

## Expressives in Queen Camilla Speeches: A Pragma-stylistics Analysis

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### Abstract

*This paper is mainly concerned with investigating the pragma-stylistics perspective of expressives in Queen Camilla Speeches. From a pragma-stylistics point of view, expressives have not received enough attention in the royal family speeches. Accordingly, this study is an attempt to analyze expressive speech pragma-stylistically through the elected model. Thus, it aims at finding out the types of expressives used in Queen Camilla speeches, Tracing the type of deixis that is most frequently used by Queen Camilla, and uncovering the stylistic devices used. According to the aims listed above, it is hypothesized that: thanking, praising and boasting types of expressives the most common types that are used in Queen Camilla's Speeches , Social deixis is the most frequently used type of deixis, and repetition , simile, metaphor the most common stylistic devices that are used in Queen Camilla speeches . The results of the analysis prove the first, second, and third hypotheses.*

**Keywords:** *Expressives, Stylistics, Pragma-stylistics, Speeches. Thanking, Praising, Boasting.*

### 1. Introduction

Searle (1969) suggests five types of speech acts: declarations (eg. appointing), representatives (eg, asserting), expressives (eg thanking). directives (eg requesting) and commissives (eg promising). In this study, only expressives will be examined. Expressives are speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition (Searle, 1975: 37). The illocutionary goal of expressive speech acts is to express the psychological state of some affairs.

Expressive speech acts are the category that this paper focuses on. They are verbal expressions of the speaker's feelings toward the listener or the outside environment (Searle 1976: 12). According to Norrick (1978: 279), expressive speech acts communicate psychological circumstances rather than beliefs or intentions that result from particular states of affairs. Taavitsainen and Jucker (2010), who treat 18th-century English and focus on politeness and thanking, have also discussed some expressive speech acts. They define expressives as expressing the state of mind, the attitudes, and the feelings of speakers (Taavitsainen and Jucker 2010: 159).

Although some studies have been conducted before to investigate how expressives are expressed in a number of data, little is known about how expressive is manifested in the royal family members' language. Thus, this study is an attempt to further our understanding about how the expressive speech act is created in speeches directed

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towards different audience. The present study is conducted within the framework of pragma-stylistics with the aim of finding out how expressive is pragma-stylistically manifested in the selected speeches issued by Queen Camilla. This study sets itself the task of answering the following questions:

1. What are the types of expressive speech act that used in the speeches of Queen Camilla?
2. Which type of deixis is most frequently used in the chosen data?
3. What are the stylistic devices that are used in Queen Camilla's speeches?

Thus, it specifies itself with achieving the following aims: finding out the types of expressives used in the royal family members speeches, Tracing the type of deixis that is most frequently used by Queen Camilla, and uncovering the stylistic devices used. According to the aims listed above it is hypothesized that thanking, praising and boasting types of expressives the most common types that are used in Queen Camilla's Speeches, Social deixis is the most frequently used type of deixis, and repetition, simile, metaphor the most common stylistic devices that are used in Queen Camilla speeches.

## 2. Expressives

Expressive speech acts, as defined by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), are illocutionary forces used to transmit the speaker's emotions in relation to the circumstance represented by the intended meaning. It implies that expressive actions convey the speaker's feelings about the context, which correspond to the intended meaning.

Searle (1976: 12) confirms that expressives "express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content."

According to Curse (2000:342), expressive make knew the speaker's psychological attitude toward a presupposed condition of events. It includes the words thank you, congratulations, condolences, praise, blame, forgive, and pardon. In everyday life, people express themselves. People do it because they have an idea or a feeling that they wish to express. When people communicate themselves, they frequently display their negative or good emotions to the interlocutor.

### 2.1 Types of Expressive of Speech Act

Expressive speech act are of different types such as:

#### a. Thanking

According to the Oxford Dictionary, when you thank someone, you are showing them that you are happy or grateful for what they did. According to Martinez (2013), "Thanking is regarded as an appropriate kind of conduct, and cultural custom encourages us to express favorable feelings toward those who can be of Use to us."

