

**A Pragmatic Study of Selected Editorial
Letters in English Newspapers**

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Abstract

This study examines two editorial letters from two English newspapers, focusing on pragmalinguistic perspectives. The study hypothesizes that Searle's Taxonomy of Speech Acts is an appropriate tool for analyzing the selected editorials. This study aims at investigating the selected editorial letters of specific English newspapers from a pragmatic point of view and analyzing the speech acts found in the selected newspaper editorials. In collaboration with the aims, the study sets out three hypotheses: (1) Searle's taxonomy of speech acts is an appropriate instrument for the analysis of the selected editorials, in terms of their illocutionary acts recognition, interpretation and understanding. (2) The most frequent class of speech acts used in the selected editorials is 'Representatives', whereas the least frequent one is 'Commissives'.

The study adopts a pragmatic model based on Searle's taxonomy of speech acts, which reveals the frequency distribution of these strategies in press discourse. The study concludes that Searle's Taxonomy of Speech Acts is useful for analyzing pragmatic patterns in English editorials, and the most frequent type of speech act is 'Representatives', while the least frequent type is 'Declarations and 'Commissives'. All hypotheses are verified and proved, except the second part of the hypothesis number. (2)

Key Words: Editorial letters, newspapers, pragmatics, speech acts, illocution .

1. Statement of the Problem

Editorials are written to express the viewpoints of the editor, committee, publications, or governments. They may try to convince,

debate, criticise, or express agreement with specific views. Editorials can be seen of as a gateway into the newspaper's philosophy. As a result, writing editorials is a difficult but necessary work since it requires a unique language with specific pragmatic purposes. Their roles as separate speech actions with diverse illocutionary points make them challenging to comprehend and recognise. As a result, the issue rests in the many levels of intended meanings of the editorial structures. The editorial must be analysed pragmatically (utterances).

The presence of implied viewpoints incorporating irony, metaphor, sarcasm, and other elements complicates readers' ability to do editorial analysis. Another issue is the editors' tactics for impressing their readers or convincing them to read the entire editorial. Editorials are authors' thoughts (Van Dijk, 1996), and these views on specific events emerge from settings. As a result, the researcher should consider this, particularly when doing a pragmatic study of editorials. However, there is no clear framework for analysing the distinction between illocutionary acts. According to Searle (1979: 19), "Some members of the class of declarations overlap with members of the class as assertives. This is because in certain institutional situations we not only ascertain the facts but we need an authority to lay down a decision." As a result, the current study attempts to bridge this gap by following Searle's taxonomy of speech acts with the help of verb lists collected for this purpose .

1.1 .Aims of the Study

This study aims at

1 .Investigating the selected editorial letters of specific English newspapers from a pragmatic point of view.

2 .Analyzing the speech acts found in the selected newspaper editorials .

1.2 .Hypotheses of the Study

In this study, it is hypothesized that

1 .Searle's taxonomy of speech acts is an appropriate instrument for the analysis of the selected editorials, in terms of their illocutionary acts recognition, interpretation and understanding .

2 .The most frequent class of speech acts used in the selected editorials is 'Representatives', whereas the least frequent one is 'Commissives.'

2 .Literature Review

2.1 .Definition of Editorial Letters

Editorials or editorial letters are sometimes known as 'openings', 'leading pieces', 'newspaper views', 'newspaper opinions', or 'editor viewpoints'. In this study, 'editorials' and 'editorial letters' are used interchangeably. However, various meanings are provided to honour the readers of this phrase. According to Okoro and Agbo (2003: 125), an editorial is "a critical evaluation, interpretation, and presentation of significant, contemporary events in such a way as to inform, educate, entertain, and influence the reader." Duyile (2005: 63) describes it as a statement or argument in support of a specific policy, activity, or ideology, whether stated or latent. It can be an argument demonstrating the newspaper's attitude, utilising the editor's opinions to persuade readers of its policy, or an action based on available data. [...] It is just the newspaper's opinion (perspective) presented for the

knowledge of readers, allowing them to make judgements on the problems under consideration.

In general, an editorial is described as "an article in a newspaper that gives the opinion of the editor or publisher on a topic or item of news; it is the institutional voice of the newspaper" (Sinclair, 1995: 491). On the other hand, an editorial is "the compass of the newspaper and the guiding diagram of public opinion" (Mostaza, 1966: 186). It is a piece of writing that communicates the ideas of a newspaper on certain themes, as well as a technique that a reporter may employ to include his own thoughts into a piece of writing (Weintraut, 2013: 1). However, other authors consider that editorials are the most "authentic" forms of written discourse (Belmonte, 2007: 2). Editorials are also a type of public discourse that reinforces existing beliefs, values, ideologies, and power structures (Van Dijk, 1989: 232) .

2.2 .Types of Editorials

Editorials can take many different shapes and styles since they try to criticise, persuade, dispute, or defend others. As a result, the kind of editorial is significantly influenced by its content, aim, and delivery method. Ate (2008: 19) identifies three sorts of editorials: interpretive, contentious, and explanatory .

2.2.1 Interpretative Editorials

These editorials are primarily intended to elucidate the topics at hand by giving readers with the data and statistics they require to properly educate their thinking for the day. In this scenario, the editorial may take a favourable, negative, or neutral position.

2.2.2 Controversial Editorials

Controversial editorials are produced with the intention of spreading a specific point of view. Such editorials attempt to persuade the reader that a particular topic is good or unavoidable while criticising the opposing position. These editorials might be either good or negative. Such editorials cannot be neutral since they may openly endorse or oppose a subject.

2.2.3 Explanatory Editorials

Explanatory editorials, as the name indicates, address only essential sociopolitical and economic issues. This style captures readers' attention and allows them to make decisions. Such editorials simply outline a problem and provide the reader the responsibility of devising a remedy. These editorials are sometimes called 'expository editorials'. The goal is to answer any questions that readers might have. The editor can do this by providing the reader with adequate information. Some sorts of interpretation are required in this style of editorial.

