

The Pragmatics of Civility in Selected Speeches by the British Royal Family Members

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Abstract

Civility is one of the characteristic values of public life; it is the key of morality, ethics, and goodness that members of every society must abide by to lead an ideal life. This research is aimed to elaborate on the concept of civility in selected speeches by the members of the British royal family. The research has confined itself to three main objectives. These are: (1) elaborating the concept of civility with a special focus on its types, (2) identifying the pragmatic strategies that are used to realize civility in the selected speeches, and (3) naming the most common types of civility and pragmatic strategies that are resorted to by the royal family members. By using a model based on detecting the types of civility and some pragmatic theories, the researchers analyse the data using a qualitative-quantitative research method. The analysis starts with a comprehensive reading of the speeches and, then, identifying the types of civility and the pragmatic strategies. The results of analysis are put in a numerical form and are discussed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The research findings show that civility is one of the basic concepts in the speeches of the royal family members due to the nature of this concept which aims at persuading people to follow the righteous course of action and belief. The study reveals that deep civility is the most commonly used type of civility while surface civility is the least. Finally, it is found that all the pragmatic strategies included in the model are utilized in the speeches under study.

Keywords: civility, deep civility, surface civility, formal civility, pragmatic strategies.

Introduction

Numerous scholars in different fields such as sociology, anthropology, philosophy and education have addressed civility and there are different views that are concerned with this ancient concept that comes to emerge in recent years because of its importance and the urgent need for civil communication.

It is unnecessary to belabour the point that civility is concerned socially; civility usually means the skills of general sociability and getting on in life, as such it is called general civility. The crux of civility is the idea of pleasantness because the main role of civility was to provide rules for agreeable behaviour and pleasing one's company. It is emphasized that the main aim of civility is to please people whom we converse. To this point, civility is not more than courtesy, modesty and humility required in all our actions (Peltonen, 2003).

In line with (Peltonen, 2003) notices that civility is a behaviour appropriate to citizen and a virtue of public life. Likewise, Coulmas (2005:92) states that civility “is the most egalitarian manner of civil society”.

Remaining with the social view points sees civility as “social process of peaceful living”. Along the same line, (Carter, 1998) defines civility broadly saying that “it is the sum of the many sacrifices we are called to make for the sake of living together, in order to promote the common good”. (Carter, 1998) is a staunch defender of this civility because he believes it is critical to democracy; he argues that civility facilitates respectful dialogue, helps ensure moral action, checks the encroachment of market and political values, builds community, and makes “bearable the many indignities and frictions of everyday life”.

Civility necessitates an awareness that reaches beyond oneself and the expression of regard and care for the welfare of others (Sypher, 2004). Linguistically, civility is defined as the selection of words people use in considering others’ feelings and thoughts. Generally speaking, civility prevails in many contexts regarding their types and connotations; nevertheless, it can be investigated in social contexts. Accordingly, the present study purports to set itself this task by concerning itself with the investigation of civility in the social speeches of the British royal family members and specifically to examine the common types of civility and the pragmatic strategies that realize civility. Although some studies have investigated civility but none of them has paid attention to the pragmatic nature of civility in the royal family members’ speeches. To bridge this gap, the current study aims to find answers to the following questions:

- 1- What are the types of civility that are mostly used in the royal family members’ speeches?
- 2- What are the pragmatic strategies that are used to realize civility in the royal family members’ speeches and what are the most frequently used ones?

2. A Spotlight on Civility

The terms citizenship, civility, and civilization are derived from the Latin *civis* (citizen) and *civitas* (city), and are the equivalents of the Greek words stemming from *polis* (city). From the classical perspective, the civilized are those who are fit to live in cities, fit to experience both the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship, and are political. Those who are not civilized and are not political are barbarians.

(Bonotti & Zech, 2021) claim that the present academic work supplies different and often contrasting definitions of the concept. As such they differentiate two main understandings. Firstly, civility is often associated with standards of etiquette and politeness: to be civil, in this first meaning, implies to speak and act in ways that comply with these standards. Secondly, it is linked with the idea of “public-mindedness”: to be civil, in this second sense, means to display a commitment to the public good, not just to one’s personal or sectarian interest, and to treating others as free and equal. The second understanding requires that we abstain from treating others in ways that are discriminatory or hateful.

According to (Calhoun, 2000), civility requires “a critical moral point of view” about what counts as kindness, respect, tolerance and consideration of others’ feelings among other things. In fact, civility “is typically known as both a particular way of caring and giving attention for oneself and for others” (Zerilli, 2014).

(Smith & Bressler, 2013) state that civil discourse comprises what they call (1) consideration of self, and (2) consideration of others. They clarify how consideration of others typically refers to “showing respect toward others through good manners or being polite”, and consideration of self to “discourse that includes self-control and self-regulation, including thoughtful consideration of what one says and what one promotes, especially ‘curtailing one’s own immediate self-interest when appropriate”.

Standards for civil discourse include robust exercise in free speech, close attention to opposing arguments, and free participation of people with widely divergent views. Unlike uncivil discourse, which “serves to end debate or stifle discussion.” The language of dispassionate impartiality that involves respect for the other participant is civil discourse. This form of discourse requires humility and respect for others and avoids anger, direct hostility, and undue persuasion (Andersen, 2005). Thus, civil discourse is genuine, constructive, and focused on the listener. In addition, it is distinguished by formality. It is significant because it is designed to help individuals live peacefully in civil society, even if they disagree.

2.1 Typology of Civility

a. Deep and Surface Civility

(Andersson & Pearson, 1999) distinguish between deep and surface civility, with politeness and excellent manners representing the latter. On the surface, to be civil, a person must take care of the norms of well behaving such as saying thank you or please as a kind of respect or tolerance. Deep or true civility refers to behaving with others in mind, recognizing that other humans deserve love and respect. It requires empathy and sensitivity to the sentiments of others and it is driven by an awareness of how a certain kind of behaviour will influence a person's emotions. It is a proactive kind of politeness that is driven by the desire to have a beneficial impact on another person's life. Examples include volunteering, assisting strangers in times of need, and making charity contributions (ibid).

This good ethics entails that civility is not predicated on a care or compassion for particular persons, but rather is a by-product of a generalised empathy, which we believe we owe to everyone who shares our society (Buonfino & Mulgan, 2009).

b. Formal and Substantive Civility

(Boyd, 2006) draws a distinction between ‘formal’ and ‘substantive’ civility. The former is limited to manners, politeness, courtesies and other formalities of face to face interactions in everyday life. The use of formal address forms such as “Sir” or “Mr.” as well as the use of honorifics such as “Your majesty” or “Your highness” are the guiding star of this type of civility. The latter “denotes a sense of standing or membership in the political community with its attendant rights and responsibility”. (Boyd, 2006) argues for a moral relationship between the two types of civility, in that the latter is more fundamental but gives rise to the former.