#### b. Boasting

The act of boasting is a declaration of pride that presupposes the advantage of the boasted-about object for the speaker. Braggadocio is used when someone achieves something wonderful or does something kind. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985: 215).

#### c. Praising

Comments that are Positive and show appreciation expressions of appreciation for somebody, something, or an idea are frequently regarded as such. A praise is a statement of affection or adoration for someone, according to the Oxford Dictionary. A situation's virtue or its relationship to someone or something is highlighted through praise (Searle Vanderveken, 1985:191). In this instance, speakers voluntarily assume that the things being praised are good in order to demonstrate their approval.

### 3. Dixies

Technically, speaking, linguistic components including personal pronouns, tenses, and location adverbs like here and there are referred to as "dixies." It focuses on context-dependent approaches to speech interpretation.

It is a phenomenon wherein lexical and/or grammatical processes in a language represent various aspects of the context of an utterance or speech event. Language expressions that are widely utilized as deictic expressions include demonstratives, first- and second-person pronouns, tense markers, adverbs of time and location, and motion verbs (Huang, 2007:132).

#### 3.1. Person deixis

Personal deixis is a strategy that aids audience members in locating their position within a speech event. The speaker utilizes the first person (I, us) while referring to himself, and the second person (you) when referring to the addressee (Levinson, 1983:62).

#### 3.2. Social deixis

The term "social deixis" refers to language components that are connected to the social identities of interlocutors, their interactions with one another, or their relationships with other referents (Levinson, 1983: 63).Khalili (2017: 61) proposes two distinct social deixis types. Relational social deixis refers to some social characteristics of referents by making a reference to the social relationship between the interactants, such as "my wife" and "my professor." As opposed to this, absolute social deixis refers to a deictic reference to the status of the interlocutors, such as "your highness" and "Mr. President."

### 4. Stylistics: An Overview

The roots of stylistics can be found in the rhetorical tradition of Aristotle, which fostered an emphasis on vocal interaction techniques. On the other hand, the 1960s saw the actual emergence of stylistics in the UK and the US, in part thanks to the contributions of Russian Formalism proponents like Roman Jakobson and Viktor Shklovsky (Norgaard, Busse, and Montoro, 2010, p. 65).

Widdowson (1997, P.3) defined stylistics as "an analysis of literary discourse from a linguistic perspective... which sees literature as discourse."This assertion is supported by ( Toolan, 1988, P. viii) who asserts that stylistics is "the study of language in literature" and as a result, is a branch of linguistics. By examining the linguistic patterns of a text, it offers solutions to issues like how literary effects are represented in language.

Additionally, stylistics is the method used to convey meaning through language in literature and other sorts of material. In order to explain and investigate how and why a text functions in a specific way, stylists utilize language models, ideas, and frameworks as analytical tools. The study typically focuses on the phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantic, pragmatic, or discourse components of texts as well as the cognitive processes associated with the reader's processing of these aspects (Norgaard, Busse, and Montoro 2010, P.68).

#### 4.2 Pragma-stylistics

Pragma-stylistics, as the name suggests, is stylistics with the addition of pragmatics Hickey(1993,P.578–59). Pragma-stylistics, according to Davies (2007, P.106), is concerned with visualizing how much pragmatics adds to the study of literary and non-literary texts. It looks at how valuable pragmatic theories are for the understanding of these texts.

As a subfield of stylistics, pragmatic-stylistics first came into existence in the late 1980s, when conversation analysis, pragmatics, and discourse analysis were developing. At that time, stylisticians had the tools necessary to analyze the significance of dialogue and interaction in various literary forms (Norgaard, Busse, and Montoro, 2010, P.45).

More specifically, the focus of text analysis is on the forms that the speaker or writer may have selected from a wide range of forms that share the same truth condition or semantic meaning but may achieve those goals in a different way. As a result, pragma-stylistics takes into account the intended outcomes of such decisions (e.g., expressive, affective, or attitudinal), their communicative qualities (e.g., clarity, effectiveness, etc.), and the context in which they are used (e.g., physical distances, the speaker-hearer relationship, and what is known and what is new) (Hickey, 1993, P. 578).

