The Speech Act of Promising After Coronation Speeches of King Charles III and King Abdullah II

أفعال الكلام الواعدة في خطابات بعد التتويج للملك تشارلز الثالث والملك عبد الله الثاني

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Abstract

This study emphasizes the importance of promises in communication, especially in political speeches. Promises are crucial for building trust and dependability. The study also introduces a research approach called sequential exploratory mixed method design, which combines qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. The study focuses on the promising speech act in the post coronation speeches of King Charles II, examining his use of language strategies and levels of directness and explicitness. The results show that the king utilises future act strategy mostly and makes promises indirectly and implicitly, which can help him mitigate opposition and for the flexibility .

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Tel.Mob: 07711322852
e ISSN: 2789-6838
p ISSN: 2663-7405

433

الملخص

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على أهمية الوعود في التواصل، وخاصة في الخطابات السياسية. الوعود ضرورية لبناء الثقة والموثوقية. تقدم الدراسة نهجًا بحثيًا يسمى تصميم الطريقة المختلطة الاستكشافية، والذي يجمع بين جمع وتحليل البيانات نوعياً و كمياً . تركز الدراسة على فعل الخطاب الواعد في خطابات بعد التتويج للملك تشارلز الثاني، وتحلل استخدامه لاستراتيجيات اللغة ومستويات الصراحة والوضوح. توضح النتائج أن الملك استخدام استراتيجية (الفعل المستقبلي) اكثر من باقي الاستراتيجيات و يقدم الوعود بشكل غير مباشر وضمني، مما يساعده على التخفيف من المعارضة ومواجهتها ومرونة الالتزام بالوعود.

1. Introduction

The current study discusses the concept of speech acts, which are actions performed through language. Speech acts are considered fundamental units of communication and can include guarantees, predictions, statements, or threats. Language is essential for exchanging ideas and expressing thoughts and emotions. The speech act theory emphasizes that actions are performed through utterances rather than individual words or sentences. In the context of political speeches, promising speech acts are particularly important. Promising acts involve making spoken or written commitments that require a person to do or not do something. Politicians often employ promising speech acts to gain support, using various strategies and levels of directness and explicitness. The passage mentions a study that focuses on the speech act of promising in the coronation speeches of King Charles III. The researcher aims to analyze the speeches qualitatively and statistically using Searle's model. The study aims to determine the number of promising speech acts used in his speeches and explore the strategies and levels of directness and explicitness,. The study aims at the following:

1- investigating the criteria of defining promising speech act,

2- highlighting the promising strategies used in the speeches of King Charles III،،

3- examining whether direct or indirect/ whether explicit or implicit speech act of promising is used most pervasively in King Charles III's selected speeches after the coronation and

The study hypothesizes that:

1- Speech act of promising is highly employed in King Charles III's speeches and there are criteria behind forming it.

2- The study investigates the usage of different strategies of promising speech act in King Charles III's.

3- It also attempts to tackle the degree of directness and explicitness of promising speech act that employe in the monarch's speeches and

1 Literature Review

1.1 Speech Acts Theory

Speech acts theory, proposed by J.L. Austin and further developed by John Searle, is a branch of pragmatics that examines how language is used to perform actions. Speech acts refer to the behaviors carried out by a speaker through their utterances, such as making requests, giving commands, providing information, and more. Utterances that involve actions are categorized as speech acts, which can include specific terms like apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. The theory emphasizes that speaking or writing involves participating in an action, and understanding the intended meaning requires considering the context and the speaker's intention. Speech acts are seen as fundamental components of linguistic communication.

1.2 Definitions of Speech Acts

speech acts serve as the fundamental or essential components of linguistic communication (Searle, 1969). Utterances that involve actions are typically referred to as speech acts. In English, these speech acts are sometimes categorised with more precise terms, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996). To articulate something, whether through speech or written form, is to participate in an action. Speaking is mostly an action. This is the fundamental concept behind the idea of speech acts, and although it appears to be rather uncomplicated. The idea of speech actions is fundamentally a pragmatic theory as it encompasses the speaker's intention and the hearer's inference. The speaker's aim can beyond what is apparent only from the semantics of the said sentence, and it is necessary to consider the context in order to deduce the speaker's intended meaning. This is fundamental to the investigation of speech acts (Birner, 2013).