2.3 Goals of Editorials

Okoro and Agbo (2003: 125) define the objective of an editorial as "a critical evaluation, interpretation, and presentation of significant, contemporary events in such a way as to inform, educate, entertain, and influence the reader." Editorials, considered a sophisticated journalistic genre, successfully reflect the newspaper's political and ideological positions to make their arguments (Maddalena and Belmonte, 2011: 892). During elections, newspapers often utilise their editorial voice to favour a specific candidate or party. Support for political candidates is a "integral part of the electoral machinery" (Meltzer, 2007: 99). On the opposite end of the spectrum, "editorials are of argumentative and persuasive nature, that is, their main

objective is to influence the readers to accept the editorials' intended interpretation of news events" (Bonyadi and Samuel, 2011: 3) .

Editorials seek to capture readers' attention through criticism or persuasion in order to influence and modify their opinions for a variety of purposes, including political, economic, and social. However, because each newspaper's organisers have diverse ideals, its aims may differ from one another. Some may want to dominate people's thinking, while others may seek to entertain them or to gain the sympathies of a certain group of people. Editorials are expository pieces in which the writers express their views and direct readers' attention to certain topics to convince, influence, criticise, and so on. Editorials enable the debate of a wide variety of issues and instances.

3 .Methodology

Searle proposes a new classification of speech acts based on very simple concepts of differentiation. They compose Chapter One "A taxonomy of illocutionary acts" of his published book (1979). Expression and meaning: Studies in speech act theory. "The three dimensions - illocutionary point, direction of fit, and the psychological state (sincerity condition) - seem to me the most important, and I will build most of my taxonomy around them, but there are several others that need remarking" (Searle, 1979, pp. 5-9). In this situation, presentation of these principles is vital to acknowledge the reader of how the practical examination of editorials moves:

The illocutionary point is the goal of a sort of illocution, which is related to but not the same as illocutionary force. For example, 'requests' and 'commands' have the same illocutionary point: both are attempts to persuade listeners to do something. However, the

illocutionary factors are obviously distinct. "The illocutionary force is the resultant of several elements of which illocutionary point is only one, though, I believe, the most important one" (ibid: 4, p. 1).

Direction of fit. "Direction of fit is always a consequence of illocutionary point" (Searle, 1976:4). On the other hand, Mabaquiao (2018: 41- 42) defines this principle as the direction of the match between the word (speech act) and the world (states of affairs) in determining the effectiveness of illocutionary acts. It is divided into three categories: (1) word-to-world direction of fit (where a speech act is matched with a state of affairs), (2) world-to-word direction of fit (where a state of affairs is matched with a speech act), and (3) null direction of fit. For example, a statement has a word-to-world direction of fit because what is matched in a statement is its propositional content with a state of things. If a statement is untrue, it is because its propositional content contradicts a condition of circumstances. The assertion, rather than the situation of circumstances, is at fault. A command, on the other hand, has a world-to-word direction of fit, since what is matched in a command is the command's state of affairs. If the command fails, it is the fault of the situation rather than the command itself. However, the act of 'congratulating someone' does not have a direction of fit because it is simply a statement of a mental state, which is joy for what the speaker is congratulating the person on.

The idea of 'conditions of satisfaction', on the other hand, relates to the criteria of success of speech actions with a direction of fit, i.e., a speech act with a direction of fit can be said to be satisfied or not, successful or unsuccessful. A declaration is either true or untrue, a command is either obeyed or not, a promise is honoured or broken, and an order

is either carried out or not (Searle, 1979: 3). Mabaquiao (2018: 42) categorises speech acts based on the direction of fit principle as: Representatives (Assertives) belong to the first category (word-to-world fit). Directives and Commissives fall under the second type (word-to-word direction of fit). Expressives belong in the third group (null direction of fit). Declarations fall into two categories: word-to-world and world-to-word direction of fit.

Sincerity requirement. Searle (1979: 5) defines the psychological state expressed during the performance of an illocutionary act as the 'sincerity condition' of that act. Mabaquiao (2018: 42) describes this concept as the appropriate mental state for doing an illocutionary act .

The speaker must think that what is asserted or said is true. Otherwise, he isn't really making a point; perhaps he's simply making a joke or lying. In general, while performing an illocutionary act with propositional content, the speaker displays an attitude, condition, or other response to that propositional content. As a result of these ideas, Searle (1999: 148–150) established the following fundamental sorts of speech acts, based on his initial paper on speech acts taxonomy in 1979:

3.1 .Representatives (Assertives)

The 'representatives' class of verbs aims to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. These members are measured by the dichotomy 'true' and 'false'. Words like 'belief' and 'commitment' are used to mark dimensions, and Searle (1979) explains the illocutionary acts of 'Assertives' as

'determinables' rather than 'determinates'. There is a difference between suggesting that p or putting it forward as a hypothesis, and insisting that p or solemnly swearing that p. The degree of belief and commitment may approach or reach zero, but they are in the same line of business. Representative verbs include state, conclude, report, assert, claim, 'boast', complain, deduce, predict, describe, call, classify, diagnose, characterize, identify, and explain. From a structural perspective, Searle's explanation of 'representatives' is that these illocutionary acts are usually used in the pattern 'S VERB (...) that X', with S as the subject and X as a proposition.

3.2 .Directives

Searle (1979) defines 'directives' as attempts by speakers to get the hearer to do something. These speech acts include invitations, suggestions, and insists. The speaker's desire is always to perform the speech act, with the propositional content always requiring the hearer to perform a future action. He lists verbs for 'directive' speech acts, including advise, ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, insist, permit, dare, defy, challenge, question, and suggest. Questions are a subclass of directives, as they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to answer, i.e., perform a speech act. Directives usually occur in the pattern 'S VERB (O) that X' or 'S VERB O to Y', with S as subject and O as object, and X as a non-indicative clause and to Y as an infinitive clause.

