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**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS UTILIZED  
ON CRIME NEWS HEADLINES OF THE BANGKOK  
POST AND CNN ONLINE**

**Soranee Nielsen**

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in English**

**February 2020**

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การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบการใช้วรรณกรรมในการพาดหัวข่าว  
อาชญากรรมของบางกอกโพสต์และซีเอ็นเอ็นออนไลน์

วิทยานิพนธ์

ของ

ศรณี เนลเสน

เสนอต่อมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์ เพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษา  
ตามหลักสูตรศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

กุมภาพันธ์ 2563

ลิขสิทธิ์เป็นของมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์

ชื่อเรื่อง	การวิเคราะห์เปรียบเทียบการใช้วงจรมในการพาดหัวข้อความโฆษณากรรม ของบางกอกโพสต์และซีเอ็นเอ็นออนไลน์		
ผู้วิจัย	ศรณี เนลเสน		
ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์	ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.อัครพนธ์ เนื้อไม้หอม	ที่ปรึกษาหลัก	
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ปริญญา	ศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต	สาขาวิชา	ภาษาอังกฤษ
สถานศึกษา	มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบุรีรัมย์	ปีที่พิมพ์	2563

### บทคัดย่อ

วงจรมเป็นส่วนหนึ่งที่อยู่ในการสื่อสารของมนุษย์ วงจรมมีอยู่หลายประเภทและหลายแขนงย่อย การศึกษาและแยกแยะประเภทของวงจรมเป็นการช่วยให้ผู้ฟังหรือผู้อ่านได้เข้าใจข้อมูลได้ชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น การวิจัยครั้งนี้ประกอบไปด้วยสองจุดประสงค์สำคัญคือ 1) จำแนกประเภทและกลยุทธ์ทางวงจรมที่ใช้ในการเขียนพาดหัวข้อความโฆษณากรรมออนไลน์ของสำนักข่าวบางกอกโพสต์ของประเทศไทยและซีเอ็นเอ็นออนไลน์ของประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา และ 2) เพื่อเปรียบเทียบการใช้ประเภทวงจรมและกลยุทธ์ต่าง ๆ ที่ใช้ในการพาดหัวข้อความของสำนักข่าวบางกอกโพสต์และซีเอ็นเอ็นออนไลน์ กลุ่มตัวอย่างคือหัวข้อความ 400 หัวข้อความ โดยสุ่มเลือกจากเว็บไซต์ของทั้งสองสำนักข่าว สำนักข่าวละ 200 ตัวอย่าง การสุ่มตัวอย่างดำเนินการระหว่างเดือนเมษายนถึงกรกฎาคม พ.ศ. 2562 ข้อมูลที่ได้นำมาถอดความและเข้ารหัสตามประเภทของวงจรมตามทฤษฎีของเซอร์ล (1969) โดยใช้สถิติค่าความถี่ร้อยละ และนำข้อมูลจากทั้งสองมาเปรียบเทียบกันโดยใช้การทดสอบไคสแควร์

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า 1) นักเขียนของทั้งสองสำนักข่าวใช้วงจรม 2 ประเภทคือ วงจรมกลุ่มบอกกล่าวและวงจรมกลุ่มแสดงความรู้สึกในการนำเสนอหัวข้อความ โดยประเภทของวงจรมที่ใช้มากที่สุดของทั้งสองสำนักข่าว คือ วงจรมการบอกกล่าว โดยสำนักข่าวบางกอกโพสต์และซีเอ็นเอ็นมีการใช้ประเภทของวงจรมแบบบอกกล่าวในระดับที่เท่ากัน แต่ทั้งสองสำนักข่าวใช้

วจนกรรมแสดงความรู้สึกมาใช้ในการนำเสนอหัวข้อข่าวที่แตกต่างกัน 2) กลยุทธ์การแจ้งข่าวสารที่เกี่ยวกับสิ่งต่าง ๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นรอบตัวให้แก่ผู้อ่านรับทราบถูกนำมาใช้มากที่สุด รองลงมาคือการอ้างอิงข้อมูลจากผู้อื่น การอธิบายและการคาดเดา 3) ทั้งสองสำนักข่าวมีการใช้กลยุทธ์การแจ้งข่าวสาร กลุ่มการคาดเดา การอธิบายและการแสดงความเห็นใจเท่ากัน และ 4) ทั้งสองสำนักข่าวมีการใช้กลยุทธ์แบบการอ้างอิงและการวิเคราะห์วิจารณ์แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติระดับ 0.05

<b>TITLE</b>	A Comparative Analysis of Speech Acts Utilized on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online		
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<b>SCHOOL</b>	Buriram Rajabhat University	<b>YEAR</b>	2020

## **ABSTRACT**

Speech acts perform crucial function on human communication. There are many types and sub-types of speech acts, so studied and classifications of speech acts types assist listeners or readers to understand the information more clearly. The purposes of this study were 1) to classify types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news of the Bangkok Post of Thailand and CNN online of The United States of America, and 2) to compare types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online. Four hundred crime news headlines were randomly selected from websites of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online by which two hundred headlines were selected from each of these two news websites. The data were collected during April to July 2019. The obtained data were interpreted and coded in line with the speech acts

types proposed by Searle (1969). The data were analyzed by using frequency and percentage, and the data were compared by employing Chi-square test.

The research results revealed that 1) two types of speech acts used to write headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online were found i.e. assertives and expressives. Moreover, the assertives were mostly utilized in writing the headlines of both news websites. However, the Bangkok Post and CNN Online equally used assertives type of speech acts but differently used of expressives types on their news headlines writing, 2) The strategies of assertives that mostly occurred on the headlines of two news agencies were informing, followed by claiming, describing and conjecturing, 3) Both news agencies equally used strategies of informing, describing, and conjecturing for presenting their headlines. and 4) Both news agencies used strategies of claiming and criticizing differently on their headlines with statistical significant level at 0.05.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was consummated due to intellectual and encouragement support that I have received from my professors, colleagues, friends and family.

First of all, I particularly express my deep admiration, profound sense of reverence and gratitude to my major advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Akkarapon Nuemaihom. His inspiring guidance and calm endurance are unparalleled. Without his proficient proof reading, encouragement and insightful feedback this thesis could not be completed.

I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to my co-advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Nawamin Prachanant for his insightful instruction and understanding throughout the whole composition of this thesis and his proficient proof reading and correcting on my research work which finally led me to the successful goal.

In particular, I would like to show my appreciation to the honorable thesis chairman, Associate Professor Dr. Pragasit Sitthitikul and thesis examination committee Assistant Professor Dr. Kampeeraphab Intanoo.

I also would like to express my gratitude to the experts who involved in the research instrument for this study. Assistant Professor Dr. Surachai Piyanukool, Assistant Professor Dr. Chookiat Jarat and Mr. Yves Roose. With their assistance, the researcher could encounter the appropriated research instrument.

My sincere appreciation also goes to Mr. Hedwig Dacquin, a former editor of Bruges News of Belgium for his assistance in term of data analysis. I extend my deep



sense of gratitude to all the precious professors who had assisted and couraged me though my M.A. program, Associate Professor Suthamat Kotcharat, Dr. Saowarot Ruangpaisan and Mr. Rene Paulin.

I am specially thankful Mr.Kamhaeng Wongchalat, the director of my work place, for his understanding and supporting on my study.

Last but not least, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family. Especially, my dear partner Guido De Ville who stood by me for years when I sought to achieve my dream and supported me every ways he could with endless patience and kindness. Without their support, I would not have my thesis finished.

Soranee Nielsen

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CNN</b>	Cable News Network
<b>Pew</b>	Pew Research Center of America
<b>IFID</b>	Illocutional Force Indicating Device
<b>eBizMBA</b>	The eBusiness Guide

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี  
Buriram Rajabhat University

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important part of people's everyday life as it is the tool to communicate between each other. Language thereby is used to transmit ideas, feelings and thoughts. Language can create connections between people speaking the same language but also distance between people speaking a different language, wherefore language has a social factor. Language is not only a means of communicating thoughts and ideas, but it also builds friendships, economic relationships and cultural ties. (Holmes. 2016) Moreover, a language distinguishes the differences and also celebrates the uniqueness of cultures in a country, a region or in a community. A language shapes the way people perceive the world and it also helps to define culture of any society. To certain the proper learning of language helps us to develop ourselves, our minds, and also our personalities. Language is thought to have originated when early humans started gradually changing their primate communication systems, acquiring the ability to form a theory of other minds and a shared intentionality. Crystal (1978 ) states that there are four most common types of communication which include; interpersonal communication, nonverbal communication, written communication, and oral communication.

In specific situations people use language to express their feelings, to give information or to make other people do something and it is therefore important for the speaker to be understood correctly by the hearer. John Searle (1969) states that the actions performed via utterances are called speech acts. The speaker expects that his intention will be recognized by the hearer. The circumstances surrounding the utterances help the hearer to identify the speaker's intention.

When mentioning speech, most people tend to think of face-to-face conversations focusing on spoken language. Which in fact, speech act can also occur in writing language as Allan (1994) explains that it is created when a speaker or writer makes an utterance to hearer / reader in the context. He also mentions that speech act is a part of social interactive behavior and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. Simultaneously, Mey (2001) justifies that it is well-known that the use of speech acts is part of the activities of human communication. Studying and identifying about speech acts can help the listener or reader understand something that is not expressed by the speaker or writer explicitly. Most of the previous studies focused on the speech acts in the spoken texts instead of the written text. So the researcher therefore, conducted this research study to investigate the new points of view if there are some types and strategies of speech acts found on the written texts. Because the written language is one of the tools that human beings use for communication. In today's world, as long as people still have curiosity and are alert about the events around them. Mass

media will always considerably influence people's lives. News still plays an important role to human beings' lives. News plays a key role in bringing people together for better communication. Furthermore, it gives information to people to act their opinions about events of the world that happen around them (Burns.2004). So news is really related to people's daily lives. More than a decade after people started to use the internet for all matters of information gathering and entertainment. The online news website industry has become tremendous in the last decade. The news media can be updated every minute at any time. Therefore, the people like to read the news headlines first because it is the eye-catching passages that draws people's attention.

The journalists are the people who have to present the events of the society and the country to the public. The language used on presenting news must be concise, clear and comprehensive. Especially, news headlines writers must be more careful on how to use language effectively that can draw the readers' attention. Linguistic principles must be taken into account.

The ways to perform the news to people starting from headlines. For this study the researcher chose to study the English news headlines on crime of two online news media: The Bangkok Post of Thailand and CNN (Cable News Network) of The United States of America. The reasons for choosing the news from different countries because they both are the two famous news agencies that presented English news and other than investing on the types and speech acts strategies of the two news agencies. The researcher also intends to study if the news writing headlines are relevant to living culture of each

country. Two different countries will have the same or different ways of presenting their headlines. A researcher notices that most of previous studies of the language of headlines concentrate on the importance of headlines on stylistic and rhetorical aspects. Some of them studied speech acts on the different kinds of media which they were not headlines, some of the researchers examined speech acts on news headlines but on the different aspects. Some studies conducted speech acts in headlines on the other kinds of news such as sport news, political news. There are not many studies directly focus on speech acts relevant to the crime news headlines and none of the previous studies that conduct the research on speech acts on news headlines from the two different countries. Furthermore, several studies speech acts on spoken languages. Studying speech acts in written language is not yet widespread. This research is therefore, conducted to explore the new point of view of speech act on news headlines in order to see the similarities to the foregoing studies and investigate the differences from the prior ones.

The result of the study will demonstrate the differences on utilizing speech acts on the news headlines from the two news agencies. This study focuses on crime news because crime news stories are usually newsworthy. It is available in every newspaper and some of the events occurred are related to the people's lives in general. People may want to know so that they can prevent a similar thing happening to themselves and at the same time, people can perceive the language used in the headlines and crime news is a social phenomenon persisting in Thai society for decades and it can be categories as one of its social problem. (Duanprakhon.2012). People will like to read crime news for perceiving the truth and avoiding themselves from the negative matter that can occur

inadvertently in their future lives. So there are some crucial language functions that must be taken into consideration by the journalists. As with all news, “crime stories” should be new, unusual, interesting, significant and about people and it has to be as up-to-date as possible because some crimes depend for their news value on being current. So writing crime news headlines must be exceptionally detailed and it has to use the diverse speech acts that appropriate to the news story. People will be interested in reading the news or not depending on the topic of news. Additionally, the researcher has a chance to read the English newspaper every day. Reading everyday news convinces the researcher to have more attainment about news headlines. So investigation on speech acts on the news headlines becomes something to search for because it is alongside events of our daily life. The result of this study will be useful to the general readers and those people who are interested in the issue of news writing in the future.

## **1.2 Research Objectives**

The present study consists of two purposes:

1.2.1 To classify types and speech acts strategies used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online

1.2.2 To compare types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online



### **1.3 Research Questions**

The present study is designed to answer the following specific questions:

1.3.1 What types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online?

1.3.2 Are there any different types and strategies of speech acts used on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online?

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The ability to perform various speech acts are an important part of the development of communicative competence. (Kwon, 2003). So the study can be significant for many people in multiple fields such as the people who work in media, news headlines writers which it can be a guidelines for them to create effective headlines using different kinds of speech acts and strategies related that can enhance effective communication. It will also be to the benefit of the general people who are interested in studying on pragmatic and desire to study it deeper and wider on this crucial field.

Finally, the results can serve as a useful basis for further research related to headline writing techniques in various fields. It is well-known that the use of speech acts is part of the activities of human being communication. Identifying the type of speech acts in the headlines can also assist the readers in general by inferring something that is not expressed by the speaker explicitly. Importance of studying linguistic devices in the

composition of texts cannot be neglected. As Morris (2004) mentions that textual analysis is quite useful for the news reporters, editors, news directors, and researcher who want to know the impact of media on the routine lives of the people. This study intends to provide useful information concerning types of speech acts and strategies related that occurred on the crime news headlines of the two online agencies which are The Bangkok Post and CNN online.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study is limited to the following ways:

1.5.1 Crime news headlines from The Bangkok Post CNN websites from April to July 2019 are analyzed.

1.5.2 Only speech acts types and strategies proposed by Searle (1969) are considered in this study.

1.5.3 This study focuses on only illocutionary act which is the “intention” that we have upon saying or writing something. In this study refers to the intention of the journalist who wants to convey the message to the readers through headlines writing. The other role of the linguistic devices of speech acts in the headlines such as direct of fit, felicity conditions, explicit and implicit performative, direct and indirect speech acts were excluded from the study.

1.5.4 The data are randomly collected from 200 crime news headlines of the

Bangkok Post and 200 of CNN online.

1.5.5 There are numerous speech acts strategies from Searle (1969) speech act theory. In this study, the researcher only employs the strategies that related to the language of headlines writing.

## 1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

“**Speech acts**” refers to an utterance defined in terms of a writer’s intention. This study focuses on the intention of the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN online.

“**Speech Act Theory**” refers to a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. This study refers to Searle (1969) Speech Act Theory.

“**Speech Act Types**” refers to types of act that the journalists used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online. Based on Searle (1969) speech act theory, there are five types of speech acts. Assertives are the acts that the writer uses to tell the information to the readers, directives are the acts that the writer attempts to get the reader to take a particular action or do something, commissives are the kinds of speech acts that commit the writer to some future course of action, expressives are the type of speech acts that express the writer’s attitudes and emotions toward a situation, and declaratives are the type of speech act that bring about alternation in the status or

condition of the referred object.

“**Speech acts Strategies**” refer to sub-type of speech acts that the journalists used for writing their crime news headlines. The strategies of representatives are claiming, conjecturing, describing, and informing. The strategies of directives are requesting, wishing, interrupting, advising, wishing and forbidding. The strategies of commissives are offering, promising, betting and vowing. The strategies of expressives are congratulating, regretting, complaining and criticizing. The strategies of declaratives are appointing, christening, objecting and pronouncing.

“**Comparative analysis**” refers to the comparison of the use of speech acts and speech acts strategies on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online to discover the similarities and differences of types and strategies of speech acts employed by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN online.

“**Crime News headlines**” refers to the crime news headlines that present on the Bangkok Post and CNN online.

## **1.7 Summary of the Chapter**

In summary, this chapter presents the research procedure of this study, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of key terms, and the summary of the chapter. The following chapter will review the related literature on the language of speech acts, previous studies related

to the various dimensions of the present investigation.

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## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter describes the extensive and comprehensive information on the important words that relate to the topic of the study such as news, news headlines, language used on the news headlines, new websites, crime news, the definition of speech act, the speech act theories of Austin and Searle. Furthermore, the researcher also presents some of the scholars' point of view on the speech acts theories, so the readers realize that there are numerous educators who have provided the different point of view on speech act theories. Moreover, the previous studies that relate to the present work are mentioned to assist the researcher to have clear and accurate ways of conducting to the effective work.

#### **2.1 News and News Headlines**

##### **2.1.1 News**

The word "news" is also used about 500 years ago to describe what journalists find in real life. Actually, the word "news" is from 3 W's which they are woman, warmup and wrongdoing. News gives information for people to act their opinions about the events of the world that happen around them ( Burns. 2004) . News plays a key role in bringing people together for better communication in community. Reading the news is a normal routine for many people. News is information about current events. This may be provided through many different media: word of mouth, printing, postal systems,

broadcasting, electronic communication, or through the testimony of observers and witnesses to events ( Wikipedia).

### **2.1.2 News Headlines**

News headline is related to news because news headlines is one of the parts of every news story. Innumerable scholars present differing characteristics of effective headlines. A headline tells the whole news story in just a few words and helps readers understand the main idea. It is “a unique type of text that consists of a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content, and structure, and it operates within a range of restrictions that limit the freedom of the writer” (Reah, 1998:13). Similarly, Bowles and Borden (2000) explains that the headline is the main point of view of the whole story. Ungerel (2000) stresses that a headline describes the essence of a news story in a few words which it can give information quickly, accurately and arouses the reader’s curiosity. Pajunen (2008) defines headline as the main element of the news. It is used to bring the readers to read the story of the news. Bell (1991) reports that headline is an abstract of an abstract. It plays a significant role in news transmitting. Conboy( 2007) explains that headlines carry out three functions which they are used to provide a summary of the news, attract attention, and to provide an initial indicator of new value. Freeborn et al (1986) assume that a news headline is the title of news story that summaries the entire story. Headlines is an integral part of the news story. It is mean to arouse the reader’s interest. According to Kosit Thongkliang (1995 quoted in Phimonsiri Thanomsak, 1999: 13), the important aims and purposes of headline are 1) to catch the

readers' attention 2) to present the main point of the news 3) to tell the important of the news and 4) to express the identity of the publisher.