1.2.1 Searle's Model of Speech Acts (1979)

Searle's Model of Speech Acts, building on Austin's work, focuses on refining the theory of speech acts. Searle defines speech act as the minimum unit of linguistic communication and emphasizes that every linguistic communication includes a linguistic act. He identifies the generation of signs during the performance of a speech act as the fundamental building block, rather than individual signs or words. Searle introduces the concept of illocutionary acts, which refer to the intended communicative impact of a speech. He categorizes speech acts into distinct illocutionary categories such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, each serving a different communicative purpose. The model also considers constitutive rules, which are societal standards or norms that govern the proper use and understanding of speech acts. These rules outline the specific criteria that must be met for a speech act to be effectively accomplished.Searle defines preparatory conditions as essential factors that need to be present for a speech act to be considered effective or appropriate. These conditions include the presence of participants, mutual comprehension of language and societal norms, and the absence of specific obstacles or restrictions. However, Searle's model seems to limit the concept of speech acts to verbal actions and does not adequately address non-verbal actions. Searle considers locutionary and illocutionary acts to have the same function and purpose, thus questioning the validity of the locutionary-illocutionary distinction. Searle also distinguishes between two elements in sentence structure: the propositional index, which represents the literal interpretation of a statement, and the speech force index, which represents the lexical verb used by the speaker to express the sentence. He suggests that speech force is conveyed through elements such as word order, stress, intonation, punctuation marks, verb mood, and executive verbs. The model recognizes that speech acts are oriented towards both the speaker and the hearer in a verbal interaction. The locutionary component focuses on the consistent language form of the utterance, while the illocutionary and perlocutionary elements require active negotiation of meaning between the speaker and the hearer. Searle emphasizes the functional side of language and highlights that the formulation of a speech act pledge itself can lead to misinterpretation. The strength of the relationship between the speaker and the addressee can sometimes mislead the interpretation. The context determines whether a commitment is fulfilled, and the speaker's intention plays a significant role in communication.In summary, Searle's Model of Speech Acts refines Austin's theory by emphasizing the importance of linguistic acts in every communication. It introduces illocutionary acts, constitutive rules, and preparatory conditions while considering the functional aspects of language and the speaker's intention in communication.

1.2.2 Classification of Speech Acts according to Searle

Searle's classification of speech acts is a framework used to categorize different types of speech actions based on their illocutionary force. Searle argues that in order to differentiate between types of illocutionary conduct, specific criteria must be established. The term "illocutionary force" can be misleading as it suggests that different forces are positioned at various points along a single continuum of force. Searle identifies five general purposes of speech actions, which form the basis of the classification of speech acts. These purposes are: assertives (making statements or claims about the world), directives (issuing commands or requests), commissives (committing oneself to future actions), expressives (expressing personal feelings or attitudes), and declarations (bringing about changes in the external world through the act of speaking). According to Austin, speech acts are actions that are related to the function carried out by the utterances produced. Yule states that speech acts are activities performed orally. Birner suggests that saying something involves doing something by conveying the same concept, and individuals can take action by speaking up. Through speech acts, speakers can convey physical actions using only words and phrases. The specific actions performed depend heavily on the words spoken. Since the research deals with promising speech act which belong to commissives, Commissives speech acts involve the speaker committing themselves to a specific future course of action. Examples of commissive speech acts include promising, threatening, offering, refusing, and pledging. When someone says, "I will come back," they are making a promise to return (Hidayat, 2016).

The purpose of commissives speech acts is to convey the speaker's psychological state related to a specific future event mentioned in the proposition. Emotive verbs such as "thank," "congratulate," "apologize," "condole," "deplore," and "welcome" fall within the category of commissives speech acts (Searle, 1979).

