categorization of speech act verbs by Austin which refers to the speaker's reactions to other's past and present behaviors. These are related to social behavior. It contains a diverse type of verb acts such as apologizing, congratulating. Commending, condoling, and cursing. Also, the verbs such as apologies, thank, criticize, and welcome.
- e. Expositives: the last group is expositives which makes it easier to understand how our words fit into the course of conversation or an argument . Instances of expositives are: “I reply, I argue, I concede, I illustrate, I assume, I postulate”.

The perlocutionary act which is the third item in Austin's distinction concerns the impact of the utterance on the hearer. Generally, the effect of the act performed by speaking is well-known as the perlocutionary effect (Huang, 2007). Put it in another way as Perlocutionary acts are acts performed by using language as a means. The elements which describe the perlocutionary act are external to the locutionary act, such as the act of persuading someone to do something. (Cruse, 2000). Sbis (2009) states that saying something does not have effects on the actions of the hearer but also on their feelings and thoughts. Thus the speaker by saying an utterance performs a further kind of act which is the perlocutionary act as *convincing, persuading, alerting, and getting someone to do something*. The perlocutionary act depends on the actual achievement of a certain goal on the speech act's having actually caused certain extralinguistic but not on the satisfaction of conventional conditions. So, verbs designing perlocutionary acts cannot be used performatively. Though there are some differences between illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, Huang (2007: pp.103-104) summarizes the main differences as the followings:

1. Perlocutional effects are not always intended by addresser, whereas Illocutionary acts are intended by the speaker.



2. Perlocutionary effects are not under the addresser's full control, whereas Illocutionary acts are under the speaker's.
3. Perlocutionary effects are usually evident after the utterance has been made, whereas illocutionary acts are evident as the utterance is made.
4. Perlocutionary effects are often indeterminate, whereas Illocutionary acts are in principle determinate.
5. Illocutionary acts are more conventionally tied to linguistic forms; while perlocutionary effects are less.

Austin (1962: 101) exemplifies the distinction between the three types of acts of the sentence "*Shoot her!*" where the Locutionary act is He said to me "*Shoot her!*" meaning by shoot "*shoot*" and referring by her to "*her*." The Illocutionary act is *He urged (or advised, ordered, etc.)* me to shoot her. While the Perlocutionary act is *He persuaded me to shoot her*.

Al-Sulaiman(2011) states that Searle distinguished the two kinds of speech acts on the basis of structure, for instance, the three basic types of sentences (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) have three general communicative functions such as (statement, question, and command/request) respectively. Thus if there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function: in other words if the structure matches the function, it is a direct speech act. For instance:

3. You wear a seat belt.
4. Do you wear a seat belt?
5. Wear a seat belt.

Each of the above sentence structures matches the three functions such as statement, question, and command/request respectively. While there is an indirect relation between a structure and a function, there is an indirect speech act. Smith (1991) adds that an indirect speech act is an utterance that covers the illocutionary force indicators for one kind of illocutionary act but which is uttered to perform another kind of illocutionary act. For instance, *Can you reach the salt?* The sentence can be interpreted as a sentence is uttered and meant another illocution with different propositional content. In which it is a request in function by asking a question. Searle noticed that there was a big problem of linking illocutionary force with Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDS) in Austin's theory of speech act. Thus he modified by, first, keeping illocutionary and perlocutionary acts as they are. Secondly, he divided locutionary act into two separations:

1. Utterance acts- uttering word, morphemes, and sentence.
2. Propositional acts- referring and predicting.

Moreover, he criticized Austin's idea of speech act because Austin did not classify illocutionary acts but he just classified illocutionary verbs and even then he couldn't classify all the verbs into illocutionary verbs. In addition, Searle presented that Austin's classification is not based on principles which causes rise to the overlapping of categories (Haynes, 2017). Huang (2007) presents that Searle (1969) classifies the illocutionary acts into five classes:

- (1) Assertive: the term refers to the speech acts that Commit speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. By carrying out this kind of speech act, the addresser represents the world as he or she believes it, thus making the words fit the world of belief. The speech acts of this type include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, stating, affirming, believing, denying.
- (2) Directives: It includes the types of illocutionary acts that there are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee or hearer in doing something. In performing this form of speech act the addresser orders the addressee to do a particular action, request, command or advice, thus making the world match the words via the addressee.
- (3) Commissives: relate to classes of speech acts that the speakers commit themselves to some future course of action. In the case of a commissive, the speaker carries out to make the world



fit the words via the speaker him-herself. Examples such as promising, offering, swearing, etc.

