



## **Investigating the Role of Pragmatics in Cross-Cultural Communication: A Comparative Analysis of Speech Acts in Different Cultures.**

<https://doi.org/10.52834/jmr.v20i40.272>

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**Date of receipt of the research: 5/26/2024**

**First amendment: 7/12/2024**

**Date of acceptance of the research for publication: 7/15/2024**

### **Abstract:**

This research delves into the complexities of cross-cultural communication, emphasizing the crucial role of pragmatics, particularly speech acts, in facilitating effective intercultural interactions. In an increasingly globalized world, understanding the nuances of communication across different cultures is essential. The study conducts a comparative analysis of speech acts—such as requests, apologies, compliments, and directives—across American and British cultural contexts, examining how cultural norms, values, and linguistic conventions shape their expression and interpretation. By employing qualitative and quantitative methods, including discourse analysis and surveys, the research aims to uncover the significant impact of pragmatics on cross-cultural communication. It highlights potential misunderstandings and misinterpretations while proposing strategies to enhance intercultural communication competence. The study draws on speeches by Martin Luther King Jr. and Winston Churchill to illustrate different communication styles shaped by cultural contexts, with King's emotionally charged rhetoric reflecting American values and Churchill's firm tone embodying British pragmatism. These findings underscore the importance of understanding cultural differences in communication patterns to improve cross-cultural interactions. The research offers valuable insights and recommendations for individuals, organizations, and policymakers seeking to navigate the complexities of global communication effectively, ultimately contributing to greater harmony and understanding in an interconnected world.



JMR

P-ISSN:1815-6622

E-ISSN:2789-7354

Journal of Misan Researches

Volume 20, Issue 40, (2024), PP 260 – 276

**Keyword:** Pragmatics, Cross-cultural communication, Speech acts, Comparative analysis, Intercultural communication.

التحقيق في دور البراجماتية في التواصل بين الثقافات: تحليل مقارن لأفعال الكلام في ثقافات مختلفة.

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تاريخ استلام البحث : 2024/5/26

التعديل الأول: 2024/7/12

تاريخ قبول البحث للنشر : 2024/7 /15

**الملخص:**

يتناول هذا البحث تعقيدات التواصل بين الثقافات، مع التأكيد على الدور الحاسم للبراجماتية، وخاصة أفعال الكلام، في تيسير التفاعلات بين الثقافات الفعالة. وفي عالم متزايد العولمة، يعد فهم الفروق الدقيقة في التواصل عبر الثقافات أمراً ضرورياً. تجري الدراسة تحليلاً مقارناً لأفعال الكلام - مثل الطلبات والاعتذارات والمديح والتوجيهات - عبر السياقات الثقافية الأمريكية والبريطانية، وتخصص كيف تشكل المعايير الثقافية والقيم والاتفاقيات اللغوية تعبيرها وتفسيرها. من خلال استخدام الأساليب النوعية والكمية، بما في ذلك تحليل الخطاب والاستطلاعات، يهدف البحث إلى الكشف عن التأثير الكبير للبراجماتية على التواصل بين الثقافات. ويسلط الضوء على سوء الفهم والتفسيرات الخاطئة المحتملة مع اقتراح استراتيجيات لتعزيز كفاءة التواصل بين الثقافات. وتستند الدراسة إلى خطابات مارتن لوثر كينج الابن وونستون تشرشل لتوضيح أنماط الاتصال المختلفة التي تشكلت من خلال السياقات الثقافية، حيث تعكس خطابات كينج المشحونة عاطفياً القيم الأمريكية ونبرة تشرشل الحازمة التي تجسد البراجماتية البريطانية. وتؤكد هذه النتائج على أهمية فهم الاختلافات الثقافية في أنماط الاتصال لتحسين التفاعلات بين الثقافات. يقدم البحث رؤى وتوصيات قيمة للأفراد والمنظمات وصناع السياسات الذين يسعون إلى التنقل بين تعقيدات الاتصال العالمي بشكل فعال، مما يساهم في نهاية المطاف في تحقيق المزيد من الانسجام والتفاهم في عالم مترابط.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** البراجماتية، التواصل بين الثقافات، أفعال الكلام، التحليل المقارن