The term "commissives" implies that the speaker is obligated to take some action in the future. Speakers use commissives to commit themselves to future actions (Yule, 1996). According to Leech (1991), commissives aim to bring about a change in actuality to align with the speaker's words. The purpose of a commissive is to obligate the speaker to take action, indicating a future plan. It can be expressed as a vow, guarantee, offer, sworn statement, or threat (Leech, 1991).

Examples of commissives speech acts include: a) "I will pass the test."
b) "I am going to travel next month." c) "I will tell him as soon as possible."
Commissives can be further categorized into promising, offering, threatening, and pledging. Promises are statements where the speaker expresses their readiness to engage in a particular action. Promises can serve various purposes, such as explaining goals, persuading others, or seeking forgiveness (Husain et al., 2020). Offers are commonly used in everyday language to present something for acceptance or rejection. Threats are statements that warn the listener of negative consequences or harm if they do not comply with the speaker's demands. Threats can function as a form of caution for the addressee (Husain et al., 2020). Pledges are declarations made by the speaker to an audience, stating their commitment to a future action. The speaker guarantees that they will fulfill their promise (Hidayat, 2016).

2.2.3 The Felicity Conditions of Promising Speech Act

The felicity conditions of a promising speech act, as outlined by J.R. Searle in 1979, play a crucial role in determining the success or failure of a promise. These conditions establish the necessary requirements for a promise to be considered valid and effective. Searle identifies four felicity conditions for promising: preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, propositional content conditions, and essential conditions.

The preparatory condition pertains to the authority and appropriateness of the speaker and the circumstances surrounding the speech act. It involves the speaker having the necessary authority or power over the hearer for the promise to be successful.

The sincerity condition states that the speaker must express the promise sincerely and genuinely. The promise should not be made with the intention to deceive or mislead the hearer. Sincerity is crucial for establishing trust and reliability in the promise.

The propositional content condition emphasizes that the promise must involve a commitment to perform a future action or bring about a specific state of affairs. The content of the promise should be clear, specific, and capable of being understood by the hearer.

The essential condition states that the speaker must believe that the conditions for fulfilling the promise are within their control. They should possess the ability and resources necessary to carry out the promised action. This condition ensures that the speaker is capable of fulfilling the commitment they make.

By examining these felicity conditions, Searle underscores the significance of intention, sincerity, and mutual understanding between the speaker and the hearer in the success of promising speech acts. Meeting these conditions ensures that promises are meaningful, binding, and capable of fostering trust and accountability in interpersonal communication.

1.3 Promising Speech Act in Political Speeches

Promising speech acts play a significant role in political speeches, as promises are often made by politicians to communicate their intentions, establish trust, and persuade the audience. Political speeches rely on language as a powerful tool to convey ideas and influence listeners, making promises an inevitable component of such speeches. The act of making promises in politics serves the purpose of establishing trust and enabling social coordination and collaboration among individuals. Owens (2006) argues that promises fulfill the requirements of individuals by satisfying their curiosity about future events and the behavior of others, as well as by allowing them to enforce responsibilities on others. Searle (1979) emphasizes that a promise entails a commitment by the speaker to fulfill an obligation, distinguishing it as a speech act that carries the essence of obligation. This commitment aspect sets promises apart from other types of speech acts.The persuasive or convincing nature of promises in political speeches arises from their classification as perlocutionary acts rather than illocutionary acts. Promises are perlocutionary acts aimed at persuading or convincing others. The speaker, the agent X, intends to carry out an action, axe, which benefits the addressee Y. The commitment may sometimes be witnessed by an observer Q. These elements are based on the concept of "social commitment," where the speaker is obligated to perform the action because the hearer desires it.In political speeches, promises are often employed as part of a persuasive strategy to connect with the audience. Politicians strategically use commissives and representatives speech acts to persuade and establish direct communication with the listeners. Political speeches are seen as textual representations and outcomes that can be delivered orally or in written form, and the speech act theory provides a suitable framework for analyzing and understanding the dynamics of political speeches. Overall, promises in political speeches serve as a means of conveying intentions, establishing trust, and influencing the audience. They play a crucial role in shaping the perception of politicians and their ability to fulfill their commitments.