3.3 .Commissives

According to Searle (1979:14), "commissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action" . The propositional substance of these

speaking actions is always that the S performs a future action A. He (ibid) goes on to say that because the direction of fit is the same for commissioners and directives, it would provide a more complete taxonomy if they truly belong to the same group. Commissives are expressed by verbs such as offer, threaten, promise, vow, pledge, contract, and guarantee .

3.4 .Expressives

According to Searle (1979: 15), when conducting a 'expressive', the S is not attempting to persuade the world to match the words or the words to fit the reality, but rather assumes the validity of the stated proposition. These realities are mirrored in the English syntax. "The paradigm-expressive verbs in their performative occurrence will not take 'that clauses' but require a gerundive nominalization transformation" . You cannot say :

The propositional content ascribes some property (not necessarily an action) to either S or H. Expressives can be represented by the verbs like apologize, blame, thank, praise, congratulate, condole, deplore, and welcome. However, from the structural point of view, Searle (1979: 15) explains that 'expressives' are usually found in the pattern 'S VERB (prep) (O) (prep) Xn', with (prep) as an optional preposition, and Xn as an abstract noun phrase or gerundive phrase.

3.5 .Declarations

Searle (1979: 16-17) describes this type of speech actions as follows: The distinguishing feature of this class is that the successful performance of one of its members results in a correspondence between propositional content and actuality .

Declarations bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. This feature of declarations distinguishes them from the other categories. The following verbs are used to express ‘declarations’: excommunicate, pronounce judgements, declare war or freedom, fire from employment. appoint, give and bequeath one's possessions, define, abbreviate, name and dub .

Conditions of Satisfaction: varies (Searle does not specifically discuss the conditions of satisfaction of declarations, but following Austin (1989: 155), they are either happy or unhappy.)

Sincerity Condition: varies (Some declarations have both belief and desire as their sincerity condition).

4 .Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 A Pragmatic Analysis of Editorial Text(1)

Information about the selected editorial:

Name of the English Newspaper: THE SUN

Name of the Editor: Suella Braverman, Home Secretary

Title of the Editorial: Net Migration Cut

Time and Date: 27 May 2023

4.1.1 Representatives

1 .The Illocutionary Acts of Asserting.

(A) “IMMIGRATION levels are too high.”

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). Suella Braverman displays the immigration situation in Britain. She thinks that the ‘levels of immigration are very high’ to the extent that her country cannot bear their consequences. “S has evidence (reasons, etc.) for the truth of p” (Searle, 1969: 66).

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of the illocutionary act of ‘asserting’ is to make a strong statement about the perceived problem of high immigration levels. “When an assertion does so, not only is it true, it has hit its target; the aim of the assertion has been met” (Searle, 1979: 31). The writer expresses her viewpoint and potentially tries to influence British people to share her perspective or take an action on the issue. This copes with Searle’s view that “in the performance of any illocutionary act, the speaker implies that the preparatory conditions of the act are satisfied.(65 :1969) ”

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's assertion is intended to align with the reality of the situation regarding immigration levels, i.e., wording of this issue matches the world where British people live .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer believes that immigration to Britain is a problem since it reaches to highest levels. Of course, she must believe in the truth of what she asserts in order to be considered as a successful illocutionary act of ‘asserting.’

(B) “We are also banning the use of student visas as a backdoor route to working here. Universities should be selling education not immigration .”

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer asserts her viewpoint that ‘student visas’ should not be used as a way to bypass immigration rules and work in the country. Additionally, she believes

that universities should ‘prioritize offering quality education rather than promoting immigration’. Here, the writer tries to express a strong opinion and advocate for a particular stance on the issue.

The Illocutionary Point. The act of ‘asserting’ serves as the writer's view to influence others (readers). She aims at advocating strict rules to close the ‘backdoor’ and emphasize the importance of universities as places of ‘selling education rather than immigration’. This is a metaphorical use intended to criticize the previous law of ‘student visas’.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The words of this illocutionary act align with the state of affairs in the world. They are related to the writer’s perception of the real situation of immigration in Britain.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a sense of refusal regarding the use of student visas as a means to work in the country. She definitely believes that universities should teach people education. She adds that certain immigrants use universities to come to Britain.

2 .The Illocutionary Acts of Boasting

(A) “The UK will always do right by those in need.”

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer is proud of her country since ‘The UK will always do right...’. She emphasizes the country's dedication to providing assistance and support to those who are in need. She wants to say that UK is generous to people who are in need.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of "boasting" in this context is to assert the UK's commitment to help 'those in need'. The writer displays the country's moral integrity to doing what is right.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's utterance reflects her belief or expectation of how the world of Britain should be. The words match the British pride with which the writer is 'boasting.'

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer is confidence and has a belief that the UK will consistently prioritize helping those in need. The sincerity condition is met as the writer sincerely believes in the UK's commitment to doing what is morally right and providing assistance to those people.

(B) "This government knows that in the years to come, we cannot simply rely on foreign workers to plug gaps. And Brexit means we can finally build a high-skill, high-wage economy liberated from Brussels red tape."

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer explains the British government's reaction towards foreign workers in UK. Depending on those workers will not be a solution to its economic crises. She believes that Brexit provides an opportunity to create 'a high-skill, high-wage economy free from restrictions imposed by the European Union (EU). Here, Braverman is boasting of her government's procedures to improve the British economy.

The Illocutionary Point. In this context, the purpose of 'boasting' is to express confidence and pride in the government's stance on immigration and Brexit .

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The words of ‘boasting’ cope with the situation in the Brexit era and the efforts of the British government in dealing with this issue.

The Expressed Psychological State The writer expresses her pride about the steps taken by the government concerning ‘foreign workers’ and economy.

3 .The Illocutionary Act of Claiming

“It’s why we have made it easier to boot out foreign criminals. The Illegal Migration Bill radically tightens the law .”

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer claims that they have taken certain steps to cast out foreign criminals. She mentions the ‘Illegal Migration Bill’ as a means of tightening the law in order to address this issue.

