

Investigating Speech Acts in the British Broadcast Media About Ukraine
Crisis

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بحث أفعال الكلام في وسائل الإعلام الإذاعية البريطانية حول الأزمة الأوكرانية

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Abstract

The present paper aims to investigate the use of speech acts that critically illustrate how the act of bias, depicted by “hate speech” enclosed within the British Broadcast media. The study of critical discourse analysis approaches indicates a gathering of attitudes and a standpoint which is possible to be probed jointly in the form of analysis of the behaviour of language in society. The researchers utilize two models of analysis, one which frames Searle’s (1979) “Speech act theory” and the other which shapes the theme of “hate speech” as an act of bias: “Hate –Speech Intensity

Scale” by (Bahador, 2020). Results of the analysis show that “assertive” speech acts are the dominant types when comparing them to the “expressive” and “declarative” ones. This is due to the fact that they(assertive) help to give effective communication and clarity to the claims. By creating ideas, giving evidence-based reasoning and conveying commitment to truth, assertive speech acts play a significant role in displaying critical stance in the discourse of broadcast media. Assertive speech acts depict confidence in their perspectives and they are observed as confrontational in the situation of indicating forceful attitudes. The significant type of hate speech represented by “negative actions” in this data collection involves rhetorics which comprise negative “non –violent” actions accompanied with certain groups of people or certain characters. Thus, these “non-violent” actions offer a critique of the contexts under analysis.

Keywords: Act of Bias, British Broadcast, Speech Acts

الملخص

يهدف البحث في التحقيق في استعمالات الأفعال الكلامية والتي تبين بطريقة نقدية سلوك التحيز الواضح في "خطاب الكراهية" والمأخوذ من وسائل الإعلام الإذاعية البريطانية. دراسة مناهج تحليل الخطاب النقدي تدل على تجمع توجهات ووجهات نظر من الممكن دراستها على نحو واحد عن طريق تحليل سلوك اللغة المجتمعي. استعمل الباحثون أداتين للتحليل. الأولى، تستند إلى نظرية سيريلز (1979) لأفعال الكلامية والأخرى تصور نمط "خطاب الكراهية" كسلوك تجيزي على أساس "ميزان شدة خطاب الكراهية" الخاص بـ بهادور (2020). تظهر نتائج التحليل أن "الأفعال الكلامية التأكيدية" هي النوع المهيمن عند مقارنتها بالأفعال الكلامية المقارنة والأفعال الكلامية الخبرية حيث يعود ذلك لكون الأفعال الكلامية التأكيدية تساعد في ترويج التواصل الفعال والوضوح لأي ادعاء عن طريق إعطاء تفكير مبني على أدلة والتعبير عن الالتزام كحقيقة. وبالتالي تبين الأفعال الكلامية التأكيدية الثقة عند استعمالها في مواقف تستدعي الحزم. يمثل خطاب الكراهية بالإفعال السلبية "السلمية" في العينة يشمل البلاغة والتي بدورها تشمل الأفعال السلبية المرتبطة بمجموعة من الناس أو بعض الشخصيات. ولذلك تبين الأفعال السلمية انتقاداً للسياقات المشمولة بالتحليل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: سلوك التحيز، وسائل الاعلام الإذاعية البريطانية، الأفعال الكلامية

1.Introduction

The crisis between Russia and Ukraine is regarded as a notable and global one of political concerns in Europe. The result of this crisis would affect the balance of power between the west and Russia from one hand, and the west and China from the other hand. At the moment the liberal rules- based order was its most potent, the victory of Ukraine won't retrieve to the Post –Cold War era of U.S. dominance. A rules based security order in Europe can be preserved by the successes of Ukraine. This order will leave out Russia to protect European countries in opposition to the threat of Russia. To impact public opinion in forming both Western and European political and military attitudes, media broadcast has arranged and displayed the events accordingly. Therefore, it is crucial to emphasize this notable concern. It is pertinent throughout critical discourse analysis to shed light on the functional aspects of language that illustrate acts of bias regarding the data under analysis.