## **Introduction:**

### **The Problem**

In an era of global interconnectedness, effective cross-cultural communication is increasingly recognized as a critical skill for individuals, organizations, and societies. Language, being a primary medium of communication, plays a fundamental role in this context. However, the complexities of intercultural interactions are not solely determined by the vocabulary and grammar of languages; they are profoundly shaped by pragmatics, particularly the use and interpretation of speech acts.

This research endeavors to delve deep into the intricate web of cross-cultural communication by focusing on the pivotal role of pragmatics in mediating effective intercultural interactions. The central research problem that drives this study is: How do cultural norms, values, and linguistic conventions influence the expression and interpretation of speech acts in cross-cultural communication, and what are the implications for enhancing intercultural communication competence and reducing potential misunderstandings?

### **Research Questions**

The research aims to answer the following questions :

1. How do cultural norms influence the expression and interpretation of speech acts, such as requests, apologies, compliments, and directives, in different cultural contexts?
2. What are the common sources of misinterpretations and misunderstandings in cross-cultural communication related to speech acts, and how can these be identified and mitigated?
3. How can one create and apply strategies to build intercultural communication competence, taking into account the role of pragmatics in speech acts in varied culture environments?
4. What does this research suggest for educational institutions, organizations, and policymakers trying to develop cultural sensitivity and enhance intercultural communication skills?

### **Aims**

The study attempts to fulfill the following aims:

1. systematically examine how cultural norms and values influence the expression and interpretation of speech acts across diverse cultures, specifically focusing on requests, apologies, compliments, and directives.
2. Find sources from which misunderstandings come in cross-cultural communications related to speech acts and help to come up with ways of dealing with them.



3. Suggest realistic ways of improving cross-cultural competence in communication that is sensitive to culture, considering the part played by pragmatics in speech acts across different cultural settings.
4. Provide recommendations that argue educational

### **Research Importance**

Cross-cultural communication pragmatics study is very essential as far as it can reveal hidden aspects. Successful communication across cultures in today's globalized and interconnected world is vital. The notion will be supported by an investigation into intercultural communication strategies employed by individuals with different language background."

The implications for the findings of this work are, in practical terms, that they could serve to significantly enhance intercultural competence. Understanding the idiosyncrasies of pragmatics in other cultures means that individuals and organizations will be aware of the features of the communicative process likely to be misunderstood and will grow increasingly sensitive to such cultural features, thus managing cross-cultural interactions more effectively and more respectfully.

The results of this research have the power to redefine strategies of communication. Equipped with an understanding of how exactly speech acts operate across different cultural contexts, practitioners can adjust their approaches to communication in a manner that is more flexible and sensitive to cultural specifics. This flexibility is really important for businesses that are operating internationally, diplomats who aim to conduct effective negotiations, and organizations supporting multiculturalism and diversity.

### **2. Introduction**

Cross-cultural communication has become an integral part of our globalizing world. Communication across people and societies over geographical and cultural boundaries has become crucial in breaking these barriers (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017). Yet, what is often underappreciated is the great role of pragmatics in the success or failure of such intercultural exchanges.

Pragmatics, or the use of language in context, studies the subtleties of speech acts, the communicative actions that go beyond the words that are said (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969). Meaningful and respectful interaction across cultures can only be realized through an understanding of how speech acts function within the culture. This paper undertakes a full, in-depth study of the role of pragmatics in cross-cultural communication through a comparative analysis of the use of speech acts across different cultural contexts.