The Illocutionary Point. The main aim of this ‘claiming’ is to acknowledge the readers of the impact of the ‘Illegal Migration Bill’ and how the government could dismiss those criminals out of the country.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's words are intended to accurately describe or represent the state of affairs in the world.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses her sincere belief to tighten the law and take action against illegal migration. As she thinks, this can be done through the implementation of the ‘Bill’. To put it more simply, Davis (1992: 224) explains: “S means it” claims that S’s utterance is intentional, literal, serious and sincere (veritable) .

4 .The Illocutionary Acts of Deducing

(A) “It’s why the Government has worked so hard to improve our education system and is investing in skills. And it’s why we introduced a points-based system for immigration that focuses on the highly skilled, not an open door .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer shows the rationale behind the new education system (e.g., a points-based system for immigration). She emphasizes that the system prioritizes highly skilled individuals rather than having an open-door policy. However, she intends to convey the intention of the government to have a more selective approach to immigration based on skills and qualifications.

The Illocutionary Point. Here, ‘deducing’ serves as a point of inference from what has been introduced by Braverman in relation to many issues such as banning student visas, voting to leave the EU and investing in skills.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's intention is to explain the purpose behind introducing a points-based system for immigration, which accurately shows the government's solution to this problem.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer conveys a state of deduction for a series of issues which are problematic to the British government. As for the sincerity condition, she seems to genuinely believe in the merits of this system and its ability to address immigration in a more selective manner.

(B) “That is our mission, and I know The Sun on Sunday is behind us with the Builder Better Britain campaign. It’s why I’m working so hard to speed up the asylum process. It’s why I have made clear to

other countries they must take back those nationals with no right to be here.”

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The utterances show that the speaker (Braverman) and The Sun (newspaper) share a common goal of building a better Britain. The phrase "our mission" implies that the writer is part of a group or organization that is working towards this goal, and that The Sun is aligned with their efforts. The phrase "Build Better Britain campaign" implies that this is an ongoing effort, and that there is a concerted effort to improve the country in some way. In this case, the intended meaning of the utterances is to express the writer's belief in such thing. Additionally, the writer is also deducing that speeding up the ‘asylum process’ and urging ‘other countries to take back their nationals’ are necessary actions for reducing illegal immigration .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘deducing’ is to draw logical inference, based on the writer's observation. She aims to showcase her determination and persuade readers to recognize the significance of these actions in achieving their goals.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's words are intended to accurately represent the state of affairs in the world (Britain and the EU).

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a strong commitment to speeding up the ‘asylum process’ and assertively communicating to other countries the importance of taking back their citizens. So, she seems sincere in her commitment to the mission and the goals they are pursuing.

(C) “That is why the Government is committed to controlling net migration as well as stopping the boats .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer explains that the government is dedicated to both controlling net migration and preventing unauthorized boat arrivals. However, she is emphasizing the government's commitment to these actions as part of its immigration policy. In fact, she infers such things from how to control immigration and maintain democratic support .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘deducing’ in this statement is to draw a logical conclusion or make an inference based on the previous statement, attracting the readers’ attention to a particular piece of information, i.e., ‘it is not racist to control net migration and maintain democratic support .’

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Wording of this inference is associated with what British government has done .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses her reasoning or deduction about what have been done about ‘net migration’ and ‘boats’ of immigrants. She believes that what she says is true .

5 .The Illocutionary Act of Describing

“We’re increasing apprenticeship funding by £2.7 billion by 2025 to support businesses and investing £1.6 billion to expand programmes such as skills bootcamps and free courses for jobs .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer provides information about the efforts made by the government to improve the education system and invest in skills. She highlights specific actions,

such as increasing ‘apprenticeship funding’ and ‘expanding programs’ like skills bootcamps and free courses for jobs. This description is meant to convey the government's commitment to supporting businesses and providing opportunities for skill development.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘describing’ is to tell the readers about the government's projects to improve the education system and invest in skills. “The point or purpose of a description is that it is a representation (true or false, accurate or inaccurate) of how something is” (Searle, 1979: 2).

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's words accurately match the description of the plans of the government in relation to apprenticeship funding and the expansion of teaching programs.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a belief in the importance of improving the education system and investing in skills. She conveys a sense of determination and commitment by highlighting the government's efforts and the significant financial investments being made.

6 .The Illocutionary Act of Diagnosing

“The rise in immigration is partly due to temporary factors, such as helping those fleeing persecution in Hong Kong and Ukraine .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer gives the reasons behind the rise in immigration. She attributes part of the increase in immigration to temporary factors. They are the Ukraine war and the persecution in Hong Kong.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘diagnosing’ in this context is to analyze and provide an explanation for the rise in immigration. By identifying the temporary factors, the writer aims to shed light on specific cases that have contributed to ‘the rise in immigration’. This act of diagnosing serves to attract the attention of the readers towards the reasons behind this problem .

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The words of ‘diagnosing’ fit the actions in the real world (Britain).

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses her belief that the rise in immigration is partially attributed to temporary factors. The sincerity condition is met as she believes that this diagnosing is true .

7 .The Illocutionary Act of Predicting

“ Everyone will understand that if you come here illegally, you can’t expect to stay. It will end the cycle of phony, drawn-out appeals. It will put a stop to the abuse of modern slavery laws. The business model of the evil people-smugglers will be broken .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). In this context, the writer predicts that there will be certain consequences resulting from the application of illegal immigration law. She says it loudly: “if you come here illegally, you can’t expect to stay”. She also predicts that the Illegal Migration Bill will end many of the previous rules related to immigration.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of this illocutionary act is to express the writer's belief or expectation about future events or

outcomes. In this case, she is predicting that certain consequences will occur if certain actions are taken, So, she is expressing her anticipation of what will happen in the future, based on logical reasoning.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Wording of this prediction match the future outcomes of certain actions that will take place in Britain (the real world).

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer believes that what she predicts about the following future effects of the new law is serious, and she is sincere in sharing her thoughts and expectations with her readers.