To sum up, a headline is the important part of the newspaper and it is the gist of the whole news. It is the first thing that can grab the attention of your reader or web visitor. It helps the reader to identify the nature of the news so that they don't have to go through the whole news to understand what it is about which it can save time and the readers can decide to read that news or not by just having the first sight look and read at the headlines.

## **2.2 Language Used in the News Headlines**

The language used in headlines has a specific structure which is completely different from the news article itself. Headlines have their own style of writing structure such as the words used have to be concise, distractive, and meaningful in order to catch the readers' attention( Crystal.1969).

News headlines texts are common form of writing discourse. Owing to their public nature for large numbers of people, newspapers are one of the most widely-read types of written text. News texts can be said to be a discourse of their own. There are certain features and characteristics that make them stand apart form other types of discourse. Therefore, news discourse deserves to be studied as a text form of its own. Furthermore, Crytal and Davy (1969 ) state that headlines have to contain a clear,



succinct and if possible intriguing message to kindly a spark of interest in the potential readers. The important of headline in media discourse is reflected by Bell (1991), he states that the most important part is the kind of language used, how headline writer or editor use language in such a way to draw the readers' attention and what speech acts they can use to convey their message. Using language in the news headlines is the responsibility of the journalists. So numerous of techniques they have to employ and arrange it to produce the absorbing headlines. The headline is a specific kind of a text. It conveys a number of tasks. Fowler (1999) lists the language devices that suggest the presence of spoken language in newspaper such as register, syntax and morphology, deixis, modality and speech acts. Perfect headlines can draw the people attention at the first sight. Many newspaper now presenting their news in online form to keep up with the needs of readers in the world of technology and information.

## **2.3 Types of Headlines**

Prakova (2009) mentions that the main purpose of the headlines is to communicate using few short words as possible that can lead to misleading or misrepresented headline. In order to produce a successful headline writers break many grammatical rules and use non standard structures. He has also separated types of headlines as follows:

**2.3.1 Sentential headlines** are the headlines that have a regular sentence structure and have subject and a finite verb. Simple sentences have one subject and one finite verb. Multiple sentences are two or more clauses linked by a coordinator or a subordinator. Compound sentences have two or more clauses joined by a comma or

coordinator. Complex sentences are the clauses joined by a subordinator. He divided sentences further into functions such as statement, questions, directives and exclamatives therefore mismatch can occur. Statements declare or convey information and make something known. Questions perform the function of asking or four groups on the basis of the structure and discursive functions. But these structures do not always correspond to the main discursive may perform a request or command. Directives have imperative structure and instruct someone to do something. Exclamatives show expressions and are usually used as minor sentences.

**2.3.2 Non sentential headlines** are frequently used in the headlines. Structure of such headlines is lower than a regular sentence and they are constructed in an irregular way.

**2.3.3. Non finite clauses** are the headlines that consist of dependent clauses that usually appear in a sentence together with the main clause.

**2.3.4 Phrased** are the kind of headlines that composed of a single word or a group of words for example noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase.

**2.3.5 Ellipsis** are the headlines that recoverable from linguistic context or structure. Ellipsis can either be medial ( omission of operator), initial (subject is omitted) or intentional ( subject or operator is omitted).

## 2.4 Crime News

Crime news have been affecting the society for as long as we can remember; so much so that today it is regarded as cultural as well as a social reality (Kirkhorn. 1996), meaning that it become part and parcel of everyday life in many communities, that many have come to accept it as normalcy. In ordinary language, a crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term "crime" does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or offence (or criminal offence) is an act harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society, or the state ("a public wrong"). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law. The notion that acts such as murder, rape, and theft are to be prohibited exists worldwide. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by criminal law of each country. While many have a catalogue of crimes called the criminal code, in some common law countries no such comprehensive statute exists. an illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government, especially : a gross violation of law criminal activity. So crime is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law. Willis (2017) has divided types of crime as follows:

1. **Antisocial behavior** is the crime occurs when you feel intimidated or distressed by a person's behavior towards you.

2. **Arson** is the crime occurs when someone deliberately sets fire to someone else's property to damage it or to injure people.

3. **Burglary** is the crime occurs when someone breaks into a building with the intention of stealing, hurting someone or committing unlawful damage.

4. **Childhood abuse** is the crime occurs in different ways, and can include neglect as well as physical, emotional and sexual abuse.

5. **Crime abroad** is the crime that covers any criminal offence that happens to you outside your own country.

6. **Cyber crime** is the term of a variety of crimes carried out online.

7. **Domestic abuse** is a kind of crime that describes negative behaviors that one person exhibits over another within families or relationships.

8. **Hate crime** is the term used to describe an incident or crime against someone based on a part of their identity.

9. **Modern slavery** is a kind of crime that refer to a serious and often hidden crime. It comprised slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labor and human trafficking, which is the harboring and transportation of individuals for exploitation.

10. **Fraud** is a kind of crime refer to when someone tricks or deceives you to gain a dishonest advantage.

## 2.5 Speech Acts

Speech acts is one of the most frequently studied objects of interlanguage pragmatics. They are the acts presenting the uttering of words rather than just using them. According to the American language philosopher Searle, speaking a language is performing speech acts. So speech acts occur in everyday talk in every society. Speech act is the part of pragmatics and it is well-known that the use of speech acts is part or the activities of human communication. Various educators have defined the definition of speech acts such as: Searle (2012 ) states that speech act is communication of humans performed with utterances such as statements, asking question, giving order, describing, explaining, apologizing, thinking, congratulating, and so on. Clark and Carlson (1982:35) point out that speech acts cannot be fully understood without considering the hearers as well as the speakers. Speech acts are directed at real people, whose abilities to recognize put limits on what speakers can do with their utterances. Trask (2007) defines speech acts as an attempt at doing something purely by speaking. Yule ( 1996) explains that speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. Likewise, Labor and Fanshel (1997) explains that when a speaker makes an utterance speech acts are originated. According to Allan (1994), speech acts are also a part of social interactive behavior and must be interpreted as aspect of social interaction when a speaker or writer make an utterance to hearers / readers in the context.

According to Bach (2003), the execution of acts in different perspective of the speakers' intention is also called "speech acts". In addition, the terms of speech acts are discovered by philosopher Austin (1962) in "How to Do Things with Words" and was developed by Searle (1969) in "An essay in the philosophy of language". They have identified speech acts as a valid topic in pragmatics which presented the thought into linguistics that human beings act out while speaking. Austin and Searle have the same point of view that when speakers say something, they do something at the same time.

To sum up we can mention that speech act is a basis of language. It refers to the act which a person performs by using words and sentences. It is an utterance that a speaker makes to achieve an intended effect. A speech act might contain just one word or several words or sentence. A single utterance will often perform several acts simultaneously. Apart from distinguishing speech acts according to their general function, they can also be distinguished with regard to their structure. Austin argued that what is said (the locutionary act) does not determine the illocutionary act(s) being performed. Thus, we can perform a speech act directly or indirectly, by way of performing another speech act. We can make a request or give permission by way of making a statement and we can make a statement or give an order by way of asking a question. The examples questions are Will the sun rise tomorrow? or Can you clean up your room? When an illocutionary act is performed indirectly, it is performed through the use of another which is direct. Speech acts can be divided into direct or indirect. It

can be analyzed based on the sentence structure and the sentence functions of the utterance. As the example “It is cold in here” has shown, utterances can be used to make other people do something. The speaker can chose to make his intended meaning explicit or to state it indirectly.

### 2.5.1 Direct Speech Act

A direct speech act is one where there is no attempt to save the face of the addressee/s. It is bland , plain, ordinary way of saying things. According to Yule (1996: 54-55), an utterance is seen as a direct speech act when there is a direct relationship between the structure and the communicative function of the utterance. There is a relationship between the three structural forms which are declarative, interrogative , imperative and the three general communicative functions (statement, question and command/ request). Direct speech acts therefore explicitly illustrate the intended meaning the speaker has behind making that utterance. The following are the examples:

1. You eat bread. ( declarative)
  2. Do you eat bread? ( interrogative)
  3. Eat bread ! ( imperative)
- 
1. You wear a seat belt. ( Declarative)
  2. Do you wear a seat belt? ( Interrogative)
  3. Wear a seat belt! ( Imperative)

In each of these examples, the syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act. In example: 1) a declarative form is used to make a statement: 2) an interrogative form is used to ask a question and 3) an imperative form is used to give an order or make request. Thus the direct speech act ( or direct illocutionary act) is the one that matches the syntactic form of the utterances, in other word: direct speech act means that whatever we used language as a means of bringing about some end this does not imply some chain of actions. Someone uses communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express: there is a direct relationship between the form and the function. A direct speech act in one culture may be linguistically realized differently from a parallel direct speech act in another culture. (Thorat 2000:54). However, direct speech act are plainly informative and often used to express orders and harmful or dry unfriendly talk. It is used by superiors but in the case of danger like fire, for instance, direct speech is used even by inferiors without causing any harm. There are three basic types of direct speech acts, and they correspond to three special syntactic types that seem to occur in most of the world's languages.

### **2.5.2 Indirect Speech Act**

An indirect speech act is a kind of circumlocution, an attempts to save the face of addressee. Yule (1996: 55) says that indirect speech, whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function. The following are the examples:

1. You are standing in front of the TV.
2. Do you have to stand in front of TV?



In each of these examples, there is indirect relationship between the form and the function. In example: 1) a declarative form is used to make request (2) an interrogative form is used also to request. Someone uses an indirect speech act wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning: the form and function are not directly related. Indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness in English than direct speech acts. In order to understand why, we have to look a bigger picture than just a single utterance performing a single speech act. Direct speech acts therefore explicitly illustrate the intended meaning the speaker has behind making that utterance.

Searle (1995: 93) states that an indirect speech is one that is “performed by means of another”. That means that there is an indirect relationship between the form and the function of the utterance. The following examples show that the form does not correspond with the function. He also defines an indirect speech act as an act performed, by means of another and states that in indirect speech acts the speaker communicates more than is actually said. Thus, in indirect speech acts, there is connection between the literal meaning and the conversational meaning, or between the form and the conventional meaning are different. Whereas indirect speech are a normal occurrence in everyday language use. Searle is concerned with explaining how it is possible for the speaker to generate them and for the hearer to interpret them. He proposes that this can be accomplished because both the speaker and the hearer share the same linguistic and non-linguistic background information which allows them to create

an implicates and make correct inferences, respectively. So an utterance have more than on illocution and one of illocutionary act can be performed directly and indirectly.

The speaker does not explicitly state the intended meaning behind the utterance. It is the hearer's task to analyze the utterance to understand its meaning. Indirect speech acts are widely used by speakers as linguistic strategies to observe politeness principles. They are used when there is a need to avoid giving a direct answer to a question. Interlocutors and politicians, in particular, make effective use of indirect speech acts for the purpose. The use of indirect speech acts is encouraged because of their multifunctionality. A single utterance used in context can convey more than one meaning. Indirect speech acts such as rhetorical questions are especially used to create stronger perlocutionary effects on the hearer. It's common to divide speech acts into two categories: direct and indirect.

## **2.6 Theory of Speech Acts**

Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. The speech act theory was introduced by Oxford philosopher Austin (1962) in *How to Do Things With Words* and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle. Speech Act Theory is examining how people communicate and recognizing that there is more communicate than simply information transferred. It recognizes that words often do things besides simply informing or conveying information. The meaning of what someone says is based

on how they say it. It is a theory of what a speaker and the listener have to know and to do if the former is to communicate with the latter through spoken discourse (Nordquist. 2019). The fundamentals of this theory, as Stelmann (1982: 279) puts them, are as follows: Linguistic communication is more than merely saying something; it is saying something in a certain context, with certain intentions, and with the listener's recognition of what is said and of these intentions. Many philosophers and linguists study speech act theory as a way to better understand human communication. "Part of the joy of doing speech act theory, from my strictly first-person point of view, is becoming more and more mindful of how many surprisingly different things we do when we talk to each other," (Kemmerling. 2002:83).

Several examples of speech acts Theory from everyday life are mentioned below:

1. Performing a wedding. When the preachers declares " I now pronounce you husband and wife". They are not communicating information to the couple but they are changing their new situation. It does not matter who said that. It has to be the right context. So speech act also considers the context.

2. Blessing. When someone says "May the Lord bless you and keep you....." The speaker does not convey the information but he / she is expressing the desire that something might happen. They are bringing about positive feelings.

3. Declarations of faith. When someone mentions " Jesus is the Lord." it seems like information transfer but is also something more. We recognize the world does not look like the Jesus is Lord. The world is often time open revalion. Since 1970 speech

act theory has influenced in conspicuous and varied ways the practice of literary criticism. When applied to analysis of direct discourse by a character within a literary work, it provides a systematic but sometimes cumbersome framework for identifying the unspoken presuppositions, implications, and effects of speech acts which competent readers and critics have always taken into account, subtly though unsystematically. Speech Act theory is a subfield of pragmatics concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions.

In the field of speech acts research, a number of theories and concepts have formed the theoretical framework for the empirical investigation of speech acts of the news headlines. The two following theories are the well-known theories of speech acts. In this study, the researcher presents two important speech act theories that are very famous and well-known for all linguists and educators. They are speech act theory of Austin and Searle. The details are as follows:

### **2.6.1 Speech Acts of Austin's Theory**

John Langshaw Austin (26 March 1911 – 8 February 1960) is a British philosopher of language and leading proponent of ordinary language philosophy, perhaps best known for developing the theory of speech acts. The philosopher who gives serious thought to language, has been traditionally concerned with truth and falsehood of utterance. Austin is the philosopher of Oxford University who proposed a systematic study of Speech Acts. He mentions that in speech acts theory we are talking about utterances rather than sentences. Utterances mean linguistic expression in a syntactic form that can be that a sentence. For example: "Hello!" is an utterance but not a

sentence. Austin (2009) focuses on the relationship between language and act. According to this, people do not only produce an isolated series of sentences, but also perform an action. In other words, by using the language they either do something or make someone do something. Both Austin and Searle believe that language is not only used to inform or to describe things. It is often used to “do things”, to perform acts. Speech act theory was an important breakthrough in the field of Language and Philosophy. Austin defined speech act as an utterance made by a speaker in a particular context. Austin’s theory of speech acts is a radical conventionalist account of speech highlighting the ritual practices and revealing two specific acts which are illocutionary and perlocutionary in linguistic exchanges. This way, it reveals the revolutionary fact that speaking does change the course of events.

Austin (1962) claims that many utterances are equivalent to actions.

When someone says: “I name this ship” or “I now pronounce you man and wife”, the utterance creates a new social or psychological reality. He points out that we use language to do things as well as to assert things, and that the utterance of a statement like “I promise to do so-and-so” is best understood as doing something — making a promise — rather than making an assertion about anything. Hence the name of one of his best-known works *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin, in providing his theory of speech acts, making a significant challenge to the philosophy of language, far beyond merely elucidating a class of morphological sentence forms that function to do what they name. Austin's work ultimately suggests that all speech and all utterance is the doing of

something with words and signs, challenging metaphysics of language that would posit denotative, propositional assertion as the essence of language and meaning. Austin's main interest was in utterances used to perform actions with words under the appropriate conditions: a conventional procedure and effect, the appropriate circumstance, the correct and complete execution of procedure by all persons and certain thoughts and feelings about the realization of the act on the part of persons involved. Austin is the one who came up with findings that people not only uses that language to assert things but also to do things. People who followed him went to greater depths based on this point. Austin also mentioned in his book *How to Do Things With Words* (1962), that "To speak Is to Act" Austin divides his linguistic act into three different categories.

1. Locutionary Act is the literal meaning of the words and act of conveying the literal meaning of the words and act of conveying the utterance itself. It is the act of saying something the physical manifestation of an utterance. A locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance: a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker—also known as a locution or an utterance act. This is the act of saying something. It has a meaning and it creates an understandable uttering to convey or express. Austin says that the locutionary act could be an illocutionary act by including one of the performative verbs as in promising, warning or ordering. It is the production of a meaningful utterance. It is performed regardless of any particular, contextually determined meaning the utterance may

convey, and regardless of whether the utterance is a reprimand, and insult or whatever.

2. Illocutionary Act is the intended effect of the utterance, or what the speaker intends for the utterance to do. So it is the illocutionary force which is represented by the speaker's intent. The term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force," which differs from locutionary acts in that they carry a certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker. It is either performed as an act of saying something or as an act opposed to saying something. The illocutionary utterance has a certain force. It contains with certain tones, attitudes, feelings, or emotions. There will be an intention of the speaker or others in illocutionary utterance. It is often used as a tone of warning in daily life. Austin (1962) also gives the idea of illocutionary. He explains that this act refers to saying something meaningful which is the act of uttering a fragment or a sentence in literal sense (referring and predicating). It is the making of a statement, an offer, and a promise. Illocutionary act affects the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the audience or the speaker and the other person.

3. Perlocutionary Act is the act that happens to the listener or the effect that is produced on the listener after hearing the utterance spoken. It refers to the speech act which has an effect on the feelings, emotions, thoughts or actions of either the speaker or the hearers. It is the bringing about of effects in the hearer, such as belief, anger, distress or laughter. It is also known as perlocutionary effect. It normally creates a sense of

consequential effects on the audiences. Perlocutionary act is an act of achieving anything by saying something. The examples are convincing, persuading, deterring, surprising and misleading.

According to Austin (1962), a "locutionary act" consists of three components.

Phonetic is the process of producing the sounds which is used in that locutionary act. It is an act of uttering certain noises or phones. This subdivision is not adequate to the locutionary act for it might be produced by writing, or even by the body language, phatic is the act of uttering certain vocabulary items or words and rhetic is an act using certain vocabulary items or words with a less definite sense and a less definite reference.

Austin (1962a) also divided illocutionary acts into five types:

1. Verdictives are the acts that deliver of findings which can be official or unofficial based on evidence or reasons. Calculating, reckoning, estimating, locating and measuring, evaluation, giving a verdict, grading are the examples of this illocutionary act.

3. Executives are the acts that give a decision in favor of or against a course of action. They are the type of illocutionary that exert influence or exercise power and right. begging, ordering, requesting and daring appointing, degrading, demanding, demoting, and dismissing are the examples of this act.

3. Commissives are the acts that declare intention or commit someone to do something. The examples of these acts that occur on the daily life are guaranteeing, refusing, promising and declining.



4. Expositive are the acts that get involving the description of view, conducting arguments or clarifying usages and references. The examples of these acts are contending reminding, guessing, insisting and denying.

5. Behabitives refer to the notion of reaction to other people such as we congratulate someone, giving criticisms to some people criticizing or expressing gratitude to somebody.