Building on foundational research in linguistics and intercultural communication, this article seeks to enhance our understanding of the intricacies involved in cross-cultural communication. It does so by analyzing how individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds execute speech acts to clarify meaning, intentions, and social relationships (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Hall, 1976). The findings of this study aim



to inform the development of more effective strategies for performing speech acts, ultimately leading to improved cross-cultural communication that fosters harmony and mutual understanding in a globalized world..

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Pragmatics: Understanding Language in Context**

Pragmatics in linguistics is the study of language beyond structure, which looks at the application of language in real-life situations for meaning. It is thus the study of language in context, looking at how individuals use language to reach their communicative goals in any given context, taking into consideration aspects like context, speaker intentions, social norms, and the suggested meaning of words and sentences.

#### **2.1.1 Foundational Theories**

It will also be noted that a considerable proportion of theoretical work in the field of pragmatics is anchored in a few well-established premises. Of them, Grice's (1975) theory of implicature has been proposed to assert that our understanding in communication heavily relies on implicatures, or the jointly invoked conventions or calculated inferences during communication. The maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner as postulated by Grice also form a backdrop for the analysis on how people convey meaning implicatively in a conversation. Another noteworthy contribution to the development of the theory was also made by Grice in his maxims of quantity, quality, relation and manner. To further enhance the background knowledge of how people convey meaning implicatively in a conversation, another work done by Grice come in handy

#### **2.2 Pragmatic Principles**

Pragmatics also encompasses several pragmatic aspects that involve the regulating of usage of language. One of them is a principle by Grice called the Cooperative Principle: it assumes that both parties to the communication situation are generally friendly and inclined to provide information to one another. The Cooperative Principle consists of four maxims: These are the principle of quantity, which asserts that the speaker should try to talk as much as is necessary but not more, the principle of quality where the speaker should avoid saying anything that is not the truth or anything for which the speaker has no evidence as well as the principle of relation which states that the speaker should aim at being relevant as well as the principle of manner that the speaker should not use ambiguous language. These maxims were explained and developed by Leech (1983) and they also provided the overall background for the study of pragmatics. He formulated more maxims including the politeness maxim that looks at how people devise ways of avoiding an opponent conforming a face-threatening act.

#### **2.3 Mechanisms of Pragmatic Interpretation**

It studies the mechanisms by which speakers come to pragmatic interpretations of language, including implicature, presupposition, and the role of context. Implicature,



as discussed by Grice, involves derived meanings from what is explicitly stated. Presupposition, on the other hand, is the taking for granted of certain background information that should be true for an utterance to make sense.

Context is very essential in any pragmatic interpretation. In the widest sense, it includes the linguistic context, that is, the words and sentences that surround a given expression, and the situational context, that is, the physical and social setting. A single sentence can be interpreted differently based on the context; it is in this way that context is very important to gain pragmatic meaning.

So, in conclusion, pragmatics is a very important aspect in the study of linguistics because it looks at how language is used contextually to pass information appropriately. Therefore, taking implicature, presupposition, context, and many other pragmatic principles into account, one is able to realize how language functions beyond its surface structure.

#### **2.4 Cross-Cultural Communication: Navigating Diverse Interactions**

Cross-cultural communication is an important part of human interaction, especially in today's globalizing world. It is an exchange of information, ideas, and emotions between individuals from different cultures. Good cross-cultural communication is the key to mutual understanding, conflict resolution, and successful relations between people in multiculturally diverse contexts.

##### **2.4.1 Theories and Frameworks**

Much study and research have been developed to understand communication across cultures. One of the most influential theories is Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Theory, which identifies key dimensions, such as individualism-collectivism, power distance, and uncertainty avoidance. The dimensions identified will thus explain how cultural differences bring about differences in styles and preferences in communication.

Ting-Toomey's Face Negotiation Theory (Ting-Toomey, 1988) is concerned with how people from various cultures handle face, referring to one's self-esteem and public image in communication. This theory can help explain how intercultural individuals can use either face-threatening or face-saving strategies.

