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الدراسات اللغوية

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

**A pragmatic study of the speech acts of praise
and compliment in selected public
statements of Justin Trudeau**

**دراسة تداولية لأفعال المدح والمجاملة
في تصريحات مختارة لجاستن ترودو**

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ملخص البحث :

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة أفعال المدح المختلفة في تصريحات جاستن ترودو، رئيس الوزراء الكندي، في العام السابق لإجراء الانتخابات وهي الفترة ما بين سبتمبر 2020 إلى سبتمبر 2021. تهدف هذه الدراسة أيضا إلى تحليل مختلف السياقات التي يتم التصريح فيها بأفعال المدح إلى جانب تحليل الموضوعات المختلفة لهذا المدح والأشخاص الموجه إليهم هذا المدح. تم اختيار تصريحات معينة تتضمن أفعال مدح لترودو على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي في الفترة السابق ذكرها. كما تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الأدوات اللغوية المستخدمة مثل الأفعال والأسماء والصفات التي يتم استخدامها لإلقاء المدح. أخيرًا، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الوظائف المختلفة لأفعال المدح في تصريحات جاستن ترودو.

المنهجية التي تم اتباعها لتحليل أفعال المدح هي المذهب التداولي باستخدام نموذج مخصص لأفعال المدح فقط؛ هذا النموذج تم الاستعانة فيه بالإطار التحليلي الذي استخدمه كل من كامف ودانزيجر (2018) في الدراسة التي أجروها لتحليل أفعال المدح في خطابات بعض السياسيين. إلا أن هذا الإطار التحليلي لم يتضمن أفعال المدح الذاتي والتي يقوم بها الشخص لإظهار إمكاناته ومميزاته. لذا تم الاستعانة بالإطار الذي أعده كل من روديجر ودايتر (2020) لتحليل أفعال المدح الذاتي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك تم تحليل مدى شيوع الأدوات اللغوية المستخدمة في تصريحات ترودو ومعرفة إن كان يتم الميل لاستخدام أدوات لغوية أكثر من الأخرى لإلقاء فعل المدح.



في الختام بعد تطبيق هذه المنهجية باستخدام النموذج المخصص لأفعال المدح، تم التوصل إلى أن ترودو يميل إلى استخدام أسماء مثل "الشجاعة" أكثر من الأسماء الأخرى عند إلقاء المدح. كما أنه يميل إلى استخدام الصفة "مدهش" للتعبير عن المدح أكثر من الصفات الأخرى. أيضا تم التوصل إلى أن أكثر من يوجه إليهم ترودو المدح هم عامة الناس في الأيام التي لها مناسبات خاصة مثل عيد القوات المسلحة الكندي أو في ذكرى وفاة شخص مميز قَدّم الكثير في حياته للبشرية عامة أو لكندا بالأخص.



Abstract:

This study aims to analyse the different speech acts of praise delivered by Justin Trudeau, the current Canadian prime minister, one year before the elections from September 2020 till September 2021. The aim of this study is to analyse the different contexts, topics and objects of praise which occur in Trudeau's social media posts within the mentioned time frame. The corpus of this research includes sixty different tweets and Facebook posts delivered by Trudeau. Moreover, this study aims to analyse the different linguistic strategies and devices used by Trudeau to perform the speech act of praise such as intensifiers, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, etc. Finally, one of the aims of this research is to study the different functions intended by Trudeau when he delivers his speech acts of praise. The methodology which will be adopted in this research is the pragmatic approach, and the speech act of praise model will be used to analyse the data in this study. This model is developed mainly after Kampf and Danziger's (2018) analytical framework which they used to analyse the different speech acts of praise delivered by selected politicians. Moreover, since their analytical framework did not include the speech act of self-praise, I had to adopt Rudiger's and Dayter's (2020) taxonomy of the speech act of self-praise and include it in my model. In addition to this, I studied the frequency of occurrence of the different linguistic devices used by Trudeau to deliver the speech acts of praise. Finally, after applying the speech act of praise model to analyse the language used by Trudeau, it was found that he tends to use the noun "courage" and the adjective "incredible" most frequently when he delivers his speech acts of praise. Moreover, the most frequent objects of praise which Trudeau delivers his speech acts of praise to are the general public. The data in this study were mostly delivered in time-specific events such as memorial days or certain events which triggered this speech act of praise.



1. Introduction

Speech acts of praise and compliments have various types

which occur in the speeches of public speakers. They could be direct or explicit by praising one's self and stating one's achievements or they could be indirect or implicit by criticizing the previous government or an opposition party to show that they stand out. There is a difference between criticizing the acts of someone to reform wrong actions and between criticizing others to stand out which is an indirect way of self-praise such as when someone criticizes another

political party or a former government. The language used is what determines if this speech act is intended to be self-praise or if it is

intended to mention the mistakes of others and hence, correct them or discredit them.