2.3 Civility: A Pragmatic Perspective

As a subfield of linguistics, pragmatics is simply described as "the study of language use" (Levinson, Levinson, & Levinson, 1983). Thus, pragmatics is concerned with speakers’ meaning, namely deriving the intended communicative message from what is said in a given context. It encompasses the study of a number of issues, including speech actions, implicature, persuasion, and courtesy. It is mainly concerned not only with the meaning of

the words said, but also with how humans go from what is expressed in words to the communication aim beyond the words of any piece of speech. As the speaker's cognitive judgments are based on what the message aims to express, pragmatics places a premium on the communicative intent of a speaker's speech as a crucial characteristic.

Regarding civility, civil speeches can be studied pragmatically since it is replete with pragmatic ways for achieving civility. These may include, among others, Speech Acts, Gricean Maxims and Politeness.

2.3.1 Civility and Speech Acts

(Searle & Searle, 1969) define speech acts (henceforth SAs) as "actions performed via utterances". Consequently, to speak anything is to do an action. Therefore, the theory of speech acts is fundamentally a pragmatic theory, since it requires both a purpose on the part of the speaker and an inference on the part of the hearer.

A speech act is the simultaneous performance of three acts: a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act. The locutionary act relates to what is said; the illocutionary act adds the speaker's intention regarding what act he intends to perform by making that utterance; and the perlocutionary act refers to what is actually accomplished by the speech act having an effect on the person being addressed (this effect could be on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the addressee or others).

Numerous speech acts used by civil speakers are fundamentally courteous. These may include expressive speech acts (henceforth Exp SAs) such as (1) thanking others, (2) praising others (i.e., giving others a sense of their own worth and praising their accomplishments). Representative speech acts (henceforth Rep SAs) such as (3) asserting others' positive values, and (4) stating facts. Commissive speech acts (henceforth Com SAs) and directive speech acts (henceforth Com SAs) are expected to be used by civil speakers.

2.3.2 Civility and Politeness

(Mutz, 2015) argues that civility and politeness are closely connected since politeness is a manner of demonstrating respect. Despite the tight link between civility and politeness, civility is seldom discussed in politeness-related studies.

According to (Papacharissi, 2004), civility and politeness are commonly employed interchangeably. She affirms that politeness is "etiquette-related" but civility is "respect for the collective traditions of democracy" In other words, civility is wider than politeness since politeness refers to interactions that flow easily, whereas civility also includes interactions that promote democratic values.

For (Escandell Vidal, 1998), civility is "one of the basic dimensions of politeness based on culture-specific norms". In a similar spirit, (Haugh, 2013) asserts that "politeness is often regarded as a benchmark of civility"

According to (Smith & Bressler, 2013), civility is strongly tied to politeness since it is often tested and judged by observing the politeness of speech and adherence to democratic standards. One distinction between politeness and civility is that politeness is often characterised as demonstrating concern for others, but civility is typically regarded as demonstrating respect for oneself and others.

Bold on record politeness(henceforth BOP) such as thanking or advising. Positive politeness(PP) such as noticing the hearers wants, intensifying interest to the hearer and inclusive "we". Negative politeness (henceforth NP) , such as giving deference and apologizing are often used by civil speakers.

2.3.3 Civility and Grice's Maxims

Civil speakers participating in any sort of discourse are cooperative because they want to make their intentions clear. Cooperation is an essential component that demands the civil converser not to deceive, confuse, or conceal relevant information from others so that others make sense of what is said. Otherwise, speakers are said to produce implicatures, which are extra transmitted meanings.

(Grice, 1975) clarifies that language is manifested to get the best effectiveness and successfulness in any interaction. The cooperative principle is expanded by four sub-principles known as conversational maxims (henceforth CMs), which are observed by civil speakers. These are:

Maxim of Quantity –

Ensure that your input is as informative as necessary - Do not include more information than is requested in your donation.

Therefore, in order to be instructive, the speaker must say exactly what he has to convey, neither more nor less.

2. *Maxim of Quality –*

Do not state what you consider to be untrue. Do not assert anything for which you lack sufficient proof. Consequently, this maxim demands genuine participation from the speaker.

Maxim of Relation

This maxim necessitates pertinent inputs.

4. *Maxim of Manner (Be perspicuous)*

- Avoid ambiguity, be brief by eliminating superfluous wordiness, and be organised.

Briefly, these maxims explain what the conversant must do to engage in the most efficient, reasonable, and cooperative conversation possible. This requires delivering the proper quantity of information, being truthful, relevant, and as clear as feasible.

Civil speakers are expected to adhere to these maxims because they want to communicate something in a proper way but sometimes they flout one or all of the maxim. Flouting is not a means of deceiving or manipulating but a means of delivering certain messages or emphasizing a certain end. Thus, flouting quantity maxim occurs when a speaker gives too little or much information. According to the previous studies flouting the maxim of quantity happens when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than the situation requires. It could be through overstating or using tautologies (Brown, Levinson, & Levinson, 1987). Flouting quality maxim occurs when an utterance cannot be interpreted in its literal meaning. There are numbers of strategies of how flouting the maxim of quality can occur. It could be either by using metaphor, rhetorical questions or by using contradictions (Brown et al., 1987). Flouting the maxim of relation occurs when a speaker changes the topic of conversation, but still expects a hearer to realize and know about the alteration. This could

be done through giving hints or presupposing. Flouting the maxim of manner happens when a speaker says something unclearly and resorts to obscurity and ambiguity. This could be done through being vague or ambiguous (Brown et al., 1987).

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Selection

The current study analyses civility pragmatically in three speeches by the British royal family, specifically Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles, and Prince Harry with one speech for each. The speeches extend from 2018 to 2021. The selected speeches are available in written form in the site of the royal family speeches. Also, they are found in an oral form on YouTube. Queen Elizabeth is the queen of the United Kingdom and fourteen other Commonwealth countries (Smith & Bressler, 2013). Charles, Prince of Wales (Charles Philip Arthur George), the oldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, is the heir apparent to the British throne. Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex, is a member of the British royal family and the younger son of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Diana, Princess of Wales. He is sixth in line for the throne of the United Kingdom (King, Keohane, & Verba, 2021).