Austin (1962) states that there are two types of utterances: constative utterances and performative. The constatives are the simple statements that describe something. These kinds of statement can be true or false. It used to undertake an action which is rather felicitous or infelicitous. It can be true or false. In the mean time, the performative utterances are used to make just a statement which can be either true or false. The performatives are the action that we do through words. Moreover, Austin also made a distinction between explicit and implicit performatives. He mentions that explicit is a highly significant, unambiguous performative verb that often appear are “I bet” , “I promise”, and “I bequeath”. He believes that the verbs that are used in these expressions can be used to name the act being performed. He clarified that inside implicit performatives the speech act is not indicated by a performative verb rather identified with the help of grammatical mood, modal verbs, intonation, tone of voice, adverbs, connecting particles and non verbal cues as well as other circumstances associated with an utterance. Furthermore, Austin divided the differences between performatives and constatives.

1. It needs to be checked whether the words constituting the performative makesense or not. In our daily life such as when a person welcoming someone, the question that arises is “Does he really welcome someone?”

2. Can the action be performed without even uttering words?. The example such as when someone can be sorry just by feeling that what he has done is wrong, but that person cannot apologize without saying” I apologize”.

3. It needs to be found whether the personal consent or intention involved in making an utterance.

4. It is also important to know whether the utterance is literally true or false or is sincere or insincere.

From Austin’s points of view, the utterances can take place into two directions: successful or unsuccessful. If it is successful, then it is called “felicitous”. On the other hand, if it is not successful. It is called “non felicitous”.

The condition of felicitous utterances consist of the following principles:

1. There must exist a standard method with certain conventional effect. The method needs to include the utterance of a person in a specific context. The person involved in making the utterance under which an utterance is made must be appropriate for the procedure.

2. The people who get involved can accomplish the procedure correctly and completely.

3. The participants must have thoughts, feelings and intentions to conduct the procedure because they design the procedure. So they must conduct it actually and subsequently. If all the conditions are matched then the speech act will be called “happy”.

Simultaneously, the non felicitous utterances involve the following conditions:

1. The circumstances under which utterances are made do not fulfill the requirements to be felicitous.
2. The utterance is made in an insincere situation.
3. Everything else has been fulfilled but there is a lack of commitment.

Austin declared that accidents or unintentional happenings may be involved in making an utterance infelicitous.

Austin classifies felicity conditions into three groups:

1. Misfires form the first group of infelicities. There occur when there is something off not about the person uttering, but about the situation he is in. This can happen either because the performative utterance fails to work or fails to work completely. There does not exist a conventional procedure and the persons and circumstances are not appropriate to the utterance.

2. Misinvocations are the infelicity utterances that occur with the whole performative act is to be scrapped, or disallowed: somewhere, the whole attempt at a performative utterance went away usually because the surrounding circumstances were

off in the first place. The procedure does not exist and the way in which it is applied is wrong.

3. Misapplications is the misuse of something, incorrectly using (applying), a wrong application.

The following examples will help to understand more on three kinds of utterances from the above mentioned.

A.1 There must be an accentual conventional procedure

A.2 The person and circumstances must be appropriate for the procedure.

B.1 The procedure must be executed by all participants both correctly and

B.2 Completely

Gammar 1 The participants must intend to conduct themselves properly an

Gammar 2 They must actually conduct themselves subsequently.

If something goes wrong in A and B it is called “misfires”. If something is wrong in A section it is called “misinvocation” and if something specific is wrong in B is called “misexecutions”.

### **2.6.2 Speech Acts of Searle’s Theory**

Searle ( born 31 July 1932) is an American philosopher. He used to be the Social Philosophy of Mind and Language Professor of the Graduate School at the University of California, Berkeley. He began teaching at UC Berkeley in 1959. He is a student of Austin and has extended Austin’s work and pointed out its shortcoming by

presenting a new theory of speech acts. Searle's work on speech acts is commonly understood to refine Austin's conception. Searle (1969) has produced a different framework for the identification of speech acts and emphasized on the role of felicity conditions in the speech acts. From his point of view the felicity conditions have an important role in order to determine the function of a speech act. He called these conditions a conditions of success for the performance of a speech act. The four most important conditions that has given by Searle that play an important role in the identifications of a speech act are as follows:

1. Propositional Content Conditions plays an important role in the propositions as indicators of the time of occurrence of an event. Most in the analysis will focus on an indicator of present , past or future time of occurrence of a proposition. A propositional content condition is a limitation on the nature of the state of affairs described by the propositional content of an illocutionary act due to the nature of the illocutionary force employed. If a person makes a promise in an utterance, it means that the proposition contained within the promise refers to the future state of affairs.

Propositional content conditions: Some illocutions can only be achieved with an appropriate propositional content.

2. Preparatory Conditions are considered as a measure to account the conditions under which a proposition takes place. It includes the status or authority of the speaker to perform the speech act, the situation of other parties and so on. It is a state of affairs that must be presupposed by the speaker in employing a particular illocutionary

force, and is a necessary condition for the non defective employment of that force including any conditions necessary due to the mode of achievement, but excluding any limitations regarding the nature of the propositional content of the illocutionary act (because these relate to its content, not its force), and presuppositions of the speaker's sincerity in performing it. They refer to the intention and knowledge of the speaker and the hearer. They tell us what the speaker implies in the performance of the act. This condition requires that the speech act is embedded in a context that is conventionally recognized, by uttering a promise, and that the event will not happen by itself. In the performance of any illocutionary act, the speaker implies that the preparatory conditions of the act are satisfied. These conditions explain what a speaker implies during the performance of a speech act. If a successful illocutionary act is to be made, it must be ensured that the preparatory conditions of the concerned act are satisfied. For examples:

- 1) The force of making a promise, in which the speaker presupposes his or her own capability of performing the promised action;
- 2) The distinction between promising and threatening;
- and 3) The act of promising presupposes the addressee's concern that the promised action will be held, whereas the act of threatening presupposes some harm in the action.

3. Sincerity conditions will be applied to analyze the state of mind or thinking linked with a proposition. The sincere or insincere expression of this state necessarily accompanies all illocutionary acts, except those having a declarative illocutionary point, so that an act having an assertive point commits the speaker to having

a state of belief. A commissive point commits the speaker to having a state of intention, a directive point commits the speaker to having a state of desire, and an expressive point commits the speaker to having an emotional, attitudinal or sensory state. It focuses upon the psychological state of the person making an utterance. These conditions address the beliefs, intentions and desires of a speaker during the performance of an act. Two speech acts might be the same along other dimensions, but express psychological states that differ from one another in the dimension of strength. Requesting and imploring both express desires, and are identical along the other six dimensions above; however, the latter expresses a stronger desire than the former. Degree of strength of the sincerity of conditions and the degree of illocutionary point vary directly but it does not always happen. As in case of order, the greater degree of strength comes from the mode of achievement. For example, a speaker making a request wants the hearer to do the expressed act. He can request with a weaker degree of strength or beg, implore or beseech with a strong degree of strength.

4. Essential Condition which it will be taken as a measurer to reach towards deciding the illocutionary force related with a proposition keeping in view the propositional content, preparatory and sincerity conditions. Essential conditions are the constitutive rules that determine the type of IA. For example; in making a promise, the speaker intends the utterance to “count as” a promise and the hearer should know that intention. It determines or decide the type of a speech act, especially illocutionary act. It

can be said that these conditions are the constitutive rules that determine the type of an illocutionary act. An example of promise can be given here where the intention of the speaker is to make the utterance an act of promise by intending to carry out a future action and he also intends the hearer to know that action. This condition requires that involved parties all intend the result such as: a promise changes state of speaker from obligation to non-obligation.

Furthermore, Searle (1979) clarifies the felicity condition or it is called as “the successful performance” as follows:

#### 1. Differences in the point or purpose of an utterance

Illocutionary point is the main purpose of a person behind making an utterance. It is associated with the perlocutionary intent or the intentions behind an utterance to get the hearer do something . It is a part of illocutionary force but not same as illocutionary force such as requesting and commanding are the attempt to get the hearer do something.

#### 2. Differences in the direction of fit

Illocutions have the direction of fit as an important component of illocutionary points to get the propositional content to match the world. In other cases they can attempt to get the world match the words. Direction of fit emerges as a result of the illocutionary point. Directives ( commanding, requesting) have a world to word direction of fit while assertives (statements, descriptions) have a word to world direction of fit.



### 3. Differences in expressed psychological states

In the performance of an illocutionary act the speaker expresses an attitude or a psychological state. For example in a request the speaker's psychological state is a wish or desire while in an apology it is a regret. This state may be sincere or insincere. An expression can be made even without having a belief, desire or an intention.

### 4. Difference in the strength of illocutionary forces

There exist differences in the strength with which an illocutionary point is presented. For example "suggest" and "insist" have same illocutionary points but different degrees of strength.

5. Differences in the strength or position of speaker and hearer status or position affects an utterance. For example command or order can only be issued by a person of higher authority.

6. Differences in the way utterance relate to the interests of the speakers and hearers. This feature is a kind of preparatory condition where the speakers and hearers interests are involved. As there is a difference between boast and lament or congratulations and condolences.

7. Differences in relation to the rest of the discourse which some expression relate the utterance to the rest of the discourse or the surrounding context. For example, the expressions such as "I reply", and "I conclude" depend on the surrounding context.

8. Differences in propositional content that are determined by IFID:

Illocutionary force indicating devices are present in the propositional content and contribute in making the differences. For example a report is about the present a prediction is about the future.

9. Differences in speech acts and the acts that need not be performed as speech acts. Sometimes, in order to perform a speech act, it is not necessary to make an expression about it. For example a person estimating something may not say “I estimate” or a person concluding something may not say “I conclude”.

10. Differences on the basis of extra linguistic institutions. Sometimes special positions are required to perform a speech act. For example the acts of blessing, excommunicating and christening cannot take place when an ordinary person utters them but only when a priest does so.

11. Differences on the basis of illocutionary verbs

Illocutionary verbs have performative uses such as “promise”, “order” and “conclude” but it is not necessary that an illocutionary act must take place only when a performative verb is there. It can take place even without a performative verb. The illocutionary point of an illocutionary force relates to the propositional content of that illocutionary force to the world of an utterance. There are only a limited number of ways in which the propositional content can be related to the world of an utterance. The way in which propositional content of an utterance is related to the world of an utterance is called its direction of fit.

12. Differences in the style of performance of an illocutionary act he believes that illocutionary verbs make a difference but sometimes the style of performance differs.

The twelve felicity conditions Searle and Vanderveken (1985) have reduced into seven components of an illocutionary force that empower the speaker to express something and the hearer to understand it.

1. Illocutionary point or purpose of an utterance is the main purpose of a person behind making an utterance. Searle (1979) also explains the different kinds of illocutionary points which consist of : Assertives illocutionary point presents a proposition as an actual state of affairs in the world. Commissive illocutionary point commits the speaker into some course of action that has been mentioned in the propositional content of the message, Directive illocutionary point attempts to make the person do something that is according to the propositional content contained in a message. Declarative illocutionary point helps to bring into existence a state of affairs that has been mentioned in the propositional content of the message. The last one is expressive illocutionary point that helps to communicate the attitudes or emotions about a state of affairs as described in the propositional content of the message.

2. Degree of strength of illocutionary point is the power of an illocutionary point to bring about certain action. For example: There is a difference between “request” and “insist” although both are directive illocutionary acts but “insist”

has a stronger illocutionary point than request does.

3. Mode of achievement is the manner by which a speaker accomplishes the illocutionary point of an utterance. For example if a speaker gives a command, it means that he has an authority to give orders.

4. Propositional content condition is the condition that is imposed by an illocutionary force on the propositional content. If a person makes a promise in an utterance, it means that proposition contained within promise refers to the future state of affairs.

6. Preparatory conditions cover the affairs that have already been presupposed by the person who produces an utterance and uses an illocutionary force to accomplish his /her objectives.

7. Sincerity conditions is the conditions that occur whenever anyone performs an illocutionary act with a propositional content, certain psychological stated is also expressed in that content. In a sincere speech act, the speaker believes what he says while in an insincere speech act is the speaker does not believe what he says.

1. Degree of strength of the sincerity condition is the same illocutionary point that can be expressed with different degrees of strength. For example when a speaker making a request wants the hearer to do the expressed act. He can request with a weaker degree of strength or beg, implore or beseech with a strong degree of strength.

## 2.7 Classification of Speech Acts

Searle (1969) has classified an alternative taxonomy of illocutionary with five basic kinds of illocutionary act as follows:

1. Assertive are the acts that commit the speaker to something being the case or to the truth of the expresses proposition. It usually express beliefs, describing something or informing something to someone, tell them about how things are or the ways things are in the world. The point of purpose of this category is to state what the speaker/ writers believe to be the case or not or to deliver some fact to the hearer and the reader. The example strategies related are answering, claiming, describing, hypothesizing, evaluating, identifying, reporting, conjecturing, boasting , explaining and stating. The direction of fit is that words match the world and the expressed psychological state is a belief. “It is raining”, “ The earth is flat.” “ Oh, yes a warm sunny day.” are examples of assertive type. Ali (2012) has investigated on types of speech acts employed in CNN and BBC headlines and he has given the examples of assertive as follows:

- U.N. turns to crowdfunding app to feed Syrian refugees
- Kerry, Lavrov meet to end impasse over Syria talks
- Aleppo siege: Syrian city on edge, trying to survive

2. Directives are the acts that attempts ( by the speaker ) to get the hearer do something else through strategies warning, suggesting, forbidding, requesting , ordering, asking, advising or praying. In this classes, the words cause the world to change and the

sincerity condition is want or desire. It is expressive of design. They can be positive or negative. The utterances like “ Can you pass me the pepper?” , “Go upstairs and clean your room!?” or “ Please make the tea”. “Do not touch me.” are some examples of the directives.

For the types of directives on headlines, Ali (2012) has given the following examples:

- Syria crisis : UK should take in 3,000 children, say MPs
- Cruz: U.S. should stay out of Syria civil war

3. Commissives are the acts used when we express the intention. The speaker commits themselves to do something by that utterance. The strategies related are promising, vowing, committing, threatening, offering, opposing, expecting, betting, planning, undertaking and refusing. It is not simply by information transfer but it is actually doing something. Direction of fit is world to the words and the sincerity condition is intention. An utterance like “I vow to love you forever” “I’ll be back.”, “ I’m going to get it right next time.” are examples of the commissives. . For the types of directives on headlines, Ali (2012) has studied the commissives types of speech acts on the headlines of CNN. The examples are as follows:

- Syrian official: We’re ready for “real” talk
- Canada: We’ll resettle 25,000 Syrian refugees
- Israel will never return Golan Heights, Benjamin Netanyahu says

4. Expressives are the utterances that expresses the feeling sharing an attitude.

They are the acts that use to express the psychological state which is specified in the

sincerity condition. The strategies related with this type of speech act are welcoming, accepting, appreciating, criticizing, greeting, condoling, apologizing, congratulating, thanking and deploring. This class reflects a neutral direction of fit. In other words, there is no fit between word and the world. Direction of fit is not required. An utterance like “thank you” “I’m really sorry.” “Oh, yes, great, good job!” are examples of the expressives. Ali (2012) also has discovered expressives type in headlines of BBC. The examples

are as follows:

- 100 Women 2015 Good Girls/Syria’s: “Everyone has deserted us
- Migrants crisis: We need to “smash” trafficking gangs-PM
- Syria civil war: Assad hails Palmyra recapture from IS
- Syria conflict: UN fears Aleppo assault could cut off 300,000 civilians

5. Declaratives are the acts that bring about alternation in the status or condition of the referred object. Vanderkeven and Kubo (2002) state that the declaratory point occurs when they do things in the world at the moment of the utterance solely by virtue of saying that they do and the expressive point when they express their attitudes about objects and facts of the world. The direction of fit in this class is similar to that of directives which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. Successful performance guarantees that the propositions content corresponds to the world. The strategies related are declaring war, appointing, firing from employment, resigning, naming, marrying, state

changing, excommunicating, objecting, pronouncing and christening are the example of this act. It helps to bring into existence a state of affairs that has been mentioned in the propositional content of the message. They are the utterances that actually bring about changes through the utterances. The utterances like “You are fired” Priest: “I now pronounce you husband and wife.” are the examples of declarations. Furthermore, Searle (1985) states that when a speaker performs an act felicitously (happily), there is an effect produced on the hearer’s attitude, feelings or behavior. These effects are called “perlocutionary effects” which can be achieved intentionally or intendnally and he called the act that produces such effects “perlocutionary acts”. He also affirmed that a perlocutionary act does not need to be linguistic only. The non linguistic factors can also contribute to the performance of a perlocutionary act. There is some attentive framework of the speech act theory that the researcher can conduct for this study. However the framework adopted in the study was Searle’s speech acts Theory from the year of (1969) because Searle’s speech act analysis framework was preferred above all other frameworks given by Austin and others . This framework was applied by many researchers in the analysis of headlines as speech acts because of its suitability and flexibility in the process of analysis. This model accepts different indicators of illocutionary force whether they arise out of linguistic or extra linguistic context. It provides a room for analysis of different illocutionary forces. Moreover, all the illocutionary forces usually connect with the main categories of speech acts given by Searle.



Searle (1969) has mentioned that the suitable and proper conditions should contain;

1) There should be a negotiated process that being a negotiated impact on it.

This process is to be fulfilled with appropriate utterances in appropriate circumstances by appropriate people, 2) conditions and people in a particular situation should be the appropriate conditions and people for the process, and 3) process needs to be correctly and fully applied by all participants. He also stresses that the words or sentences are not the units of linguistic communication, rather, they are speech acts produced under certain circumstances. By the analysis of felicity conditions the application of the speech act theory to media texts becomes more convenient.

### **2.7.1 Searle's Primary Classification of Headlines**

Searle (1969) has specified the primary classification of headlines as speech act. Brief details are shown as follows:

1. Illocutionary Point is the main purpose of a speech act: it has the key role to play as it controls the direction of fit.

2. Direct of Fit. Other than the illocutionary point can assist to find out the direction of fit, the speech acts are also classified according to the direction of fit as only one criterion of classification was not sufficient to characterize different headlines functioning as representatives, expressives, directives and commissives. Furthermore, the direction of fit can be used to discuss the context in which a speech act is made.

3. Quantitative Analysis is a quantitative measurement to determine the

number of speech acts according to a particular illocutionary point and direction of fit. Quantitative analysis aims to interpret the data collected for the phenomenon through numeric variables and statistics. Quantitative analysis includes computational and statistical methods of analysis.

Rustam (2009 ) has studied on the pragmatic devices used in CNN headlines on the subject of crises and political unrest in Pakistan. The following examples showed the illocutionary point and direct of fit found in news headlines. He found some illocutionary point and direct of fit as the following table.