#### 4.3 Stylistics Devices

A stylistic device is a device used by a writer to convey information by changing the way language is used to produce different effects (Robbins, 2007, p. 88).

##### 4.3.1 Repetition

Repetition is one of the syntactic stylistic elements that is frequently utilized, among other figures of speech. It is a figure of speech that conveys the logical emphasis required to draw the reader's focus to a significant word or phrase in the text. It entails repeating sounds, phrases, expressions, and clauses in a specific order or even without paying attention to word placement in order to emphasize (Kemertelidze and Manjavidze, 2013, p. 3).

Fischer (1994:15) defines repetition as the act of repeating words, phrases, and sentences in order to emphasize their significance. This indicates that repetition occurs when words or phrases are repeated in specific texts in order to draw attention to a specific theme.

##### 4.3.2 Simile

The word "simile" in Latin means "resemblance and likenesses," hence a simile is defined as "the comparison of two items with some similarities" by Fadaee (2011:22). Simile is a figure of speech that regularly appears in plays, books, movies, and other literary works. It is used by authors to draw comparisons between two unrelated topics, such as people, places, ideas, or things, by using the words "like" or "as."

##### 4.3.3 Metaphor

Deutch (1962:73) defined metaphor as "language that implies a relationship in which similarity is a significant feature between two things and thus changes our apprehension of either or both," whereas Lakoff and Johnson (1980:55) defined metaphor as "the understanding or experiencing of one thing or one concept in terms of another where there is some similarity."

A metaphor is referred to as a figure of speech, or trope, in rhetoric and other conventional approaches to figurative language. It is frequently viewed as a type of linguistic embellishment. In a metaphor, the statement "X is Y"—for example, "my love is a rose"—establishes a comparison between two clearly distinct, yet comparable items. We might interpret the metaphor to mean that the speaker thinks his or her love is as lovely as a rose because meaning is transferred from the metaphorical term, "a rose," to the subject, "my love" (Norgaard, Busse, and Montoro, 2010, P.114).

## 5. Methods of the analysis

The speeches, which are selected to be the data of the study, are analyzed from a pragma-stylistics perspective. These speeches are analyzed in accordance with an eclectic model. Qualitative approaches entail describing different types of features of characters and

events without comparing them in terms of numbers (Thomas, 2003:1). After the data is collected, a qualitative analysis is done by examining the speeches through the eclectic model, which is presented in figure 1.

### 5.1. The Model of Analysis

The study's eclectic model will be used to analyze the selected speeches pragma-stylistically (see Figure 1). For the sake of clarity, the types of expressives is first provided for each text. Secondly, the same text is examined in accordance with Levinson's deixis (1983). Third, the text is examined in terms of stylistic devices, such as simile, metaphor, and repetition (full repetition, parallelism, and chiasmus).