Some attempts were made to reach a definition of a compliment or

a praise. Manes and Wolfson (1980) define a compliment by stating that it “involves a favorable judgment or opinion, saying something nice to another individual” (Manes & Wolfson, 1980, p. 399). They argue that even though compliments could have several functions, they still have “the underlying social function of creating or reinforcing solidarity between the speaker and the addressee” (Manes & Wolfson, 1980, p.391). Furthermore, Dayter (2016) explains that praise belongs to “the pragmatic space of evaluation” (Dayter, 2016, p. 72) and that self-praise and compliments share “an evaluative proposition about something or someone” (Dayter, 2016, p. 72).

Much research has been conducted on the speech acts of praise



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and compliments, but as far as the researcher knows, very few studies investigated the speech acts of praise in the political arena and none investigated the speech act of praise in the public statements made on the social media by Justin Trudeau, the current Canadian prime minister. This study aims to analyse performance of the speech act of praise in selected public statements one year before the elections for the Canadian prime minister, Justin Trudeau (November 4, 2015 – present). The main focus is to study how this leader performs the speech act of praise while he is in his assigned official position and not before that.

2. Speech act theory

The theory of speech acts was first proposed by Austin (1962).

Austin's taxonomy of speech acts included five classes which are "verdictives," "exercitives," "commissives," "expositives," and "behabitives." Searle (1979) believed that Austin's classification is mainly a classification of verbs not acts. He assumed that speech acts cannot be classified merely by verbs as one verb could give two different speech acts. Due to these weaknesses in Austin's taxonomy, Searle (1979) started to develop a better taxonomy of illocutionary acts. This taxonomy is divided into the following classes: "assertives," "directives," "commissives," "expressives," and "declarations." The "expressives" class of illocutionary acts is our main concern in Searle's taxonomy as the speech act of praise or compliment falls into this class. Searle explains this class of illocutionary acts by stating that "the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition" (Searle, 1979, p. 15). The speech act of praise expresses a psychological state of respect, admiration, glorification, or approval. Therefore, it falls into the class of expressives.

3. Speech act of Praising and complimenting in the political arena

In a study by Kampf and Danziger (2018), 241 utterances of praise and compliment were analysed. Their goal was to depict the



patterns and the functions of such speech acts. They analysed the linguistic features of these speech acts whether they are rhetorical, pragmatic or structural features. They also aimed to answer the question “why do public actors positively evaluate each other?” (Kampf & Danziger, 2018, p.2). In addition, the methodology which they used to analyse the 102 compliments and the 139 speech acts of praise is the metacommunicative expression analysis. However, they excluded from their data speech acts of self-praise or self-compliments as their focus was to analyse the speech acts of praising and complimenting others.

In the conclusion of their study, Kampf and Danziger found that most of the public speakers used the speech acts of compliment and praise to “positively evaluate personality traits associated with friendship, talents and skills associated with leadership and professional competencies; and performance associated with success, achievements, hard work” (Kampf & Danziger, 2018, p.19). Moreover, they found that most of the speech acts of compliment and praise used by the public speakers in this study focused more on topics like performance, skills and personal traits. They also found that complimenting and praising physical appearance was not found among the data unlike the everyday speech acts of complimenting and praising which include praising physical appearance. They also reached the conclusion that compliments made by politicians are monologic acts and they attributed this to the idea that these public speakers seek to enhance their positive self-face needs and that there is no reply expected from the complimented or praised addressee.

4. Speech act of self-praise

Since no studies have been done on self-praise in the political field, Dayter (2016) attempted to define the speech act of self-praise in general. In her study, she analysed the speech acts of trouble-telling



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and self-praise to reach a final definition for the self-praise and complaint speech acts. Since complaints are not the focus of this research. I will only mention Dayter's research on self-praise. Dayter tried to look at the different meanings of the speech act of self-praise as she felt that it is "under-researched." One of the interesting descriptions of the speech act of self-praise which she proposes is that it "may subsume the statements claiming credit for something that is positively valued by the speaker and the audience, or, possibly, the speaker only" (Dayter, 2016, p.37). Dayter studied self-disclosure through speech acts of self-praise from a pragmatic perspective, third party complaint and personal storytelling. She mentions that one of the aims of the speaker who uses self-praise is "self-disclosure."

Moreover, due to the scarcity of the literature on self-praise, Dayter explained that "in the absence of literature with an immediate focus on self-praise, compliment research constitutes a convenient starting point for analysis" (Dayter, 2016, p.58). This is one of the challenges which I have faced as not only the literature review on self-praise in politics is not available but also, the studies on the speech act of praise in the political arena are very rare. One of the characteristics of self-praise which Dayter mentions, and which could also be applied on the speech act of praise in general, is that self-praise has a pre-act which is a past event that deserves a praise and this praise is the evaluation for the past event. In addition to describing the speech act of self-praise, she also defines a compliment by stating that it "involves uttering a positive statement about the hearer and can thus be seen as an act of positive politeness endorsing the hearer's face" (Dayter, 2016, p. 59).