**Table 2.1**

**The Example of Illocutionary Point and Direct of Fit Found in Headlines**

<b>Headlines (Propositions)</b>	<b>Illocutionary point</b>	<b>Direct of fit</b>
1. Osama Bin Laden hideout revealed	representatives	words-to-world
2. When cricket means more than just. a match	representatives	words-to world
3. Aiding Pakistan's flood victims	expressive	None
4. S. officials: Bin Laden urging	directives	word –to –word

### 2.7.2 Extension of the Searlean Framew

Wunderlich (1976:112) has divided the speech acts into certain categories by giving different kinds of interactional conditions such as obeying and acknowledgement. This classification is based on Austin's distinction between illocutionary and perlocutionary and perlocutionary acts as well as the felicity conditions given by Austin. These conditions categorize the speech acts in a different ways as follows:

1. If the hearer obeys the command given by the speaker the act is directive
2. An act is vocative if the hearer acknowledges the call by the speaker.
3. An act is considered commissive if the speaker fulfills his promise.
4. Information seeking can be there if the speaker has obtained not only the information he/she seeks, but has also obtained sufficient information.

Vanderveken (1990) focuses his taxonomy of speech acts solely on the performative verb. He followed the Searlean taxonomy of speech acts but classified only the performative verbs in English language into five categories. These categories are given below:

1. Assertives contain a large number of verbs that include: assert, reassert, negate, deny, correct, claim, affirm, state, declare, tell, suggest, conjecture, insist, criticize and acknowledge.

2. Commissives based on Searle's assertive speech acts. Similarly, the commissive verbs function as performative verbs for commissive acts and mark commissive force of an utterance. These verbs include: promise, accept, reject, swear, dedicate, reject and subscribe.

3. Directives include the following verbs: request, ask, inquire, invite, demand, order, warn, recommend and allow.

4. Declaratives are the function of the declarative verbs marking the declarative illocutionary force. These verbs include: declare, confirm, call, define, accord, clear, cancel, and sustain.

5. Expressives include: approve, praise, boast, complain, blame, protest, mourn, thank and apologize.

Another taxonomy of the speech acts was given by Alston (2000: 34). Just like Allan and Vanderveken. Alston also followed Searle's taxonomy of speech acts in many ways. His categories of speech acts especially speech act verbs are given below:

1. Assertives are the kind of speech acts that have been taken as a means of asserting a proposition. acts the focus In the assertive is on the truth of a proposition. Its examples include the acts such as agreeing, remarking, insisting and claiming.

2. Directives are the kinds of acts that ask the addressee to carry out an action. Examples the directives include the acts

3. Commissives are the acts that commit the speaker to an action to be carried

such as command, advise and suggest. out in future. Examples include the acts of offering, guaranteeing, inviting and promising

4. Expressives are concerned with the psychological state of the speaker while making an utterance. Examples of expressive include acts such as compliment, express, relieve and desire.

5. Exercitives are concerned with the exercise of authority on the part of the person who utters something. These acts are dependent on the social or institutional authority of the speaker. Examples of exercitives include pardon, name, hire, approve and nominate.

## **2.8 Strategies of Speech Acts**

According to Searle (1969), speech acts are divided into five types and with several sub- types (strategies). For this study, the researcher presents the main strategies of speech acts that related to spoken and written language. Each type of speech acts consists with the following details:

### **2.8.1 Strategies of Assertives**

Some strategies of speech acts occurs on only spoken language and some occurs on both spoken and written language. Rustam (2009) has given the strategies of speech acts found on the headlines of CNN as follows:

1. Claiming is the strategy that use to say that something is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it. For headline writing claiming is a

strategy that the writer used the quote or source of someone else who has stated of the situation in the previous time. The example is as below:

- Pakistan : 5 German nationals killed in drone strike

2. Conjecturing is a strategies that used to form opinions about something Even though they do not have much information. It occurred when the headlines writer gave an opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of uncertain information.

- “You’re seeing a collapse in Pakistan”
- Spring will bring Taliban resurgence top military official predicts
- Inside AL Qaeda succession: who is likely to step

3. Describing is the way to give an account in words , including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events, including the strategy that the writer used to explain situation by using text to give more details on the events to the readers.

The example is as follow:

- White house report critical of Pakistan’s activity against militants

4. Informing is the strategy that the writer used to tell the fact or information in an official way to the readers. Some examples are as follows:

- Violence erupts in Pakistan after politician’
- Deadly Pakistan blast
- Convoy burns in Pakistan

Furthermore, the other strategies of assertives can also found on the spoken language. Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013) have investigated on cross-cultural

study of speech acts in the hotel business focused on the strategies used by the hotel guests and the hotel staffs. They have given the examples of strategies of speech acts found on the spoken language as follow:

6. Answering is a strategy that the writer used to say or reply something as a reaction to a question or situation.

- The fitness is open, sir.
- It starts from 6 to 10 on the second floor.

6. Announcing is a strategy that the writer used to tell something officially, especially about decision and plans. It is the way to make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence, or intention.

- I'll back next week.
- I'll be checked out at 6 o'clock.

7. Denying is a strategy that the writer used to say that something is not true, and refuse to accept something. It occurs when somebody refuses to give or grant (something requested or desired) to (someone).

- It's not expensive.
- I don't have any, sir.

8. Identifying is a strategy that used to recognize somebody, say who or what they are. It is the way to establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is.

- He's my colleague.

- I'm the front manager on duty.

### 2.8.2 Strategies of Directives

Directives are kind of speech acts that attempts ( by the speaker ) to get the hearer do something else. Most of these strategies can be found on the spoken language which it can be referenced from the study of Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013). The strategies related are as follows:

1. Requesting is the strategy that used to ask for something or do something in a polite or formal way. It is an act of asking politely or formally for something.

- I need 2 extra pillows, please!

- May I see your passport, please?

2. Wishing is a strategy that used to wish good things happen to be true even though it is impossible and hope that each other will be happy an lucky. It is the way to feel or express a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable.

- Enjoy your stay!

- Have a great trip, sir.

3. Interrupting is a strategy that used to say or do something that make others stop what they are saying or doing. It occurs when someone stops the continuous progress of an activity or process.

- Excuse me!

4. Advising is a strategy that used to tell others about information and what they



should do in the particular situation. It is a guidance or recommendations offered with regard to prudent future action.

- Take medicines and lie down.

5. Praying is a strategy that used to refer to God, especially to give thanks or ask for help. It can be used as a preface to polite requests or instructions.

- Get well soon.
- Have you get better soon, sir!

6. Suggesting is a strategy that used to put forward ideas or plans that they think about others. It is the way to put forward for consideration.

- Next time, please call us.
- If it's rush hour, I recommend you take BTS.

### **2.8.3 Strategies of Commissives**

Commissives are the acts used when we express the intention. The speaker commits themselves to do something by that utterance. Mostly these strategies occur on the spoken language which it can be referenced from the study of Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013). They have given the examples of this strategies as follows:

1. Offering is a strategy that used to say that they are willing to do or give something. It is an expression of readiness to do or give something if desired.

- May I help you?

- Let me carry for you?

- Please let me know if you need anything else.

2. Promising is a strategy that used to tell someone that they will definitely do or not do something or that something will definitely happen. It assure someone that one will definitely do, give, or arrange something.

- I will return when you check out.

- I promise I will let the maid check again.

3. Undertaking is a strategy that used to make themselves responsible for something and start doing in particular situation. It is a formal pledge or promise to do something.

- I'll show you.

- I'll call for you now.

- I'll call the housekeeper to open the room for you.

#### **2.8.4 Strategies of Expressives**

Expressives are the utterances that expresses the feeling sharing an attitude. They are the acts that use to express the psychological state which is specified in the sincerity condition. These strategies can be found both on the spoken language and written language.

Rustam (2009) has found the strategies of expressives from the study "Pragmatic Analysis of CNN Headlines Representing Pakistan".

The examples are as follows:

1. **Criticizing** is a strategy that used to indicate the faults of someone or something in a disapproving way.

- Many questions few answers on how much Pakistan knew about Bin Ladin

- How did Bin Ladin hide just yards from Pakistan military academy?

2. **Regretting** is a strategy that used in polite formulas to express apology for or sadness over something unfortunate or unpleasant. The examples are as follows:

- Mullen issues regrets over deadly strike in Pakistan

- U.S. aid official calls threats to flood workers' deeply saddening

The strategies of expressives can also be found on spoken language which it can be referenced from the study of Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013). The strategies of expressives as follows:

1. Thanking is a strategy that we used for an expression of gratitude.

- Thanks.

- Thank you.

- Thank you for staying with us.

2. Welcoming are a strategy that used to show the pleasure in friendly ways and pleased to receive or accept something.

- Not at all.

- My pleasure.

- You're welcome.

3. Accepting is a strategy that used to take willingly something that is offered, to receive something as suitable or good enough, and to agree something. Consenting to receive a thing offered.

- Yes.
- Okay.
- That's fine.
- No problem.

4. Appreciating is a strategy that used to recognize the good qualities of something or be grateful for something that has done.

- Excellent!
- Vert kind of you.
- Your room was great.

5. Complaining is a strategy that used to express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something in some situations.

- Your services are quite bad.
- This room is not clean. The bathtub is very dirty.

### **2.8.5 Strategies of Declaratives**

Declaratives are the acts that bring about alternation in the status or condition of the referred object. These strategies can be found on only spoken language.

The common strategies are as follows:

1. Appointing is a strategy that used to determine or decide on (a time or a place).
2. Christening is a strategy that related to giving someone or something a name that reflects a notable quality or characteristic.
3. Objecting is a strategy that occurs when some someone says something to express one's disapproval of or disagreement with something.
4. Pronouncing is a strategy that used to declare or announce on something, typically formally or solemnly.

The examples for this type.

- I name this ship.
- I appoint you a chairman.

For this study the conceptual framework adopted for the study was speech act theory given by Searle (1969). Types of speech acts composed by assertivess, expressive, directives and commissives and declaratives. The speech acts strategies for this study conducted only the strategies that related to the written language that the journalists used for their headlines writing.

## **2.9 Previous Studies Related to the Present Investigation**

Some scholars have studied speech act of news headlines in the similar kinds of media and a variety of samples. The researcher will briefly mentions some of the scholars who have implemented their methods, and presented their results as follows:

Taucchi ( 2006) analyzed the approach pirated tenses in a Speech Act

of Request in L2 English students. His study was to find out the ability to produce a speech act of request in a spoken role play task. Learners' production was analyzed quantitatively by rating performance on a six- points scale for overall appropriateness, as well as qualitatively by identifying the directness levels of the linguistic expressions used to produce requests. Results revealed a significant L2 proficiency influenced on overall appropriateness, but only a marginal difference in the types of linguistic expressions used between the two proficiency groups. Moreover, grammatical and discourse control encoded in the rating scale seemed to have affected the quality of speech acts.

Obiedat (2006) investigated the use of reported speech in news stories. He argued that reporting an event involves the process of selection, manipulation, bias and prejudice. Direct quotations were used in the headlines to add flavor, vividness and sense of immediacy to the news stories. A viewpoint seemed more authoritative than personal by using direct quotations. Direct quotation functions were used as a distancing and disowning device. It absolved the newsmaker from what has been said. Direct quotations were also used to show the facts that are not convertible despite the fact that the news reporters take sides by selecting quotation and presents a biased or prejudiced opinion.

Rustam ( 2009) investigated the pragmatic devices used in CNN headlines on the subject of crises and political unrest in Pakistan. The selected period ranging from January 2010 to May 2011 courses a series of important events including political turmoil terrorist activities, flood disaster, religious controversies. Quantitative as well as

qualitative descriptive methods were applied for analyzing and discussing the news headlines. The result indicated that the representatives were the most frequently found illocutionary acts in the data as compared with the expressive directives and commissives. The study also found out that the headlines had a variety of other illocutionary functions closely related to these acts. The linguistic devices not only helped the headlines to function as speech acts but also helped the headlines writers to shape the news events in multiple ways.

Bayat (2012) conducted the study on the use of speech acts. The purpose of the study was trying to determine which strategies had been used while performing the speech acts. The participants of this descriptive study were 150 teachers candidates continuing their education in Akdeniz University, Faculty of Education, Department of Pre School Teacher Education. Choosing Pre School Teacher Education program students as participants is directly related to ease of access and the data in the study was collected through asking the participants to write the language structure they use in apologizing, complaining, refusing and thanking. The participants were freshmen, sophomores, and juniors in formal education. During the analysis of the data collected, 5 dialogues written by the participants did not adequately reflect the case required, so they were found invalid and excluded from the study. Data collected from the participants was analyzed by three researchers. The data were evaluated by content analysis subjecting the data obtained from descriptive analysis to a deeper process. The data

obtained from this process have been categorized and organized according to strategies used in each of the speech acts. The results of this study showed that the participants used different strategies depending on the type of performatives. The variety of the strategies used is associated with specific conditions of the communication and qualities of the parties involved in a communication. On the other hand, there was a relationship between the various cases that the acts carried out, as well.

Ayeomoni and Akinkuolere (2012) conducted a pragmatic analysis of the victory and inaugural speeches of President Umara Musa Ya. Focusing on the locutions, illocutions and perlocutions within the speeches used speech act theories of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). From the 20 sentences taken out of the speeches, they found 60% assertive, 35% directive, 15% expressive, 40% verdictive, 30% commissive and 20% declarative. They also found prototypes of the speech acts such as: assertive in the form of state, directive in the form of appeal, expressives in the form of savouring country's new experience, verdictives in the form of assess and instruction, commissives in the form of promise and assure and declaratives in the form of confirm.

Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013) investigated the cross-cultural study of speech acts in the hotel business. The objectives of the research were to examine the speech act types and to investigate the strategies used by the hotel guests and the hotel staff in the hotel business. The participants were 60 interlocutors who were purposively selected. The method of data collection was recoding natural occurring token-in interaction.



The obtained data were based on the speech act theories based on Austin(1962) and Searle (1969). The data were analyzed by means of frequency and percentage. The result was the hotel guests and the hotel staffs used four speech act types which were assertives, directives, expressives, and commissive , with 30 strategies. The three most frequently used strategies were asking, answering, and informing respectively.

Hamee (2014) studied the speech acts and maxims in selected summary leads. The purposes of the study was to find out how the maxims are used in summary leads of news and how the speech acts are used and varied according to each news and kinds of speech acts. The data was three American agencies with forty –five samples of news about different matters in breaking news. The three agencies chosen randomly were CNN, Associated Press and Press United International focusing on only politics news. The analysis of data depended on determining the use of maxims by applying the of Grices rules of maxims qualitatively. Then , the analysis of speech acts was done by accounting manually the number of speech acts in the text according to the concept of speech acts being introduced by Kreidler (2005). The result was the use of maxims is violated by the new for showing the main points of the news not all details. Therefore, the maxim of quantity was mainly violated. Speech acts were used in the leads but the main one was assertive that was used more than others.

Chinelo ( 2015) studied the speech acts ambiguity as a pragma-stylistic strategy in newspaper headlines. The objective of the study was to examine the use of

speech acts ambiguity as a pragmatic cum stylistic strategy in newspaper headlines and to explore how ambiguous speech acts in headlines were often deliberately employed to provoke inquisitiveness, which ostensibly goads the reader into the main story and also the pragmatic considerations that guide the editor's choice of speech acts in headlines. The study employed a qualitative method of data analysis on a corpus of headlines chosen from four national dailies. The findings show that editors often allow two or more speech acts to run concurrently in one headline to arouse the reader's interest. The choice between ambiguous and unambiguous speech acts in a headline is often shaped by the mood of the story, writers' communicative goals and socio-linguistic considerations. The equivocation enables the writer to exonerate himself from taking a definite stance on the subject matter and allows the reader to isolate the relevant illocutionary force based on the reader's pragmatic competence. The study concluded that the use of ambiguous speech acts in newspaper headlines may be a stylistic device to spark off the reader's interest, inducing him to read deeper and more critically. The writer's expectation, if met, can be interpreted as the perlocutionary effect of the headline on the reader.

Santoso (2016) conducted the study on speech act of short stories. The study focused on writing short stories in teen magazines. The purpose of the study was to find out appropriate classification of pragmatic communicative functions in the short stories for teens and what the short stories using the classification of teenagers especially speech acts expressed what they think in communicating. The study has taken the data from a

teen magazine *Creative and Smart* ( different volumes). The study employed the qualitative analysis of the data. The result found that speech acts in this story expressed emotions, sadness, happy and expectation to the reaction of his interlocutor speech act.

Pika ( 2017 ) studied and discussed about the Illocutionary Acts of Television Advertisements. “Mobile Network Operator” ( pragmatic analysis). The objectives of the study were to describes kinds of direct and indirect illocutionary act which was performed in “mobile network operator” on television advertisement. He focused on Searle’s theory on speech acts. The data were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method through the Bogdan and Biklen in Emzir theory. He used the coding sheet as the instrument to find out more valid data. He discovered that the direct illocutions that mostly appeared in this analysis were stating and asking. The others were suggesting, answering , ordering, complaining, offering and explaining. While the indirect illocutions that mostly appear were informing, complaining and stating.

Lombardi ( 2018) investigated the critical discourse analysis of online News Headlines: A case study of the Stoneman Douglas High School Shooting. He analyzed 50 online news headlines that were published by five of the most popular national and local news outlets. The purpose of the study was to understand how the words chosen by the journalists contributed to creating particular meanings, or representations of the event, and if through these representations any hidden ideologies are put forward. The framework used to carry out the research combined by Fairclough’s critical discourse

analysis with Van Dijk's sociocultural approach. The analysis found that despite the anticipated neutral stance of news journalists, dictated by professional values such as integrity and objectivity of a violent event, had to represent victims and attacker.

Al-Hindawi (2018) conducted a pragmatic study of CNN and BCC News headlines covering the Syrian Conflict. He focused on the language used in news reports or even in their headlines. The purposes of the study was to find out the types of speech acts employed in CNN and BCC headlines that represent the Syrian conflict. The samples were fifty- six headlines selected from each of these news channels with 26 from CNN and 30 from BCC. The selected period ranges was from September 2015 to May 2016. He discovered that assertive speech acts were the most frequently speech acts used in the headlines of CNN and BBC news channels. The results also indicated that the headlines of CNN news channel show a preponderance use of commissives whereas the headlines of BCC news channel show and eminent employment of expressives.

As a conclusion from above previous studies, we can see clearly that there were several studies on speech acts on spoken, written language and from different kinds of media. Most of the studies have got the different results. Some of the studies have got the similar results. It shows that many people are interested in the study of the field of pragmatic and speech acts. There will be extensive studies of speech acts in the future. Studying the previous studies assists the researcher to gain various points of view and

different ideas of speech act which it will facilitate the researcher for the effective study.