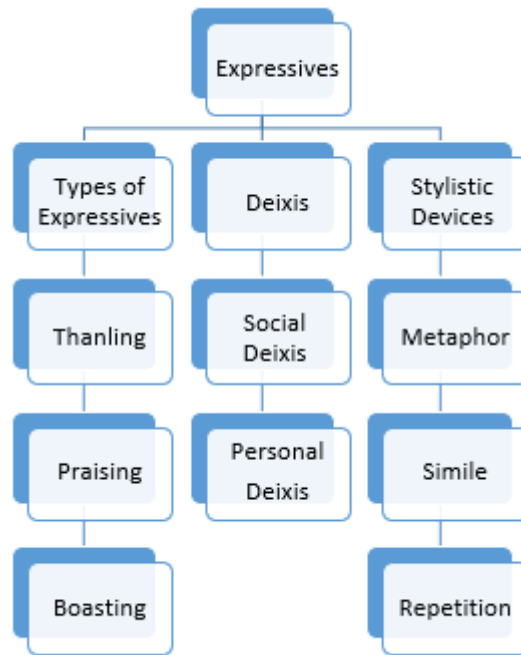


Figure (1): The Model of Analysis

#### Extract No.1

Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Buckingham Palace as we gather on the fifth of the “16 days of activism against gender-based violence”. Throughout the world, individuals and organisations are coming together to call for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. Why? Because over a period of 16 days, worldwide, more than 2,000 women will be killed by a partner or a member of their own family. Because, in England and Wales alone, during that same period, police will record that more than 3,000 women have been raped. Behind every one of these statistics lie individual stories of human suffering and heartbreak. We are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women. Faced with such challenges, it can be hard to know what practical steps we can take to even begin to make a difference. Over the years, in my previous role, I had the privilege of meeting many survivors of rape and domestic abuse; and of sharing in the sorrow of people who had lost family members to violence.... Ladies and gentlemen, your vital work is, in the same way, evidence that there is life after abuse. You are also evidence that we can have hope as we head towards our goal of ending violence against women and girls. Armed with that hope, let us press on. Let us not lose this precious opportunity to speak up and to galvanize action that will see the end of these heinous crimes forever. With determination and courage, we will succeed. Thank you

### 1. Types of Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act of praising, as "your vital work is, in the same way, evidence that there is life after abuse". In doing so, she praises the vital role that they play to eliminate violence against women and girls. She also uses expressive speech act of thanking as in "thank you". To express her thanks to individuals and organizations that come together to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls.

### 2. Dixies

Camilla uses two types of personal dixies "first person pronoun" as in "we gather on the fifth of the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence".....We are uniting today to confront, rightly, what has rightly been called a global pandemic of violence against women.....we will succeed...I had the privilege of meeting. ...I have heard countless examples ".To express her feelings and to create closeness between her and people to soften the tension of the violence.

Also, she makes use of the social deixis as in "Your Majesties, Ladies and gentlemen" to refer to the different social ranking between the speaker and the audience.

### 3. Stylistic Devices

#### a. Repetition

Camilla repeats the word "women" more than one time to confirm that most assault crimes target women because they are the weakest link in the conflict. Also, she repeats the phrase "let us" to confirm the idea that they have the opportunity to change and make a difference, that's why they must not lose it, and also to create a kind of solidarity and closeness.

#### b. Metaphor

"Armed with hope "Here we have an indirect comparison between hope and the gun .Queen Camilla compared hope to the gun instead of saying Armed with gun she said armed with the hope. Here, the Queen dealt with the police, all of them as an institution, as if they were a device that records cases of women who have suffered rape.

#### Extract No.2

Charity begins at home .But so does domestic violence. Three\_ quarters of violence against women happens in a place where a woman should feel safest \_her own home. And just imagine : one in four women in this country will suffer domestic violence in their lifetime. One in four. I find it almost impossible to think that any friend of mine might be living under that horrific threat, without my knowing it, but that is the power of coercive control and violence in the home. It is characterized by silence – silence from those that suffer – silence from those around them, and silence from those who perpetrate abuse. This silence is corrosive; it leaves women, children and men carrying the burden of shame. It prevents them from speaking out about the abuse and it prevents them from getting help. And at its worst it can be fatal...It is absolutely fitting that "Domestic Abuse: Everyone's Problem" is the opening event of this year's Festival. As President of WOW, I must confess that I am delighted you have chosen such an important topic to focus on first. I believe discussing domestic abuse is just one example of WOW's ability to bring us together to talk about things that matter. Each one of us must play our part and WOW can show us the way.

### 1. Types of Expressive speech act

Expressive speech act of Boasting, which is shown in "As President of WOW, I must confess that I am delighted you have chosen such an important topic to focus on". To boast about her social standing .Then She uses an expressive speech act of parsing as in " I believe discussing domestic abuse is just one example of WOW's ability to bring us

together to talk about things that matter. Each one of us must play our part and WOW can show us the way". She praises the effort they do to reduce domestic abuse.

## 2. Deixis

In Queen Camilla's speech, there are two types of personal deixis in "I must confess. I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on". The First person pronoun "I" is used to express her happiness for choosing domestic Abuse as a topic for this event. And Second Person Pronoun, "you" as in "I'm delighted you've chosen such an important topic to focus on". Then, she shifts to use social deixis which is actualized by "president of WoW" to indicate to herself as a political power that she has the responsibility of doing things.