In addition, Dayter states that there are two different types of self-praise which are "bragging" and "positive disclosure." She further explains that bragging "involves an element of competitiveness" by using "comparative and superlative forms, or strong adjectives" (Dayter, 2016, p.66). Among the differences which



Dayter highlighted between bragging and positive disclosure is content and performance. Moreover, she mentioned another type of compliments which is “a third-party compliment.” Dayter (2016) explains that it is “quoting someone else’s positive evaluation of the speaker’s persona” (p.67). She also discussed the concept of self-heroicisation in which the speaker views himself as a hero. Sometimes, the speaker may use downgrading when he talks about himself which Dayter calls “self-deprecation” to “elicit praise from the interlocutor and as such contributes to the repertoire of self-heroicisation” (Dayter, 2016, p. 70). One of the final interesting points which Dayter mentioned is that self-praise is sometimes made while using “linguistic mitigation strategies” such as humour or irony. Although Dayter’s study is considered theoretical as her aim was mainly to reach a definition of self-praise, it is considered very important due to the scarcity of the studies carried out on the speech act of self-praise. It is also of great importance and relevance to my research as the speech acts of self-praise performed by Trudeau in this study are part of the data analysed.

5. Data and analytical framework

In this section, I will discuss the methods of data collection.

The data is collected from Facebook and Twitter. However, the data collected will be event driven as only the speech acts of praise found in Trudeau’s posts for about one year before the elections will be studied in this research. This means that for Trudeau, the data collected will be from September 2020 till September 2021 which made a corpus of sixty posts and tweets which were manually compiled. The speech acts of praise and compliment in this research will be grouped into one category without drawing a line between them. Kampf and Danziger (2018) argued in their defense of treating compliments and praise as one category by stating that they both “share a positive affective stance of the speaker toward the positively



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evaluated party” (Kampf & Danziger, 2018, p. 3). Moreover, since all the speech acts of praise or compliment included in this research are on the social media, there is no face-to-face interaction which differentiates a compliment from a praise as Dayter (2016) puts it “the presence of the referent can be regarded as one of the features that distinguish praise (the referent is absent) from compliment (the referent is present)” (Dayter, 2016, p. 62). In addition to this, a pragmatic approach will be taken to analyse the data using the theory of speech acts as a basis along with a model for the speech act of praise.

5.1 Research Questions:

The aim of this study is to answer the following research questions:

- 1) What are the different contexts, topics, and objects of praise which are found in Trudeau’s social media posts?
- 2) What are the different linguistic strategies and devices used by Trudeau to perform the speech act of praise such as intensifiers, adjectives, adverbs and discourse markers, etc.?
- 3) What are the different functions intended by Trudeau when he delivers the speech acts of praise?

6. Speech act of praise model:

Due to the scarcity of the studies made on the speech acts of praise and compliment in politics, it was very difficult to find a study from which a model can be elicited. However, Kampf and Danziger’s study (2018) is considered the most suitable study to elicit a model from. Even though the researchers did not state bluntly the model they are using but after looking at the different areas of analysis which they tackled, I deduced a model which could be applied in this research. The proposed model is to analyse the following key elements of the speech acts of praise and compliment: the language used by the politicians, the objects of praise or compliment, the topics of their



praise and compliments, the contexts in which the speech acts of compliment and praise occur, and finally, the functions of these speech acts.

However, some modifications will be made to this model by adding other elements which could help analyse the speech acts of praise and compliments in a detailed and deeper way. The first modification will be including the introductory statements and the embedding phrases in the model. The introductory statements are the statements which precede the speech act of praise itself. They could be other speech acts such as the speech act of thanking or apologizing or stating some facts about someone who will be praised after this within the same post or tweet. The embedding phrases are certain expressions used by the speakers as ways of introducing the praise or compliment and such phrases deserve to be studied as well. Manes and Wolfson talk about these phrases by saying that “speakers sometimes introduce compliments with a phrase such as “I think” or “I wanted to tell you”” (Manes & Wolfson, 1980, p. 403).

The second modification which will be made is the categorization of each speech act of compliment or praise either as explicit or implicit. The explicitness and implicitness will be decided according to the language used by the politician. Implicitness could occur due to several reasons such as when the person praised is controversial or one of the relatives of the politician or for other possible reasons which will be understood as I analyse the data. Obeng (1997) clarifies this point by saying that “in trying to sound politically correct and to avoid being held directly accountable for certain statements, politicians sometimes veil their utterances” (p. 72).

Finally, the different strategies of delivering the speech act of praise or compliment will be added to the model. There is no one strategy for praising as some people may prefer praising through



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comparison, others may prefer praising directly. Moreover, praising could be done through complaining or downgrading others. This

modification is essential to be added as it helps in determining the function of the speech acts of praise or compliment. It is to be noted that another subcategory was added to the topics of praise proposed by Kampf and Danziger (2018) which is the characteristics of the object praised. In their study, Kampf and Danziger (2018) limited their speech acts of praise to people and therefore, they included three topics related to people as mentioned previously. However, in the speech acts of praise found in this data, the object of praise could be something not someone, such as food or restaurant or companies and other institutions. Hence, I found it essential to include the

characteristics of objects which are praised among the topics of praise.