(4) Expressive include the type of speech acts that state a psychological attitude of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes.

(5) Declaratives relate to those types of illocutionary acts that are used to say something and make it so. The direction of fit in declarative it is both words-to-world and world-to-words. The speech acts of this kind include bidding in the bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, Wring from employment, and nominating a candidate

In Al-sulaiman (2011)'s view Searle's categorization is similar to Austin's categorization in that both have five categories in their classifications of speech act verbs as well as Commissives in both classifications is the same. The other categories of Searle's classification are different from Austin's classification but still, there is some sort of relation between Searle's Assertive and Austin's Verdictives and expositive because Searle lists most of Austin's expositives, and many of his Verdictives Such as suggesting, insist, swear, advise. Moreover, another relation is between Searle's directives and Austin's Exercitives and Behabitives this class contains some of Austin's behabitivities and exercitives, such as order, command, request, invite, permit, and advice. This study adopts Searle's classification for the purpose of the speech analysis.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. The Aim

On the basis of Searle's Taxonomy of speech acts, the study objects at analyzing the selected political speeches presented in the fourth anniversary of the Kurdish Yazidi Massacre in Sinjar. It also aims at detecting the difference in the use of the pragmatic features of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of the speeches presented which are presented on the same occasion and having the same goal. The study hypothesizes that having the same goal does not prevent the different use of speech acts in the two speeches and tries to explain the main reason behind such differences.

3.2. Data and Analysis

In this study, two political speeches are selected; Nechirvan Barzani's speech, the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government, and UNAMI which were conducted about YAZIDI Massacre in 2014 (See Appendix I and II). The selected speeches were analyzed in order to indicate the performance of the speech acts in the course of delivering the speeches. The linguistic approach adopted is based on the linguistic framework of Speech Acts Theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). In the course of analysis, thirteen sentences were selected from each speech since the two speeches vary in length and the two speeches selected are labeled A 13 and B13. In order to make a comparison between the different uses of speech acts, the calculation of the percentages of the speech acts in a speech is made and the frequent uses of the illocutionary acts of both speeches are represented by column charts.

Speech Acts Analysis of the KRG PM (Speech A)

A.1

Locution: "Today is the anniversary of the massacre of Yazidis by the Islamic State terrorist organization ISIS".

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary effect: Informed of the fact.

A-2



Locution: *“During ISIS’ attacks on Shingal, 1,293 Yezidi civilians were martyred, 6,417 were abducted; mostly young girls and women, and 2,745 children became orphans”.*

Illocutionary act: Assertive (reporting facts).

Perlocutionary effect: sadness (loss of hope)

A-3

Locution: *“Dozens of Yezidi shrines and temples were destroyed and, so far, 69 mass graves have been discovered”.*

Illocutionary act: Assertive (reporting).

Perlocutionary effect: sadness and sympathy

A-4

Locution: *“These and many much other evidence are sufficient for the Iraqi parliament and government and the international community to officially recognize the mass-killing of Yezidis as genocide”.*

Illocutionary act: Directive (request)

Perlocutionary act: Causing to make a particular action, sadness

A-5

Locution: *“The Kurdistan Regional Government will continue to protect Yezidis and provide assistance to displaced people from Shingal”.*

Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).

Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and hopefulness

A-6

Locution: *“Our Special Office will continue to work to liberate remaining abductees, half of whom have been liberated to date”.*

Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).

Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and hopefulness

A-7

Locution: *“We continue exerting efforts until all kidnapped Yazidi sisters and brothers are free”.*

Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).

Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and hopefulness

A-8

Locution: *“As displaced people from Shingal continue to live in harsh conditions, the Kurdistan Regional Government will work to improve their living situation with all available means”.*

Illocutionary act: Commissive (promising).

Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and hopefulness

A-9



Locution: “On this deeply sad commemorative day, it is essential that the Iraqi Federal Government begin to normalize the situation, reconstruct and provide services to Shingal so that the displaced people can return safely to their homes”.

Illocutionary act: directives (request).

Perlocutionary act: Causing to make a particular action

A-10

Locution: “We also call upon member states of the coalition against ISIS and the rest of the international community to participate in the reconstruction and contribute to improve the living condition of all people of Shingal”.