Research Methodology

A mixed-method research (qualitative and quantitative analysis) is adopted to analyse the selected speeches. A qualitative research is "situationally constrained," meaning that the social environment is crucial since it dictates the significance of social behaviour (Neuman, 2014). A quantitative research, on the other hand, is defined as the use of statistical procedures that are "based on numerical measurements of particular aspects of phenomena and are easily replicable by other researchers". This combination leads both methodologies to complement and bolster one another, resulting in "deeper and more exhaustive" study (Creswell, 2009; Neuman, 2014).

The qualitative part of the current study involves the analysis of three speeches, specifically one speech for each selected member of the royal family using the eclectic model adopted to symbolise and illustrate the analysis of the whole data selected. The quantitative part involves the numerical results of each strategy used to manifest the civil speech by the speakers. The numerical results will support and provide precise information on the mostly used strategies to produce civil speeches.

3.3 The Eclectic Model

The current study exploits an eclectic model composed of two layers. The first layer inspects the types of civility used in each utterance of each speech. Three types of civility will be included in the analysis namely deep, surface, and formal as they are expected to be manipulated in the data. The second layer of the model involves the pragmatic strategies used to manifest the mentioned types of civility in each stage. These pragmatic strategies include: speech acts by (Searle & Searle, 1969), and politeness theory by (Brown et al., 1987) as shown in the figure below:

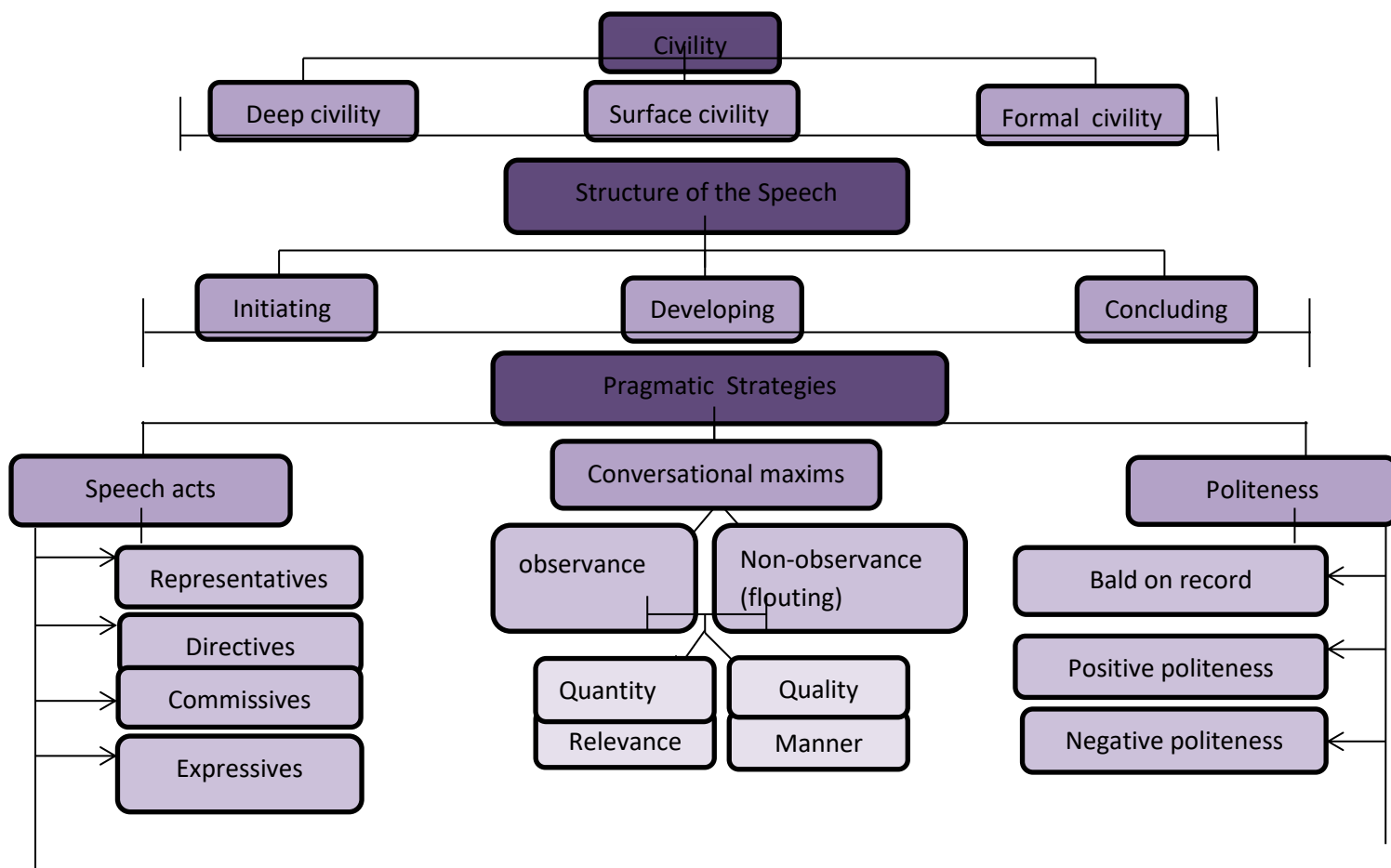


Figure (1): The Pragmatic Model of Analysis

3.4 Data Analysis

To investigate the types of civility and the pragmatic strategies used in each speech and to make it clear; each speech is given a number (1-3) and each utterance in each speech is signed by letters (a-z). After that and on the basis of the model developed in section (3.3) above, the data is analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Pragmatic Analysis

Queen Elizabeth's coronavirus speech

(a)“I am speaking to you at what I know is an increasingly challenging time”. (b) “A time of disruption in the life of our country, a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all”. (c) “I want to thank everyone on the NHS front line, as well as care workers and those carrying out essential roles, who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of us all”.(d) “I am sure the nation will join me in assuring you that what you do is appreciated and every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times”. (e) “Together we are tackling this disease, and I want to reassure you that if we remain united and resolute, then we will overcome It”. (f) “I hope in the years to come everyone will be

able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge and those who come after us will say that the Britons of this generation were as strong as any".(g) "The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit; and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children". (h) "Across the Commonwealth and around the world, we have seen heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others, be it through delivering food parcels and medicines, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to help the relief effort". (i) "While we have faced challenges before, this one is different, This time we join with all nations across the globe in a common endeavour". (j) "using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal, We will succeed - and that success will belong to every one of us". (k) "We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return".(l) "We will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again". (m) "But for now, I send my thanks and warmest good wishes to you all".