Since Kampf and Danizger's study (2018) excluded the speech acts of self-praise and since the speech act of self-praise is one of the scopes of my research, I had to combine the elicited model from their study with Rudiger's and Dayter's self-praise taxonomy (2020) in which they categorized self-praise into three main categories. The

first category is the "brag statement" in which the speaker explicitly says a positive statement about him/herself. The second category is the "evidential" category in which the speaker reports "events and behaviors which are recognized as laudable by others" (Rudiger & Dayter, 2020, p. 20). The last category is the "proxy" one in which the speaker quotes someone else's positive evaluation of something which the speaker has done. This categorization will be applied to the speech acts of self-praise in this research. However, the rest of the elements of the model will be applied on the different categories of the speech act of praise including the self-praise category as well.



Table 1: Speech act of praise model

Elements of the model	Explanation
a) Language used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introductory statements or embedding phrases- Description of the object of praise- Different linguistic strategies
b) Objects of praise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- People, objects, country, government, institutions, patriotism, relations, etc.
c) Topics of praise	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Impressive actions and performance2) Aspects of personality3) Ability, talent or skills4) Characteristics of objects
d) Contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ritualistic contexts (consent, inauguration, nomination, farewell, triumph, etc.,)- Non-ritualistic contexts
e) Types of praise	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Explicit speech acts of praise2) Implicit speech acts of praise <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Different strategies for delivering the speech act of praise
f) Functions of compliments or praise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The function is understood depending on the objects of praise, topics of praise and patterns in which the speech acts of praise



	or compliment occur
g) Category	<p>1) Other praise</p> <p>2) Self-praise (Rudiger’s and Dayter’s self-praise taxonomy, 2020, p. 20):</p> <p>a) Brag statement (positive statement about self, explicit or implicit)</p> <p>b) Evidential (reporting events and behaviors which are recognized as laudable by others)</p> <p>c) Proxy (quoting someone else’s positive assessment of the speaker)</p>

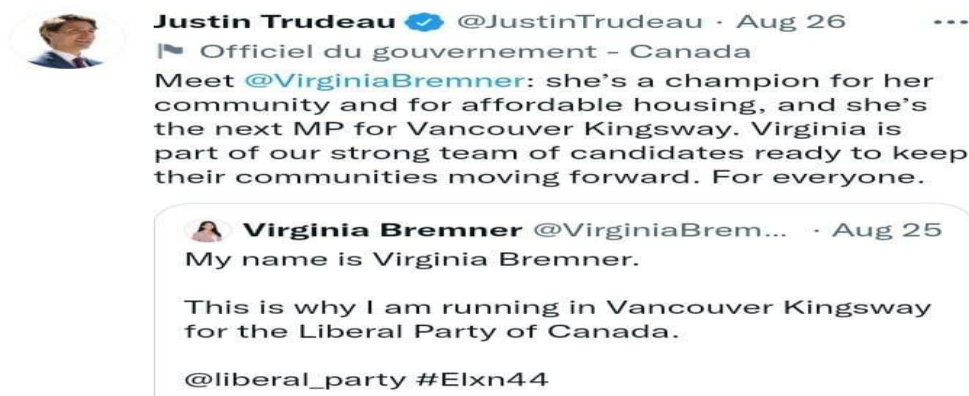
7. Analysis: performing the speech act of praise and self-praise

In this section, I will show how the findings of this research fit in the model of the speech act of praise. The objects of praise, topics of praise, linguistic devices, the contexts, and the functions of the speech act of praise and self-praise in Trudeau’s social media posts will be discussed as well. After analysing the data, it was found that Trudeau never praised someone for his/her physical appearance or possessions. Rather, the topics of praise or self-praise ranged between impressive actions or performance, aspects of personality, and ability, talent, or skills. Moreover, it was found that within the same post or tweet, several topics of praise could occur as will be shown in post (1).

In addition, it was found that Trudeau tends to deliver speech acts of praise within certain contexts such as nomination, elections,



farewell, events, etc. These contexts are essential to decide the functions of the speech acts of praise given. In addition, after analysing the different linguistic devices employed by Trudeau to deliver the speech act of praise or self-praise, certain adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and verbs seemed to occur more frequently than others. The objects of praise in the corpus of Trudeau’s sixty social media posts ranged from politicians, celebrities, armed forces and veterans, general public, family, and other objects of praise. Praising politicians occurs for example in the following post:



Post (1)

In this post, the object of praise is Virginia Bremner who is running the race of the elections as a representative of the liberal party in the House of Commons for Vancouver Kingsway. Two topics of praise are found in this post and are shown through the language used by Trudeau. First, he praises Virginia for three abilities which she possesses by using the noun “champion,” to show that she is fit to represent her community in Vancouver Kingsway and by mentioning her ability to provide “affordable housing” for her community. Another ability which Trudeau praises Virginia for is her ability to keep her community moving forward. Second, he praises her for an aspect of personality by stating that she is part of the liberal’s team



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strong team of candidates attributing to her strength as a personality trait which she possesses.