## 3. Stylistic Devices

### a. Repetition

The speaker repeats the word "silence" more than one time in this extract to make emphasis on the idea that silence is the main reason for domestic violence. Also, she repeats the word "prevents" two times. To emphasis on a particular idea.

### b. Metaphor

The metaphor "silence is corrosive" is used on purpose by Queen Camilla in this section of the speech. She makes a comparison between corrosive materials, which are highly reactive substances that clearly harm living tissue, and silence, which is equally damaging since it inhibits women and children from reporting abuse by making them feel ashamed. Therefore, silent can be deadly and kill individuals.

## Extract No.3

Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to welcome you all – writers, publishers and book lovers – to Clarence House. A week late, but Covid free! So thank you for re-jigging your busy diaries and coming today. Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author, as an encouragement and as a reminder of the “ancient commission of the writer”. He said this, “I am impelled, not to squeak like a grateful and apologetic mouse, but to roar like a lion out of pride in my profession and in the great and good men who have practised it through the ages”. I would like to take this opportunity to echo that lion’s roar on your behalf – and, of course, to rectify the unaccountable omission of great and good women... The development of my Reading Room could never have happened without you all and I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it. So thank you, on behalf of book-lovers and book clubs everywhere, for sharing your talents with us and for everything you do to promote literacy and a love of literature. Please keep doing so and please remain true to your calling, unimpeded by those who may wish to curb the freedom of your expression or impose limits on your imagination. Enough said! But let there be no squeaking like mice about your achievements, but only roaring like a pride of lions. Thank you.

### 1. Types of Expressive speech act

In this extract, she resorts to use an expressive speech act of thanking. As in "So thank you for re-jigging your busy diaries and coming today...I am deeply grateful to each one of you for your support and contributions to it...So thank you, on behalf of book-lovers and book clubs everywhere, for sharing your talents with us and for everything you do to promote literacy and a love of literature". She expresses her gratitude towards people.

Added to that she utilizes an expressive speech act of praising as in "Just over 60 years ago, John Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature. He gave a stirring speech on



that occasion, a copy of which should, I believe, be on the desk of every author". To praises the American author, John Steinbeck for receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature.

## 2. Deixis

In reference to deixis; social deixis are utilized by Queen Camilla throughout using titles of address such as "Your Majesty, Ladies and Gentlemen" to show respect towards the referent. Then she resorts to use three types of personal deixis "first person pronoun "I" as she presents her views directly, second person pronoun "you" to refer to writers, publishers, book lovers, and book clubs. And third person pronoun "He" to refer to an American writer John Steinbeck.

## 3. Stylistic Devices

### a. Repetition

She repeats the word "please" two times to emphasize the idea that in the lives of those writers, publishers, and book lovers there are people who try to sabotage their dreams. so they must believe in their talent. Also, she repeats the word "lion" directly describing the accomplishments of those people who should not be afraid of their dreams and not succumb to frustrated people who try to limit their freedom. Moreover, she repeats the word "mouse" to emphasize the idea that those people should show their power and confidence on their achievements because it deserves.

### b. Metaphor

In this extract, Queen Camilla uses the metaphorical expression "Covid free" to confirm that Coronavirus is still present. Thus ,she compares between Covid-19 and something animate like human or animal to be free

### C. Simile

Here, in this context, there are two similes by making direct and explicit comparisons between there is no squeaking and mice. And the achievement roaring to the roaring of a pride lion by using the comparator word ' like' to make the image vivid and help listeners to understand the images clearly that the achievements are valuable and fruitful and have wide echo.

### Extract No.4

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a huge pleasure to be with you all once again. Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to me. Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeenshire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University. Since then, I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength. Your many achievements include the opening of the new Rowett Institute and this outstanding Science Teaching Hub; receiving two Queen's Anniversary prizes for world-leading healthcare and environmental research; and being named fourth in the United Kingdom for overall student satisfaction. My achievements as Chancellor over the last decade seem rather modest in comparison. I was told in 2013 that one element of my role was to defend the University so that "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock". Perhaps more by luck than judgement, I believe that not a single raven wolf has, as yet, made its way into any of the Linklater Rooms. But I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity. Ladies and Gentlemen, you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence. Your future, I know, will be greater still and, as your very proud Chancellor, I will be cheering you on every step of the way. Thank you.