In regard to civility type. In (a) and (b) queen Elizabeth resorts deep civility because she touches the feelings of people of her nation. Actually she is very smart to start her speech in a mindful, and brilliant way to give the sense that she is aware of people's feelings and state. Surface civility is manifested in (c) utterance throughout giving thanks and appreciation to the health workers. Besides surface civility; deep civility is being manifested in (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) (j) and (l) utterances. Because the queen shows awareness to the effort done by national health service front line, care workers and those carrying essential roles; she appreciates the effort they do every day during the pandemic and she states that they deserve love and respect. Also the positive picture she draws for the future gives rise to deep civility. The positive image she presents in (k) utterance about the coming days gives rise to deep civility. Good manners in ending the speech in (m) utterance gives rise to surface civility.

In reference to SAs, Queen Elizabeth starts her civilized speech with the Rep SA of stating in (a) and (b) to tell people who live in Britain in specific and the common wealth in general about the hard times they passed through; the times which brought suffering to almost all people because of the pandemic. Queen Elizabeth continues her speech utilizing the Exp SA of thanking and the Exp SA of praising in (c). To express gratitude, she thanks national health service frontlines and others for the actions they do in confronting the pandemic and she praises the effort they do which is concerned more with the needs of others than with their own. In (d) she resorts to the Com SA of assuring by initiating this utterance by the expression "I am sure the nation will join me..." , she is confident that the country will agree with her in telling that what the workers have done is valued, and that every hour of their hard work puts them closer to resuming normalcy. In (e) she uses the Rep SA of stating; she states that "together We're fighting this disease", and only in being united and resolute, they could win. In (f) she combines the Exp SA of hoping and the Rep SA of predicting; she hopes that everyone will be proud of himself because of their ability to overcome this challenge successfully. Then, she predicts that the next generation would say "the Britons of this generation were as strong as any". In (g) she resorts to the Rep SA of predicting; she predicts the time of celebrating care and essential worker will be an expression of UK national spirit and the logo of that time will be "rainbow drawn by children".

In (h) she uses the Rep SA of reporting; she reports "the heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others", throughout bringing food and medications, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to aid with the relief effort.

In (i), she uses the Rep SA of stating, she states that while UK has encountered obstacles in the past this challenge of covid 19 is unique, This time, UK joins with all nations throughout the world in a common goal which is recovering from the various. In(j) she combines the Rep SAs of stating and predicting; she states that throughout using great advancements in science and inherent compassion, consequently they will “succeed and that success will belong to all of us”. Queen Elizabeth combines the Dir SA of advising and the Rep SA of predicting in (k). She advises people and herself to “take comfort” then she predicts that good days will return eventually. Through the use of the Rep SA of predicting, she gives an amount of good and positive energy to people around her. Thus, civilized speeches are positive speeches in essence. In (l) she continues resorting to the Rep SA of predicting, she predicts a number of good things in the future, the last one is taken from an old British war song, which is a hint that they will overcome this ordeal just as they overcome the ordeal of war. In (m) she resorts to the Exp SA of thanking and good-wishing, she sends thanks and good wishing to all people.

Regarding the maxims, in (a) and (b) queen Elizabeth observes the maxim of quality by saying the truth that the kingdom is passing through difficult time. Also, she observes relevance and manner maxims as she talks about the consequences of the pandemic and she uses clear and brief expressions. But she flouts quantity maxim in (a) and (b) as she overstates the increased hardness of the current time. Moreover, the repetition of the word “disruption” leads to overstate the difficulty of the life at all levels so she gives the impression that she is aware how people are affected by the consequences of the pandemic. The four maxims are observed in (c), (e), (h) and (i) as the queen is informative, truthful, relevant and clear. In (d) utterance, the queen observed quantity, relevance and manner maxims but she flouts the quality maxim as what she says lacks adequate evidence for coming closer of recovery and getting back to normal life but for the sake of encouraging health workers; she draws a futuristic positive picture for their effort. In (f) utterance quality, relevance and manner maxims are observed for the queen is truthful, relevant and clear while quantity maxim is flouted. The overstatement about the current generation of the united kingdom through saying “this generation were as strong as any” leads to violate quantity maxim. In (g) utterance, quantity, relevance and manner maxims are observed, while metaphorically symbolizes the national sprite as the rainbow drawn by children leads to flout quality maxim. This flouting creates a pure and beautiful image for British society. Quality, relevance and manner maxims are observed in (j) utterance while quantity maxim is flouted through repeating the idea of success, this insistence on success leads to creating confidence and hope. Queen Elizabeth observes the maxims of quantity, relevance and manner in (k) and (m). In (k) she flouts quality maxim because two contradictory clauses are used in this utterance “while we may have more still to endure, better days will return”. . In (m) quality maxim is also flouted as the queen metaphorically compares the pandemic of covid 19 with the crisis of the second world war; throughout using Vera Lynn's we'll meet again war song ;a longing for better times to come. In (l) quality, relevance, and manner maxims are observed as the queen is truthful, relevant to the context of the speech and she is clear, orderly and brief but quantity maxim is flouted in as the queen repeats the expression “we will” three times in the same utterance to deliver to people the strong will of insistence.

In terms of PSs, the queen, in this introductory paragraph, resorts to bald on record strategy in (a); she utilizes this strategy because she wants to be clear and direct with her audience. Also, she is in a position which allows her to use this strategy since she is vastly superior in power to hearer. In fact, using this strategy reflects how civilized the queen simply because she wants to be honest with the hearers to put them in the frame of what they

suffer, thereby creating a sense of responsibility. In (b) she uses the PPs of noticing the remarkable changes in the conditions of the people of the united kingdom as she states that people suffer from “grief, financial difficulties, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all”.. Queen Elizabeth resorts to PPs, namely noticing hearer’s value in (c). She thanks “everyone on the national health service front line, as well as care workers and those carrying out essential roles,” thus she evaluates the effort and sacrifice they do since the starting day of the pandemic. In (d) she resorts to exaggeration strategy, throughout using the intensifying modifier “sure” to give value to national health service frontline and care workers as well as their hard work which eventually makes everyone in united kingdom closer to normal life. In (e) she combines two positive strategies that are including both S and H in the activity throughout using “together we”; she refers to herself and the H to call upon the mutual cooperation and to show solidarity. Then, she gives reason that is being “united and resolute would make them overcome the pandemic which is the ultimate goal. The use of more than one PPs reflects how a respectful and a tactful royal character she is. In (f) she resorts to another PPs, that is being optimistic by expressing a want and using the expression “I hope”; the queen wants people to respond to this challenge so that they will be proud of themselves and the next generation will say “the Britons of this generation were as strong as an”. In (g) and (h) she goes on record as she presents her views directly. In (i) she positively includes both S and H throughout using the inclusive we form to create a sense of closeness and cooperation. In (j) she reverts to optimism. By using the great advances of science and their instinctive compassion, they will succeed to overcome this challenge, success after hard times is a positive image.