Moreover, this post has a ritualistic context which is the nomination of Virginia in the election race as a representative in the House of Commons. The praise is given directly to Virginia without comparing her to someone. Trudeau explicitly praises her abilities and one of her personality traits while directly mentioning her name. The function of this speech act of praise is to support Virginia in winning the elections and to draw the attention of the public towards why she is fit to represent them in the House of Commons. Finally, an embedding phrase is used by Trudeau when he says “meet @Virginia Bremner” to attract the attention of the public that he will now talk about this person in specific.

As explained before, several objects of praise occurred in Trudeau’s social media posts. Post (2) is an example of delivering a speech act of praise by a politician, Trudeau, to a celebrity.



Post (2)

In this post, the object of praise is Norm Macdonald, the famous Canadian comedian. There is a ritualistic context for this post which is a farewell context as it is written after the announcement of the death of the Canadian comedian. The first topic of praise is



Macdonald’s talent and the language used for this includes the strong adjective “comedic” and the noun “genius.” The second topic of praise is an aspect of his personality and the language used for this is “a great Canadian.”

Moreover, the first sentence of this post is an intensifier of how funny Norm was that the world was a funnier place just because he was part of it and to highlight how severe is the loss of someone like him. There are no introductory statements as this post begins directly and explicitly with praising Norm Macdonald for his sense of humor. The function of this praise is to deliver a eulogy for the family of Norm Macdonald and for all the Canadians who mourn his loss. The speech act of praise here paves the way for sending Trudeau’s condolences to his loved ones and countless fans.

Beside analysing the speech act of praise in Trudeau’s social media posts, the speech acts of self-praise were found in Trudeau’s posts one year before the elections. The speech acts of self-praise are categorized according to Rudiger’s and Dayter’s (2020) taxonomy of self-praise as illustrated in the model. Post (3) is an example of the speech acts of self-praise which are delivered by Trudeau:



Justin Trudeau ✓

9 September at 04:48 · 🌐



Canada deserves strong leadership. Erin O'Toole? Weak on abortion. Weak on gun control. Weak on vaccines.

#LeadersDebate #ForwardForEveryone

Post (3)

This post begins with an introductory statement which is considered as a fact by all the Canadians. This fact is that the