## **2.10 Summary of the Chapter**

To sum up, this chapter describes pragmatics, speech acts and the related sub-details, the theories of speech acts from the various scholars and previous studies related to the present investigation. The next chapter will present the characteristics of research methodology and details supported.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the research methodology designed for the present study. As noted in Chapter 1 this study consists two objectives 1) to classify speech acts types and strategies related of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online and 2) to compare types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The chapter aims to describe how methodology is adopted for this research. First, the research design is discussed. Then the samples and how to select the samples are described. Next, the method of data collection is presented. The final section is devoted to data analysis with the descriptive data coding, data categorization and statistical techniques according to the data needed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The main purpose of the study aimed to classify the types of speech acts and strategies produced by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. Specially, this study also aimed to compare the frequency used of speech act types and strategies.

In order to complete the purpose, this study employed both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative method used for analyzing the speech acts types and speech acts strategies related to the Bangkok Post and CNN news headlines. Quantitative

method was used to calculate the frequencies and the percentages of speech acts, speech acts strategies discovered among the selected headlines. The quantitative design can answer questions by using statistics and other mathematical procedures and it seeks to validate a theory by analyzing the results in numerically.

### **3.2 Method of Data Collection**

The data source of this study were collected from two news websites which they were the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. All headlines were selected from articles published from April 2019 to July 2019 the study focused on the crime news headlines of the two news agencies. The data of this study was one-way communication because the researcher did not participate in conversation. The researcher read general news headlines from the Bangkok Post websites and then chose only crime news as the samples. The researcher started to work on the Bangkok Post first because they did not divide news into specific sections. So it took longer to get as many samples as needed which it was different from the CNN Online that has specific crime news section which it made data collection easier. Then the researcher copied data from the web pages. When the number of samples has been obtained, the analysis was the next step. Therefore, in four months, the information was numerous and varied. Crime news headlines from each news agency had up to 700 headlines. But due to limited time the researcher selected only 200 news headlines from each news agency as the amount of data that should be appropriately used in the study.

### 3.2.1 Headlines Web Pages

The headlines from April 2019 to July 2019 were collected from the Bangkok Post and CNN websites. These web pages have headlines which were saved as wordfiles. These files contained information about headlines and their dates of publication. The details of the collected news agencies are as follows:

1. The Bangkok Post Online News

The Bangkok Post is the well-known English newspaper for Thai people and foreigners who live in Thailand and it is also the oldest newspaper that having been published for more than 60 years using English language. It is traditional news that still delivered as a daily newspaper, but with an expansive and thorough website. It is been going since 1946. As far as making the move into digital media is concerned, Bangkok Post is doing it better than most. Editorially it has taken a, mostly, neutral political stance with a few exceptions. But, as newspapers go, it walks down the middle fairly reliably. It is currently the leading English language news portal in Thailand. The Thaigernews which is one of the fastest growing English online news in Thailand has ranged the Top 10 English news sources in Thailand (2019) and the Bangkok is the most popular English news in Thailand, followed by The Thaiger, The Nation, ThaiVisa, Khaosod English, Coconuts, Thailand News, Chiang Rai Times, The Pattaya News and Thai PBS world. It covers local and international news which includes political, business, sports, cultural and arts topics.



## 2. CNN ( Cable News Network)

It is an American news-based pay television channel owned by Warner Media News & Sports. CNN was founded in 1980 by American media proprietor Ted Turner. It was the first television channel to provide 24-hour news coverage and was the first all-news television channel in the United States. It is the worldwide leader in news reporting from around the world. CNN launched its website ( CNN.com) in August, 1995. The site attracted growing interest in its first decade and is now one of the most popular websites in the world.

eBizMBA Rank has ranged the 10 Most Popular News Sites in America ( June, 2019)

The details are shown on the following table.

**Table 3.1**  
**Most Popular News Sites in America ( 2019)**

<b>News Websites</b>	<b>Monthly Visitors</b>
Yahoo News	175,000,000
Google News	150,000,000
Huffington Post	110,000,000
CNN	95,000,000
New York Times	70,000,000
Fox News	65,000,000
NBC News	63,000,000
Mail Online	53,000,000
Washington Post	47,000,000
The Guardian	42,000,000

Source: eBizMBA.com ( June 20, 2019)

### **3.2.2 Processing Headlines**

The data was copied from the web pages to Microsoft Word files. These files helped the researcher to arrange data and to make it easier for further processing and all the unnecessary materials like catalogues and link lists were stripped off. Then checking the identical headlines avoiding the repetition of data.

### **3.3 Sample Sampling**

There are many kinds of news such as royal family news, political news, business and economy news, crime news, social news, entertainment news, and sports news. For this investigation, the focal point was on crime news from the Bangkok Post of Thailand and the CNN Online news from The United States of America. Randomly selected a total of 200 headlines from each news agency. The headlines were from April to July 2019. The reason behind the selection of only 400 headlines was the restriction of time and the length of data. The selected time period from April to July 2019 covers a series of events on crime present on the Bangkok post and the CNN Online news.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

There was a variety of relevant information, attributes and words extensions within the speech acts. With time constraints, the researcher could therefore only focused on the primary classification of headlines as related speech acts and strategies that the journalists used in headlines writing. The work performed was based on Searle's (1969) speech acts theories. The data analysis was under qualitative (pragmatic) and

quantitative (statistical). The data analysis was analyzed by means of frequency and percentages and presented in the form of tabulated data for the utility of quantitative analysis. The analysis of speech acts was done by accounting manually the number of speech acts types and strategies related in the text according to the concept of speech acts being introduced by Searle( 1969). For the comparison part, the researcher employed the Chi-square Test for this study.

### **3.4.1 Coding and Categorization**

In order to get the efficient data analysis, the researcher conducted Searle (1969)'s Speech Act Theory taxonomy to classify types and strategies of speech acts which he has divided speech acts into five main types, those were assertives, directives, commissives, directives and declaratives. In addition, there were several sub-types (strategies) under each category which each strategy related to the news headlines writing. The "axial coding" was used for categorizing the utterances produced by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online which it was the process of relating codes such as categories and properties to each other, via a combination of inductive and deductive thinking ( Borgatti. 2012). Interpretation was also used for analyzing each news headlines. After the data analysis was done by the researcher. The accuracy of the data analysis was checked again by the English experts who worked independently. After the categorization was completed, the researcher tabulated, quantified and compared the main discourse components types.

The data analysis from this study was based on Searle's (1969) analysis framework for speech acts because it was found to be one of the most suitable frameworks for analysis the headlines (Rustam. 2009). This framework gave room for the analysis of different illocutionary forces. Moreover, all the illocutionary forces usually connected with the main categories of speech acts given by Searle. This framework was applied by many researchers in the analysis of headlines as speech acts because of its suitability and flexibility in the process of analysis. Ali (2012) has studied a pragmatic study of CNN and BBC news headlines covering the Syrian conflict from news channels which the selected period ranges from September 2015 to May 2016). He conducted the framework of Searle (1979) for analysis the data. The following headlines are the examples of each types of speech acts found on his previous study:

1. Representatives or Assertives are the acts that commit the speaker or writer to the truth of the expressed proposition. This kind of speech acts inform people how things are. It is the truth of the expressed situation or a believed situation, such as answering, confirming, informing, denying, announcing, claiming, describing, identifying, and conjecturing.

- Iran quietly deepens involvement in Syria's war (BBC )
- Oxfam urges rich nations to take in more Syria refugees ( BBC )

2. Directives are the type of speech acts by which the speaker or writer attempt to get the hearer or the reader to take a particular action or do something such as ordering, requesting, commanding, advising, asking , praying, requesting , suggesting, interrupting, and wishing. From this study, there was no directives types found in the

headlines of the Bangkok Post or CNN online. The following headline examples is the directives types:

- Syria crisis: UK should take in 3,000 children, say MPs (CNN )

3. Commissives are the kind of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action such as inviting, offering, promising , and undertaking. Anyhow, there were not any commissives types found in the headlines of this study. The following headlines examples are the commissives types:

- Syrian spending first Christmas in UK (BBC)
- Donald Trump: I would send Syrian refugees home (CNN)

4. Expressives are the type of speech acts that expresses a psychological state about affairs expressed in the propositional content. It expresses the writer's attitudes and emotions toward a situation such as accepting, apologizing appreciating, welcoming, complaining, criticizing, greeting, regretting, thanking and condoling. The following headlines examples are the expressives types:

- 100 Women 2015 Good Girls/Syrian: "Everyone has deserted us" (BBC)
- Syria civil war: Assad hails Palmyra recapture from IS (BBC)

5. Declaratives are the speech acts that bring about alternation in the status or condition of the referred object such as appointing, declaring, christening , objecting, and pronouncing. There were not any of declaratives found on this study.

### 3.4.2 Statistical Procedures

An initial analysis of the numerical distribution of speech act types and strategies related demonstrated by each was quantified. The descriptive statistics defined as frequency and percentage were applied. For comparison between two groups of news agencies and their use of types and strategies of speech acts, Chi-square Test was performed and to analyzed the frequency of speech acts types and speech acts strategies used by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online, the interpretative method as unit of analysis is employed. In all analysis, differences were considered statistically significant if  $p \leq .05$ .

In statistic, there are two types of variables: numerical (countable) variables and non- numerical ( categorical) variables. A chi-square statistic is a single number that tells us how much difference exists between the observed counts and the counts we would expect if there were no relationship at all in the population.

The formula for the chi-square statistic used in the chi square test is:

$$X_c^2 = \sum \left( \frac{O_i - E_i}{E_i} \right)$$

**Subscription:**

”c” are the degree of freedom

“O” is the observed value

“E” is the expected value

The p-values in Chi-square Test was telling if the test results were significant or not. In order to perform a Chi square Test and get the P-value, we need two pieces of information:

1. Degrees of freedom. That's just the number of categories minus 1.
2. The alpha level ( $\alpha$ ). This is chosen by the researcher. The usual alpha level is 0.05 (5%), but you could also have other levels like 0.01 or 0.10.

### **3.4.3 Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis**

#### **3.4.3.1 Quantitative Analysis**

Quantitative analysis method was adopted to find out the frequencies of different kinds of speech acts and strategies related to crime news headlines. The data was presented by means of tables. A separated table indicated the



different speech acts which mentioned under the main headlines. Same categorization and calculation were observed for the assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. The frequencies as well as percentages helped to explain the functions of the linguistic devices in one category of a speech act in comparison with another category of a speech act. Quantitative measures was used to regulate the number of speech acts according to particular illocutionary acts. Total number and the percentages were also be calculated to help to find out the function of speech acts in the headlines and the differences in the ratio of occurrence of speech acts in the headlines. Researchers can then made inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), once the text is coded into code categories, the codes could then be further categorized into “code categories” to summarize data even further.

#### **3.4.3.2 Qualitative Analysis**

The qualitative design described the propositions of the data. Qualitative data was made up of words, observations, images, and even symbols. Deriving absolute meaning from such data was nearly impossible; hence, it was mostly used for exploratory research. There were several kinds of qualitative data analysis methods. In this study the researcher emphasized on content analysis which it was one of the most common methods to analyze qualitative data and used to analyze documented information in the form of headlines texts.

### **3.5 Summary of the Chapter**

In summary, this chapter presents the research methodology containing the to research design, data sources, data collection and processing, samplings and data analysis. The related literature on the language of speech acts, strategies of speech acts and previous studies of the various dimensions of the present investigation will be presented in the next chapter.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

This chapter discusses the research findings, which include speech act types, the strategies of speech act that occurs on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online. This also presents the comparison of speech act types and strategies produced by the headlines writers of two news agencies. This study composes with two objectives as mentioned in Chapter One, the first objective was to classify the types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online and the second objective was to compare types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. This chapter consisted with six major parts:

#### **4.1 Types of Speech Acts Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online**

This section describes the frequency and percentage of types of speech acts occurs on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The headlines were classified into different types of speech acts according to the following illocutionary dimensions of variation specified by Searle (1969):

1. Assertives occurs when the writer wants to tell the fact or information to the readers.
2. Expressives occurs when the writer expresses feelings or attitude associated the headlines writing.
3. Directives occurs when the writer tries to tell the reader to do something.
4. Commissives occurs when the writer is committed to the fulfillment of future act.
5. Declaratives occurs when the writer performs an action representing himself as an authority.

**Table 4.1**

**Frequency and Percentage of Speech Acts Types Occurred on Crime News  
Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Strategies	The Bangkok Post (n=200)		CNN Online (n=200)	
	f	%	f	%
<b>1. Assertives</b>	195	97.50	182	91.00
<b>2. Expressives</b>	5	2.50	18	9.00
<b>3. Directives</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>4. Commissives</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>5. Declaratives</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	200	100	200	100

The table 4.1 presents the details of speech acts types occurred on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. Assertives and expressives were the two types of speech acts found in the headlines of two news agencies. The headlines writers of the Bangkok Post employed 195 assertives types (97.50%) and 5 expressives types (2.50%). Simultaneously, the finding indicated that the writers of CNN Online employed

182 assertives types (91.00%) and 18 expressives type (9.00%) in their headlines writing. The finding also indicated that from both news agencies, the assertives acts had maximum occurrences and greater percentage as compared to the expressives acts. The directives, commissives and declaratives acts were not found on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The detail of each type of speech act are as follows:

### 1. Assertives Types

This type of speech acts occurred when the writer wanted to tell the fact of information of the situation. The following are the examples of types of speech acts found on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online.

- Suspend jail for “axe aunts” ( The Bangkok Post, April 1, 2019)
- Drug suspect shot dead while out on bail ( The Bangkok Post, April 3, 2019)
- Two decades after a house fire, two girls are still missing  
(CNN Online, April 1, 2019)
- 55 inmates killed in spate of prison riots in Brazil  
(CNN Online, April 6, 2019)
- Woman arrested after she pushed her dog in a lake and watched it  
drown ( CNN Online, May 12, 2019)
- Florida police arrest women suspect of killing her stepfather and  
daughter

## 2. Expressives Type

- Missing teen mystery deepens as Vatican dig reveals empty graves

(The Bangkok Post, June 26, 2019)

- He resigned from his job, then killed 12 people. Police don't know why.

(CNN Online, April 11, 2019)

### **4.2 A Comparison of Speech Act Types Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

This part compares the types of speech act used by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online based on the classification of Speech acts developed by Searle(1969).

Table 4.2

**Comparison of Speech Acts Types Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Types	News Agencies		Chi-square test	p-value
	The Bangkok Post	CNN Online		
<b>1. Assertives</b>	195	182	0.448	0.503
Expected Account	188.5	188.5		
<b>2. Expressives</b>	5	18	7.348	0.006*
Expected Account	11.5	11.5		
<b>Total</b>	200	200		

\*significant difference at .05

Table 4.2 indicates the overall frequency on types of speech acts used by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The highest number of the type of speech acts used by the headlines writer of the Bangkok Post was assertives (f=195)



and assertives types was also the most frequently used in the headlines of CNN Online (f=182). The other type of speech acts that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online writers also employed was the expressives type. From 200 headlines, the Bangkok Post employed 5 of this type and CNN Online also employed 18 from 200 headlines. The result of Chi-square Test indicated that there were significant differences between two news agencies in “Expressives”, the Sig was .006 ( $< .05$ ) which it revealed that the two news agencies used the same two types of speech acts but in the different ratio.

#### **4.3 Strategies of Speech Acts Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

This part describes the frequency and percentage on strategies of assertives occurred on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online.

**Table 4.3****Strategies of Speech Acts Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Strategies	The Bangkok Post (n=200)		CNN Online (n=200)	
	f	%	f	%
<b>1. Assertives</b>				
1.1 Claiming	17	8.50	31	15.50
1.2 Conjecturing	3	1.50	7	3.50
1.3 Describing	8	4.00	10	5.00
1.4 Informing	167	83.50	134	67.00
<b>2. Expressives</b>				
2.1 Criticizing	1	2.00	14	7.00
2.2 Regretting	1	0.50	4	2.00
<b>Total</b>	200	100	200	100

Table 4.3 indicates the overall frequency and percentage of strategies employed by the writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. There were four strategies of assertives

types found on the headlines of the Bangkok Post which consisted 167 informing strategy (83,50%), 17 claiming strategy (8.50%), 8 describing strategy (4.00%) and 3 conjecturing strategy (1.50%). Simultaneously, the headlines writers of CNN Online employed 31 claiming strategy (5.00%) and 134 informing strategy (67.00%). The results also shows that the strategies of expressives that employed by the writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online were criticizing and regretting which the Bangkok Post writers used 4 criticizing strategy (4.00%) and 1 regretting (0.50%) on headlines writing. Meanwhile, CNN Online writer used 14 criticizing strategy (7.00%) and 4 regretting (4.00%) on their headlines writing. From the table it can be noticed that “informing” was the most frequently used of strategy on both news agencies followed by “claiming”, “describing” and “conjecturing”. The result also stipulated that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online writers preferred using strategies of assertives in their headlines writing more than the expressives types. The strategies of expressives types only partially found in the headlines.

#### **4.4 Strategies of Assertives Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

This part describes the comparison of strategies of assertives occurred on crime news headlines.

Table 4.4

**Comparison on Strategies of Assertives Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Strategies	News Agencies		Chi-square test	p-value
	The Bangkok Post	CNN Online		
<b>1. Claiming</b>	17	31	4.083	0.043*
Expected Account	24.0	24.0		
<b>2. Conjecturing</b>	3	7	1.600	0.206
Expected Account	5.0	5.0		
<b>3. Describing</b>	8	10	0.222	0.638
Expected Account	9.0	9.0		
<b>4. Informing</b>	167	134	3.618	0.057
Expected Account	150.5	150.5		
<b>Total</b>	195	182	0.448	0.503

\*significant difference at .05

Table 4.4 presents the strategies of assertives used in the headlines writing of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The highest number of the assertives strategies used by the writer of the Bangkok Post was informing strategy (f=67), followed by claiming (f=17), describing (f=8) and conjecturing (f=3) respectively. While the highest number of assertives strategies used by the writer of CNN Online was also informing (f=134), followed by claiming (f=31), describing (f=10) and conjecturing (f=7) respectively. The result of Chi-square Test shows the Sig was .503 ( $>.05$ ). It means that for overall, there was no significant difference between two groups. In subsection, there was one significant different between two groups on claiming strategy and the Sig was .043 ( $<.05$ ).

According to Searle (1969) speech act theory, the details of strategies of assertives are as follows:

**4.4.1 Claiming** is a strategy that the writer used the quote or source of someone else who has stated the situation in the previous time. The examples of this strategy from this study are as follows:

- Jealously drove Trang man to kill teen girlfriend, police say

( The Bangkok Post, April 3, 2019)

- French jihadist Jean-Michel Clain killed in Syria: wife

( The Bangkok Post, April 10,2019)

- Death toll from Mexico fuel explosion rises to 79: official

( The Bangkok Post, May 12, 2019)

**4.4.2 Conjecturing** is a strategy the writer used to form opinions about something or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information. The example of this strategy from this study are as follows:

- At least 23 injured killed in Mexico bus crash

( CNN , April 14, 2019)

- Another SEAL testifies that he was the one who killed ISIS fighter

( CNN Online, May 17,2019)

**4.4.3 Describing** is a strategy that the writer used to explain situation by using text or giving an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.