8 .The Illocutionary Act of Concluding

“It is not unreasonable to say that people come here illegally in small boats and abuse our laws.”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer presents this conclusion, depending on her observations and beliefs. She explains that it is reasonable to accuse the illegal immigrants of ‘abusing’ their law .

The Illocutionary Point. The characteristic aim of ‘concluding’ is to highlight the perceived reality of this situation and potentially prompt further discussion or action regarding the issue of illegal immigration and law enforcement.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Her words are intended to precisely recognize certain conclusions, resulting from ‘asylum process’ of illegal immigrants in the world where certain events have taken place.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer's intention is one of belief and reason. She believes that she will not be blamed if she accuses those people of 'abusing' their law. Whether true or not, 'concluding' as an illocutionary act is performed with sincere belief through a course of action.

9 .The Illocutionary Act of Reporting

"Tories will reduce immigration – Labour have exposed their desires for open borders time and time again. The Government is banning the use of student visas as a backdoor route to working here."

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer emphasizes that Tories (Conservative Party) will legislate a law to reduce immigration. She states that the Labour party has shown that they do not want to restrict the number of immigrants, coming into the country. The writer also says that the government's decision to ban student visas is one way of reducing immigration.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of 'reporting' is to convey information or facts to others. It serves the purpose of sharing news or updates with the intention of providing accurate information. It is part of the attitude of the speaker towards the propositional content of the speech act.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The act of 'reporting' is intended to align with and correspond to the reality or truth of the situation being reported.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer tries to express a belief or an assertion. She genuinely believes the truth of the reported statements and intends to accurately convey this information to the readers.

4.1.2 Directives

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Requesting

“ Just as it is not racist to say that immigration should be controlled if it is to maintain democratic support.”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer forms an indirect speech act of ‘request’, i.e. ‘immigration should be controlled’. She means that controlling is associated with ‘democratic support’. She explains that if immigration is controlled, it will be a legitimate policy that should not be automatically equated with racism .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of the act of ‘requesting’ in this statement is to get the government do something (control immigration). She also wants to consider democratic support when discussing immigration policy.

The Direction of Fit: world-to-word. In this statement, the direction of fit is primarily a matter of aligning the world to the words. For what is being matched in a statement is the propositional content of the statement with a state of affairs. The writer asserts that the world should conform to the idea that it is not racist to advocate illegal immigration law to ‘maintain democratic support .’

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses the desire to get the hearer (the government) to perform a certain action. So, she wishes that her ‘request’ can be obeyed and carried out.

2 .The Illocutionary Act of Suggesting

“We need to train up more apprentices .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer proposes that ‘training more apprentices’ is part of a solution to the illegal

immigration. By training more apprentices, businesses can ensure that they have skilled workers for the future, which may reduce their reliance on hiring foreign workers .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘suggesting’ in this context is that the writer tries to get the government to ‘train up more apprentices’ for the sake of their employing in future works. Nevertheless, this suggestion can be taken or not is a matter of the government’s responsibility.

The Direction of Fit: world-to-word. The writer proposes or recommends a course of action (training more apprentices), with the intention of influencing the listener's (the government’s) beliefs or actions. The fit is achieved when the listener considers and possibly adopts the suggestion. It is like offering an idea or advice for the listener to consider and potentially act upon. Such ‘states of affairs match the words of the suggestion.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer sincerely expresses a wish for ‘training more apprentices’. The sincerity condition is met as the writer genuinely believes in the truthfulness and importance of this suggestion.

4.1.3 Commissives

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Promising

“But the Conservatives have rightly promised to reduce overall immigration.”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The Conservative party intends to reduce immigration. They have made a rightful promise to take action in order to decrease the level of immigration in the country.

The Illocutionary Point. The act of ‘promising’ serves the purpose of expressing commitment and assurance to fulfill a future action or outcome. It is a way for ‘the Conservatives’ to make a commitment and build a trust with the public. Such a promise is represented in the propositional content of the speech act.

The Direction of Fit: world-to-word. By making this promise, the intention is to achieve the reduction of immigrants’ number so that it aligns with the commitment expressed in the words. The words are supposed to be the basis for a course of conduct, and the goal is to actualize the proposed change in the world. So, the world fits the words.

The Expressed Psychological State. The Conservative party promises to reduce the ‘overall immigration’. They honestly express their intention to fulfill this promise. However, this promise can be carried out, kept or broken.

4.1.4 Declarations

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Announcing

“The public believes this and the Government agrees. We need to get the numbers down. This week we announced we will cut net migration by stopping most foreign students from bringing over family members .”

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer tries to inform the public about the government's decision to cut net migration. However, she aims to convey this information and emphasize the government's commitment to stop ‘bringing over family members’ . here, the writer announces certain procedures taken by the government.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘announcing’ is to make a formal statement or declaration to the public regarding the government's decision to reduce migration levels. This announcement serves to communicate the government's commitment to addressing the issue of high migration numbers.

The Direction of Fit: double: word-to-world and world-to-word. In the illocutionary act of ‘announcing’, the direction of fit can be seen as both ‘word-to-world’ and ‘world-to-word’. The writer's statement reflects her intention to bring about a change in the world by implementing a policy to cut net migration (world-to-word). At the same time, her announcement is shaped by her perception of the public's beliefs, indicating that her words describe the reality of world (word-to-world) .

The Expressed Psychological State. It is the state of combining belief and desire. Braverman announces that the public believes that immigration numbers should be reduced, Hence, she believes that taking this action will help achieve the desired outcome of cutting net migration.

4.2 A Pragmatic Analysis of Editorial Text(2)

General Description

Name of the English Newspaper: THE TELEGRAPH

Name of the Editor: Ivana Stradner

Title of the Editorial: Putin’s mini-NATO is falling apart

Time and Date: 26 May 2023

4.2.1 Representatives

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Asking

NATO should seize the current opportunity to demonstrate the CSTO, particularly under Russia's leadership, is merely a symbolic entity lacking substance.