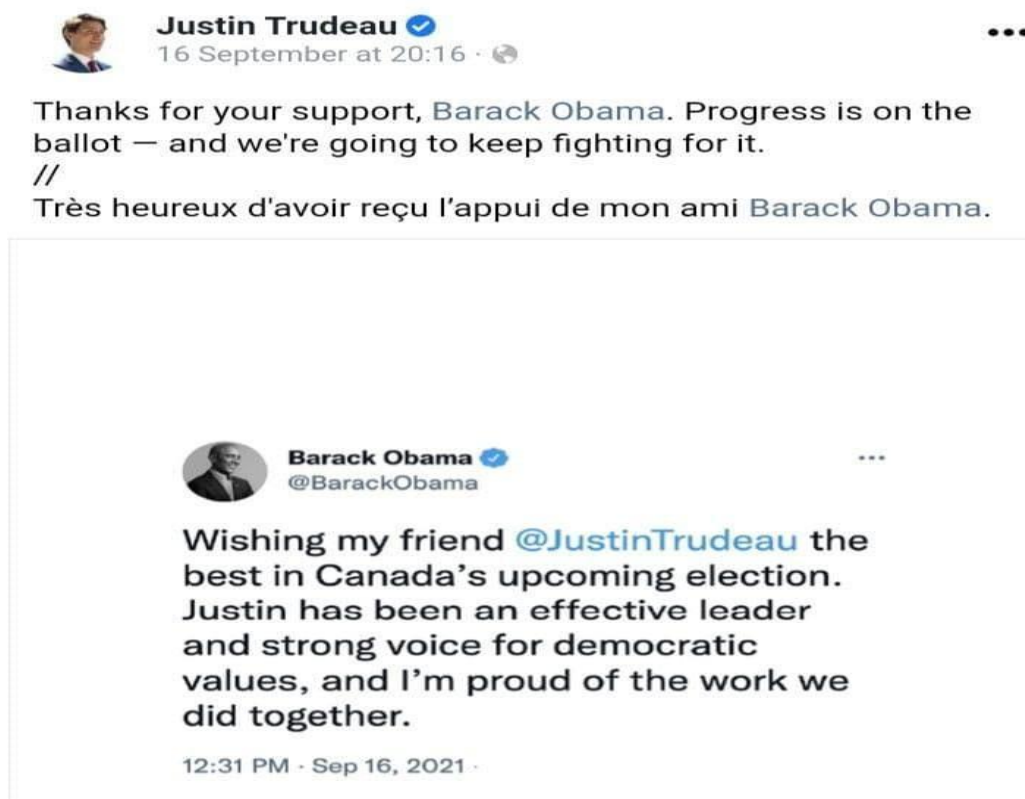


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Canadians deserve a “strong leadership.” The ritualistic context of this post is that it was written after a debate between him and his rival, Erin O’Toole, during the time of the elections. The speech act of praise in this tweet is categorized as self-praise. Trudeau praises himself implicitly by downgrading his rival in the elections, Erin O’Toole. He describes O’Toole using the adjective “weak.”

Moreover, he mentions his name with a question mark after it to show that the Canadians should not expect from O’Toole “strong leadership” due to his weakness. Therefore, by saying “strong leadership,” Trudeau is referring to himself. He uses the adjective “strong” with the noun “leadership” while describing his rival as “weak” to show that he is the one that Canadians deserve as a leader. The categorization of this self-praise is considered a brag statement as Trudeau is describing himself explicitly as “strong leadership.” The function of this speech act of self-praise is to be reelected by the Canadians as a prime minister and to discourage the competition by convincing them that the other rival is weak and cannot represent them. It also indicates that Trudeau’s winning of the elections means that Canada will have a strong leader.

Post (4) is another post which is categorized as a self-praise. Unlike the previous post, it is not a brag statement but a proxy self-praise:



Post (4)

In this post, Trudeau quotes Barack Obama's, the former US president, positive evaluation of him. Therefore, this speech act of praise is categorized as a "proxy" self-praise. Trudeau is praising himself by showing Obama's positive assessment of him. This occurs in Obama's use of language when he praises Trudeau directly and explicitly by using the adjective "effective" with the noun "leader" to support him in winning the elections again. Moreover, Obama uses the adjective "strong" with the expression "voice for democratic values" to show that Trudeau will continue following the path of democracy if he is reelected.



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In addition, the context of quoting Obama's tweet is that it took place during the time of the elections which Trudeau ran its race to be reelected as a Canadian prime minister. The function of this proxy self-praise speech act is to encourage the Canadians to reelect Trudeau as a Canadian prime minister by quoting the words of Barack Obama who was once the president of a powerful country like the USA and who was known to be successful in his position.

8. Findings

After analysing a corpus of sixty speech acts of praise delivered by the Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau one year before the elections, the most frequent objects of praise which occurred in his speech acts of praise are the general public which made up to 21 posts and 35 % of the data. Then, the frequency of occurrence of politicians and Trudeau in the case of self-praise as objects of praise are exactly the same. Politicians occurred as objects of praise twelve times and Trudeau occurred as an object of praise twelve times as well. Each of them made up to 12 % of the data. Then, the armed forces and veterans composed up to 8.33% of the data with a total of 5 times of occurrence. Then, the different individuals of the family occur four times as objects of praise making up to 6.67% of the data. Finally, celebrities and other objects of praise were the least to occur as objects of praise in Trudeau's posts and each of them occurred three times making only 5% of the data. Table 2 gives a representation of the frequency of occurrence of the objects of praise in Trudeau's posts.



Table 2: Frequency of occurrence of objects of praise

Objects of praise	General public	Politicians	Trudeau	Armed forces and veterans	Family	Other objects of praise	Celebrities
Total	21	12	12	5	4	3	3
Percentage	35%	20%	20%	8.33%	6.67%	5%	5%

Taking into consideration that more than one topic of praise could exist within the same speech act of praise, it was found that the topics of praise ranged between impressive actions and performance, aspects of personality, ability, talent, or skills, and characteristics of the objects praised. The topics of praise mentioned occurred 81 times in Trudeau’s speech acts of praise. However, certain topics occurred more frequently than others as shown in table 3. The most frequent category of topics of praise which was found in the data analysed is the impressive actions and performance category which had a total of 45 occurrences, and which made up to 55.56% of the data. The second category is the aspects of personality which occurred 21 times making up to 25.93% of the data. Finally, talent, ability, skills are praised thirteen times with a percentage of 16.04 from the data and the least topic which occurred is the characteristics of objects like the beauty of the Canadian national parks or the characteristics of the Canadian flag which occurred only two times in Trudeau’s speech acts of praise making only 2.47% occurrence in the data.