1.4 Previous Studies

The studies mentioned provide valuable insights into the use of promising speech acts in political speeches. While each study focuses on different politicians and specific aspects of promising, they all contribute to understanding the role of promises in political discourse

from a pragmatic perspective. Hashim (2015) examines political speeches by John Kerry and George Bush, analyzing the speech acts employed by each politician. The study finds that Kerry relies more on commissives acts, demonstrating his commitment to future actions, while Bush emphasizes assertive acts to enhance the impact of the asserted propositions. Similarly, the current study also examines political speeches from a pragmatic perspective, specifically addressing promising speech acts. Rakaj (2022) focuses on Barack Obama's speeches during the presidential campaigns of 2008 and 2012. The study investigates how the act of promising is used in political discourse and its effects on the audience. The researcher analyzes Obama's speeches using Searle's taxonomy and identifies assuring, confirming, and reconfirming as the most frequent intentions of the speaker's promises. This study aligns with the current study in its exploration of promising speech acts in political speeches. Khudair and Owaid (2023) analyze Donald Trump's famous speeches, specifically focusing on the commissives speech act of promising. The study aims to identify promising techniques used by Trump and the most common technique employed in the selected speeches. The researcher finds that the word "promise" and the modal verb "will" are frequently utilized to make promises, with "will" being the main technique used by Trump. This study shares similarities with the current study in its examination of promising speech acts in political speeches pragmatically. Overall, these studies collectively contribute to our understanding of how promises are employed by politicians in their speeches, shedding light on the strategies, techniques and directness levels. By analyzing promising speech acts in political discourse, these studies highlight the significance of language and intention in political communication.

2. Methodology

This section will elucidate several aspects pertaining to the methodology employed in the study, including the research design, data selection, techniques of analysis, adopted model, and other relevant considerations.

2.1 Research Design

The design of the present study is of a mixed method; that is qualitative and quantitative method. The qualitative method is used to analyse the promising speech act after coronation speeches of king Charles III. The quantitative method is frequency used to quantify the frequencies and percentages of promising speech act in eight speeches of the monarch , the strategies that are used and the levels of directness

2.2 Data Selection

The current paper has chosen '*the promising speech act in the speeches of king Charles III and King Abdullah II after their coronation* ' for the analysis of the promising speech act. The researchers select political speeches as their data because they believe that the language of politics, specifically speeches, provides a rich source of promising speech acts. In political speeches, whether delivered by a king or another responsible individual, the goal is to persuade listeners by informing them about future actions. The chosen speeches represent different occasions and are analyzed to showcase how each leader makes promises to their people. The researchers examine the formulation of promising speech acts, whether they are expressed directly or indirectly, in explicit or implicit ways. Additionally, they investigate the strategies employed by speakers to construct promising speech acts. The speeches of king Charles III are collected from "ROYAL FAMILY CHANNEL"which is a channel on youtube, https://youtube.com/@royalchannel?si=7Z0q5vi8PxkZkZ1H by using auto subtitle feature.

2.2 Procedures of Analysis

In carrying out the present study, the procedures below are followed:

    1- Collect data from televised speeches of King Charles III .

    2- Present a theoretical account of the literature related to the pragmatic aspects of promise.

    3- Introducing Searle's Speech Act conditions of promise (1979) as a model for the pragmatic analysis of the selected speeches.

    4- Investigating different promise strategies from the pragmatic perspective of the two characters' eight speeches after their coronation.

    5- Making judgments, formulating suggestions, and putting forth some ideas for future research topics.

3.4 Adopted Models

The research adopts an eclectic model based on:

1. Searle's (1979) Speech Acts,
2. Gibbs and Delaney's (1987) Promising Speech Act Strategies,
3. Culpeper and Haugh's (2014) Directness and Explicitness and

2.5 Gibbs and Delaney's Model of Speech Acts Strategies (1987)

The model outlines various strategies for expressing and understanding promises in communication. Here is a summary of the promising speech act strategies proposed by Gibbs and Delaney:

1. Future Act: The speaker proposes a future action to accomplish a specific task, indicating a commitment to carrying out the promised action at a later time.