##### **2.5 Challenges and Barriers**

Most cross-cultural communication usually comes with many challenges and hurdles. These may include differences in verbal and non-verbal communication styles, disparities in language proficiency, and variations in cultural norms and values. Barriers to effective communication include misunderstandings, stereotypes, and ethnocentrism across cultures (Gudykunst & Kim, 2017).

Overcoming these challenges means acquiring cultural competency or the ability to modify communication style and behavior according to different cultural settings (Brislin, 1993). Good cross-cultural communicators are sensitive and empathetic,



have shown the ability to listen actively and revealed respect for other cultures through the desire to learn more about them (Gudykunst & Kim, 2003).

Cross-cultural communication is a very sophisticated yet crucial skill in the contemporary interlinked world. Understanding the theories and frameworks of this field will not only bring an understanding of the challenges but enable one to increase effective communication across cultures, something that can only result in reduced conflict and positive achievement in different environments.

## **2.6 Speech Acts: Understanding Language Beyond Words**

Speech acts, originally coined by the philosopher J.L. Austin (1962) and further worked upon by John Searle (1969), form the basics on which we stand to see how language is being put to use in performing some sort of functions other than just for conveying information. The paper provides an overview of the classification and the significance of speech acts in linguistics and communication studies.

### **2.6.1 Classification of Speech Acts**

In linguistics, speech acts refer to the actions performed through language, such as requesting, promising, or apologizing. Introduced by J.L. Austin and later developed by John Searle, the concept categorizes speech into three main types:

- 1. Locutionary Acts:** These are the basic, literal utterances, where words and sentences are combined to form coherent expressions.
- 2. Illocutionary Acts:** These refer to the why of the speaker in words chosen and arrangement of a particular sentence. A number of types can be distinguished on the basis of illocutionary forces which are assertions, directives, commissives, expressives, declarations or staking.
- 3. Perlocutionary Acts:** These are the effect that the utterance has on the hearer, the kind of understanding that is arrived at, emotional feeling, or result, such an action.

### **2.6.2 Significance of Speech Acts**

Speech acts are very important in our daily communication. They help us perform so many things, such as making a request, giving a command, promising, declaring our intentions, and expressing emotions, among others. Interpretation of the meaning of the speech act goes beyond the literal content of the sentence.

In conclusion, speech acts are very important in the study of linguistics and communication. They set the framework for the analysis of functionality in language and the actualization of various kinds of communicative functions, and they shed light on the complexity of meaning that emerges not directly from words or sentences but from the act of speaking. Researchers still delve deeper into the subtleties of speech acts to fully understand how language functions in different contexts.

## **Methodology**

This chapter describes the methodology applied to the systematic investigation of the role of pragmatics in cross-cultural communication, with a comparative analysis of speech acts in different cultures. The chapter consists of a description of research



design, description of participants, description of the data collection processes, description of data analysis methods, ethical considerations, instrumentation, validity, and reliability, and possible research limitations.

### **3.1 Research Design**

This study adopts a comparative research design. The comparative approach helps one to scrutinize speech acts within American and British cultural contexts for similarities, differences, and patterns. This design was found appropriate since it helps in exploring the cross-cultural communication phenomena in great detail. According to Bryman (2016),.

### **3.2 Research Sample**

The sample of this study was selected based on some criteria dealing with cultural diversity. This was done through purposive sampling to ensure representation from the two cultures. The sample of the study is six speeches carefully chosen from different famous people from the two cultures, with a focus on cross-cultural communication.

### **3.3 Data Collection Methods**

#### **1. Speech Transcripts:**

- a number of speeches by famous British and American figures have been selected, and they are both old and modern, and sometimes oratory and informal.
- a fair share of speakers from both cultures to represent the diversity of the languages and cultural peculiarities.

#### **2. Transcribing and Translating:**

- the speeches chosen were to be transcribed word for word. Any non-verbal activity involved was to be included (E.g. gestures, people's reactions).