Table 3: Frequency of occurrence of topic of praise

Topics of praise	Impressive actions and performance	Aspects of personality	Talent, ability, skills	Characteristics of objects
Total	45	21	13	2
Percentage	55.56%	25.93%	16.04%	2.47%

After analysing the different contexts in which Trudeau’s speech acts of praise are delivered, it was found that the most frequent context used is the context of time-specific events. In other words, contexts such as memorial days, meetings, Veterans’ day, etc. are the most frequent in this research. They occurred twenty-eight times making up to 46.67% of all the contexts. Then the context of running the elections came after the time-specific events with a total of sixteen occurrences making up to 26.67% of the context occurrences in this research. Then, the farewell context occurred ten times making up approximately 16.67% of the context occurrences. Finally, the contexts of the appointments and nomination and announcing decisions were the least to occur in this research as shown in table 4.



Table 4: Frequency of occurrence of contexts

Context	Events (time- specific)	Running the elections	Farewell	Appointments and nomination	Announcing decisions
Total	28	16	10	4	2
Percentage	46.67%	26.67%	16.67%	6.66%	3.33%



9. Conclusion

In this research, an analysis of the speech acts of praise delivered by Trudeau, the current Canadian prime minister, was carried out. The speech act of praise model was used to analyse the different speech acts of praise in Trudeau's Facebook posts and tweets one year before the elections. In addition to this, the objects of praise, topics of praise, different contexts, and functions of the speech acts of praise were investigated in this study. The functions of the speech acts of praise were decided according to the context. Therefore, a self-praise speech act in the context of running the elections has the function of enhancing Trudeau's public image. While a speech act of praise delivered after the death of someone has the function of honoring this person and paying respect to his/her family and loved ones.

Moreover, it was found that the most frequent topics of praise in Trudeau's data is the "impressive actions and performance" of the objects praised. The most frequent contexts which occurred in the data are the time-specific events such as memorial days, Veterans' day, Mother's Day, etc. The speech acts of praise were found to be most frequently directed to the general public. Finally, in terms of language, the most used adjective by Trudeau is the adjective "incredible" while the most used noun is the noun "courage." Further research could be done by using the speech act of praise model to analyse the speech acts of praise by different politicians. This would be very useful to reach a conclusion whether there is a similar pattern which politicians tend to use to deliver their speech acts of praise or not.



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العدد الواحد و التسعون
(سبتمبر 2023)

السنة التاسعة والأربعون
تأسست عام 1974

الترقيم الدولي: (2536-9504)
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الرؤية

السعي لتحقيق الريادة في النشر العلمي المتميز في المحتوى والمضمون والتأثير والمرجعية في مجالات منطقة الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .

الرسالة

نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة في مجالات الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره في مجالات اختصاص المجلة وفق المعايير والقواعد المهنية العالمية المعمول بها في المجالات المُحكَّمة دولياً.

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- نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة .
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- نشر أبحاث كبار الأساتذة وأبحاث الترقية للسادة الأساتذة المساعدين والسادة المدرسين بمختلف الجامعات المصرية والعربية والأجنبية .
- تشجيع ونشر مختلف البحوث المتعلقة بالدراسات المستقبلية والشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .
- الإسهام في تنمية مجتمع المعرفة في مجالات اختصاص المجلة من خلال نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والتميزة .



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شروط النشر بالمجلة

- تُعنى المجلة بنشر البحوث المهمة بمجالات العلوم الإنسانية والأدبية ؛
- يعتمد النشر على رأي اثنين من المحكمين المتخصصين ويتم التحكيم إلكترونياً ؛
- تقبل البحوث باللغة العربية أو بإحدى اللغات الأجنبية، وترسل إلى موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري ويرفق مع البحث ملف بيانات الباحث يحتوي على عنوان البحث باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية واسم الباحث والتايتل والانتماء المؤسسي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، ورقم واتساب، وإيميل الباحث الذي تم التسجيل به على موقع المجلة ؛
- يشار إلى أن الهوامش والمراجع في نهاية البحث وليست أسفل الصفحة ؛
- يكتب الباحث ملخص باللغة العربية واللغة الإنجليزية للبحث صفحة واحدة فقط لكل ملخص ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة العربية يكتب على برنامج "word" ونمط الخط باللغة العربية "Simplified Arabic" وحجم الخط 14 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر في الصفحة الواحدة عن 25 سطر والهوامش والمراجع خط Simplified Arabic حجم الخط 12 ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة الإنجليزية يكتب على برنامج word ونمط الخط Times New Roman وحجم الخط 13 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر عن 25 سطر في الصفحة الواحدة والهوامش والمراجع خط Times New Roman حجم الخط 11 ؛
- (Paper) مقياس الورق (B5) 17.6 × 25 سم، (Margins) الهوامش 2.3 سم يمينًا ويسارًا، 2 سم أعلى وأسفل الصفحة، ليصبح مقياس البحث فعلي (الكلام) 13×21 سم. (Layout) والنسق: (Header) الرأس 1.25 سم، (Footer) تذييل 2.5 سم ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للبحث: بداية الفقرة First Line = 1.27 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 6pt (تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0pt)، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للهوامش والمراجع: يوضع الرقم بين قوسين هلاكي مثل: (1)، بداية الفقرة Hanging = 0.6 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- الجداول والأشكال: يتم وضع الجداول والأشكال إما في صفحات منفصلة أو وسط النص وفقًا لرؤية الباحث، على أن يكون عرض الجدول أو الشكل لا يزيد عن 13.5 سم بأي حال من الأحوال ؛
- يتم التحقق من صحة الإملاء على مسئولية الباحث لتفادي الأخطاء في المصطلحات الفنية ؛
- مدة التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر، مدة تعديل البحث بعد التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر ؛
- يخضع تسلسل نشر البحوث في أعداد المجلة حسب ما تراه هيئة التحرير من ضرورات علمية وفنية ؛
- المجلة غير ملزمة بإعادة البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر ؛
- تبرير البحوث عن آراء أصحابها وليس عن رأي رئيس التحرير وهيئة التحرير ؛
- رسوم التحكيم للمصريين 650 جنيه، ولغير المصريين 155 دولار ؛
- رسوم النشر للصفحة الواحدة للمصريين 25 جنيه، وغير المصريين 12 دولار ؛
- الباحث المصري يسدد الرسوم بالجنيه المصري (بالفيزا) بمقر المركز (المقيم بالقاهرة)، أو على حساب حكومي رقم : (9/450/80772/8) بنك مصر (المقيم خارج القاهرة) ؛
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- ترسل الأبحاث من خلال موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري: www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg
- ولن يلتفت إلى الأبحاث المرسله عن طريق آخر .