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). Ivana Stradner asks NATO to take the advantage of the current situation to expose the perceived lack of effectiveness of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), which is led by Russia. She believes that NATO should ‘seize this opportunity’ (i.e., the weakness of this organization) to reveal the CSTO's ineffectiveness in defending its members.

The Illocutionary Point. It is the purpose of the illocutionary act of ‘asking’ NATO to take action towards a particular situation, i.e., lack of effectiveness of the CSTO. This will show the target readers the CSTO's incredibility next to NATO’s strength.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. It is the act of ‘asking’ NATO to demonstrate the CSTO's ‘lack of substance’ through words used to describe the situation to the world. The editor believes that the CSTO, under Russia's leadership, is only ‘symbol’. She is asking NATO to take action and show this belief to the world.

The Expressed Psychological State. Searle and Vanderveken (1985: 17) go on to say that “[A] speech act is sincere only if the speaker is in the psychological state that her speech act expresses something”. Here, the editor expresses an instant desire for NATO to employ the CSTO’S collapse for the sake of the former’s members .

2 .The Illocutionary Acts of Asserting

(A) The first time Russia will store part of its nuclear arsenal in another country since the breakup of the Soviet Union. On the face of it, it signals strength. The truth is the opposite.

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer introduces a fact about Russia's decision to store part of its 'nuclear arsenal' in Belarus. She implies that this action may initially appear as a show of force, but she believes that the intention behind this, is actually the opposite .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of 'asserting 'is to inform the readers of this significant development. It aims to draw attention to the actions taken by Russia and highlight the potential implications and concerns associated with such a decision.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The statement accurately reflects the reported action taken by Russia in the real world.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses an belief in what Russia has done to its 'tactical nuclear weapons'. The statement accurately reflects the reported information and the real worry about the situation. The writer genuinely believes this information to be true, and she is genuinely concerned about its potential consequences.

(B) ..., and convey the truth – that Russia refused to assist its treaty-bound ally, Armenia, when they needed it the most, and it is only a matter of time before Moscow does the same to them .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer aims to convey the belief that Russia's lack of assistance to Armenia indicates a pattern of behavior. She thinks that other countries (possibly referring to Finland, Sweden and NATO member states) should be cautious and

expect similar treatment from Russia in the future. Surely, she is emphasizing the importance of recognizing this potential pattern and taking appropriate actions.

The Illocutionary Point. The characteristic aim of this assertion is to describe how and where Russia stores its nuclear arsenal, and perhaps also to bring about a belief in the target people about Russia's behavior. The writer aims to convey the truth and highlights the potential consequences of relying on Russia for assistance .

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. What is conveyed by certain selected words of assertion, is appropriate to the situation in the real world. The truth about Russia's disclaimer of responsibility towards its ally (Armenia) occurs in the real world .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer generally expresses her belief that Russia's behavior towards a particular country is true. She is sincere since what she says collocates with what is going on in the real world.

3 .The Illocutionary Act of Describing

Meanwhile, it is Moscow's imitation version of NATO – the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), established in 1992 after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The CSTO was formed with the objective of enhancing regional stability and comprises six member states: Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer tries to describe a particular organization. It is the CSTO, Moscow's imitation of NATO. She describes CSTO as Moscow's copy of NATO, 'established in 1992 after the collapse of the Soviet Union'. This description also includes

the ‘objectives’ of this organization, i.e., that it serves as a regional security alliance, and the number and names of its members.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of "describing" is to ensure the similarities between the two regional security alliances (NATO and CSTO). The writer aims to draw attention to the time of the establishment of CSTO, emphasizing on its resemblance to NATO in terms of its purpose and structure in the ‘eyes of Moscow.’

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The wording of this illocutionary act represents the state of affairs of CSTO in our real world. Time, place, and the six involved states of CSTO are real things in the present world .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer gives a real description of CSTO, focusing on its political and secure implications. She expresses her belief that the CSTO is a deliberate attempt by Moscow to replicate NATO's model, and thus create a sort of balance in the region.

4 .The Illocutionary Acts of Calling

(A) NATO member states should utilise information operations to reach out to Russia’s proxies.

The Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer calls NATO to employ strategic communication tactics to engage with entities that are aligned with or influenced by Russia. She implies that by doing so, NATO can potentially influence or shape the narratives and actions of these proxies in favor of NATO's objectives.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of the illocutionary act of "calling" is to motivate NATO members to actively employ

‘information operations’ to make connections and influence the behavior and beliefs of Russia’s proxies in order to get interests. Additionally, it serves to promote a strategic thinking.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The propositional content (the words) of “calling” is used by the writer to match the world, i.e., in politics, using information about the rival is a useful means to get benefits .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer believes that she is sincere in performing this illocutionary act. She truly confirms that engaging with Russia's proxies through information operations can be an effective way for NATO member states to achieve their aims. The sincerity condition is met as the writer is expressing her sincere belief and advocating for a specific course of action.

(B) As Moscow's allies turn their backs, now it is time for NATO member states to turn the tables and expose the CSTO as nothing more than an empty shell .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer tries to clarify the perceived weakness or ineffectiveness of the CSTO. She wants NATO member states to take a proactive stance, revealing the lack of substance or power within the CSTO alliance .

The Illocutionary Point. The essence of this "calling" is to rally support and encourage action. The writer aims to motivate NATO member states to take a proactive role in countering Moscow's allies and to shed light on the perceived lack of substance within the CSTO. The intention is to strengthen NATO's position and undermine the credibility of the CSTO.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Words of “calling” match the situation. ‘The CSTO as an empty shell’ are suitable words describing the ‘world’ of CSTO .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a desire for NATO to respond in the form of action. Of course, her ‘calling’ appears sincere since there is a strong belief on the part of the writer to employ the time and situation of the weakness of the CSTO.

5 .The Illocutionary Acts of Claiming

(A) Russia’s failure to assist Armenia comes as no surprise. Putin perceives the CSTO as a unilateral means to assert control over the post-Soviet region and promote the interests of the Kremlin, rather than an institution based on reciprocity

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer claims that Russia's failure to help Armenia does not surprise them. She thinks that Putin uses the CSTO to have control over the states of the former Soviet Union, and to achieve the Kremlin’s interests, rather than as an institution of mutual benefits among its members .