### 1. Types of Expressive speech act

In the current extract, she utilizes an expressive speech act of "Boasting".

As in. "Firstly, because my father's family came from this part of Scotland, secondly, because my husband and I are lucky enough to spend precious time each year in Aberdeenshire and finally, because ten years ago, I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University.....My achievements as Chancellor over the last decade seem rather modest in comparison". To express her pride about her roots because her father came from this city and about her achievements as Chancellor of this university.

Then, she employs an expressive speech act of praising, "Since then, I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength". Furthermore, she resorts to use an expressive speech act of praising as in " you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence". She praises the consummations they do in the past. In addition, she ends her speech by the expressive speech act of thanking which is shown in "Thank you". To express her thanks to everyone who helped achieve these great achievements at the university.

### 2. Deixis

Concerning deixis , she utilizes two types of social deixis , absolute social deixis in "Ladies and Gentlemen" to show respect towards the hearer and in "Chancellor" absolute social deixis.to refer to herself in a respectful way .And Relational social deixis as in " my father's". " my husband "

With reference to personal deixis , she also uses two types of personal deixis, first person pronoun "I" as she presents her views directly , which is shown in " I received the great honour of being installed as Chancellor of this very special University". She expresses her happiness to be the chancellor of this University for ten years". "I have watched with pride as you have gone from strength to strength". She expresses her pride by the achievements of University of Aberdeen. " I was told in 2013 that one element of my role was to defend the University so that "raven wolves do not invade the College and its flock". to indicate that she did not let anyone try to destroy or sabotage the university.

He also uses the first person pronoun "I" which is shown in "I believe that not a single raven wolf has, as yet, made its way into any of the Linklater Rooms. But I do assure you, I have taken the greatest interest in all your work and have sung your praises at every given opportunity. Ladies and G entlemen, you have a great past: 5 Nobel Laureates and 525 years of academic excellence. Your future, I know, will be greater still and, as your very proud Chancellor, I will be cheering you on every step of the way."

In addition, she uses the second person pronoun" you " to refer to the people who work in the university.

### 3. Stylistic Devices

#### a. Repetition

Queen Camilla repeats the verb "coming" to emphasize the idea that she feels happy when she comes to this university. And she feels close, comfortable from this place. Moreover, she has wonderful memories in this place. Also, she repeats the phrase "raven wolfs" two times. To indicate that she did not let anyone try to destroy or sabotage the university.

The word "great" also repeated by Queen Camilla, to express her pride in the university's achievements and to encourage people to give the best in the future.

## b. Metaphor

In this extract, there is a metaphorical speech by making an indirect comparison between the evil people and wolves, who want to damage the university. In addition, she makes use of the metaphorical expression "Sung your praises" to show that she extols them with great enthusiasm.

## C. Simile

Queen Camilla uses "like coming home" as she compares her Coming to this university, and to this city, has always felt a bit like coming home to her.

### Extract No.5

As the proud Patron of BFBS, I very much wanted to take this opportunity to wish you – and every member of His Majesty's Armed Forces – a Happy New Year. I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation. It was 80 years ago this year that your first broadcast aired from Algiers, as the Allies fought the evils of Nazism. Since then, the character of warfare has changed almost beyond recognition, but your aims are the same – to keep our military, families and veterans in touch with home and with each other; and to overcome the separation of deployment, posting and detachment. The first-ever BFBS programme was "Home Mail", in which family and friends sent requests for musical messages for their loved ones to be played over the airwaves. At that time, my father was a prisoner of war in Germany. He and his fellow prisoners were heavily reliant on an illicit, slightly ramshackle, radio they had managed to put together and from which they received the comfort of maintaining a link with home. 80 years on, BFBS remains just as crucial to sustaining morale throughout the Armed Forces. The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive. From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family.