Illocutionary act: directives (request).

Perlocutionary act: Causing to make a particular action and Encouragement

A-11

Locution: “Reconstruction and improvement of living conditions of the people of Shingal is a mutual responsibility and a multifaceted task”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating).

Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and hopefulness

A-12

Locution: “Defeating ISIS in Kurdistan, Iraq and the greater region began in Shingal”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating).

Perlocutionary effect: hopefulness

A-13

Locution: “On this day, we salute all civilian victims of Shingal and the Peshmerga heroes who were martyred in its liberation”.

Illocutionary act: expressive (greeting).

Perlocutionary effect: sorrow and proudness

Speech Acts Analysis of UNAMI (Speech B)

B-1

Locution

“It’s a great honour for me to represent the United Nations at this important event marking the 4th anniversary of one of the darkest episodes of modern history; the massive killing and enslavement of thousands of Yazidis perpetrated by the terrorist organization ISIS”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (reporting)

Perlocutionary act: sadness and sorrow

B-2

Locution

“In a matter of days, in August 2014, the life of the peaceful and ancestral Yazidi community turned into a hell”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary act: sadness

B-3

Locution

“We want to praise the generosity of the ordinary people and authorities of the Kurdistan Region for their support and protection of the Yazidis fleeing from that tragedy”.

Illocutionary act: expressive (praise)



Perlocutionary act: Encouragement and Optimistic

B-4

Locution

“The hosting of the Yazidi IDPs has been provided for 4 years despite the financial and security challenges faced by the Kurdistan Region”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary act: encouragement

B-5

Locution

“Thanks for that! This has shown the world the peaceful and humanitarian face of Kurdistan, Thanks!”

Illocutionary act: expressive (thank)

Perlocutionary act: delighted, proud, satisfied

B-6

Locution

“On its part, the United Nations is supporting the efforts of the Iraqi and KRG authorities to avoid impunity and bring to justice the perpetrators of such horrendous crimes and it is actively involved in the reconstruction of villages and infrastructure to facilitate the return of Yazidis to their places of origin.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary act: Hopefulness and encouragement

B-7

Locution

“In September 2017, the UN Security Council resolution 2379 approved the establishment of an investigative team to collect, preserve and store evidences that may amount for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (reporting)

Perlocutionary act: encouragement and hopefulness

B-8

Locution

“In May 2018, the United Nations Secretary General appointed Mr Karim Khan from the United Kingdom as the Special Advisor to head this investigative team”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (reporting)

Perlocutionary act: Informed

B-9

Locution

“The team will work all victims affected by ISIS of all ethnic and religious backgrounds, however, given the magnitude of the Yazidi tragedy, their time and resources will be very much focused on gathering of evidences and investigating the crimes against Yazidis”.

Illocutionary act: commissive (promise)

Perlocutionary act: cheerfulness and hopefulness

B-10

Locution

“The United Nations is actively working with the Iraqi and KRG authorities to reconstruct the damaged infrastructure, reopen schools and clinics, reestablish the electricity and water networks, and rebuild government facilities”.

Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary act: encouragement and happiness

B-11

Locution

“UNDP is implementing 91 stabilization projects in Sinjar and Sinuni”.



Illocutionary act: Assertive (stating)

Perlocutionary act: encouragement

B-12

Locution

"The United Nations, in coordination and cooperation with other partners and government institutions, is and will always be ready to support the Yazidis in their quest for justice, in their rights to a dignified life and their return to their ancestral places of origin".

Illocutionary act: commissive (support)

Perlocutionary act: encouragement

B-13

Locution

"Let's all work together to achieve those goals".