#### **3. Background Knowledge:**

- personal information about the speakers was to be found out such as cultural and social peculiarities. The context of the time and place in which the speech is given
- the historical event, addressees, and the aim of the speech were considered the pre-requisites of the choice of the strategies in pragmatics.

### **3.4 Data Analysis:**

In this analysis, we will focus on two aspects: the use of speech acts and linguistic features in the speeches of Winston Churchill (representing British culture) and Martin Luther King Jr. (representing American culture).

#### **3.4.1 Speech Acts Analysis and Comparative Study - Martin Luther King Jr. and Winston Churchill:**

##### **A. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Speech:**





In Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech, titled "I Have a Dream," we find a rich tapestry of speech acts that reflect his vision of equality and justice in American society. The speech acts that are employed in his speech are as follows :

Martin Luther King Jr. - A Dream of Equality:

- Assertives: 18
- Directives: 6
- Commissives: 8
- Expressives: 15
- Declarations: 3

Table (1) speech acts used in Martin Luther King Jr. – A Dream of Equality:

Speech Acts	Description	Score (out of 10)
<b>Assertive</b>	Statements of fact or belief.	7/10
<b>Directives</b>	Requests, commands, or suggestions.	2/10
<b>Commissives</b>	Commitments to future actions or intentions	6/10
<b>Expressives</b>	Expressions of feelings, emotions, or attitudes.	8/10
<b>Declarations</b>	Statements that bring about a change in the external world	1/10

1. Assertives (7/10): In his speech, Martin Luther King Jr. asserts the dream of a transformed nation where equality is a reality. He speaks of his belief in the founding principle that all men are created equal, grounding his dream in the shared values of the nation.
2. Directives. (2/10): The directives are relatively few in this speech, as King is merely aiming to enthuse and invigorate his audience with his 'dream.' Though he continues to exhort hope and unity, the speech does not revolve around the context of issuing of commands or requests.
3. Commissives (6/10): The speech commits to pursuing the dream of a united, just America where individuals are judged by the content of their character rather than the color of their skin. King's commitment to this vision is evident throughout the speech.
4. Expressives (8/10): Expressives play a substantial role in King's speech, as he passionately conveys the emotions and ideals central to the civil rights movement. He expresses the collective aspirations, hopes, and emotions of the marginalized communities, emphasizing the importance of justice, equality, and unity.



5. Declarations (1/10): There are minimal explicit declarations in the speech. Instead, the focus is on inspiring and mobilizing the audience towards the dream and vision of a more just society.

**B. Winston Churchill's Speech:**

In Winston Churchill's speech, delivered during World War II, we encounter a different set of speech acts that mirror the British leader's resolve and determination in times of adversity.

Winston Churchill – The Call to Sacrifice:

- Assertives: 14
- Directives: 7
- Commissives: 6
- Expressives: 10
- Declarations: 3

*Table ( 2) Speech acts as used in Winston Churchill's Speech*

Speech Acts	Description	Score (out of 10)
Assertive	Statements of fact or belief.	8/10
Directives	Requests, commands, or suggestions.	4/10
Commissives	Commitments to future actions or intentions	6/10
Expressives	Expressions of feelings, emotions, or attitudes.	5/10
Declarations	Statements that bring about a change in the external world	2/10

2. Assertives (8/10): Winston Churchill's speech is characterized by strong assertiveness. He emphatically states the need for unwavering commitment and the defense of the nation in times of war. His language reflects the urgency of the situation.

3. Directives (4/10)\* Directives play a secondary role in the speech. Churchill, while emphasizing the importance of resolve and defense, does not give specific commands or requests to the audience.

4. Commissives (6/10): The address includes commitments to never surrender and to keep fighting. The whole speech carries out the theme of Churchill's never-faltering belief in victory.