2. Reassurance and Future Act: The speaker combines reassurance with a promise of a future action to alleviate any concerns or uncertainties the listener may have.

3. Statement of Fact: The speaker presents a factual statement about the world without explicitly making a commitment or proposing any further actions.

4. Statement of Fact and Future Act: Similar to the previous strategy, the speaker combines a factual statement with a commitment to a future action.

5. Reassurance Alone: The speaker provides reassurance to the listener without explicitly stating a future action or making a promise.

6. If/Then Guarantee: The speaker suggests an exchange of actions between themselves and the listener, creating a conditional relationship where one action is contingent upon the other.

7. Request and Future Act: The speaker makes a request of the listener while also asserting their own plan of action for the future.

8. Request to Promise: The speaker explicitly requests the listener to carry out a task, aiming to elicit a commitment or pledge from the recipient.

9. Reassurance and Statement of Fact: The speaker combines a factual statement with reassuring or comforting statements to provide both information and reassurance.

10. Hedges: The speaker introduces conditions or qualifications that modify the original promise, often using cautious language to indicate uncertainty or qualification.

11. Bargaining: The speaker indicates ongoing negotiations or considerations before making a definitive promise or commitment.

12. Explicit Promise and Future Act: The speaker uses explicit language to make a promise and emphasizes their intention to fulfill the action in the future.

13. Offer: The speaker offers assistance or support to the listener, implying an implicit promise to fulfill the action needed.

It's important to note that these strategies can be employed in various political speeches, depending on the individual politician, the specific context, and the political culture of a

given country or region. Political communication is a complex field, and the choice of promising speech acts is part of a broader strategy aimed at influencing public opinion and securing political support.

3. 5 Culpeper and Haugh's Model of Directness and Explicitness (2014)

Exploring the concept of speech acts, which are actions performed through language, such as making requests, giving commands, asking questions, or providing information. The study emphasizes the correlation between the structure of an utterance and its intended illocutionary force, focusing on direct and indirect speech acts. George Yule (1996) discusses direct speech acts as straightforward and easily identifiable, where there is a clear correspondence between the form of the utterance and its intended illocutionary force. Searle (1969, as cited in Culpeper and Haugh, 2014) introduces the term "illocutionary force indicating devices" (IFIDs), which are formal elements within an utterance that indicate its illocutionary force. IFIDs can be explicit, such as performative verbs, or non-lexical and non-grammatical, like intonation contours. The study recognizes that the correlation between grammatical sentence type and speech act is not always straightforward. Context plays a crucial role in determining the illocutionary force of an utterance. Different sentence forms correspond to different speech acts, and indirect speech acts demonstrate the importance of understanding the intended meaning in a specific context.In early modern English, explicit performatives, such as "I thank you" or "I assure you," were commonly used. However, these expressions have become outdated in contemporary context. Austin (1975, as cited in Culpeper and Haugh, 2014) introduced the concept of performatives but later acknowledged that utterances can perform actions without the use of performative verbs. The illocutionary force can be conveyed explicitly or implicitly, depending on the context and interpretation of the listener.The directness or indirectness of a speech act can vary based on factors such as sentence type, context, cultural norms, and the relationship between participants. An indirect speech act of promising can still be explicit, where the intended meaning is understood through contextual hints and references. It may involve making a statement that implies a promise without explicitly using the word "promise" but includes specific language references indicating the intention to fulfill a commitment.

3. Data Analysis

The eclectic model developed in the previous section is used for analyzing the promising speech act after coronation speeches of King Charles III.