Queen Elizabeth resorts to PPs in (k) and (l) by including the speaker and the hearer in the activity throughout using inclusive we form as in “We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure” to create closeness between her and people to soften the tension of the pandemic. In (m) she resorts to on record politeness, she directly sends her thanks and good wishing to everyone.

Prince Charles’ Speech at the State Dinner in the Gambia

(a) “Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, As-salaam Alaykum” (b) “Thank you, Mr. President, for those incredibly kind words and for gathering us all here for this special dinner”. (c) “The warmth of your hospitality this evening mirrors that of the welcome that my wife and I have been so touched to receive throughout our stay in The Gambia, we could hardly be more grateful to you, your government and the people of The Gambia for all the arrangements that have been made on our behalf”. (d) “I can only say, Ladies and Gentlemen, how sorry I am that it has taken us all these years to come and see you”. (e) “I remember quite clearly The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh returning from their own visit to The Gambia in 1961, when I was just thirteen, and telling me how much they had enjoyed their time here, I remember seeing some of the photographs that my Father had somehow managed to take with his miniature Minox camera and thinking how marvellous it would be to visit myself one day”. (f) “Little did I know that it would take me nearly fifty-seven years to get here! Having enjoyed our visit as we have, all I can say, however, is that it has been well worth the wait!” (g) “It has given us both particular pleasure to be able to celebrate the strength of the ties between our two countries and the many areas in which we work together closely in our shared interest”. (h) “We have also been fortunate to meet so many people who are making a profound difference to this partnership, whether British or Gambian or, indeed, one of the countless people who have a home in both countries and are, in so many ways, a living bridge between us”. (i) “I firmly believe that the Commonwealth offers us the best hope of coming together to address some of these

challenges, and I was delighted, therefore, that earlier this year The Gambia, once again, took her place among the Commonwealth family of nations”. (j) “Precisely because of everything that this country and her people have been through in recent years, The Gambia can play a vital role in defending our Commonwealth values of democracy, tolerance, human rights and the Rule of Law”. (k) “Knowing just how difficult The Gambia’s recent history has been, and how much pain and injustice the Gambian people have endured, I can only express my heartfelt admiration for the courage and determination you have all shown in turning your back on twenty-two years of autocratic rule and embracing a peaceful and democratic transition of power”. (l) “In so doing, this country has offered an example to the World, and proof of the enduring power of our Commonwealth values”. (m) “As I said this morning at McCarthy Square, please know that the United Kingdom, and the other members of the Commonwealth, stand with all of you, as you build your country anew”. (n) “The Gambia and her people have the most extraordinary potential and I have every confidence that over the years ahead we will see that potential realized in so many ways”. (o) “Once again, Mr. President, my wife and I would like to offer you, and the people of The Gambia, our heartfelt thanks for the wonderful welcome that has been afforded to us here”. (p) “It has given us the greatest pleasure and pride to be able to join you in celebrating the ties between the United Kingdom and The Gambia, and between the members of our Commonwealth family, and I can assure you that we will take back with us a host of special memories”.

At the commencement of his speech, Prince Charles starts his speech insightfully, respectfully and formally. Thus, he uses formal civility in (a) as he resorts to the use of formal addresses forms like “Your Excellencies”, “Distinguished Guests”, “Ladies and Gentlemen”. This results a highly genteel behaviour in such social interactions. In (b) he uses surface civility as he presents his thanks to the president of the Gambia for his kind words and for his hospitality. In (c) he resorts to deep civility as he appreciates all the kind actions that have been made on their behalf.

Prince Charles narrates about the past visit of his parents to the Gambia and the beautiful images drawn in his mind, he expresses his feelings of regret for not visiting Gambia earlier and the heartfelt admiration of the Gambian people and society. He also appreciates the feelings of pain and injustice that the Gambian society has suffered in past years. This behaviour reflects genuine love and respect to the Gambians. Thus deep civility is embodied in utterances from (d) to (l).

Prince Charles ends his speech by using both formal and surface civility; using formal address form “Mr president” gives rise to formal civility while making a request by using the word please and thanking to the people of the Gambia gives rise to surface civility in (o) Showing awareness to the Gambians and trusting their potential gives rise to deep civility in (p).

In regard to SAs, prince Charles starts his speech in (a) with the Exp SA of greeting; he greets the audience employing the official greeting of Islam “As-salaam Alaykum” which is used to generate a sense of solidarity, respect and peace. It is a very civilized behaviour to greet Muslims with their greeting words by a non-Muslim character. In (b) prince Charles resorts to the Exp SA of thanking. He thanks the president of the Gambia for his noble action presented to Prince Charles since his arrival.

In (c) prince Charles utilizes the Exp SA of praising as he praised the Gambians for their warmth hospitality and welcoming prince Charles and his wife have received as soon as they arrived the country and his gratefulness as well as their generosity and all the arrangements that have been made on their behalf.