It is worth stating that the methods/ approaches of critical discourse analysis refer to accumulating of attitudes that are applicable in order to be

examined firmly in the way of analysis of the behaviour of language in society. Thus, via discourse analysis this can be achieved by focusing upon involving mainly in the matter the basic group's preferences. Critical discourse analysis is explained by (Luke, 2002, p.97), "distinguished if incomplete history of attempts at a normative political linguistics", he then prepped that it would make a maintainable. anti tradition in linguistics by taken together these predispositions with CDA. Generally speaking, to shape liberal/ neo liberal approaches to society, this perspective renounce approaches in the field of social sciences, and then linguistics unquestionably.

In this study, two models of analysis are adopted: Searle's (1979) speech act theory, along with the adoption of Bahador's (2020) Hate Speech Intensity Scale. The selection of the data reflects the use of various speech acts that show efficiently the theme of hate speech in the selected British broadcast media. BBC and Reuters services are dependable sources of news for those newsrooms that do not have their own international reporters set around the world. Accordingly, the choice of this data is foreseeable, but it is with a specific aim to tackle the theme of this paper. In short, the present study endeavors to answer these questions:

1. Showing the theme of hate speech relative to the crisis concerning Ukraine, what are the common types of speech acts that have emerged in British broadcast media?
- 2- What are the common types of hate speech identified in the British broadcast media that are connected to these speech acts?
- 3- What justifies the advocacy for using these speech acts and the types of hate speech in the British broadcast media?

2. Literature Review

Nurfadilah's thesis entitled: A critical discourse analysis of Teun Van Dijk on the Jakarta post's editorials "New Year in Singkil" and "Banning hate speech" manifests the conflict between Muslims and Christians with regard to CDA in text structure, social analysis and cognition in two articles. Van Dijk as a model of analysis is adopted in this study. It reveals various elements of discourse construction in both articles under analysis. Different styles in showing the texts are presented in each newspaper. The relation between language and ideology is the main objective here. Through the utilization of language, the aim of the speaker and the capability of the power, which the power is fully and firmly felt besides the ideology is seen comprehensible. The Jakarta Post centralizes the Jakarta Post perspective relating to the schematization elements sentiment.

A method of qualitative is the method that is used in investigating the social science of this study

Pasiteslska's article entitled Ukrainian crisis through the lens of Russian media: Construction of ideological discourse studies the conflict between Ukraine and Russia starting from 2013- 2017 which is featured as hybrid warfare, alongside the influential role of informational component. How two significant Russian TV channels formed the convincing message to make strong unity and to mobilize excessive level of support amidst the national audience, is illustrated in this article by employing ideological discourse analytic tools. The article shows that "channel one" and "Russia-1" construct an opposition of ideological polarization between "Our" and "Their" sides concerning the conflict relying upon legitimization and de-legitimation samples. What helps to promote one group and to create opposition is the excessive range of socio-cultural and editorializing tools besides historical Soviet –time establishments. The close institutional connections between government and media in Russia aid multiplicity and intertextuality of "general line". This eliminates discordant explanations. Hence, a strong indication concerning the analysis of the TV news programs gives a typical picture of ideological discourse exploited by the Russian government for the purpose of accomplishing its political aims. Fairclough's three dimensional approach is adopted in this study.

3.Methodology

In this paper, a mixed approach of analysis (qualitative and quantitative) is employed. Qualitative method is used for the purpose of evaluating and gathering data. On the other hand, the quantitative method is used for the purpose of making anticipations and distributing results for broad publics. Mixed method gives a deep evidence in the results and provides more granular results rather than an individual method.

4.Understanding Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

According to Van Dijk (1995, p.18), the crucial aim of CDA is to "uncover, reveal, or disclose" the hidden features, strategies, structures and manifestations of social power and dominance besides (inequality, bias, discrimination, ethnicity, etc.) which are utilized and exercised by the elite dominating groups over the dominated ones. He notices that the dominating groups try to cover up, legitimize any indication of control, power/dominance by using different mechanisms of language and discourse. To investigate the social inequality among people is the basic aim of CDA. This would result from language use (Wodak and Meyer,2001, p. 2).