Illocutionary act: directive (suggest)

Perlocutionary act: motivation and encouragement

3.3. Findings and Discussion

Language is a powerful weapon in getting to the political thoughts and ideologies of politicians, based on the pragmatic analysis of the two selected speeches of Nechirvan and Ricardo is analyzed to detect their use of language to express their thoughts and feelings about Yazidi Massacre in 2014. The Speech Act Theory was applied with the five categories of Searle's (1969). In making a comparison between the two speeches, the following results were reached at, consider table -1- and -2-:

Table 1 Illocutionary Acts (A)

Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Assertives	5	38%
Directives	3	24%
Commissives	4	30%
Expressives	1	8%

Table -2 -Illocutionary Acts (B)

Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Assertive	8	62%
Directives	1	8%
Commissives	2	15%
Expressives	2	15%

Based on the data analysis, Mr. Nechirvan's used mainly *assertive* illocutionary acts with the percentage 38% and *commissive* illocutionary acts similarly with assertive with a percentage of 30%. While directives are 24% and *expressive* are 8%. By the use of *assertive*, Mr. Barzany wanted to state, maintain, inform, and announce by asserting his authority as a Prime Minister of Kurdistan region. And by the use of commissives, he commits himself to some future action by promising Yazidian people of a better life and helping them to rebuild their district. The rare use of *expressive* which is 8% indicates his sympathy towards Yazidian people as being part of the Kurdish nation and humanitarian case but he preferred to be a man of action who is led by logic, not emotion only.

However, Ricardo used more frequently assertive illocutionary acts with 62%, while *commissives* and *expressives* were used with the category 15%. The least percentage is 8% of *directives*. Figure -1- expresses the correlation and differences between the two speeches:

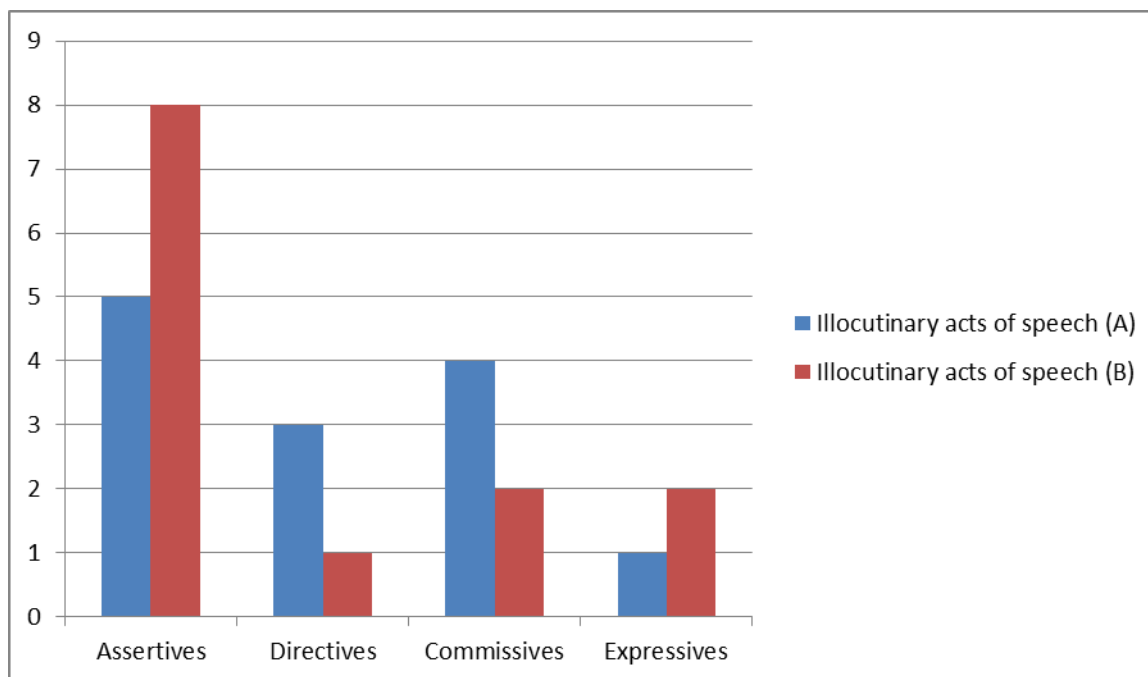


Figure 1 the summary of the illocutionary acts of both speeches

5. Conclusion

The analysis of the two speeches gives evidence of the fact that such events as Yazidi Massacre have a great impact on the types of speech acts performed because the event is a sad one they intended to be more frequently emotional, informative, persuasive, or motivational. Mr. Nechirvan's speech, as PRM, is characterized by the use of *assertive* illocutionary acts which indicates the speaker's belief about the events either to be true or not. They represent the factual, informative, and supportive nature of the speaker and as a PM, he is authorized to report the facts about this tragic event with evidences and data. Moreover, his speech is also characterized by the use of *commissive* illocutionary acts well to indicate future actions since they refer to promises, threat, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker. In performing commissive illocutionary acts, the speaker carries out to make the world fit the words via the speaker him-herself. In additions, in Mr. Ricardo's speech, assertive illocutionary acts are found more than other types of illocutionary laws, that is to say, he used language to state, maintain, inform, and announce by asserting their authority and powerfulness as UNAMI. Reporting laws about the tragic event of Yazidi massacre and promising to improve their condition and urging all the parts to be supportive were the main aims targeted by the speakers.