The Exp SA of apologizing is used in (d) as Prince Charles asks for forgiveness that he hasn't visited the Gambia ever. In (e) he uses the Rep SA of reporting; he reports about an old visit of his parents to the Gambia and how they enjoyed during their visit and the photographs they took made prince Charles feel exited to visit the Gambia one day. He reports that his dream become true and his feelings are the same. In (f) he uses the Rep SA of stating; he states that he didn't expect that dream of visiting the Gambia would take all these years; it takes and it deserves. In (g) he uses the Rep SA of asserting; he asserts the strong connection and the deep-rooted relation between the two nations as they are part of the commonwealth and this fact gives pleasure and pride to both countries. In (h) and (i) he uses the Rep SA of stating; he states that the United Kingdom is "fortunate" to meet people who are making a geniun difference to the partnership between the two countries and some people who live in both countries are a bridge between the people of the two nations. Furthermore, he states that he believes that the commonwealth family offers a good hope of coming together to solve some problems. Thus, he is delighted that "Gambia once again took its place among the commonwealth family". In (j) prince Charles resorts to the Rep SA of asserting. He asserts that the Gambia can play a vital role in defending the commonwealth values because of everything that this country have been through. In (k) prince Charles combines two SAs, he starts the utterance with the Rep SA of asserting to assert the difficulty of the recent history of the Gambia. Then, he uses the Exp SA of praising wherein he heartily praise the courage and determination the Gambian have shown along twenty two years of autocratic rule. In (l) prince Charles resorts to the Rep SA of stating, he states that the Gambian has given an example to the world of the commonwealth values. Prince Charles combines different types of SAs in (m). First, he uses the Rep SA of asserting. Then, he uses the Dir SA of requesting as he requests the Gambian by saying "please know". After that, he resorts to the Rep SA of stating as he states that United Kingdom stands with the Gambian as they build their country. In (n) prince Charles shifts to the Rep SA of stating; he states that the Gambian people have extraordinary potential. In the same utterance, he uses the Rep SA of predicting. The Gambians have extraordinary potential and this potential will be realized in so many ways; "I have every confidence that over the years ahead we will see that potential realized in so many ways". In (o) he uses the Exp SA of thanking. He thanks them from his heart for their wonderful welcome. In (p) he employs the Exp SA of boasting; Prince Charles expresses his pleasure and pride as well his wife's to be in the Gambia. Then he uses the Com SA of promising that they will take back with them "a host of special memories".

In terms of the Maxims, the four maxims are observed in (a) because Prince Charles obeys the greeting traditions in a civilized manner. In (b) prince Charles observes the maxims of quality, manner and relevance but he flouts the maxim of quantity as he is more informative than is required. He overstates his pleasure to visit Gambia. In (c) all maxims are observed; Prince Charles is informative, truthful, relevant and clear. In (d) quantity, relevance and manner maxims are observed because Prince Charles is informative, relevant and truthful. Quality maxim is flouted through using the rhetorical question; "how sorry I am" He uses this technique to show that he is very sad for not visiting the Gambia before. In (e), the maxims of relevance and manner are observed, quantity maxim is flouted because of the repetition of the "I remember" more than one time. Also quality maxim is flouted because of the use of the rhetorical question "how marvellous it would be to visit myself one day".

In (f) and (g) utterances quantity, quality, manner, and relevance maxims are observed. In (h) prince Charles observes the maxims of quantity, relevance and manner since Prince Charles is informative, relevant and truthful. He flouts the maxim of quality for using the expression “a living bridge” metaphorically to refer to people who have homes in both countries. In (i) (j) (k) and (l) the four maxims are observed.

Quantity quality, relevance, and manner maxims are all observed in (m) and (p). In (n) and (o) quality, relevance, and manner maxims are all observed but quantity maxim is flouted in (n) as he overstates the potentiality of the Gambian people by saying extraordinary. Also quantity maxim is flouted in (o) wherein Prince Charles exaggerates thanking clearly by saying “Once again, Mr President, my wife and I would like to offer you, and the people of The Gambia, our heartfelt thanks”.

As for PS, in (a) prince Charles uses the NPs of giving deference; he raises the Hs by using terms such as “Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen”, he treats the hearers as being superior and they are of higher social status than him. Thus, the speaker humbles himself.

In (b) Prince Charles resorts to the PPs of intensifying interest to H. He expresses his pleasure and solidarity to be with them (Hs) in their country and he emphasizes this by saying “for gathering us all here for this special dinner”. In (c) It is well noted that prince Charles notices the interest of the Gambian government in him and in his wife through the warmth of the hospitality that he and his wife have been so touched. In (d) prince Charles combines two NPs. First he uses giving deference strategy to show respect to hearer. Second he uses the NP of apologizing to ask Hs’ forgiveness for departing them for a long time. Furthermore, the use of expressions such as “I can only say, Ladies and Gentlemen, how sorry I am that it has taken us all these years to come and see you” creates a sense of hedging. In (e) and (f), prince Charles uses the PPs of intensify interest to Hs through narrating the story of longing to visit the Gambia and how it comes to be a marvellous visit; this also involves switching between present and past times. Also in (e) he resorts to the PPs of exaggerating interest to visit Gambia saying “how marvellous it would be to visit myself one day”. In (g) prince Charles uses the PPs of including the S and H in the activity through using the inclusive we form, us and our to express solidarity and unity between the two countries.

In (h) and (i) Prince Charles uses PPs of including both S and H throughout using the inclusive form we at the beginning and at the middle of his utterance. In doing so, he creates feelings of closeness and warmth “We have also been fortunate to meet so many people who are making a profound difference to this partnership, whether British or Gambian or, indeed, one of the countless people who have a home in both countries and are, in so many ways, a living bridge between us”.

In (j) prince Charles uses the PPs of noticing the Hs’ pain and suffering and also noticing the vital role they can play in defending the commonwealth values and human rights. In (k) prince Charles uses the PPs of presupposing knowledge of the H through stating this utterance by saying “knowing how difficult the Gambians recent history has been and how much pain and injustice...”. In (l) prince Charles resorts to another PPS which is exaggerating sympathy with the Gambian by considering them a model to the world and proof of the enduring power of the commonwealth.

it is obvious that prince Charles resorts to the PPs in (m) as he intensifies interest in the Gambian. In (n) Prince Charles combines two NPs. He exaggerates the Gambians potentials and being optimistic that they will build their country. Thus, every member of the Gambian society is going to have a anew country.

It is well noted that Prince Charles resorts to on record politeness strategy in (o). He directly sends his heartfelt thanks to the president and the people of The Gambia by saying: “our heartfelt thanks for the wonderful welcome that has been afforded to us here”. Also using the expression “Mr President” calls the NPs of giving deference. In (p) he combines two PPs. He exaggerates his pleasure and pride for celebrating the ties between the United Kingdom and The Gambia. Then, he promises to take with him a host of special memories.