Tenorio (2011, p.184) embeds “a central aim in all the various approaches is that critical analysis raises awareness concerning the strategies used in establishing, maintaining and reproducing symmetrical relations of power as enacted by means of discourse.” This indicates that CDA aims to clarify and put forward the different relationships of power, dominance and inequality that are reflected in written and spoken discourse. This happens in a way that is ambiguous to others. Differently, CDA provides tools and approaches are utilized to study and to analyze the various types of 13 kinds of written / spoken texts in order to examine the discursive sources of power, dominance and bias. In general, CDA critically gives an evaluation how these discursive sources are made, re made, justified within social practice and interaction. Thus, the approaches of CDA focus upon the principles and the findings of social theory in order to study, analyze and explicate written and spoken texts depend on the belief that “text and talk play a key role in maintaining and legitimating inequality, injustice and oppression in society” (Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.169).

It is worth stating that many scholars have strived to study, recognize and present the basic principles of CDA, that are yet enriching controversial inquiries. Scholars utilizing methods of CDA manifest this is done and they seek to increase and raise awareness of this feature of language use in society. Scholars even maintain explicitly for the change relied upon its findings.

5. Act of Bias (Hate Speech): An Overview

Discourse “is the main interface between the social and cognitive dimensions of racism” (Van Dijk, 2012). Since “the reproduction of social representations, such as knowledge, attitudes, ideologies, norms, and values, is one of the main roles of discourse”, this information is fundamental. Therefore, discourse can participate as a basic role in giving rise to conflict approximately in initiating social peace. The way the news media portrays social issues, impacts how the general public and decision-makers perceive and react to them (Thompson and Ungerleider, 2004).

As stated by Van Dijk, mentioned in Hernández (2011, p. 813), “in many countries, the main source of racist beliefs stems not from an individual's daily experiences but rather from the racist speech prevalent in public discourse and racially biased media sources.” It is worth mentioning that the media is the common's principal source of news/ facts about whom to underestimate and to confide in (Dasgupta quoted in Hernandez, 2011, p. 814).

Bahador (2020) classifies hate speech into the following elements: (1) Disagreement, which indicates that rhetoric includes disagreeing at the belief level. Examples are (false, incorrect, wrong). (2) Negative actions: refers to a rhetoric which includes non -aggressive actions in a negative manner accompanied with a group. (3) Negative Character: is a rhetoric which shows non –violent traits are involved in this outcome (4) Dehumanizing: comprises an expression which depicts superhuman/ subhuman categories. Examples are (rat, Nazi, demon, monster). (5) Violence refers to a reaction which displays an imposition of physical harm such as (raped, mugging, starved). These expressions are utilized metaphorically in the context. (6) Death: comprises an expression which includes a literal exclusion of a group of people such as (damage, annihilate). This classification of hate speech by Bahador (2020) is named “Hate –Speech Intensity Scale”. Consequently, an exhibition to identify the theme of hate speech presented by the United Nations (2016) is characterized by these units: (genocide, act of violence, act of bias).

6. Understanding Speech Acts

Speech acts (henceforth SA) is a focal property of pragmatics, which is related to the meanings that participants in a discourse attribute to parts of a text on the support of their member resources besides their interpretations of the context i.e., part of the interpretation stage (Fairclough, 1989 p. 155). While one identifies a part of the text as speech act, even so characterizes the actions of the creator by creating it. This means that making a statement, making a promise, threatening, warning, asking a question, giving an order, etc. Thus, the producer or the creator has the ability to be at one and the same time to make many things. Then a single feature has multiple (SA)utilities. Utilities of speech acts and values are unable to set on the fundament of formal categories of an utterance; in allocating values or utilities, interpreters consider the textual context of an utterance, the situational and intertextual context besides elements of member resources. In linguistics and philosophy of language, (SA) indicates an utterance that carries out function in employing language for communication. It is worth mentioning that the term SA is to return to Austin (1962, p. 64). Austin has initiated this theory by performing three stages (locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act). The locutionary act is the act of speaking something, the illocutionary act indicates the act of what the speaker tends to achieve by saying something, besides the perlocutionary act which refers to the act performed by speaking something. The analysis

of this theory basically connects to the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Austin

(1962, pp.92-3) points out that by using a sentence or its constituents with “certain sense and reference”, the performance of such an act is accomplished.

Five categories of SA are classified according to Searle (1979, p.240) as follows: 1.