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8. Appendix I: Mr. Nurchivan Barzany's Speech

Today is the anniversary of the massacre of Yazidis by the Islamic State terrorist organization ISIS. This mass-killing has deeply marked the history of Kurdistan and humanity as one of the most brutal massacres of the twenty-first century.

During ISIS' attacks on Shingal, 1,293 Yezidi civilians were martyred, 6,417 were abducted, mostly young girls and women, and 2,745 children became orphans. Dozens of Yezidi shrines and temples were destroyed and, so far, 69 mass graves have been discovered. These and many much other evidence are sufficient for the Iraqi parliament and government and the international community to officially recognize the mass-killing of Yezidis as genocide.

The Kurdistan Regional Government will continue to protect Yezidis and provide assistance to displaced people from Shingal. Our Special Office will continue to work to liberate remaining abductees, half of whom have been liberated to date. We continue exerting efforts until all kidnapped Yazidi sisters and brothers are free. As displaced people from Shingal continue to live in harsh conditions, the Kurdistan Regional Government will work to improve their living situation with all available means.

On this deeply sad commemorative day, it is essential that the Iraqi Federal Government begin to normalize the situation, reconstruct and provide services to Shingal so that the displaced people can return safely to their homes.

We also call upon member states of the coalition against ISIS and the rest of the international community to participate in the reconstruction and contribute to improve the living condition of all people of Shingal. Reconstruction and improvement of living conditions of the people of Shingal is a mutual responsibility and a multifaceted task.

Defeating ISIS in Kurdistan, Iraq and the greater region began in Shingal. On this day, we salute all civilian victims of Shingal and the Peshmerga heroes who were martyred in its liberation.

Nurchivan Barzani
Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government
03 August 2018.



Appendix II: UAMI Speech

It's a great honour for me to represent the United Nations at this important event marking the 4th anniversary of one of the darkest episodes of modern history; the massive killing and enslavement of thousands of Yazidis perpetrated by the terrorist organization ISIS.

In a matter of days, in August 2014, the life of the peaceful and ancestral Yazidi community turned into a hell. ISIS terrorists acting under a false interpretation of Islam and with unprecedented cruelty massacred thousands of them, enslaved girls and women, and forced them to displace to other parts of the country under extreme conditions.

ISIS indiscriminately destroyed Yazidi holy sites and invaluable pieces of the cultural heritage. Many thousands of Yazidis have fled to other countries and this has seriously affected the cohesion and future of this ancient and unique community. The barbaric treatment of women has left behind orphans and traumatized women. These events represented one of the darkest moments in the modern times.

We want to praise the generosity of the ordinary people and authorities of the Kurdistan Region for their support and protection of the Yazidis fleeing from that tragedy. The hosting of the Yazidi IDPs has been provided for 4 years despite the financial and security challenges faced by the Kurdistan Region. Thanks for that!, This has shown the world the peaceful and humanitarian face of Kurdistan, Thanks!

On its part, the United Nations is supporting the efforts of the Iraqi and KRG authorities to avoid impunity and bring to justice the perpetrators of such horrendous crimes and It is actively involved in the reconstruction of villages and infrastructure to facilitate the return of Yazidis to their places of origin.

In September 2017, the UN Security Council resolution 2379 approved the establishment of an investigative team to collect, preserve and store evidences that may amount for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

In May 2018, the United Nations Secretary General appointed Mr Karim Khan from the United Kingdom as the Special Advisor to head this investigative team. Mr Khan has more than 25 years of experience in international criminal and human rights law.

This investigative team visited Erbil and Dohuk a few days ago and met with victims of ISIS atrocities and with relevant authorities of the Kurdistan Region in order to assess the conditions for their deployment.

The team will work all victims affected by ISIS of all ethnic and religious backgrounds, however, given the magnitude of the Yazidi tragedy, their time and resources will be very much focused on gathering of evidences and investigating the crimes against Yazidis.