The Illocutionary Point. The characteristic aim of this "claiming" is to acknowledge to the readers of Putin’s actions that the CSTO is not an institution of stability in the region, but it is as a ‘means of control’ by Russia over its states for the sake of Kremlin .

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer makes her words of “claiming” match the world, by stating a fact about Putin’s behavior.

The Expressed Psychological State. The sincerity condition of “claiming” is supposed to be met since the writer’s belief is based on

her understanding of the situation, i.e., the reasons behind the establishment of the CSTO .

(B) Putin's plan to undermine NATO has been halted .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer claims that Putin's plan to 'undermine NATO' has been stopped. A sign of the efforts made by NATO to thwart Putin's plan in Ukraine. She believes that the steps taken by NATO are serious and successful, leading to the failure of Putin's plan to break down NATO .

The Illocutionary Point. Again, it is a 'claim', aiming at explaining Putin's intentions to 'undermine NATO'. This illocutionary act is used to inform the target readers about this development, highlighting the importance of the situation and the successful efforts to protect NATO's interests.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The words used to describe Putin's plan towards NATO represents real things in the real world.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a sense of confidence. Her claim that Putin's plan has been stopped is due to certain events related to the Ukraine war and the European stand. The writer's declaration of her sincere opinion and the current state of Putin's proposal satisfy the sincerity requirements.

(C) The growing anti-CSTO sentiments provide an opportunity for NATO to expose Russia's disloyalty.

Speech Act Meaning(speaker meaning). This speech act means that the feelings among the people of the states of the former Soviet Union offer a chance for NATO 'to expose Russia's disloyalty'. The implicit meaning of this utterance is that NATO should take this advantage of

the current situation in which there is an increasing opposition towards the CSTO .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of this "claiming" is to deprive CSTO of its loyalty and make use of this opportunity.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The growing anti-CSTO feelings can be used as good representatives to describe this institution which is found in our world.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses her desire for NATO to expose Russia's disloyalty to the states of CSTO .

6 .The Illocutionary Act of Concluding

As a result, negotiations by Western actors have afforded Armenia and Azerbaijan significant advancements towards a potential resolution .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). Ivana Stradner concludes that negotiations by Western actors were a good means to achieve peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The participation of those actors has led to substantial progress in resolving the conflict between the two countries. She implies that these negotiations have been effective and have brought about positive outcomes for both countries.

The Illocutionary Point. The main aim of "concluding" to emphasize the positive impact of negotiations by Western actors on the ongoing conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. advancements.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer aligns her words with the world, i.e., Western actors, significant advancements and potential resolution match the negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses her satisfaction in these negotiations. She believes that they are fruitful and have resulted in meaningful progress towards settling peace between the two countries .

7 .The Illocutionary Act of Deducing

The decision was deliberately timed to try and shore-up an unstable country in case it echoes Ukraine in tipping Westwards in the years ahead .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer deduces that the timing of the decision was intentional, with the aim of providing support to prevent Belarus from aligning with the West in a similar manner as Ukraine. She infers that the decision was strategically made to maintain stability and prevent a shift in geopolitical alignment.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of "deducing" is to acknowledge to the readers the time and reasons behind this decision. The writer intends to reveal the secret behind the decision of breaking down Belarus .

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The writer's words represent the state of affairs in the world. Her deduction implies that the decision has a potential implications for Belarus .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses caution, and skepticism regarding the timing of the decision and its potential implications for Belarus. She genuinely believes that the decision was intentionally timed to prevent the country from aligning with the West as Ukraine did.

8 .The Illocutionary Acts of Reporting

(A) Russia has moved ahead with its plan to deploy tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus :

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer reports that Russia continues “its plan to deploy tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus”. She conveys this new information to the readers in order to draw their attention to dangerous military weapons.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘reporting’ in this context is to inform and provide an update on the situation regarding Russia's deployment of ‘tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus .’

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. The utterance accurately reflects the real-world situation. The information about the movement of ‘Russia’s tactical nuclear weapons’ has been reported to provide an update on the current state of affairs.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a belief in the potential consequences of the movement of ‘nuclear weapons’. The utterance accurately reflects certain worries on the part of the writer about such movement.

(B) The day of the original announcement back in March was Belarus Freedom Day – an unofficial holiday celebrated by the oppressed Belarusian opposition .

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer reports an action taking place in the past, i.e., it is ‘Belarus Freedom Day’. She shows a connection between ‘moving tactical nuclear weapons’ by Russia and ‘celebrating Freedom Day’ by Belarusian opposition .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘reporting’ this information is to highlight the timing of the original announcement made on Belarus Freedom Day.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Words of ‘reporting’ match the real situation in Belarus, the coincidence between Russia’s movement of weapons and Belarus Freedom Day.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer believes that this decision of Russia is nothing but a deceive plan to gain the trust of Belarusian government against Belarus opposition .

9 .The Illocutionary Act of Stating

Pashinyan highlighted that due to Russia's absence, Armenia and Azerbaijan had to turn to Western institutions like the EU to facilitate a peace agreement, as the regional security system under the CSTO was ineffective.

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer states that Armenian Prime Minister Pashinyan emphasized Russia's absence in the peace agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Illocutionary Point. The aim of ‘stating’ is to emphasize the diplomatic situation between Armenia and Azerbaijan. The writer aims to highlight the need for alternative avenues for peace negotiations and to confirm the significance of Russia's absence in the peace process. She definitely commits to the truth of stating proposition.

The Direction of Fit: word-to-world. Pashinyan’s words reflect his belief that Russia was absent, so Armenia and Azerbaijan asked the EU (world) to facilitate a peace agreement .

The Expressed Psychological State. Pashinyan believes that Armenia and Azerbaijan had to seek assistance from the EU due to the absence of Russian. The structure of mental states and the structure of intentional states are similar .