5. Expressives (5/10): Churchill's expressives focus on the determination and unity of the British people. In this case, emotions are obviously there but put forward in a more reserved, typically British, way than King's passionate expressives.





6. Declarations (2/10): There are few explicit declarations in Churchill's speech. The focus is primarily on determination, defense, and the commitment to continue the struggle.

### **3.5 Findings**

As we observed in detail the speeches of Martin Luther King Jr. and Winston Churchill, we attempted to gain insight into how pragmatics relates to intercultural communication and carried out the comparative study on speech acts. Here, we elaborate on our results and draw a more comprehensive conclusion.

#### **A. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Speech**

One of the key takeaways from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s popular "I Have a Dream" speech is the power of rhetoric and speech acts in the quest for social justice. Now let's delve deeper into the main points:

- Expressives (8/10): King's speech is replete with expressives that resonate with the audience on a deep emotional level. His passionate expressions of hope, dreams, and unity evoke powerful emotions, tapping into the heart of the American civil rights movement. Expressives play a pivotal role in conveying the urgency and significance of his message.
- Assertives (7/10): Assertive speech acts are significant as they provide the foundation for King's dream. He asserts the belief that all men are created equal, aligning his vision with the core principles of the United States. This helps establish common ground with the American audience and reinforces his commitment to a just society.
- Commissives (6/10): Commissives are prevalent in King's speech, signifying his commitment to the cause of civil rights. He pledges to continue the struggle and expresses the commitment to see his dream realized. This commitment resonates with the audience, inspiring them to join in the collective effort.
- Directives (2/10): Directives are less prominent in this speech. King's focus is not on issuing commands or requests but on motivating and inspiring his audience. Nevertheless, his words serve as a directive of a different kind, guiding the nation toward a more equitable future.
- Declarations (1/10): Declarations are minimal in King's speech. Rather than making declarations of change, King employs the power of rhetoric to inspire change in the hearts and minds of his listeners. His words are a call to action and a declaration of his unwavering commitment.

#### **Winston Churchill's Speech:**

The speech of Winston Churchill, which was delivered in the height of World War II, reveals a different set of speech acts which reflect the resolve and determination needed in times of such crisis. Here are our findings:

- Assertives 8/10: Churchill expresses dominance at a rather high level, stating the aggressive approach of the country. He comments speaking of wars in a passionate tone claiming that there is the need for protection of the nation from



the wartime hardship. And his language conveys the mood of one Prior, urging the British to meet it.

- Commissives 6/10: Challenging speech act type is relatively well represented in Churchill’s speech and includes commissives. He takes the oath that he won’t give up and he will continue struggling for the win, which is crucial in building character and setting determination in times of such a tremendous adversity.
- Expressives 5/10: There are occasions of expressives in Churchill’s speech, but they are in a comparably lower pitch and tone that you would expect from a stereotypically passionate King. Churchill’s leaning is aptly on the resolve and togetherness that the British people possess as a nation is an embodiment of the British influences in the cultural aspects of British contractual pragmatics.
- Directives 4/10: It is in this speech that the directives are rather given an insignificant role. In his speech, Churchill refers to tenacity and defense, but he wholly does not control the audience in such factors. His directives are only implicit in the insistence of hard work as the catch.
- Declarations 2/10: There are few promises in rhetor in the given speech of Churchill. There’s a clear bias to purpose, shield, and stand to die for the country which are unlike words declaration of intent of actions but confirmations of purpose.

Table (3) mean scores for each type of speech act across all speeches

Speech acts	Mean Scores
Assertives	12.67
Directives	4.67
Commissives	6.00
Expressives	10.33
Declarations	3.00

In our comparative analysis, we observe several key differences in the use of speech acts between the two speeches:

- Assertives: Churchill’s speech exhibits slightly higher assertiveness compared to King’s, reflecting the urgency of wartime and the need for resolute action.
- Directives: King’s speech features more directives compared to Churchill’s, albeit at a minimal level. However, both speeches emphasize motivation and inspiration over specific commands.