4.1 Qualitative Analysis

These are all shown in the table below where (16) situations holding numerous utterances are analyzed:

Table (4.1) Analysis of the Four Speeches of King Charles III

NO.	Texts	SA of Promising Validity	SA of Promising Strategies	Directness	Explicitness
5	…I too now solemnly **pledge** myself, throughout the remaining time God grants me... I **shall endeavor to serve you** with loyalty, respect and love, as I have throughout my life.	Verified	Explicit promise and future act	Direct	Explicit
6	…My life **will**, of course, **change** as I take up my new responsibilities. It **will no longer be** possible for me to give so much of my time and energies to the charities and issues for which I care so deeply. But I know this important work will go on in the trusted hands of others.	Verified	Future act	Indirect	Implicit
1	Throughout her life, Her Majesty The Queen Mother … was an inspiration and example … which I have so deeply felt … her love, affection, guidance, understanding and example.	Verified	Statement of fact and future act	Indirect	Implicit
2	… a **promise** with steadfast **kept** … on which I have come to rely her so … **promise** of lifelong service I **renew** to you all today.	Verified	Explicit promise and future act	Direct	Explicit
7	…While Catherine beside him, our new Prince and Princess of Wales **will**, I know, **continue to inspire and lead** our national conversations	Verified	Reassurance and future act	Indirect	Implicit
3	…the course of the last seventy years we **have seen** our society become one of many cultures and many faiths. The institutions of the State **have changed** in turn … have prospered and flourished . Our **values have remained, and must remain, constant**	Verified	Statement of fact and future act	Indirect	Implicit
4	…The Church in which my own faith is **so deeply rooted**. In that faith, and the values it inspires, I **have been brought up to cherish a sense of duty** to others, and to **hold in** the greatest respect the precious traditions, freedoms and responsibilities of our unique history and our system of our parliamentary government.	Verified	Reassurance and future act	Indirect	Implicit

NO.	Texts	SA of Promising Validity	SA of Promising Strategies	Directness	Explicitness
1	…She **was "a pattern** to all princes living." She **set an example** of selfless duty…	Verified	Statement of fact and future act	Indirect	Implicit
2	…Parliament is the living and breathing **instrument of our democracy.** The great bell of Big Ben — one of **the most powerful symbols** of our nation throughout the world and housed within the Elizabeth Tower.	Verified	Statement of fact and future act	Indirect	Implicit
3	Her late Majesty **pledged** herself **to serve** her country and her people and **to maintain** the precious principles of constitutional government which lie at the heart of our nation. This **vow she kept** with unsurpassed devotion. She set an **example** of selfless duty which, with God's help and your counsels, I am **resolved** faithfully to follow	Verified	Statement of fact and future act / Explicit promise and future act	Indirect Direct	Implicit Explicit

NO.	Texts	SA of Promising Verification	SA of Promising Strategies	Directness	Explicitness
1	… As we now mark with gratitude a **promise** most faithfully fulfilled, I am **determined** with God's help and with yours **to follow** that inspiring example	Verified	Statement of fact and future act/ Reassurance and future act	Direct Indirect	Explicit Implicit
2	… I take up my new duties with thankfulness for all that Scotland has given me, with **resolve** to seek always the welfare of our country and its people, and with wholehearted trust in your goodwill and good counsel as we take forward that task together.	Verified	Reassurance and future act	Direct	Explicit

NO.	Texts	SA of Promising Verification	SA of Promising Strategies	Directness	Explicitness
1	…I **shall strive** to follow the inspiring example. …and **to seek** the peace harmony and prosperity of the peoples of these islands.	Verified	Reassur-ance and and future act	Indirect	Implicit

| 2	…the heavy **task** that has been **laid upon me** and to which I now **dedicate** what remains to me of my life.	Verified	Statement of fact and future act	Indirect	Implicit
3	… I do faithfully **promise and swear** that I **shall** inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true protestant religion as established by the laws made in Scotland in prosecution of the claim of right.	Verified	Explicit promise and future act	Direct	Explicit

4.2 Quantitative Analysis

The subsequent part provides a quantitative examination of the data. The analysis has multiple stages that aim to validate or disprove the hypotheses through the utilization of frequencies and percentages.