1. Prince Harry's Speech at the Visit to the Princess Diana Orthopaedic Centre

(a) “Honourable Minister, Madame Governor, Director, this visit is obviously deeply personal and meaningful to me”. (b) “Since my mother’s visit to Huambo so many years ago, this city has undergone such a visible transformation”. (c) “When she visited this centre during the conflict, it was full of women, men, and even children injured by landmines”. (d) “I know that if she were here today she would be delighted to see that this centre has grown into a global leader in orthopaedic rehabilitation in the middle of a vibrant and thriving community”. (e) “I am humbled and honoured that my mother’s work and commitment to demining continues to inspire and that her legacy is being recognised and celebrated today with the naming of the centre in her honour”. (f) “During this visit to Angola, I hope to raise awareness, worldwide, about the two aims of the demining initiatives here”. (g) “The first and primary aim, is to make it safe for Angolans to go about their daily lives and to continue to build dynamic and prosperous communities. (h) The second, is to protect and preserve the rich diversity of nature that exists in the country, some of which is under threat of extinction, so that eco-tourism can thrive”. (i) “The United Kingdom is a long time humanitarian demining partner of Angola, and over the years we have worked together to bring funding and cutting-edge expertise to Angolan communities and fostered partnerships with organisations such as HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group and Norwegian People’s Aid”. (j) “It has been an honour to retrace my mother’s steps today”. (k) “I lost her twenty-two years ago, but the memory of her is with me daily and her legacy lives on which is why I am so happy to name the centre” “The Princess Diana Orthopaedic Centre.”

In regard to civility, Prince Harry starts his speech using formal civility in (a). He uses formal address forms to show respect and value of the addressees. Then, in (b) (c) (d) and (e), Prince Harry shifts to use deep civility because he talks to others about his dead mother; he shows respect, love and consideration to Princess Diana’s memorial. Deep civility is being resorted to in utterances (f) to (i) because prince Harry is volunteering to help people of Angola to fulfil their aims what affects their feelings positively. Also, the empathy he shows to Anglian people gives rise to deep civility. Also, he reverts to use deep civility in (j) and (k). This is clear as he shows respect and consideration to his late mother by considering retracing his mother’s step as an honour.

In reference to SAs, in (a) prince Harry starts his speech with the Rep SA of stating; he uses formal terms like “*Honourable Minister, Madame Governor, and Director*”, to show respect and deference to the addresses then he states how this visit is meaningful to him. In (b) he shifts to reporting how this city used to be in the past and how it transformed in the present time. In (c) he reports the circumstances when his mother princess Diana first visited the centre in which everyone “*was injured by the landmines*”. In (d) he predicts that if

Princess Diana was there she would be delighted for such improvements in the centre. In reference to SAs strategies, in (e) prince Harry uses the Rep SA of stating; he states that he is humbled and honoured because his mother's work continues to inspire and her legacy is being "*recognised and celebrated with the naming of the centre in her honour*". In (f) prince Harry resorts to the Exp SA of hoping, he hopes to raise awareness all over the world about two aims of the demining. In (g) and (h) he uses the Rep SA of stating as he states that there are two aims for demining; first, is to make it safe for Angolans and second is to preserve and protect the nature so that eco-tourism flourish. In (i) Prince Harry resorts to the Rep SA of asserting; he asserts that the United Kingdom is "a humanitarian demining partner of Anglia and over the years they have done every possible thing to help Angolan communities". In reference to SAs strategies, Prince Harry uses the Rep SA of stating in (j); he states that it is an honour for him to go back over his mother steps. In (k) he resorts to the Rep SA of reporting. He reports that he lost his mother long time ago, however her memory still lives with him. Then, he asserts his happiness for naming the centre on his mother's name "*The Princess Diana Orthopaedic Centre.*"

As for the maxims, Prince Harry observes the four maxims in (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e). He is informative as he says no more no less than is required. He is honest in telling how this visit is meaningful to him and in reporting how was the centre in the past during his late mother's visit and how the centre has grown to become "a global leader in orthopaedic rehabilitation". Prince Harry observes relevance maxim as his speech holds relevant information to his addressees. Finally, he observes manner maxim since his speech is clear and has no ambiguity. Prince Harry observes the four maxims in (f), (g), (h), and (i). He is informative, truthful, relevant and clear. Quantity, quality, relevance and manner maxims are all observed in (j) and (k). He gives the right amount of information. he tries to be truthful in telling about his state. He observes the maxim of relation through being relevant and saying things that are pertinent to the purpose of his speech. With reference to the maxim of manner, Prince Harry tries to be clear, brief, and orderly. He presents the items of his speech in an orderly manner without any obscurity or ambiguity.

In regard to PSs, Prince Harry starts his speech using NPs in (a); he treats the addressees as superior thus he defuses the potential face-threatening acts. In doing so he shows deference and avoids rudeness of "you" as an address term. In (b) he shifts to PPs, he exaggerates his interest in this visit when he says "*it is deeply personal and meaningful*" because this visit reminds him of his late mother's visit to the same centre in the past. In (c) and (d) he notices how the city he is visiting has changed a lot since his mother's visit so many years ago and how it was full of injured people because of the landmine. In (e) prince Harry resorts to the PPs of presupposing knowledge of Princess Diana's feelings, saying that if she were here, she would be delighted because "the centre has grown into a global leader in orthopaedic rehabilitation".

In (f) prince Harry positively gives reason for being honoured and humble; it is because of naming the centre in Princess Diana's honour due to her effort in demining. Thus, he implies that he is keeping on offering help to people of huambo. In (g) and (h) he uses PP throughout showing concern to the wants of the hearer. In (i) Prince Harry resorts to the positive strategy of intensifying interest to the Angolain community through giving them a hand in almost all basic life requirements.

Prince Harry goes on record in (j) because he directly states that it is an honour to retrace his mother's step. In (k) prince Harry resorts to PPs of giving reason; he is very happy for naming the centre "The Princess Diana Orthopaedic Centre".

2. 3.4.2 Statistical Analysis

This section is dedicated to provide a comprehensive numerical results of the pragmatic structure of the civilized speeches delivered by the royal family members.

Table (1) Types of Civility in the Royal Family Selected Speeches

Civility type	Queen Elizabeth		Prince Charles		Prince Harry		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Surface	2	15.38	2	13.33	0	0	4	10
Deep	11	84.61	11	73.33	11	91.66	33	82.5
Formal	0	0	2	13.33	1	8.33	3	7.5
Total	13	100	15	100	12	100	40	100

As shown in Table (1), the three types of civility are manifested by the royal members with different percentages. Deep civility scores the highest percentage of 82.5% among other types. This is because the royal characters are concerned in showing awareness and consideration for issues that are important to human beings. Concerning surface civility, the frequency shows that it scores the second highest frequency of 10%. This is due to the fact that the royal characters concentrate more on considering other important issues rather than expressing their feelings. As for surface civility, it comes last in the scale with a percentage of 9.09%. This is because not all members of the royal family use formal address forms.