### 1. Types of Expressive speech act

In this context, Queen Camilla uses expressive speech act of boasting as in "As the proud Patron of BFBS". To express her pride in what they did over eighty years. She also uses expressive speech act of thanking as in "I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation".....thank you. Allow me also to take advantage of your global reach to thank our Armed Forces for their work over the past year, both in this country and overseas". She thanks the British Forces of Broadcasting Service for their eighty years of service.

Then she utilizes expressive speech act of praising "The list of your accomplishments since 1943 is deeply impressive. From installing the first television channel in the Falklands, to broadcasters on the front line entertaining our troops on operations, to reaching every corner of the Earth – you have done a huge amount to foster a true and profound sense of community amongst all those connected with the military family". As she praised the British Forces of Broadcasting Service for their service and achievements.

### 2. Deixis

She uses the social deixis as in "As the proud Patron of BFBS" to refer to herself.

As for personal deixis, Camilla uses three types of personal deixis, First person pronoun "I" to express her thanks to British forces broadcasting services on their job for eight decades. Queen Camilla uses the possessive adjective of the first person pronoun we "our" to refer to herself and her nation .as in "I also want to thank you for eight decades of service to our nation. And, second person pronoun "you" to refer to the British Forces Broadcasting Service.

Moreover, she uses third person pronouns two times, the first one which is "He" to refer to her father as in "At that time, my father was a prisoner of war in Germany. He and his fellow prisoners were heavily reliant on an illicit, slightly ramshackle, radio" and the second one "they" that is referring to her father and his fellow prisoners.

### 3. Stylistic Devices

In this extract, there are not any Stylistic Devices.

## 6. The Results

The findings of the analysis of Camilla's Speeches are summarized in the following tables:

Table (1) the results of expressive speech act

The Item		F	P
Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Thanking	6	42.85%
	Praising	5	35.71%
	Boasting	3	21.42%
Total		14	100%

As shown in the table (1) above, the expressive speech act of thanking receives a higher percentage than the other function, which is (42.85%), and the expressive speech act of praising has (35.71%). While the expressive speech act of boasting is the least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage, it is amounted (21.42%) So, it may be illustrated that Camilla uses the expressive speech act of thanking to express her gratitude to the others.

Table (2) the results of the deixis

The Item		F	P
Dixies	Social Deixes	8	38.09%
	Personal Deixes	13	61.90%
Total		21	100%

Table (2) of the dixies, in Camilla's speeches, shows that the Camilla tends to use the personal dixies more than the social deixis with a high percentage of 61.90% and frequency of 13 times. Which prove that it's the most dominant in these speeches which also means that Camilla tends to express her views when she passes on her message through Personal dixies. While social deixis comes second in a percentage of 38.09% and a frequency of eight times as the table shows above.

Table (3) the results of the Stylistic Devices

The Item		F	P
Stylistic Devices	Metaphor	3	23.07%
	Simile	2	15.38%
	Repetition	8	61.53%
Total		13	100%

As shown in the table (3) above, the stylistic Devices of repetition receives a higher percentage than the other type, which is (61.53%), and metaphor has (23.07%). While simile is the least on the scale with the lowest frequency and percentage, it is amounted (15.38%). This indicates that Camilla always repeats his speech to emphasize a particular idea or in order to express her views.

## 7. Conclusions

The researcher could come to a conclusion based on the analysis and the results. The following can be drawn:

1. Expressives can be classified into different types, which are thanking, praising and boasting. Therefore, the results of selected data has verified the first hypothesis, which reads: thanking, praising and boasting types of expressives the most common types that are used in Queen Camilla's Speeches.
2. The second hypothesis which reads "Social deixis is the most frequently used type of deixis" is partially verified because they use both types of deixis namely personal and social.
3. Through the analysis of the data, the third hypothesis which reads: " repetition , simile, metaphor the most common stylistic devices that are used in Queen Camilla speeches" has also been verified.
4. The eclectic model of this study proves to be useful in conducting a pragma-stylistic analysis of expressives.

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