4.2.2 Directives

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Inviting

With Putin preparing for the Africa-Russia summit in July, it is also crucial for African nations to learn the truth about Putin’s treatment of his Armenian ally and its new inclination to align with the West .

Speech Act Meaning(speaker meaning). The writer invites African nations to learn the truth about Putin's treatment of Armenians. She tries to remind African nations of this truth, and she wishes that they would benefit from the Armenian experiment .

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of ‘inviting’ is to encourage African nations to ‘align with the west’ in a similar way to Armenia. Of course, the writer wants them to actively behave in such a way, accept her invitation, and join the West.

The Direction of Fit: world-to-word. The African nations represent the real world of the ‘invitation’. The intention is for the world to align with the writer's words, hoping that African nations know the truth and take action.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses a desire that the African nations should learn the truth about Putin's behaviour towards Armenia. She sincerely wants African nations to ‘align with the west.’

2 .The Illocutionary Act of Suggesting

Now, NATO member states should engage with Latin American countries and put a spotlight on Armenia's contemplation to leave the CSTO

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). The writer 'suggests' that NATO should cooperate with Latin American countries to motivate Armenia 'to leave the CSTO'. She emphasizes the significance of this suggestion for the sake of a particular course of action.

The Illocutionary Point. The purpose of 'suggesting' is to emphasize the importance of diplomatic engagement with Latin Americans to push Armenia 'to leave CSTO'. The writer aims to encourage such action for the benefit of NATO member states.

The Direction of Fit: world-to-word. The writer tries to get the world (NATO and Latin Americans) to match his words by making this suggestion .

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer has the desire of directing NATO member states to prioritize diplomatic engagement with Latin American countries and to take action in this direction.

4.2.3 Expressives

1 .The Illocutionary Act of Blaming

Russia continues to portray NATO as responsible for the conflict in Ukraine.

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). Russia's portrayal of NATO as responsible for the conflict in Ukraine is an expressive speech act of 'blaming'. By making this blame, the writer expresses her belief on the accusation of Russia to NATO for the ongoing conflict .

The Illocutionary Point. ‘Blaming’ is used to tell the countries around the world that NATO is responsible for the Ukraine war. By doing this, Russia wants to confirm this idea and forms alliance against this organization. It is a state of affairs specified in the propositional content .

The Direction of Fit: Null. ‘Blaming’ as an expressive speech act has null ‘direction of fit’ because there is neither change in the world nor matching of words to that world. In performing an expressive, “the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed” (Searle, 1979: 15).

The Expressed Psychological State. In this utterance, the writer expresses a disagreement of what is stated by Russia, and she sincerely feels that Russia's blame of NATO is unfair or misleading.

2 .The Illocutionary Act of Welcoming

Armenia has expressed its willingness to recognise the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave as part of Azerbaijan, provided that Baku protects the rights of ethnic Armenians

Speech Act Meaning (speaker meaning). Ivana Stradner states that Armenia welcomes the agreement with Azerbaijan about the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave as part of the latter. The ‘rights of ethnic Armenians’ are considered a condition for this agreement. She implies that Armenia is open to a potential resolution to this issue.

The Illocutionary Point. The act of ‘welcoming’ is expressed in this context to show Armenia's willingness to sign an agreement with

Azerbaijan about the Nagorno-Karabakh. By ‘welcoming’ this stance, the writer aims to foster a positive and constructive atmosphere for the ‘protection of the rights of ethnic Armenians.’

The Direction of Fit: Null. The writer only tries to express her support and acceptance of Armenia's stance through her words.

The Expressed Psychological State. The writer expresses an optimistic view towards the final solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh .

Table (4.1) Frequency Distribution of the Pragmatic Patterns of the Editorial Texts

Pragmatic Strategies

Editorial Text

Representatives

Directives

Commissives

Expressives

Declarations

Total

A Pragmatic Study of Selected Editorial Letters in English Newspapers

	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F
		%									
1	13	76.47	2	11.76	1	5.88	--	--	1	5.88	17
		23.28									
2	14	77.77	2	11.11	--	--	2	11.11	--	--	18
		24.65									
Total	17	68	4	16	1	4	2	8	1	4	25
		100									

In editorial letters, writers use pragmatic strategies to persuade readers by expressing their beliefs and opinions to shape their perspectives. They employ techniques like asserting, declaring, boasting, concluding to effectively convey their message and influence the audience. The analysis in Table (4.1) indicates that speech acts such as 'asserting', 'suggesting', 'promising' are utilized for specific actions. This finding proves Hypothesis (2) which states: On the pragmatic level, Searle's Taxonomy of Speech Acts is an appropriate instrument for the analysis of the selected editorials, in terms of their illocutionary acts recognition, interpretation and understanding.

The most common pragmatic pattern observed is 'Representatives', accounting for 68.% of the instances, with 17 occurrences. This prevalence is attributed to editorial writers' emphasis on conveying their beliefs and demonstrating their commitment to the truth of their statements within this category of speech acts. 'Representatives' are used to assert, state, boast, conclude, among other functions. However, this finding proves the first part of Hypothesis (5) which says: the most

frequent class of speech acts used in the selected editorials is 'Representatives', whereas the least frequent one is 'Commissives'.

5. Conclusion

This study provides a pragmatic analysis based on Searle's Classification of Speech Acts (1979). On the pragmatic level of this study, Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives and Declarations are used by the editorial writers to achieve different speech acts such as 'asserting', 'boasting', 'concluding', 'suggesting', 'requesting', 'urging', 'promising', 'pledging', 'warning', 'blaming', 'praising', 'welcoming, declaring'. And announcing."

The pragmatic patterns make their editorials more persuasive, engaging, and impactful. They also play a crucial role in shaping the impact and effectiveness of editorials on the target readers. These patterns help writers establish a connection with readers, build credibility, and create a persuasive argument. By considering the pragmatic strategies, writers can craft powerful editorials that engage readers and effectively convey their message .

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