“Representatives” (assertive) which are expressed by ways of statements and description where the speaker is pledged to the truth of the expressed proposition. Representative speech acts are exemplified by verbs such as (state, guess, tell, report). 2. “Directives” are those acts where there are usages of the speaker’s own words in order to acquire someone to do something. This indicates that the words encounter the world. Examples are (requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, and suggesting). 3. “Commissives” are defined as “the promises and undertaking that someone made, they commit the speaker to a certain course of action” (Austin, 1962, p. 156). They comprise acts such as (promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. 4. “Expressive” speech acts indicate that the utterance communicates a psychological state. (Searle, 1979, p. 240). These kinds of speech acts involve (thanking, apologizing, welcoming, insulting, and congratulating). 5. “Declarations” speech acts indicate that there are direct changes in the institutional state of affairs that be inclined to depend on involving extra linguistic institutions. These speech acts include (declaring war, christening, firing from employment.

7.Data Selection and Collection

Ten news articles are collected from the British broadcast media with the purpose of tackling the theme of this paper. These selected broadcasts services are consistent supplier of news that cannot recompense having their particular international correspondents expanded worldwide.

7.1 Data Analysis

The aforementioned are tent excerpts representing BBC and Reuters, examined in relation to the speech acts and the act of bias illustrated by (hate speech):

Excerpt one: BBC

Russia-Ukraine war: Putin tells Russia his war objectives are unchanged '617,000 Russians fighting in Ukraine'

Mr. Putin said that "there will be peace [in Ukraine] when we achieve our objectives". Those "objectives do not change", he said, listing

"denazification, demilitarisation and its neutral status". These are themes he has highlighted from the start of the war. (Wright et al., 2023, para.1)
The Analysis: There is an assertive speech act in this statement to represent hate speech. The statement shows an assertion by making a declaration concerning the persistence nature of the objectives. The writer presents these objectives to prove certainties. The statement frames hate as a referential discourse which explains certain ideas / objectives by Mr. Putin. The mention of "De-Nazification" is a racial slur against Ukrainian in a form of Dehumanizing (act of bias).

Excerpt two: BBC

Ben Wallace: Russia 'mirroring' WW2 Fascism in Ukraine invasion.

1. "Mr. Putin has said he wants to protect people after what he described as eight years of bullying and genocide from Ukraine's government. The claims are completely unfounded but part of a narrative repeated by Russia for years". (BBC,2022, para.18)

2. But Mr. Wallace denied the West intended to invade, saying the Russian president had been making "fairy-tale claims for months". He said while Mr. Putin claimed to be "surrounded", countries in the Nato military alliance accounted for only 6% of Russia's land border. (BBC, 2022, para.20)

The Analysis: In the first statement, the writer uses an assertive speech act to shape certain perception on the claims which are unfounded in reality (the claims lack factual essences). The second statement mainly reflects a declarative speech act which conveys information concerning Mr. Wallace's denial of the Russian president claims, giving facts about Russian land border. In all, this declarative speech act conveys insights into the world. The statement announces Mr.

Wallace's view involving the claims of the Russian president.

The first statement expresses the claims given by Mr. Putin which are completely unfounded. This depicts a disagreement at the conviction. The second statement highlights Mr. Wallace's explanation of the event under analysis. This type of denial to the claim shows the degree of disagreement as an act of bias. The mention of "fairy-tale" indicates a dubious understanding. There is an acknowledgement to disregard the claims because they are questionable (this is a disagreement on the belief level).

Excerpt three: BBC

Donbas: Why Russia is trying to capture Eastern Ukraine

"Having abandoned his campaign to capture the Capital Kyiv and second city Kharkiv Vladimir Putin is now looking for military victory in the

largely Russian-speaking east, where he falsely accuses Ukraine of committing genocide”. (Kirby, 2022, para.1)

The Analysis: An assertive speech act is manifested in this statement to reveal hate speech. It serves to make a claim and to express a certain belief from the part of the writer. The statement gives information about the intention of Putin to abandon his campaign and to look for a military victory. There are facts concerning his strategy and accusations. The statement guides the readers to understand the situation by giving factual representation. Giving unfounded reality helps the writer to state divergent of views then orients ways of interpreting the events by giving an excessive claim regarding the true nature of the event under analysis. This inappropriateness is an act of bias in the given context which is a manifestation of a disagreement at the belief level.