In addition to the trauma endured by the Yazidi people, we know that houses and towns have been devastated by the conflict. The United Nations is actively working with the Iraqi and KRG authorities to reconstruct the damaged infrastructure, reopen schools and clinics, reestablish the electricity and water networks, and rebuild government facilities. We know that without the restoration of the local government and services, there are little prospects for the Yazidis to return home and rebuild their community live.

UNDP is implementing 91 stabilization projects in Sinjar and Sinuni. They include the rehabilitation of schools, health clinics, a hospital, wells and water networks. One of the most important projects is the installation of a high-voltage power line that, for the first time, provides reliable electricity to approximately 100.000 Yazidis in Sinjar and Sinuni. This was possible by connecting the power line serving Sinjar and Sinuni with the Mosul dam.

Another example is the joint project of UNDP and UN-HABITAT to reconstruct 1,064 houses in Sinjar area before the end of the year. At this point 562 have already been completed.

Ladies and gentlemen, the suffering of the Yazidis continues today with thousands of them remaining in IDP camps, many others are still missing and kidnapped, mostly women and young girls. There are many requiring psychological assistance, financial support to start new businesses.

There is much left to do. The United Nations, in coordination and cooperation with other partners and government institutions, is and will always be ready to support the Yazidis in their quest for justice, in their rights to a dignified life and their return to their ancestral places of origin.

Let's all work together to achieve those goals.



پوخته

قسه کرداریه کان گرینگترین رۆڵیان هه به له ووتاریان گوتاری سیاسیدا، چونکه زیاتر گرینگ ده دات به پازیکردن و باوه پهیئانی ده و روبه ری به وقسانه ی ده یکه ن. ئه و توێژینه وه به له گرینگ ییردۆزی قسه کرداریه کان ده کۆلێته وه وه کوسه رچاوه یه ک بۆشیکردنه وه ی گوتاره سیاسیه کان به مه به ستنی باشتیگه یشتنی مه به سته سیاسیه کانئێه وقسانه. بۆیه ئه وکاره ساتانه ی یه زیدیه کان دووچار ی بوونه وه له ما وه ی هێرشه کانئێه داعش له سالی (٢٠١٤)، کاریگه ری گرینگ هه به له سه ر هه لێاردنی جۆری قسه کرداریه کان که یان سۆزداری، زانیاری به خش، پازیکردن وه یان پالنه ریکه. ئه و توێژینه وه به یه، له سه ربنه مای ییردۆزی قسه کرداریه کانئێه ئۆستن و سپرل، قسه هه لێژێردراوه سیاسیه کانئێه یونامی له هه ولێر (٢٠١٥-٨-٢٠١٨) و سه رۆک وه زیرانی هه ریمی کوردستان (٢٠١٨-٨-٢٠١٩) ده رباره ی کۆمه لکۆژی یه زیدیه کان له چواره م سالیادی کۆمه لکۆژی هه زاران یه زیدی له سالی (٢٠١٤)، شیده کاته وه وه کوپارچه ووتاریک به ئامانجی تایبه ت.

ملخص

تلعب "الأفعال الكلامية" اهم دوراً في الخطاب السياسي لأنها تهتم بشكل أساسي بإقناع أو جعل الآخرين مصدقين بما يقوله المتحدث. تبحث هذه الدراسة في قيمة نظرية الأفعال الكلامية كإطار لتحليل الخطاب السياسية من أجل الحصول على فهم أفضل للغرض السياسي الرئيسي لأنه يعتقد أن حدث المذبحة اليزيدي في عام 2004 قد يؤثر على اختيار أنواع أفعال الكلام المستخدمة. تفترض الدراسة إنتاج الاستخدام المتكرر لأفعال الكلام العاطفي أو الإعلامي أو المقنع أو التحفيزي لتتزامن مع هذا الحدث المأساوي. بناءً على نظرية (سيرل و أوستينز) لنظرية الكلام، تحاول هذه الدراسة تحليل الخطاب السياسية المختارة من قبل مكتب يونامي الإقليمي في أربيل (بيان في 15-8-2018) ورئيس وزراء إقليم كردستان (3-8-2018) حول المجزرة الإيزيدية خلال الذكرى الرابعة للقتل الجماعي واستعباد الآلاف من اليزيديين في (2014)، كخطاب مع أهداف محددة.