4.2.1 Strategies Employed by King Charles III in Four Speeches

The king utilizes four strategies in his four speeches as indicated in Table (4.2) the total number of the utterances that refers to promises are (17) . Statement of fact and future act is the most commonly used with (7) at (41.17%) and followed by reassurance and future act with (5) at (29.41%) then explicit promise and future act with (4) at (23.52%) and the last strategy is future act that is used by the king with (1) at (5.88%).

Table (4.2) Frequencies and Percentages of the Strategies that used by King Charles III in his Four Speeches

| Strategies	Frequencies	Percentages
Future act	1	5.88%
Reassurance and future act	5	29.41%
Statement of fact and future act	7	41.17%
Explicit promise and future act	4	23.52%
Total	17	100%
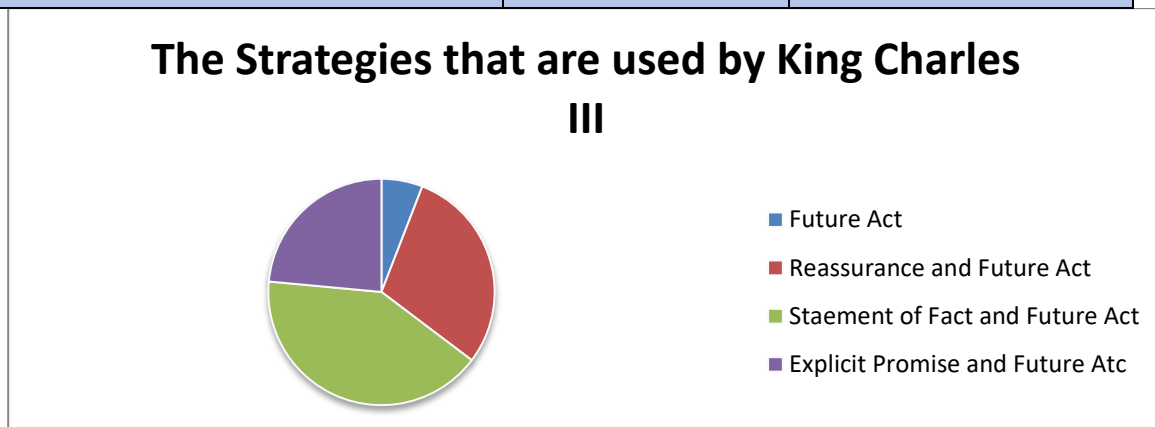
Figure (4.1) Frequencies and Percentages of the Strategies that used by King Charles III in his Four Speeches

4.2.2 Directness and Explicitness levels Employed by King Charles III in Four Speeches

    This section focuses on the directness and explicitness level that are used to show promising speech act the directness of speech act that are exploited by King Charles III as indicated in Table (4.3) with (6) at (35.29%) as direct and with (11) at (64.70%) as indirect level when there is mismatching between the sentence type and its function. Implicitness also employed in his speeches when there are other types of speech act implied promising meaning as shown in the table (4.3) with (11) as implicit at (58.82%) and with (6) at (41.17%%) as explicit which they are easy to identify or spot as promising speech act.

Table (4.3) Frequencies and Percentages of Directness and Explicitness of Promising Speech Act in King Charles III's Four Speeches