محتويات العدد (91)

LEGAL STUDIES

الدراسات القانونية

52-1 1 - إطار مقترح للمسئولية المدنية عن التدهور البيئي الناجم عن
المخلفات الطبية
الباحثة / إيمان توفيق أحمد

88-53 2 - إثبات جرائم الاستعمال غير المشروع للنظام المعلوماتي
الباحث / أدهم شداد عبدربه هلالى

128-89 3 - الإدارة الإلكترونية ودورها في مكافحة الفساد
الباحث / رضا منصور احمد طعيمة

Political studies

الدراسات السياسية

186-129 4 - الوعي السياسي : الاتجاهات النظرية المفسرة له و المفاهيم
المرتبطة به
الباحثة / نادية محمد علي عبد الله العازمي

SOCIAL STUDIES

الدراسات الاجتماعية

230-187 5 - التغير الثقافي والبيئي وأثره على تشكيل الشخصية المصرية
الباحثة / ندا سعد عبده بدر

PSYCHOLOGY STUDIES

دراسات علم النفس

6- دور بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية والبيئية كمتغيرات وسيطة بين
الأحداث الضاغطة والصحة النفسية لمصابي الحروق والحوادث في
مصر «دراسة ميدانية على عينات من بيئات متباينة»

الباحث/ محمود أحمد إبراهيم اسماعيل

MEDIA STUDIES

الدراسات الإعلامية

7 - دور المجالات العسكرية البحرينية في ترتيب أوليات الجمهور تجاه
القضايا العسكرية "دراسة تحليلية وميدانية"
الباحثة / رشا حسن تلفت

LINGUISTIC STUDIES

الدراسات اللغوية

28 1 A pragmatic study of the speech acts of praise and
compliment in selected public statements of Justin
Trudeau

Nermine Hamed Ahmed Ali

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يسر مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية صدور العدد (91 - سبتمبر 2023) من مجلة المركز «مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط». هذه المجلة العريقة التي مر على صدورها حوالي 49 عامًا في خدمة البحث العلمي، ويصدر هذا العدد وهو يحمل بين دافتيه عدة دراسات متخصصة: (دراسات قانونية، دراسات علوم سياسية، دراسات اجتماعية، دراسات علم نفس، دراسات إعلامية، دراسات لغوية).

ويعد البحث العلمي **Scientific Research** حجر الزاوية والركيزة الأساسية في الارتقاء بالمجتمعات لكي تكون في مصاف الدول المتقدمة.

ولذا تُعتبر الجامعات أن البحث العلمي من أهم أولوياتها لكي تقود مسيرة التطوير والتحديث عن طريق البحث العلمي في المجالات كافة.

ولذا تهدف مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط إلى نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والمبتكرة في مختلف مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية واللغات التي تخدم المعرفة الإنسانية.

والمجلة تطبق معايير النشر العلمي المعتمدة من بنك المعرفة المصري وأكاديمية البحث العلمي، مما جعل الباحثين يتسابقون من كافة الجامعات المصرية ومن الجامعات العربية للنشر في المجلة.

وتحرص المجلة على انتقاء الأبحاث العلمية الجادة والرصينة والمبتكرة للنشر في المجلة إضافة للمكتبة العلمية وتكون دائمًا في مقدمة المجلات العلمية المماثلة. ولذا نعد بالاستمرارية من أجل مزيد من الإبداع والتميز العلمي.

والله من وراء القصد

رئيس التحرير

د. حاتم العبد