The example of this strategy from the study are as follows:

- Explosion in Lyon, France, prompts terror or investigation

( CNN Online, April 19, 2019)

- Five things to know for July 29: Festival shooting, Baltimore, Dan Coats, Puerto Rico, Boko Haram ( CNN Online, May 21, 2019)

**4.4.4 Informing** is a strategy that the writer used to give information about the situation in an official way. The example of this strategy from the study are as follows:

- Attempted rape suspect hospitalized ( The Bangkok Post, April 30, 2019)

- Slave labor trafficking to Malaysia on the rise  
( The Bangkok Post, June 28, 2019)
- 21 hurt in shopping blast ( The Bangkok Post, July 9, 2019)
- 29 German tourists killed in Portuguese bus crash  
(The Bangkok Post, July 23, 2019)
- Death toll in fiery Russian plane crash rises to 4  
( The Bangkok Post, July 27, 2019)
- An Arizona man's missing mom was buried in the backyard and he was collecting her benefit checks ( CNN Online, April 9, 2019)
- Former college football standout reportedly tackled gunman at his friend (CNN Online, April 16, 2019)
- She killed her husband, Now she's been freed in a landmark case  
(CNN Online, June 3, 2019)
- Death toll rises to 100 as bodies found in Nile  
( CNN Online, July 11, 2019)

#### **4.5 Strategies of Expressives Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

This part describes the strategies of expressives occurred on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online and Chi-square Test was used to compare the data.

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Table 4.5

**Comparison on Strategies of Expressives Occurred on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Strategies	News Agencies		Chi-square test	p-value
	The Bangkok Post	CNN Online		
<b>1. Criticizing</b>	4	14	5.556	0.018*
Expected Account	9.0	9.0		
<b>2. Regretting</b>	1	4	1.800	0.180
Expected Account	2.5	2.5		
<b>Total</b>	5	18	7.384	0.007*
Expected Account	11.5	11.5		

\*significant difference at .05

Table 4.5 indicates the overall frequency of the strategies of expressives employed by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The Bangkok

Post used 4 criticizing strategies and 1 regretting strategies in their headlines writing whilst the writers of CNN Online employed 14 criticizing strategies and 4 regretting strategies in their headlines. The result of Chi-square Test shows the Sig was .0.007 ( $<.05$ ). It means that for overall, there were some significant difference between two groups but for subsection, there was only significant difference on criticizing strategies of the two news agencies, the Sig was .018 ( $<.05$ ). For the use of regretting strategies, there was no significant difference between two groups, the Sig was .180 ( $>.05$ ).

According to Searle (1969) speech act theory, the details of strategies of expressives type are as follows:

**4.5.1 Criticizing** is a strategy that the writer uses to write whether somebody or something in a disapproving way from their own opinion. The examples of this strategies found on the study are following:

- What we know about the shooting in EI Paso, Texas
- His ex-wife asked the jury for mercy for killing their children, they give him the death penalty
- Her son was killed by Chicago police, five years later a judge's ruling could bring Her closer the getting answer.

**4.5.2 Regretting** is a strategy that the writer uses to express apology for or sadness over something that happened in polite formulas to unpleasant. The examples of these strategies found on the study are as follows:

- A father shot on the way home from his visiting his new born in the hospital died in the same place they born

- Cedric Willis spent 12 years in prison for a crime he didn't commit. He was shot dead two blocks from his home

#### **4.6 Comparison of Strategies of Speech Acts Occurred on Crime News**

##### **Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

This part compare the strategies of assertives and expressives used by the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online

Table 4.6

**Comparison on Strategies of Assertives and Expressives between Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

Strategies	News Agencies		p-value
	The Bangkok Post	CNN Online	
<b>1. Claiming</b>	17	31	0.043*
Expected Account	24.0	24.0	
<b>2. Conjecturing</b>	3	7	0.206
Expected Account	5.00	5.00	
<b>3. Describing</b>	8	10	0.638
Expected Account	9.00	9.00	
<b>4. Informing</b>	167	134	0.057
Expected Account	150.5	150.5	
<b>Total Assertives</b>	195	182	0.503
Expected Account	188.5	188.5	
<b>Expressives Type</b>			
<b>1. Criticizing</b>	4	14	0.018*
Expected Account	9.0	9.0	
<b>2. Regretting</b>	1	4	0.180
Expected Account	2.5	2.5	
<b>Total Expressives</b>	5	18	0.007*
Expected Account	11.5	11.5	
<b>Total</b>	200	200	1.000

\*significant difference at .05

Table 4.6 presents the overall frequency of the main speech acts strategies of assertives and expressives used by both news agencies writers. The highest number used by the Bangkok Post writer was informing (f=167), followed by claiming (f=17), describing (f=8) and conjecturing (f=3). While, the highest number of assertives strategies used by the writer of CNN Online was informing (f=134), followed by claiming (f=31), describing (f=10) and conjecturing (f=7) respectively. The result of Chi-square Test shows that for overall, the Sig was 1.000 ( $>.05$ ). It means that there were no significant difference between two news agencies, i.e. “Conjecturing”, the Sig was 0.206 ( $>.05$ ). “Describing”, the Sig was 0.638 ( $>.05$ ) and “Informing”, the Sig was 0.057 ( $>.05$ ). Anyway, for subsection, there were some significant difference between these two groups, i.e. “Claiming”, the Sig was .043 ( $<.05$ ). Simultaneously, the writers of the two news agencies also employed two strategies of expressives for their writing which they were criticizing and regretting strategies. The highest number of the expressives strategies used by the writer of the Bangkok Post was criticizing (f=4) and regretting (f=1). While the highest number of expressives strategies used by the writer of CNN Online was also criticizing (f=14) and regretting (f=4). The result of the Chi-square Test shows that for overall, the sig was 1.00. It means that there were no significant differences on the use of strategies of speech acts from the Bangkok Post and CNN Online but for the subsection. There was a significant difference between two news agencies on the use of “Criticizing” strategies, the Sig was .007 ( $<.05$ ).

#### **4.7 Summary of the Chapter**

To summarize, this chapter presents the findings from the data analyses. It examines speech acts types and strategies occurred. It also compares the speech acts types and strategies occurred on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. In next Chapter, the finding presented in Chapter four will be discussed and concluded.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This is the last part in the present thesis, it summarizes and discusses the findings of the study and followed by the applications and direction for the further research.

#### 5.1 Summary of the Main Findings

This study composed two research objectives: 1) to classify types and strategies of speech acts used on crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN online and 2) to compare types and strategies of speech acts used on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The data were 200 crime news headlines from the Bangkok Post and 200 headlines from CNN Online which selected from April through July, 2019. The obtained data were coded according to speech acts theory based on Searle (1969). After coding was completed, the researcher tabulated, quantified and compared a series of illocutionary functions among each types. Frequency was chosen as the primary endpoint of this study.

The results of the study were divided into three parts. Firstly, the Bangkok Post and CNN Online employed assertives and expressives types of speech acts on presenting their headlines. The most frequently occurred in headlines of the two news agencies

were assertives. For overall, the two news agencies equally used the assertives and expressives types of speech acts on their headlines, the Sig was 1.000 ( $> .05$ ). Secondly, informing, claiming, describing and conjecturing were strategies of assertives found in the headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The most frequently occurred was informing followed by claiming, describing and conjecturing respectively. For overall, the Bangkok Post and CNN Online equally used four strategies of assertives, the Sig was 0.503 ( $> .05$ ). For subsection, the two news agencies differently used claiming strategies in their headlines, the Sig was 0.043 ( $< .05$ ). Thirdly, there were two strategies of expressives that partially occurred on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. There were criticizing and regretting. For overall, the Bangkok Post and CNN Online differently used criticizing strategy, the Sig was 0.081 ( $< .05$ ) but they equally used the regretting strategy on their headlines writing, the Sig was 0.018 ( $< .05$ ).

## **5.2 Discussion of the Findings**

### **5.2.1 Speech Acts Types Occurred on the Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

The results indicated that the two news agencies employed the two types of speech acts in their headlines which they were assertives and expressives. The highest number of type of speech acts used by the writer of the Bangkok Post was assertives and



the other type of speech acts that found on the headlines was expressives. While, the highest number of types of speech acts used by the writer of CNN Online were also assertives and the expressives were the other type that found in the headlines of CNN Online. The assertives were the most frequently found in news headlines writing which it supported the findings in the previous studies conducted by Ali (2012) who investigated a pragmatic study of CNN and BBC news headlines covering the Syrian Conflict. He discovered that the assertive speech acts were the most frequent speech acts used in the headlines of CNN and BBC news channels. Maximum frequencies of occurrence of the assertives acts also supported the findings in the previous studies conducted by Al-Hindawi (2018) who investigated on the types of speech acts employed in CNN and BBC headlines that represent the Syrian Conflict. From 26 headlines of CNN and 30 from BBC. He discovered that from the five types of speech acts. The assertives types were the most frequently used in the headlines of CNN and BBC and the expressives was one of the speech acts types that found in both two news headlines, followed by directives, commissives and declaratives.

The result also indicated that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online frequently used assertives types on their headlines more than expressives type. It can be inferred that the focus of crime news headlines writing was to assert the truth of propositions in most of the headlines by telling the facts of information to the readers. The number of expressives types found on the study showed that the writer of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online did not prefer adding up the personal ideas into the headlines writing. Anyhow, the writer of CNN Online used more expressives type on their headlines than

the Bangkok Post, the Sig was 0.006 ( $<.05$ ). It can be deduced that CNN Online had deposited some of their personal feelings in the headlines instead of just telling the facts or information to the readers. So from the study, it revealed that in written language such as headlines, the writer did not employ all the five types of speech acts of Searle (1969) compared to spoken language which it can be referenced from the study of Ayeomoni and Akinkuolere (2012) who discovered a pragmatic analysis of the victory and inaugural speeches of President Umara Musa Ya focusing on the locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions. From 20 sentences taken out of the speeches. They found 60% assertive, 35% directive, 15 % expressive, 40% verdictives, 30% commissives and 20% declaratives.

### **5.2.2 Strategies of Speech Acts Occurred on the Crime News**

#### **Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

The results indicated that strategies of assertives that found in the headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online were claiming, conjecturing, describing and informing. Informing strategies was the most frequently used in the headlines of both news agencies. Concurrently, strategies of expressives occurred on the headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online were criticizing and regretting. The results also demonstrated that the headlines writers of the two news agencies only employed some of the strategies for their writing which it was dissimilar from the speech acts types of spoken language that can be found several strategies on the data which it can be referenced to the study of Boontri, Prachanant and Kotcharat (2013) who investigated

the oral communication of speech acts in the hotel business. The obtained data were based on the speech act theories based on Austin(1962) and Searle (1969). They discovered that the hotel guests and the hotel staffs used 30 strategies for their interaction. The three most frequently used strategies were asking, answering, and informing. So it can be inferred that for headlines writing, it employed less strategies and require more caution and limited of the language use. Anyway, employing strategies of speech acts on headlines writing were the superb method for drawing the readers' attention and arousing their curiosity.

In addition, the strategies that employed by the headlines writers were not diverse compared to the strategies that found on the other media such as the television advertisement which supported by the study of Pika ( 2017 ) who discovered the Illocutionary Acts of Television Advertisements. "Mobile Network Operator". He focused on Searle's theory on speech acts and he found out that the direct illocutions that mostly appeared in this analysis were stating and asking. The others were suggesting, answering, ordering, complaining, offering and explaining. While the indirect illocutions that mostly appeared were informing, complaining and stating.

### **5.2.3 Comparison on Strategies of Assertives Occurred on the Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online.**

Table 4.4 indicates the strategies of assertives that occurred on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The results also demonstrated that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online employed four strategies of assertives which they were

informing, claiming, describing, and conjecturing respectively. The most frequently strategy used in the headlines of both news agencies was “informing”. Conducting the strategies of informing was to tell the information of the events to the readers. The headlines writers just presented the ways things are. The second most frequently strategy used was “claiming” which the researcher can notify that the writers of both news agencies preferred taking somebody’s words as the references in order to protect oneself in presenting the unclear news. Claiming is a state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof. So conducting this strategy of their headlines writing is the way to avoid the mistakes of writing. Describing and conjecturing were the two strategies that partially used on the crime news headlines of the two news agencies. Describing is a strategy that reporting details or giving a description of something either out loud or in writing. From this study describing are the strategies that the writer uses to give an account in words of someone or something, including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events which it is supposed to be in the news story not on the headlines because the language of headlines has to be short, concise, and provocative for the readers. Conjecturing is the strategy related to something that based on the incomplete information. So the writers of the two news agencies avoiding to use this strategy on their headlines because presenting the opinion or theory without sufficient evidence for proof can lead to the unexpected result or effect. From the results, it can be inferred that both news agencies prefer using informing strategies for presenting their headlines. According to Searle (1969) strategies of speech act. He mentioned that informing is a strategy that the writer used to tell the truth about the

situation in an official way. So the headlines writers do not put any personal ideas, feelings or attitude on their writing. Just telling what things are. It should be that it is the easy, simple way to present the headlines that can avoid the negative reflection from the readers. Nowadays, people are more knowledgeable in classifying the obtained information. Therefore, writing language especially, headlines need to be clear and neutral.

Claiming, conjecturing and describing are the strategies that partially used in the headline writing. It can be inferred that the headlines writers of both news agencies sometimes employed other kinds of strategies for their writing to draw the readers' attention. Using new and different strategies can bring excitement to readers. People will like to read something that can arouse their interest. Using several kinds of speech acts strategies on writing can draw the readers' attention and can avoid the monotony of reading. Anyway, the headlines writer is the person who decides what kinds of strategies they like to employ and what kinds of strategies that suitable for their writing.

From the obtained numbers demonstrates that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online employed various strategies of assertives on their writing which it can be concluded that the headlines writers of the two news agencies prefer using a variety of written languages to keep up with the modern era. The result of Chi-square Test showed that for overall, the two news agencies equally used four strategies of assertives on their headlines writing, the Sig was 0.503 ( $>.05$ ). So there was no significant difference

between two groups but for subsection, the two news agencies had the difference use of claiming strategy, the Sig was 0.043 ( $<.05$ ).

#### **5.2.4 Comparison on Strategies of Expressives Occurred on the Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok and CNN Online**

Table 4.5 indicates the expressive strategies occurred on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The criticizing and regretting were the two strategies of expressives found in the headlines of both news agencies.

According to Searle (1969), expressives are the acts that use to express the psychological state which is specified in the sincerity condition. It is the utterances which expresses the feeling sharing an attitude. From this study, two strategies of expressive that established on the headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online were criticizing and regretting. Criticizing was the most frequently used on the crime news headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online. The regretting strategy rarely used in the headlines which actually, most of this strategy will show on the positive side more than the negative side. It will show compassion or understanding. So it can be inferred that the headlines writers of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online do not show much of the sad feelings or sympathy in their headlines.

The results also indicated that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online writer used more criticizing strategies on their writing than regretting which it can be inferred that the headlines writer of both news agencies sometimes using language for criticism.

However, these strategies must be used cautiously because expressing strong positive or negative feelings or opinions can affect the readers' feelings and can lead to the unpleasant result from the readers. Especially, when the writer has the negative criticism on the events.

### **5.2.5 The Comparison on Strategies of Assertives and Expressives between Headlines of the Bangkok Post and CNN Online**

The results indicated that the Bangkok Post and CNN Online employed strategies of assertives more than expressives. The Chi-square Test showed that the two news agencies equally used the strategies of assertives on their headlines. Simultaneously, the two news headlines differently used the strategies of expressives on their headlines. For overall, the two news agencies equally employed strategies of assertives and expressives for presenting their headlines, the Sig was 1.000 ( $>.05$ ). It means there was no significant difference between two groups but for subsection, the two news agencies had the different use on strategies of expressives, the Sig was 0.007 ( $<.05$ ).

The results also revealed that the writers of two news agencies conducted the various strategies to produce the interesting headlines which it can be referred to the study of Santoso (2016) who investigated on speech act of short stories focusing on writing short stories in teen magazines. The result found that speech acts in this story expressed emotions sadness, happy and expectation to the reaction of his interlocutor which made the story more interesting. Anyhow, before being published to the public. The written language must be moderated by the headlines writers.

### **5.2.6 Relationship between Language of Writing and Life Living.**

The results of the study demonstrated that both news agencies had the different way on presenting their headlines using expressives strategies which it may comes from several factors and one of the factor that the researchers conjecture is culture and way of lives living.

Madison (2018) stated that Thai and American culture differ in several aspects such as: careful choice of words is a mainstay in Thai conversation while Americans value direct discussion. Thais value control of emotion while American prefers spontaneity. For Thais, an expression of negative emotion is considered an act of immaturity. Thais are known to be very friendly, soft-spoken and polite while America are known for being straightforward. Thai people put little emphasis on either the past or the future as they value the present more while Americans brace the future with predictions which it related to the result of the study that the Bangkok Post employed less expressive types of speech acts on the headlines than CNN Online. Strong direct utterances in headlines of CNN Online are more frequently used than in headlines of the Bangkok Post.

Ratjatawan (2013) explained some of the cultural difference between American and Thailand. In America, you can say anything you want as long as you don't do it. In Thailand, you can do anything you want, but don't say it. One of the important things for Thai people is saving face. Another is they are not open about their feelings; they keep things bottled up which it related to the result of this study that American new headlines



writer employed various strategies for their writing more than the Bangkok Post writer. The headlines writer of the Bangkok Post had to be very careful how to use the language. They have to protect themselves from the negative effects that may occur from their writing. Expressing emotions is something that must be considered deeply before presenting their writing to the public.

Simultaneously, (Hale.2002) mentioned on his book called “A Common Core; Thais and Americans” Managing Cultural Diversity” He stated that Thailand and American have basic similarities that Thailand and American known as the country of freedom because Thailand is only one country in Southeast Asia that was not under western control during colonized period. American pragmatism reflects practical human skill more concerned with doing the real things than creating theories. As the influence of Buddhism. Thais try to live in harmony with nature and prefer a relaxed informality in social interaction with friends and enjoy social events that are informal and familiar which it related to the present study that even both are the country of freedom but Thais still prefer living their lives peacefully and try not to have any problems with the interaction. Thai people are still in a culture of reconciliation and mutual respect. So the speech acts that used on the headlines writing mostly just want to inform the readers on the fact of events. On the other hand, The United States of America has the different lives of living culture. They are the free of thought and expression country. So apart from just informing the readers on the fact of events. Expressing personal opinions for the public are more common thing for their headlines writing.

### 5.3 Pedagogical Implications

The findings of the study show that there were both similarities and differences of speech acts types and speech act strategies produced by the headlines writers of The Bangkok Post and CNN online. The result also point out that informing is the strategies that both of the two news agencies prefer to use more than the other strategies because it is a simple easy way to present the headlines by telling the truth, the way things are.