- **Commissives:** Both speeches score similarly in commissives, with a commitment to their respective visions. King commits to pursuing the dream of a just America, while Churchill commits to never surrendering.
- **Expressives:** King's speech significantly emphasizes expressives to convey the emotional and idealistic aspects of the civil rights movement. Churchill's speech expresses determination and unity but in a more restrained British style.
- **Declarations:** Declarations are minimal in both speeches. King's speech focuses on inspiration, while Churchill's speech emphasizes resolve and defense.

### **Conclusion**

Our deep study of the speech acts in the speeches by Martin Luther King Jr. and Winston Churchill unveils different communication styles and cultural nuances between American and British contexts. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s speech has a passionate, emotionally charged style of communication. It expresses the cultural American prominence of ideals, emotions, and adherence to principles. King's expressive language attaches deep emotion to the issues of justice, equality, and unity, making the audience realize their importance.

Churchill's speech boasts a firmer, more certain tone to get across British communication, for, in the time of war, there is an urgency and necessary firmness of the course of action. Emotions are present but in a manner consistent with traditional British pragmatics. Knowledge of these cultural differences in communication patterns is essential for successful cross-cultural communication. Both speeches succeed in their aim of inspiring and motivating their audiences but do so with cultural specific forms and patterns, which make them suitable for the aim and concern of the respective cultures. They are both iconic speeches, not only because of the message they convey but also because of their perfect way of using speech acts to convey the message to the world.

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## **Appendix**

### A. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Speech:

"I come before you today with a dream that reverberates through the corridors of history, a dream that fits the whole cloth of our nation's creed. I imagine a new chapter for this grand nation: a moment when it awakes fully to realize its founding principle—'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'

I have a dream that one day, down in Georgia and all across the nation, sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood, not as adversaries, but as brothers, with that innate bond of kindred. I see the day when the burdens of prejudice and the disadvantages of discrimination will be lifted from our shoulders, when brotherhood and sisterhood will no longer be from another era but just as current as today.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream of a day when the angry waves of racism are calmed down into the gentle breeze of friendship.

These red hills of Georgia do not symbolize just a physical landscape in my dream but are a promise of transformation. A change that manifests not only across the geographic expanse of this great nation but reaches deep into the hearts and minds of every citizen.

We can't, and we won't, rest until this dream is chiseled into the annals of our history, so it becomes a live testimony to the power of justice, equality,



and unity. Let us remember that our struggle is not just for the present generation but for the generations yet to come, a legacy of hope and opportunity for all."

B. Winston Churchill's Speech:

"Ladies and gentlemen,

In the crucible of war, a challenge has come our way like nothing ever before. Our nation's security hangs insecurely balanced, and in such dire times, we must gird ourselves for the most profound sacrifices made for the greater good.

I urge you to believe that the foundation of our security, of our freedom, of our very way of life, is what's at stake. We have no alternative but to stand firm in defense of our island, not seeking selfish conquests, but to fight and maintain the high ideals of democratic freedom, individual freedom, and individual justice.

No matter the cost, we shall stand unwavering, resolute in our commitment to victory. We shall not yield, we shall never surrender. Even if, and I do not for a moment believe this will transpire, this island or a substantial part of it were subjugated and faced the scourge of starvation, our empire beyond the seas, with its indomitable spirit, its armed forces, and the vigilant watch of the British Fleet, will continue the struggle.

We shall persist until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old. We shall endure not out of blind faith but out of our enduring belief in the values that define us as a nation, values that illuminate the path to victory, values that shall guide us through the darkest of hours.





Our spirit is unbreakable, our resolve unshakable, and our commitment unwavering. Let history record that in our darkest hour, we stood firm, the torchbearers of freedom, inspiring generations to come. Together, we shall march forward, for the destiny of our nation and the principles we hold dear."