Table (2): Speech Act Strategies in the Royal Family Selected Speeches

SAs	Queen Elizabeth		Prince Charles		Prince Harry		Total		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Rep	Asserting	0	0	4	33.33	2	18.18	6	17.64
	Reporting	1	9.09	1	8.33	3	27.27	5	14.70
	Stating	5	45.45	6	50	5	45.45	16	47.05
	Predicting	5	45.45	1	8.33	1	9.90	7	20.58
	Total	11	61.11	12	60	11	91.66	34	68
Exp	Thanking	2	40	2	33.33	0	0	4	33.33
	Boasting	0	0	1	16.66	0	0	1	8.33
	Praising	1	20	2	33.33	0	0	3	25
	Greeting	0	0	1	16.66	0	0	1	8.33
	hoping	1	20	0	0	1	100	2	16.66
Good wishing	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	8.33	
Total	5	27.77	6	30	1	8.33	12	24	
Com	Assuring	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	50
	Promising	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	50
	Total	1	5.5	1	5	0	0	2	4
Dir	Advising	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	50
	Requesting	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	50
	Total	1	5.5	1	5	0	0	2	4
Total of totals	18	100	20	100	12	100	50	100	

Concerning SAs the results show that the members of the royal family rely mostly on the Rep SAs with a percentages of (68 %) because they find the Rep SAs more appropriate to appeal to civility (deep civility specifically). Among the Rep SAs, stating earns the highest rank with a percentage of(47.05%). Exp SAs come second in rank with a percentage of (24%) because royal characters use these SAs in certain cases such as thanking and praising.

Among the Exp SAs, thanking and praising are the most commonly used types with percentages of(33.33%) and (25%) respectively. This is due to the fact that members of the royal family tend to express their feelings and emotions towards their audience through thanking and praising them. Other categories which are the Com SAs and Dir SAs come with equal percentage of (4%)

Table (3): Conversational Maxims in the Royal Family Selected Speeches

CMs		Queen Elizabeth		Prince Charles		Prince Harry		Total	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
		Observance	Quantity	10	19.60	12	21.05	12	25
	Quality	11	21.56	13	22.80	12	25	36	23.07
	Relevance	15	29.41	16	28.07	12	25	43	27.56
	Manner	15	29.41	16	28.07	12	25	43	27.56
	Total	51	85	57	89.06	48	100	156	90.69
Non-Observance (flouting)	Quantity	5	55.55	4	57.14	0	0	9	56.25
	Quality	4	44.44	3	42.85	0	0	7	43.75
	Relevance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	15	7	10.93	0	0	16	9.30
Total of totals		60	100	64	100	48	100	172	100

The observance and non-observance of CMs shown in Table (3) above reveal that the royal members tend to observe the maxims in their speeches with a percentage of (90.69%). This result indicates that they tend to be informative, truthful, relevant and clear in delivering their speeches. The statistical analysis of flouting the CMs shows low percentage of (9.30%) only. It also shows that quantity maxim is the most frequently flouted maxim with a percentage of (56.25%) as the royal family members tend to overstate some affairs for the sake of emphasis and paying attention to others.

Table (4): Politeness Strategies in the Royal Family Selected Speeches

PSs	Queen Elizabeth		Prince Charles		Prince Harry		Total		
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
	BOR	4	28.57	1	4.76	0	0	5	10.86
PP	Notice wants of H	2	20	2	12.5	5	50	9	25
	Exaggerate interest with H	1	10	4	25	1	10	6	16.66
	Intensify interest to H	0	0	4	25	1	10	5	13.88
	Presuppose S's knowledge for H's	0	0	1	6.25	1	10	2	5.55
	Offer, promise	0	0	1	6.25	0	0	1	2.77
	Include both S and H	4	40	3	18.75	0	0	7	19.44
	Give or ask for reasons	1	10	0	0	2	20	3	8.33
	Be optimistic	2	20	1	6.25	0	0	3	8.33
	Total	10	71.42	16	76.19	10	90.90	36	78.26
NP	Giving deference	0	0	3	7.5	1	100	4	80
	Apologies	0	0	1	2.5	0	0	1	20
	Total	0	0	4	19.04	1	9.09	5	10.86
Total of totals		14	100	21	100	11	100	46	100

Table (4) shows that the royal family have used the three types of PSs but with different percentages for each strategy. It is obvious that the members of the royal family rely more upon PPs with a percentage of **(78.26%)**. Such percentage reflects that the royal family like to be closer to their people in order to give them the sense of solidarity. On record comes in rank with the NPs with a percentage of **(10.86%)**. Bold on record politeness strategy is mainly used by queen Elizabeth as she is the first lady in Britain and the most authoritative character. NP is mainly used by prince Charles as he almost always resorts to giving deference and this is due to the fact that he always attends formal meetings with highly VIP characters like presidents or prime ministers that is why he shows highly degree of respect. Also, it is worth mentioning that queen Elizabeth did not use any of the NPs due to the fact that she prefers to avoid presenting any social distance between her and her people; rather, she prefers to be either direct or close. The table shows that the PPs of noticing H's interest and including both S and H are the highest in rank with a percentage of **(25%)** and **(19.44%)** respectively. This result goes hand in hand and reinforce the result of table (1) which shows that deep civility is more frequently used than other types because taking care of people's needs and showing awareness to people is the benchmark of deep civility.

4. Conclusions

This study concludes that the British royal family members appeal to civility as they deliver very civilized speeches on the level of the occasion and on the level of the speech itself. Within each speech different types of civility are manifested since civility is a crucial concept in the speeches issued by the royal family members. They rely heavily on deep civility especially because they always want to show love and consideration to those whom they address. Moreover; they tend to be positive in the issues they tackle. Formality is also evident in their speeches through resorting to formal civility. Showing respect is also obvious in their speeches through exploiting surface civility via sending thanks and good wishing. All these types of civility require certain pragmatic strategies in order to be realized. These pragmatic strategies are speech acts, conversational maxims, and politeness strategies. The most dominant categories of speech acts that indicate civility in the speeches of the royal family are representative speech acts, mainly stating followed by expressive speech acts, particularly praising and thanking. Conversational maxims are strongly used by the members of the royal family to appeal to civility. They rely heavily on observing the maxims rather than flouting them because they tend to be informative, truthful, relevant and clear in their speeches. Concerning flouting the maxims, they rarely flout quantity for the sake of emphasizing a certain end. Finally, royal family members exploit politeness strategies to appeal to civility. Currently, they resort to positive politeness strategies- the most frequently used strategy is noticing the hearers interests because this strategy goes in the same line with deep civility as it used by the royal family members to reflect their true care for the hearers.

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Appendices

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