Directness and Explicitness of Promising speech act	Frequencies	Percentages
Direct	5	35.29%
Indirect	12	64.70%
Total	17	100%
Explicit	6	41.17
Implicit	11	58.82%
Total	17	100%
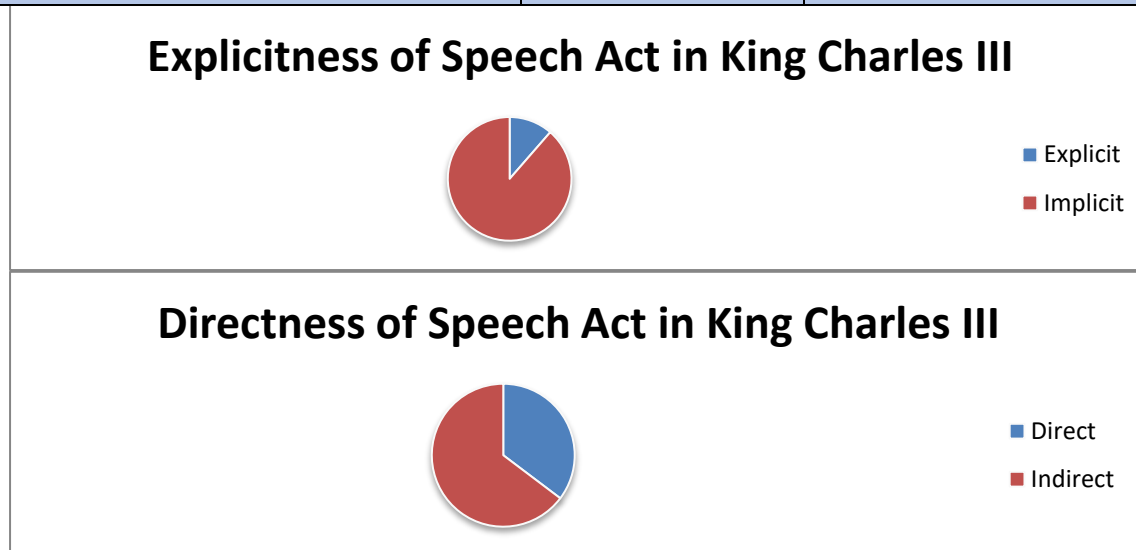
Figures (4.2) Frequencies and Percentages of Directness and Explicitness of Promising Speech Act in King Charles III's Four Speeches

4.2.3 The similarities and differences in employing the speech act of Promising between King Charles III's and King Abdullah II's speeches in the aspects above

    The king utilises four strategies in his four speeches, the total number of the utterances that refers to promises are (17). Statement of fact and future act is the most commonly used with (7) at (41.17%) and followed by reassurance and future act with (5) at (29.41%) then explicit promise and future act with (4) at (23.52%) and the last strategy is future act that is used by the king with (1) at (5.88%) whereas The king uses five strategies in his four speeches, the total number of the utterances that refers to promises are (15). Future act is the most commonly used with (8) at (53.33%) and followed by reassurance and future act with (3) at (20%) then followed by is explicit promise and future act that is used with (2) at

(13.33%) and the last strategies are both statement of fact and future act and request to promise with (1) at (6.66%) for each.

The directness and explicitness level that are used to show promising speech act the directness of speech act that are exploited by King Charles III as indicated in Table (4.11) with (6) at (35.29%) as direct and with (11) at (64.70%) as indirect level when there is mismatching between the sentence type and its function, while king Abdullah II uses commonly indirect speech act with (14) at (93.33%) and indirectly promise his people with just (1) at (6.66%).Implicitness also employed in their speeches when there are other types of speech act implied promising meaning with (7 times) as implicit at (41.16%) and with (10) at (58.82%) as explicit which they are easy to identify or spot as promising speech act.

4. Conclusions

Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the speeches delivered by King Charles III , the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Language is a powerful tool for understanding politicians' beliefs and ideologies. The study analyzed how the king used promising speech acts in his speeches after coronation, along with other types of speech acts, to convey their promises and intentions. By examining the felicity conditions of promising speech acts, the study verified the meaning and credibility of the promises made by the king.

2. King Charles III predominantly employed the "statement of fact and future act" strategy and the "reassurance and future act" strategy, accounting for 41.17% and 29.41% of his promising speech acts, respectively. This indicates that he aimed to establish credibility and trust by highlighting past actions or facts and reassuring the audience about his commitment to fulfilling future promises.

3. King Charles predominantly used indirect and implicit promising speech acts in his speeches. This could be attributed to various reasons, such as attracting a wider range of people and interest groups, accommodating diverse viewpoints, providing flexibility in responding to changing circumstances, and mitigating opposition or backlash. However, the use of indirect and implicit promises may also be perceived as lacking transparency and accountability.

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