Excerpt four: BBC

Jeremy Bowen: Ukraine faces its worst crisis since the war began

1. “Russia captured a deep stretch of Ukrainian territory, a "land-bridge" to link Donbas in the east with Crimea in the south. But its attempt to seize Kyiv was a humiliating fiasco for President Putin.” (Bowen, 2024, para.7)
2. “Joe Biden still does not want to call Vladimir Putin’s bluff”. (Bowen, 2024, para.15)

The Analysis: In the first statement, the writer suggests an expressive speech act to depict the psychological orientation along with his unwillingness to indicate Biden’s act within a certain manner. In this manner, Biden does not want to express the internal mental desire which the writer tries to convey. Making an assertion concerning the determinations of somebody is illustrated in the second sentence. Precisely, this form of assertion is associated to Biden who is reluctant to examine the trustworthiness of Putin’s affirmation. This assertion frames an act of “name calling” as in “Putin’s bluff”. The word choices represented by (fiasco and bluff) are negative actions in this event under analysis. The second statement comprises a negative action which is a form of ridicule. So, “Putin’s bluff” is likely referring to some kind of aggressive engagement made by the President Vladimir Putin. This is a kind of outrageous act: negative action.

Excerpt five: BBC

Has Putin's war failed and what does Russia want from Ukraine?

“Russian claims of Ukrainian Nazis committing genocide never added up, but Russian state-run news agency Ria Novosti explained that

"denazification is inevitably also de-Ukrainisation" - in effect, erasing the modern state of Ukraine". (Kirby, 2023, para.5)

The Analysis: In this statement, the writer states an assertion concerning the credibility of accusations about genocide. This assertion / claim results in either a true or a false statement. This reflects a belief about the validity of those claims, which is a characteristic of assertive speech acts. There exists a claim in this statement which presents a description to a situation concerning Ukrainian's concept of denazification. The mention of the impactful verb "erase" would strengthen this claim because it represents a dehumanization.

Excerpt six: Reuters

Ukraine war: major developments since Russia's invasion

Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered tens of thousands of troops into Ukraine on a "special military operation" to "disarm" the country, purge "nationalists" and halt what Moscow calls Western encroachment through NATO and European Union support of Kyiv. They attacked from the north, east and south. (Reuters, 2023, para.1)

The Analysis: The statement indicates an assertive speech act whereby the writer makes a claim regarding the events presented, more than giving an account to the situations themselves. The use of quotations and certain phrases implies the writer's view, rather than reports facts and certain attachments regarding ethnic disparity and hate speech. In order to communicate the theme of hate speech, the writer chooses discursive framing to make the assertion be more authoritative and biased. The act of "purging" frames an elimination of groups oppressively. It carries a negative connotation including possible dehumanizing representations.

Excerpt seven: Reuters

Tsar' Putin tells the West: Russia will talk only on equal terms

"The 71-year-old former KGB spy exuded confidence in the carefully choreographed inauguration which the West and opponents, who are mainly in jail or abroad, cast as a fig leaf of democracy". (Faulconbridge, 2024, para 3)

The Analysis: The dominant speech act is an assertive one in this statement. The writer constructs his perspective about the former spy releasing confidence besides how the inauguration was viewed by the opponents of the western countries. The statement indicates a certain description of situations, depicting the inauguration of the fake of democracy as a "fig leaf". The writer suggests that this inauguration is a fake cover for the absence of real democratic application, by giving a

characterization to this fake democracy. Along these lines, the writer forms the reader's comprehension alongside giving a sharp point of view regarding the event under study. The use of "fig leaf of democracy" is to show a superficial figure of democracy to shape a dishonest autocratic regime in Russia. This fakeness suggests a negative action as the statement suggests.

Excerpt eight: Reuters

Russia may have committed 'war crimes' in Ukraine, says U.N. rights boss
U.S. human rights envoy Michele Taylor said she was alarmed by reports of abductions by Russia's forces, including at least three mayors and forced deportations of civilians.

"It is clear that President Putin is hell-bent on reducing Ukraine's towns and cities to dust," added British ambassador Simon Manley". (Nebehay, 2022, para.2)

The Analysis: The statement suggests an assertive speech act in nature It frames an information regarding the universe. In the absence of committing the speaker to any certain strategy, this statement asserts a judgment concerning Putin' act and intent about Ukraine. The expression represented by "hell-bent" indicates an intense connotation regarding the destruction of Ukrainian cities. The use of "hell-bent" is to depict a negative connotation, carrying a deep implication of destruction and making devastation. This act of bias frames a negative action.