5.3.1 The finding of this study demonstrated that the most frequency occurred of speech act types were representatives followed by expressives while the most frequently strategies used were informing, claiming, describing and conjecturing respectively. So future headlines writers can conduct these types and strategies of speech act for their effective writing.

5.3.2 The findings also found that there were some strategies which partially found on the headlines of the two news agencies. It can inferred that the headlines writers must understand when and how to use these kinds of strategies. Some strategies may be suitable on writing something but not on the headlines. So studying deeper and wider about speech act and speech acts strategies can bring great benefit for anyone who wants to reach the effective and successful communication which it will lead to the successful writing career.

5.3.3 Speech acts occurs on our daily communication lives and in any languages. As long as English is still be the only global language of the world. Mastering

pragmatic and speech acts is one important thing that should be widely taught for students for their future convenient and clear communication.

5.3.4 Linguistics, pragmatics and speech acts are relevant fields and very crucial for the students. They are related to their daily lives communication. The instructors can draw the students' attention on studying about speech acts by having them conducted the uncomplicated texts like headlines for their extensive study on the future.

#### **5.4 Recommendation for Further Research**

The recommendations of the study are as follows:

5.4.1 This study was limited to only two English online news, the Bangkok Post and CNN online. Further researches should pay attention and study more on various online news published in Thailand or foreign news to compare the findings.

5.4.2 This study was limited to the crime news section. Other sections such as social, business or sports should also be studied to compare the variety and frequency of speech acts types and strategies related.

5.4.3 This study does not focus on the role of linguistic devices especially lexical and grammatical elements in the headlines. So the further study should emphasize on these linguistic devices.

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**APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Types of Speech Acts and Strategies Utilized on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post**

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## Types of Speech Acts and Strategies Utilized on Crime News Headlines of the Bangkok Post

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
1. Suspender jail for “axe aunts”	Assertives	Informing
2. Man arrested, untaxed dental equipment seized	Assertives	Informing
3. 120 test positive for drugs in BKK pub raid	Assertives	Informing
4. Tougher rape law comes into effect	Assertives	Describing
5. Rape defined, penalties toughened	Assertives	Informing
6. Celebrities to hear charges over “Magi Skin” review	Assertives	Informing
7. Bus driver wanted for indecent assault on teenager caught after 15 years	Assertives	Informing
8. Drug suspect shot dead while out on bail	Assertives	Informing
9. Man charged with strangling, neighbor burning body	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
10. Facial recognition leads to fake-passport arrest	Assertives	Informing
11. Arrested Karen hunter is not KNU soldier	Assertives	Informing
12. Drink-driving businessman to pay B45m in damages	Assertives	Informing
13. 155 test positive for drugs at two Pattaya pubs	Assertives	Informing
14. 3 men sentenced to death for killing British	Assertives	Informing
15. Jealousy drove Trang man to kill teen girlfriend, police say	Assertives	Claiming
16. Two teen suspects sought in Canada murder of US-Australian couple	Assertives	Informing
17. Woman arrested over rare bird collection	Assertives	Informing
18. Japan takes 15 phone-scam suspect from Thailand	Assertives	Informing
19. French man held for stealing Huawei phone in Pattaya	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
20. 9 drugs suspects arrested, 6 m speed pills seized	Assertives	Informing
21. Uzbek woman arrested on Interpol alert	Assertives	Informing
22. Man accused of raping friend's 10 -years-old daughter	Assertives	Informing
23. Lottery project gives Thaksin another jail term	Assertives	Informing
24. UN agencies urge stronger efforts to stop illegal fishing	Assertives	Informing
25. School director transfer after rape complaint ignored	Assertives	Informing
26. Drug suspect slam in shootout with soldier in Songkhla	Assertives	Informing
27. 57 Malaysian-bound migrants arrested in Songkhla	Assertives	Informing
28. Death toll raised to 10 after China gas plant blast	Assertives	Informing
29. Two arrested with almost 1 m meth pills in Chiang Rai	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
30. Iranian nabbed for exchanging fake euro rate for Thai baht	Assertives	Informing
31. Million speed pills, 11 kg crystal meth, seized after chase	Assertives	Informing
32. Cop involved in huge illegal weapons catches: police	Assertives	Informing
33. Huge ganja bust on Mekong riverbank smugglers flee	Assertives	Informing
34. 15 illegal migrant workers, smuggler arrested in Hat Yai	Assertives	Informing
35. Teenager gangs brawl at ER	Assertives	Informing
36. Owner of large pig farm slain	Assertives	Informing
37. Indebted man killed wife, young children, young children, slashes own throat	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
38. Attempted rape suspect hospitalized	Assertives	Informing
39. Boy electrocuted near cassava farm, owner charge	Assertives	Informing
40. Builder arrest after seen in video butchering baring deer	Assertives	Informing
41. Family seeks justice after inmate's death	Assertives	Informing
42. "Apirat's daughter" scam exposed	Assertives	Informing
43. Body of another missing Filipino found	Assertives	Informing
44. Man jailed for 26 years for suffocating "crying" step baby	Assertives	Informing
45. Embezzling ex-monk denied bail	Assertives	Informing
46. Man took drugs before raping, killing German tourist with rock	Assertives	Informing
47. Two Chinese, two Thai men arrested with 985 kg "ice"	Assertives	Informing
48. Police arrested bomb, shooting murder suspect	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
49. Motorcycle madness	Assertives	Describing
50. Police hunt for “power card” agents	Assertives	Informing
51. Probe into major drug networks extended after singer Pookie's arrest	Assertives	Informing
52. Italian falls to death at Pattaya mall	Assertives	Informing
53. Two killed in motorcycle taxi brawl	Assertives	Informing
54. Cops arrest duo for B13 m hotel scam	Assertives	Informing
55. “He pushed me off cliff”	Assertives	Claiming
56. Man held over nude pics scam	Assertives	Informing
57. Mystery death	Expressives	Criticizing
58. Five arrest so far after fatal gun fight	Assertives	Informing
59. New Zealand opens gun buyback after mosque killings	Expressives	Criticizing
60. "Credible evidence" linking Saudi Crown to Khashoggi murder	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
61. Two caught with 59 kg of crystal meth in tires	Assertives	Informing
62. Man killed by wild elephant	Assertives	Informing
63. Indonesia police arrest 3 over deadly factory fire	Assertives	Informing
64. Parents "will never forgive" school head for son's beating death	Assertives	Claiming
65. Five arrested with "iced" worth over B300m	Assertives	Informing
66. Ex- employees caught for Robbing 7-eleven	Assertives	Informing
67. Pair handed 15 years for auntie kidnap	Assertives	Informing
68. B. 2.3 m robber caught	Assertives	Informing
69. First known Filipino suicide attacker identified	Assertives	Informing
70. Deadly rain rips Mumbai	Assertives	Informing
71. Nearly 40 killed in air strike on Libya migrant center	Assertives	Informing
72. 14 crew killed in fire on Russian sub miscible	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
73. Cops arrest bogus job fraud suspects	Assertives	Informing
74. Slave labor trafficking to Malaysia on the rise	Assertives	Informing
75. Man kills wife while with fling	Assertives	Informing
76. Sacks containing 158 kg heroin found on roadside	Assertives	Informing
77. Unforgivable mistake"	Assertives	Describing
78. Elephant found shot dead with its tusks removed in South	Assertives	Informing
79. Meth-dealing phone scam suspect arrested	Assertives	Informing
80. Couple swindles B2m in romance scam	Assertives	Informing
81. Cops have sketches of "Ja New" attackers	Assertives	Informing
82. Elderly Brit dies in Pattaya movie theatre	Assertives	Informing
83. Pair handed 15 years for auntie kidnap	Assertives	Informing
84. Hollywood producer charged in Malaysia over 1 MDB scandal	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
85. Indonesian police arrest leader of network with ties to Al- Queda	Assertives	Informing
86. At least 53 wounded as powerful car bomb rocks Kabul	Assertives	Informing
87. 21 hurt in shopping plaza blast	Assertives	Informing
88. Shooters kill one, woman others in later US scgiik shooting	Assertives	Informing
89. BA suspends flights to Cairo on security grounds	Assertives	Informing
90. Police deny bomb attacks were "revenge"	Assertives	Criticizing
91. Air force private sagely beaten for using his phone	Assertives	Informing
92. HK bill "dead"	Assertives	Informing
93. Sexual assault case againt Kevin Spacey on shaky ground	Assertives	Informing
94. Pathum Thani prison chief transferred over death of drug suspect	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
95. US hedge fund billionaire charged with sex trafficking minors	Assertives	Informing
96. Koreans held in Cambodian for carrying \$ 2.2m	Assertives	Informing
97. Hong Kong police arrest 5 after new night of clashes	Assertives	Informing
98. 29 killed in bus crash on Indian expressway	Assertives	Informing
99. Nearly 300 arrested at London climate protest	Assertives	Informing
100. Facing arrests, Peru ex-president Garcia shoot himself	Assertives	Informing
101. 29 German tourists killed in Portugese bus crash	Assertives	Informing
102. IS killed 35 Syrian soldiers	Assertives	Informing
103. Terror in Sri Lanka	Assertives	Describing
104. Police release men arrested over killing of N. Ireland journalist	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
105. Anger as Malaysian cleared of murdering Indonesian maid	Assertives	Informing
106. One dead three injured in US synagogue shootly	Assertives	Informing
107. Cambodia charged 3 Chinese with laundering	Assertives	Informing
108. US army veteran arrested for plotting LA mass attack	Assertives	Informing
109. Nigerian women accused of prostitution arrested then assaulted	Assertives	Informing
110. Death toll in fiery Russian plane crash rises to 41	Assertives	Informing
111. German police warn social media stars after Berlin brawl	Assertives	Informing
112. Ghana journalists fear 'rule of jungle' after attacks	Assertives	Informing
113. Russian arrest smuggling drugged orangutan in Indonesia	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
114. NZ police probe mosque attack links after died in stand-off	Assertives	Informing
115. Bangladesh skyscraper inferno death toll rises to 25	Assertives	Informing
116. At least 7 killed in China's latest industrial accident	Assertives	Informing
117. Assange arrested in London on US extradition request	Assertives	Informing
118. Bomb rips through Pakistani fruit market, killing 16	Assertives	Informing
119. Myanmar police seize massive haul of meth pills	Assertives	Informing
120. French jihadist Jean-Michel Clain killed in Syria: wife	Assertives	Claiming
121. Japanese court allows former Nissan chief Ghosn bail	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
122. Boy kills teacher, self in Mexico school shooting	Assertives	Informing
123. Australian cardinal gets 6 years in jail for molesting choirboys	Assertives	Informing
124. Mass shooting in Texas	Assertives	Describing
125. Mass drownings	Assertives	Describing
126. One dead in possible terror attack on Dutch tram	Assertives	Informing
127. Myanmar court jails Rakhine leader for 20 years for treason	Assertives	Informing
128. Italy driver hijacks, torches school bus	Assertives	Informing
129. Anger and grief as Iraq ferry death toll hits 100	Assertives	Informing
130. Fire at budget Delhi hotel killed 17	Assertives	Informing
131. Philippines arrest journalist Maria Ressa on libel charge	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
132. Myanmar court sentences two to death for Muslim lawyers' murder	Assertives	Informing
133. Spanish victims of sex abuse priests speak out	Assertives	Informing
134. Seven killed in new Kashmir battle	Assertives	Informing
135. China arrests 62 suspects abroad in p2p crackdown laundering	Assertives	Informing
136. Fire kills 56 in Bangladesh capital: official	Assertives	Claiming
137. "Voice of Paris attacks" killed in Syria: sources	Assertives	Claiming
138. "They shot at us," say injured Venezuela protesters	Assertives	Claiming
139. Fiery crash "kills 20" at Cairo train station	Assertives	Informing
140. Tornado kills 14 US state of Alabama: officials	Assertives	Claiming
141. Taiwan arrests 7 over Vietnamese prostitution ring	Assertives	Informing
142. At least 65 killed in Taliban attack Afghan intel base	Assertives	Conjecturing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
143. Death toll from Indonesia floods, landslides rises to 30	Assertives	Informing
144. One killed in double blasts in northeast China	Assertives	Informing
145. Church bombing	Assertives	Informing
146. Honduras police clash with student demanding president's ouster	Assertives	Informing
147. US charged Huawei	Assertives	Informing
148. Grenade attack kills two at southern Philippines mosque	Assertives	Informing
149. Rapper 21 Savage facing deportation threat after shock arrest	Assertives	Informing
150. Two Chinese tourists hurt as boat capsizes	Assertives	Informing
151. Missing refugee wanted by China flew to Thailand	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
152. Deadly bombing in Columbia underscores lingering threats	Assertives	Informing
153. Nine held in Nairobi hotel attack	Assertives	Informing
154. Romana suspects admits murdering two teenage girls	Assertives	Informing
155. In tears and shocks, Poland bids farewell to murdered mayor	Assertives	Informing
156. 66 dead in Mexican pipeline blast	Assertives	Informing
157. US military says 52 Islamists killed in airstrike	Assertives	Claiming
158. Fighting near Libyan capital kills photographer	Assertives	Informing
159. Suspected car bomb explodes in N.Ireland	Assertives	Informing
160. Escorted jail tour	Assertives	Describing
161. Death toll from Mexico fuel explosion rises to 79: official	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
162. Suicide attack on Kurdish-US convoy in Syria "kills 5"	Assertives	Informing
163. Yakuza gangster Chinese fraudster, 48 Pakistanis arrested	Assertives	Informing
164. Two killed in bombing in troubled south Philippines	Assertives	Informing
165. UK counter-terror police brobe Manchester knife attack	Assertives	Informing
166. Suspected terror attack	Assertives	Describing
167. Taliban kill 21 Afghan security forces, threaten city: official	Assertives	Claiming
168. New Brazil President Bol Sonaro takes aim at crime, corruption	Assertives	Informing
169. "They shot 6 of my friends"	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
170. IS-claimed suicide attack kills 15 in North Korea	Assertives	Informing
171. Canadian geologist kidnapped in Burkina Faso found dead	Assertives	Informing
172. Doctor and child killed in Sudan protests police break up march	Assertives	Informing
173. Pilot killed in jet trainer crash	Assertives	Informing
174. Man falls to death after argument with girlfriend	Assertives	Informing
175. Soldier faces charges over death of leopard cat	Assertives	Informing
176. Train crash in Pakistan kills 11, dozens injured trapped	Assertives	Informing
177. Art dealer charged in \$ 145 m antiquities smuggling case	Assertives	Informing
178. 24 killed in Papua New Guinea tribal massacres	Assertives	Informing
179. Iraqi gets life in jail for teen rape-murder in Germany	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
180. 10 dead, including gunman, in shooting in Dayton, Ohio: police	Assertives	Claiming
181. Suvarnabhumi theft suspect arrest	Assertives	Informing
182. Thousands protest Myanmar child rape	Assertives	Informing
183. R&B superstar held on child porn charge	Assertives	Informing
184. Suicide bomber kills five at Afghan wedding	Assertives	Informing
185. Missing teen mystery deepens as Vatican dig reveals empty graves	Expressives	Criticizing
186. Couple on 53 fraud warrant caught	Assertives	Informing
187. El Chapo expected to get life sentence from US judge	Assertives	Conjecturing
188. Woman rescue while streaming suicide attempt on Facebook	Assertives	Informing
189. France says Franco -Iranian academic arrested in Iran	Assertives	Claiming
190. The tourist's body recovered from Malaysian cave	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
191. At least 26 killed in Somalia hotel siege	Assertives	Conjecturing
192. Southern politician suspected of funding drug gang	Assertives	Informing
193. Second body found in collapsed riverbank food market	Assertives	Informing
194. Victims of horror crash still seeking compensation	Assertives	Informing
195. 25 confined dead in Kyoto animation studio arson	Assertives	Informing
196. UN: Organized crime spreading in Southeast Asia	Assertives	Claiming
197. Bride dies, but her dream fulfilled	Assertives	Informing
198. Door-Stealing thieves deface dream house	Assertives	Informing
199. Bomb rattle Bangkok during Asean summit	Assertives	Informing
200. S. Korean man kills himself as dispute with Japan escalates	Assertives	Informing

## **APPENDIX B**

**Types of Speech Acts and Strategies Utilized on Crime News Headlines  
of CNN Online**

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี  
Buriram Rajabhat University

### Types of Speech Acts and Strategies Utilized on Crime News Headlines of CNN Online

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
1. Colorado man accused of beating finance to death pleads not guilty	Assertives	Informing
2. A convicted serial killer and rapist was executed as 2 women who survived his attacks watched	Assertives	Informing
3. He met a woman online and proposed a week later. Then he scammed her out of \$80k, police say	Assertives	Claiming
4. An Arizona man's missing mom was buried in the backyard and he was collecting her benefit checks	Assertives	Informing
5. IF on the hunt for thousand of illegal machine of gun conversion devices smuggled into US	Assertives	Informing
6. Former college football standout reportedly tackled gunman at	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
7. In the first 20 weeks of the year , 19 police officers have been shot to death in the line of duty	Assertives	Informing
8. 7 people shot at a house party near Ball State University in Indiana	Assertives	Informing
9. In Photo: shooting at California Garlic festival	Assertives	Informing
10. Police: Suspects plotted murder of pregnant teen for weeks	Assertives	Informing
11. The father of a 3 –year-old girl who died in a car fire has been charged with murder	Assertives	Informing
12. Explosion in Lyon, France, prompts terror or investigation	Assertives	Describing
13. Neo-Nazi who plotted to kill politician with sword gets life in jail	Assertives	Informing
14. Stan Lee's former manager arrested on elder abuse charges	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
15. Stolen Rv Sets off violent car chase in California	Assertives	Informing
16. Another three plead guilty in college admissions scandal	Assertives	Informing
17. Exclusive: Saudi Arabia said they confessed but court filling show some executed men protested their innocence	Assertives	Claiming
18. 20 students killed in Surat tutoring center fire	Assertives	Informing
19. Father of murdered 10 years girl says she was raped and acid thrown on her	Assertives	Claiming
20. Six dead, 200 injured in protest over Indonesia's election result	Assertives	Informing
21. Sweden drops investigation into alleged victim in a\$AP Rocky brawl	Assertives	Informing
22. Syrian army, kills terrorists in Adlib countryside	Assertives	Informing
23. Woman gets swept away by waterfall	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
24. Missing Connecticut woman's blood found on items dumped in trash receptacles, authorities say	Assertives	Claiming
25. Chicago violence that saw 52 shot, 10 fatally, over weekend requires "all hands on deck" approach, top cop says	Assertives	Claiming
26. He resigned from his job, then killed 12 people. Police don't know why	Expressives	Criticizing
27. Couple arrested in case of missing Connecticut mom are arraigned	Assertives	Informing
28. Pirates kidnap nine crew members from cargo ship off coast of Benin	Assertives	Informing
29. Virginia Beach gunman's resignation email hours before mass shooting offers no clues	Assertives	Informing
30. Man get 19 years for throwing a boy from a balcony at Mall of America	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
31. Maleah Davis, tragic, tumultuous life.... and mysterious death	Assertives	Informing
32. Law marker; Gun violence affects every America family	Assertives	Conjecturing
33. On missing teens cold case locals say "Somebody knows something"	Assertives	Claiming
34. Two decades after a house fire, two girls are still missing	Assertives	Informing
35. What we know about the shooting in El Paso, Texas	Expressives	Criticizing
36. FBI adds Eugene Palma to ten Most wanted Fugitives list	Assertives	Informing
37. Suspect shoots himself after earlier shooting 4 in Cleveland Texas	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
38. Two killed, including 11 years old, in Japan stabbing spree	Assertives	Informing
39. Spanish police smash drug ring smuggling cocaine-infused plastic	Assertives	Informing
40. Document hunters' smuggled hundreds of thousands of government files out of Syria. Here's how they did it	Assertives	Describing
41. At least 23 people killed in Mexico bus crash	Assertives	Conjecturing
42. 55 inmates killed in spate of prison riots in Brazil	Assertives	Informing
43. Texas couple's death prompts intentional investigation	Expressives	Criticizing
44. Why was Bill Clinton impeached?	Expressives	Criticizing
45. Two former state senators found dead in their homes within two days	Assertives	Informing
46. Detroit police are looking for a possible serial killer and rapist targeting	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
47. She killed her husband. Now she's been freed in a landmark case	Assertives	Informing
48. Ex-cop sentenced to 12.5 years murder of bride-to-be	Assertives	Informing
49. Parkland mom: Hope pictures of my daughter haunt deputy	Assertives	Claiming
50. Former Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari arrested on corruption charges	Assertives	Informing
51. Business associated found guilty of killing AcStay family	Assertives	Informing
52. Kathua child rape and murder: Indian court finds six guilty in case that outraged nation	Assertives	Claiming
53. North Korean women trafficked to China as cybersex slaves	Assertives	Informing
54. An Illinois man is sentenced to prison for ordering 42 pounds of marijuana-infused chocolate	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
55. Searches find body of Texas police chief knocked overboard from fishing boat	Assertives	Informing
56. Rapper found dead from gunshot wounds after car crash	Assertives	Informing
57. Death toll rises to 100 as bodies found in Nile	Assertives	Informing
58. Mas civil disobedience campaign shuts down Sudanese capital as death toll rises	Assertives	Informing
59. Australia meets from worst rampage killing in decades for a country thought to have solved this issue	Assertives	Describing
60. One of the ISIS says he's sorry. Will confessions save these fighters from death row?	Assertives	Claiming
61. One person was killed and 7 other people were shot at a graduation party	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
62. Man killed after an alleged argument and attack on an off-duty office in Costto was nonverbal cousin says	Assertives	Claiming
63. Woman arrested after she pushed her dog in a lake and watched it drown	Assertives	Informing
64. Suspected home intruder who got hit with a machete and escaped from the hospital has been caught	Assertives	Informing
65. A woman was arrested in Florida for allegedly stomping on sea turtle nests	Assertives	Informing
66. Suspect: "I didn't mean to shoot Ortiz"	Assertives	Claiming
67. Two teenagers die minutes apart during violent night in London	Assertives	Informing
68. Three NYPD officers have died by suicide in less than 10 days	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
69. Anna Sacoolas, US diplomat's wife, charged over death of British teen	Assertives	Informing
70. A US postal worker was shot dead while delivering mail in Louisiana	Expressives	Regretting
71. A Texas police officer was his department's first officer killed in line of duty in more than 40 years	Assertives	Informing
72. In the first week of testimony against a Navy SEAL accused of murder witness said he also took photos with the corpse and shot at unnamed civilians	Assertives	Claiming
73. Woman arrested after RAF jets escort passenger plane back to London	Assertives	Informing
74. Woman accused of killing son, 3, with SUV in game of "chicken"	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
75. A driver caught on video dragging a deputy with his car during a traffic stop is facing an attempted murder charge	Expressives	Criticizing
76. The US arrests “birth tourism”	Assertives	Describing
77. Mumbai Terror Attacks	Assertives	Describing
78. Five killed in attack on charitable group in Afghanistan	Assertives	Informing
79. 4 police officers were killed in 7 days	Assertives	Informing
80. Italian mafia boss escapes from Uruguayan prison	Assertives	Informing
81. Man found guilty of killing a Chinese student at the University of Illinois	Assertives	Informing
82. Most recent American death in Dominican Republic due to heart failure, attorney general's office say	Assertives	Describing
83. California man allegedly kills 4 people over longtime feud	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
84. Missing University of Utah student was last seen meeting someone at the park	Assertives	Informing
85. Florida police arrest women suspected of killing her stepfather and daughter	Assertives	Informing
86. A 4 hour standoff in California ends with 5 people killed in a murder suicide	Assertives	Informing
87. Prosecutors will ask for the death penalty against suspect in Alabama police shooting	Assertives	Conjecturing
88. A temple that was built to help people heal after the Parkland school shooting goes up in flames	Assertives	Informing
89. Police launch man hunt for suspect in Lyon bomb blast	Assertives	Informing
90. "Possilbe tooth fragment" to be Tested for DNA in Patrick Frazee murder case	Assertives	Claiming
91. His ex- wife asked the jury for mercy for killing their children, they give him the death penalty	Expressives	Criticizing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
92. Brain disease linked to lychee toxins kills 47 children in India	Assertives	Informing
93. What this will cost Mitch McConnell	Assertives	Conjecturing
94. Another SEAL testifies that he was the one who killed ISIS fighter.	Assertives	Conjecturing
95. College student missing after late-night rideshare	Assertives	Informing
96. A father shot on the way home from his visiting his new born in the hospital died in the same place they born	Expressives	Regretting
97. Virginia doctor in Belize in vacation found death with tour guide	Assertives	Informing
98. A gunman killed two employees inside a Ford dealership in California	Assertives	Informing
99. Princeton grad charged with killing his father	Assertives	Informing
100. Air India flight in emergency landing at London Stansted after bomb threat	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
101. Former USC gynecologist George Tyndall accused of sexual assault of 16 patients	Assertives	Informing
102. Her son was killed by Chicago police, five years, later a judge 's ruling could bring her closer the getting answers	Expressives	Criticizing
103. Parents of a University of Utah student who was killed after weeks of harassment sue the school	Assertives	Informing
104. A pregnant woman shot in the stomach is indicted in her unborn child's death	Assertives	Informing
105. Tunisia's president rushed to hospital on same day as twin suicide attacks	Assertives	Informing
106. Police need help finding mother of baby found in plastic bag	Assertives	Informing
107. Man who killed a woman when he rammed his car into Charlottesville counter protest gets life in prison	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
108. 3 men plead guilty in foiled plot to bomb a Muslim community in New York	Assertives	Informing
109. Who is Ukrainian oligarch Dmytro Firtash?	Expressives	Criticizing
110. A transgender black woman was murdered at same intersection as a Latina transgender woman	Assertives	Informing
111. Two men in Detroit were shot for being gay, prosecutors say	Assertives	Claiming
112. R. Kelly paid thousands of dollars to recover missing sex tapes and paid victims to lie prosecutors say	Assertives	Claiming
113. Man charged for killing pregnant mother and her baby in London	Assertives	Informing
114. A former OK officer was convicted of rape on a Tinder date, but his victim says trauma is a "life sentence"	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
115. Doomsday prepper "couple is accused abusing two victims on their farm for years	Assertives	Informing
116. Two men are arrested after attacking their mother's killer in court	Assertives	Informing
117. Social media personality Ray Diaz is arrested for alleged sexual assault	Assertives	Informing
118. Italian police seized an air-to-air missile and Nazi paraphernalia from three men	Assertives	Informing
119. Ex-USC gynecologist pleads not guilty to sexual assault charges	Assertives	Informing
120. Buress fears for Hong Kong as protest turn violent	Assertives	Informing
121. Investigators find body of missing pregnant woman in Mississippi	Assertives	Informing
122. Bridgette aide released from prison	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
123. Iran could benefit from terrorist poses in a war with US	Assertives	Conjecturing
124. Hong Kong police say they froze \$9 million meant for protesters.	Assertives	Claiming
125. Three people stabbed in downtown Seattle, suspect in custody	Assertives	Informing
126. Marines charged with smuggling immigrants into the United States	Assertives	Informing
127. A woman was trying to shoot someone in a road rage incident, police say, but shot her husband instead	Assertives	Claiming
128. American scientist who went missing on Greek island found dead	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
129. A mom was arrested after she left her child in a hot car as punishment for misbehave	Assertives	Informing
130. A Georgia deputy is shot and killed while chasing burglary suspects; 4 teenagers have been arrested	Assertives	Informing
131. "I love you. Now Die" sends provocation message about suicide case	Assertives	Claiming
132. Four people died in a trailer fire. A suspect was found a campsite hours later	Assertives	Informing
133. A man pretending to be a police officer was arrested after he pulled over a deputy.	Assertives	Informing
134. She wrote a poem about a vagina. It landed in jail.	Assertives	Informing
135. Texas police arrest suspect who fired a "family's car, igniting the fireworks inside and injuring 2 children	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
136. A driver caught on video dragging a deputy with his car during a traffic stop is facing an attempted murder charge	Expressives	Criticizing
137. Cedric Willis spent 12 years in prison for a crime he didn't commit. He was shot dead two blocks from his home	Expressives	Regretting
138. Contractor says suspect in killing of Utah college student asked him to build a secret room	Assertives	Claiming
139. Baby delivered after mother stabbed to death in London	Expressives	Regretting
140. Cell phone photos and a rideshare helped lead to man's arrest in the killing of Mackenzie Lueck	Assertives	Informing
141. A woman is accused of killing her twin 2-year-old daughter in New York	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
142. Navy SEAL Eddie Gallagher not guilty of murder in ISIS detainee's death in ISIS detainee's death	Assertives	Informing
143. Pro hockey players Sonny Milano and A.J. Greer arrested for assault	Assertives	Informing
144. Five people are found dead inside an apartment in St. Louis Country	Assertives	Informing
145. Billionaire Jeffrey Epstein arrested and accused of sex trafficking minors, source say	Assertives	Claiming
146. A man is arrested in the death of Mouseketeer Dennis Day	Assertives	Informing
147. A 28-year-old nashville police officer was killed after a teen girl slammed her car into his	Assertives	Informing
148. Five things to know for July 29: Festival shooting, Baltimore, Dan Coats, Puerto Rico, Boko Haram	Assertives	Describing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
149. Manson Family Murders Fast Facts	Assertives	Describing
150. As Roma uses new signings to highlight search for missing children	Assertives	Informing
151. Two of Ireland's youngest killers sentenced for schoolgirl's murder	Assertives	Informing
152. Myanmar woman arrested for trafficking	Assertives	Informing
153. A new NYPD commissioner will lead the nation largest police force. Here is what he faces	Assertives	Conjecturing
154. The Russian connection to a Berlin hit job that Germany doesn't want to talk about	Expressives	Criticizing
155. R&B superstars held on child porn charge	Assertives	Informing
156. Canadian convicted of sex abuse granted clemency charges	Assertives	Informing
157. Missing 9 year-old girl, whose disappearance gripped China, found dead	Assertives	Informing



Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
158. The remains of a Native American woman who went missing in October have been found	Assertives	Informing
159. July 21 2005 London Bombings Fast Facts	Assertives	Describing
160. Colorado Theater shooting Fast Fact	Assertives	Describing
161. WWE star Jeff Hardy arrested for public intoxication	Assertives	Informing
162. Police: Mob beat a man to death after he stole a car	Asserting	Claiming
163. Five years after Eric Garner's death question remain over officer's action in the confrontation	Expressives	Criticizing
164. A man has been charged after police found more than 1000 guns in his Los Angeles home	Assertives	Informing
165. Baton Rouge police chief says he's confident they'll make an arrest in the killing of activist Sadie Roberts Joseph	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
166. A man killed his girlfriend and then shared photos of her dead body on a gaming platform, police say	Assertives	Claiming
167. 19 mafia suspects arrested in joint transatlantic raid	Assertives	Informing
168. Three charged over murder of Maltese journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia	Assertives	Informing
169. Father of missing backpacker makes tearful appeal for help	Assertives	Informing
170. R. Kelly will remain in jail until next week as he faces new sexual abuse charges	Assertives	Informing
171. Journalist Manauel Duran has been release after spending 15 months in ICE detention	Assertives	Informing
172. Indian police capture escaped prisoner in nearby vacant home	Assertives	Informing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
173. Four UK citizens arrested in China days after drug crack down involving foreigners	Assertives	Informing
174. Remains of missing Kentucky mom Savannah Spurluk found after months-long search	Assertives	Informing
175. Chinese real estate billionaire Wang Zhenhua arrested for alleged child molestation	Assertives	Informing
176. Harvard economic professor Roland Fryer suspended after allegations of sexual harassment	Assertives	Informing
177. Deadly attack on Mormons on US-Mexico border	Assertives	Informing
178. Rapper YG's home searched in connection with murder investigation	Assertives	Informing
179. Chicago Police Board fires 4 officer over “cover up” in the fatal shooting “of Laquan McDonald”	Assertives	Criticizing

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
180. Arkansas sheriff's deputy killed during domestic welfare call	Assertives	Informing
181. Mother and daughter charged with 2nd count of murder after baby cut from womb dies	Assertives	Informing
182. Three men sentences to death for killing Scandinavian hikers in Morocco	Assertives	Informing
183. A California man who drove his wife and autistic sons off a pier is charged with murder	Assertives	Informing
184. El Chapo's sentencing today may be the last time the public ever sees him	Assertives	Conjecturing
185. Spanish police arrest cocaine bigwig with drugs hidden under toupee	Assertives	Informing
186. Turkish sailors kidnapped by pirates off Nigeria's coast	Assertives	Informing
187. Baltimore's deputy police commissioner were robbed at gunpoint police say	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
188. An entire nation just got hacked	Expressives	Criticizing
189. 3 of 4 teens who escaped a juvenile jail have been recaptured in Florida official say	Assertives	Claiming
190. A Hindu priest was attacked in New York, congressman says	Assertives	Claiming
191. Hong Kong pretest: Night of violence shocks city after seventh week of mass marches	Assertives	Criticizing
192. Remains found behind a grocery store cooler are identified as those of an employee missing for 10 years	Assertives	Informing
193. Police say man cut Arizona teen's throat because rap music made him feel unsafe	Assertives	Claiming
194. Lori Loughlin fears she may go to prison, source tells CNN	Assertives	Claiming
195. Wife of dead ISIS leader Baghdadi captured by Turkey, Erdogan says	Assertives	Claiming

Headline	Speech act type	Strategy
196. Suspected fake doctor arrested after four deaths in Germany	Assertives	Informing
197. Four people injured during a knife attack outside mall	Assertives	Informing
198. Murder suspects escape Northern California jail	Assertives	Informing
199. A Georgia man was shot and killed in a Waffle House after using racial slurs	Assertives	Informing
200. Mexico arrests suspect in Mormon family massacre	Assertives	Informing

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี  
Buriram Rajabhat University

**APPENDIX C**

**List of Expert**

## List of Experts

1. Assistant Professor Dr. Surachai Piyanukool      The English Lecturer at  
Buriram Rajabhat University
2. Assistant Professor Dr. Chookiat Jarat      The English Lecturer at  
Buriram Rajabhat  
University
3. Mr. Yves Roose      The Former Editor and  
Journalist of the Bruges  
News, Belgium



**APPENDIX D**

**The Letter Requesting to be the Expert for Research Instruments**

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสุราษฎร์ธานี  
Buriram Rajabhat University

No. 0545.11/W70



Buriram Rajabhat University  
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,  
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

June 8, 2019

**Dear** Asst.Prof.Dr.Surachai Piyanukool,

**Subject:** Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mrs.Soranee Nielsen, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled **"A Comparative Analysis of Speech Acts Utilized on Crime News Headlines or the Bangkok Post and CNN Online."** under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr.Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Narumon'.

(Assistant Professor Dr.Narumon Somkuna)

Dean of Graduate School  
Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School  
Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2  
Fax. 0 4461 2858

No. 0545.11/W70



Buriram Rajabhat University  
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,  
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

June 8, 2019

**Dear** Asst.Prof.Dr.Chookiat Jarat,

**Subject:** Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mrs.Soranee Nielsen, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Comparative Analysis of Speech Acts Utilized on Crime News Headlines or the Bangkok Post and CNN Online." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr.Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Somkuna'.

(Assistant Professor Dr.Narumon Somkuna)

Dean of Graduate School  
Buriram Rajabhat University

Office of Graduate School

Tel. 0 4461 1221, 0 446 1616 ext. 7401-2

Fax. 0 4461 2858

No. 0545.11/W70



Buriram Rajabhat University  
Jira Road, Amphur Mueng,  
Buriram 31000, THAILAND

June 8, 2019

Dear Mr.Yves Roose,

**Subject:** Requesting to be the Expert for the Research Instruments

Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) presents its complements to you to be the expert for the research instruments. I would like to inform you that Mrs.Soranee Nielsen, a student studying in Master of Arts Program in English at BRU, is conducting the research entitled "A Comparative Analysis of Speech Acts Utilized on Crime News Headlines or the Bangkok Post and CNN Online." under the supervision of Assistant Professor Dr.Akkarapon Nuemaihom, a Chairperson of the Thesis.

In this regard, BRU strongly believes in your kindness to be the expert for giving suggestions about his research instruments.

Your kind acceptance of being the expert is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Assistant Professor Dr.Narumon Somkuna)  
Dean of Graduate School  
Buriram Rajabhat University

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Buriram Rajabhat University

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

## CURRUCULUM VITAE

**Name:** Soranee Nielsen

**Date of Birth:** October 5, 1972

**Place of Birth:** Tha Tum District, Surin Province, Kingdom of Thailand

**Address :** 109 Moo 5, Ban Sarot, Tha Tum District, Surin Province,  
Kingdom of Thailand

**Education:** 1982-1987 Primary School Level from Ban Sarot School, Tha Tum  
District, Surin Province, Kingdom of Thailand

1988-1993 High School from Thatumprachasoemwit School, Tha Tum  
District, Surin Province, Kingdom of Thailand

1994-1997 Bachelor of Education in Elementary Education,  
Chandrakasem Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

2017-2019 Master of Arts in English, Buriram Rajabhat  
University, Buriram Province, Kingdom of Thailand

**Working Place:** English Teacher at Ban Sarot School, Surin Province,  
Kingdom of Thailand