Excerpt nine: BBC

BBC: Deciphering Vladimir Putin's many appearances since mutiny

1. "Over the last week, President Putin has made a series of unusual public appearances- all televised - in an apparent attempt to steady the ship". (Rosenberg, 2023, para.3)

2. "This is probably the most surprising Putin video of the week - perhaps of the year. That's because it's a very un-Putin-like Putin we see, in terms of getting up close and personal with the crowds". (Rosenberg, 2023, para.20)

The Analysis: In the first statement. the writer frames an assertive speech act in order to convey certain facts and to reveal perspectives concerning the world. The writer explains the unusual televised appearance by describing it as an attempt to "steady the ship". This identification of the appearance is depicted as an act of bias which is shaped by a negative action.

In the second statement, the writer frames an expressive speech act in order to express certain feelings and attitudes regarding a specific event. There

is an expression of a surprise to the video, spotlighting intense reaction towards the attitude of Putin. The framework of the attitude by televised appearance suggests an act of bias in a form of a negative character.

Excerpt ten: Reuters

Ukraine war: Key events in the Russian invasion

1. “Russia's all-out invasion of Ukraine in February, 2022, has led to Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War Two”.(Reuters, 2024, para.1)
2. Russian forces finally capture Bakhmut after nine months of fighting, in Europe's bloodiest land battle since World War Two. The capture of the largely depopulated and destroyed city has limited direct strategic impact, but both armies suffer crippling losses. (Reuters, 2024, para.14)

The Analysis: In the first statement, the writer suggests an assertive speech act. This assertion depicts facts in order to portray a state of affairs. To describe a factual assertion, a claim regarding (the Roma invasion) with its outcomes is presented in this statement.

In the second statement, there is also an assertive speech act to convey a conviction concerning a set of circumstances. The statement describes a certain event represented by (the seize of the state by Roma troops) and then depicts its context (duration of fighting and its value). In general, the wider context portrays a sever destruction represented by fatalities. In the first statement, the mention of “bloodiest” indicates a sever act. The use of depopulated city refers to a reduction of population which suggests a negative connotation. It illustrates a negative action.

8. Results and Discussions

Results of the analysis show that there are 14 instances of speech acts employed in the British media broadcasts indicating hate speech as an act of bias. The highest –ranking type of speech acts is the “assertive” which accounts for 11 instances, comprising 78.571%. The type of “expressive” accounts for 2 instances, representing 14.286% of the total. Also, the results of the analysis reveal that “declarative” is the lowest-ranking type which accounts for 1 instance, representing 7.143% of the total. See the following table:

Table 1. Types of Speech Acts in the British Broadcast Media

Speech acts	Frequency	Percentage%
Assertive	11	78.571
Expressive	2	14.286
Declarative	1	7.143
Total	14	100

Regarding “hate speech” in this data collection, findings show that “negative actions” are the highest-ranking type which account for 7 instances out of a total of 14, representing 50%. “Negative character” is the lowest ranking type”, accounting for 1 instance, representing 7.144%. The types of “disagreement” at the belief level and “de-humanization” account for 3 instances each, representing 21.428% of the whole. See the following table.

Table 2. Types of Hate Speech in the British Broadcast Media

Hate speech	Frequency	Percentage %
Negative actions	7	50
Disagreement	3	21.428
Dehumanization	3	21.428
Negative character	1	7.144
Total	14	100

9. Conclusion

From the analysis of the excerpts obtained, the use of the assertive speech act is the significant type to illustrate the act of bias. The widely utilization of this type of speech acts reflects the fact that assertive speech reduces misunderstanding and states the message obviously and transparently. By creating ideas, giving evidence-based reasoning and conveying commitment to truth, assertive speech acts play a significant role in displaying critical stance in the discourse of broadcast media. They initiate analytical discussions and promote deeper involvement with ideas presented in the media. Assertive speech acts depict confidence in their perspectives and they are observed as confrontational in the situation of indicating forceful attitudes.

In reference to the types of hate speech as an act of bias, findings show that “negative actions” are the widely implementation types because they involve rhetorics which comprised negative “non – violent” actions accompanied with identified communities or definite characters. Overall, what enhances the claims and distributes supportive criticism to the contexts, are the association of these negative actions.

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