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Analyzing of Speech Acts of Al Jazeera and Euronews Headlines Regarding the Russia-Ukraine War

A B S T R A C T

Recently, there's been a rise in media attention. As a consequence, various patterns may be discovered from both an academic and an industry aspect. News networks, for instance, play a significant role in informing people all over the world about political conditions, military occurrences, and other topics. The language used during news stories, including headlines, has a significant impact on the communicative aim of such matters. This language is distinguished by a variety of linguistic characteristics. One of such characteristics is pragmatic. Sometimes this problem has received inadequate attention in studies. To be more specific, the use of speech acts as a central component of pragmatics hasn't been adequately addressed in scientific research in this field. As a result, the current study attempts to fill this gap by investigating the types of speech acts employed in the headlines of Al Jazeera and Euronews websites describing the Russia-Ukraine War. Forty-seven headlines have been selected from these news websites - 22 from Aljazeera English and 25 from Euronews. For this goal, the data analysis has utilized Bach and Harnish's (1979) the taxonomy of Speech Acts. This study purports that headlines can be loaded with the encoded pragmatic meanings which makes it worth conducting to reveal those kinds of meanings. The selected period is between 1 to 31 May 2022. In accordance with the data, directives and constatives happened more often than commissives. There is no use for other categories like verdictives, effectives, or acknowledgments. In line with the study, headline writers for the websites Al Jazeera and Euronews stress on the Russia-Ukraine War as preoccupying and impacting the whole world, and they utilize certain speech acts "directives and constatives" more commonly than others. In accordance to the results, making use of certain speech acts when producing headlines is an effective technique to encourage readers to swiftly comprehend what is being conveyed.

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دراسة تحليلية لأفعال الكلام في عناوين الاخبار الانكليزية الالكترونية المتعلقة بالحرب الروسية -
الاوكرانية في موقعي الجزيرة واليورو الإخبارية

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الخلاصة:

ازداد الاهتمام بوسائل الاعلام في الآونة الأخيرة ،مما ينتج عنه اكتشاف أنماط مختلفة من الجوانب الأكاديمية والحرفية .فعلى سبيل المثال ، تلعب شبكات الأخبار دوراً مهماً في إطلاع الناس على الاوضاع السياسية والاحداث العسكرية ومواضيع اخرى تحدث في جميع ارجاء العالم. ان اللغة المستخدمة لسرد الاخبار ، بما في ذلك العناوين الرئيسية ، لها تأثير كبير على الهدف التواصللي لمثل هذه القضايا. تتميز هذه اللغة بمجموعة متنوعة من الخصائص اللغوية. واحدى هذه الخصائص هي الخاصية التداولية (البراغماتية) .بحيث ان هذه المشكلة في بعض الأحيان لم تحظ باهتمام كافٍ في الدراسات البحثية. ولكن أكثر تحدياً ، فإن استخدام افعال الكلام كعنصر اساسي للتداولية (البراغماتية) لم يتم تناوله بشكل كافٍ في البحث العلمي . ونتيجة لذلك ،هذه الدراسة بمثابة محاولة سد لهذه الفجوة ا ثغرة عبر دراسة أنواع (الأفعال الخطابية) المستخدمة في عناوين اخبار مواقع الجزيرة ويورونيوز المتعلقة بالحرب الروسية الأوكرانية. وقد تم اختيار سبعة وأربعين عنواناً من تلك المواقع الإخبارية – بواقع (22) عنواناً من موقع الجزيرة باللغة الإنجليزية و(25) اخرى من يورونيوز. ومن اجل تحقيق هذا الغرض ، تم اعتماد تصنيف باخ وهارش (1979) في تحليل البيانات. ان هذه الدراسة تزعم أنه يمكن تحميل العناوين الرئيسية بالمعاني البراغماتية المشفرة مما يجعلها تستحق إجراء كشفاً لتلك الأنواع من المعاني. ان الفترة الزمنية المحددة لتحليل العناوين الواردة في الاول من شهر مايو وحتى نهايته لعام 2022. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن الاصناف الوظيفية والاعلانية (constatives) والتوجيهية (directive) مستخدمة بشكل متكرر مقارنة بالاصناف الالتزامية (commisives).

الكلمات المفتاحية: افعال الكلام، المواقع الاخبارية ، الحرب الروسية الاوكرانية، قناة الجزيرة الاخبارية الالكترونية، قناة اليورو الاخبارية الالكترونية.

1. Introduction

On the early hours of February 24,2022, Putin proclaimed a "special military operation" to "demilitarize and degazify" Ukraine, signaling the start of the invasion. Within a few minutes, airplanes and missiles attacked the whole country of Ukraine, particularly Kiev. Since that time, there have been several social, medical, economic, and political difficulties that the globe has had to deal with. A considerable attention is given to such issues by media resources including channels as well as websites like Aljazeera English and Euronews and the Russia-Ukraine war is no exception. This means that these resources attract readers' attention and provide them with hot news about the war.

Mass media plays a great role in transmitting details of wars stories, disasters, crimes, and accidents. These details reach people across daily news which conveyed through a little text known as a headline. Although it consists of few words it conveys the essence of the events which draws readers'

attention as well as arouses their feelings. Thus, the headline is formulated by a special style of language. Because they are limited with certain spaces, writers of headlines tend to use dramatic words so as to supply the readers with valuable information. They try to summarize the theme of the news through the headline. This is in line with Van Dijk (1988 as cited in Almarsomi & Hussein, 2021), who proclaims that a headline can convey not only the theme of the news but also summarize its important information, too. Thus, writers of headlines seize the existence of online platforms to cover the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine. Not only news channels but also many online websites like Aljazeera and Euronews shed the light on the invasion of Russia to Ukraine. Websites of social media like Aljazeera English (Al-Hindawi & Ali, 2018) and Euronews as a source of mass media pay attention to such important issues in the world. They compete to supply their readers with enough information about the events of Russia-Ukraine War.

In order to understand the hidden meaning that the writers of headlines intend to convey, one can resort to pragmatics as an aspect of language to understand the headlines whose meanings are conveyed through the use of speech acts. The speech act with the help of other words within the headline bears the intention of headline writers which readers sometimes struggle to understand. In other words, readers cannot easily recognize the implicit meaning which is not mentioned directly. Thus, understanding the hidden meaning conveyed through the kinds of speech acts participate in comprehending the implicit meaning the writer expresses (Almarsomi & Hussein, 2021).

Recent headlines have been carefully analyzed via a pragmatic perspective utilizing the concept of speech act theory. The linguistics professors, notably Al-Hindawi (2012), Younus (2019), Saedi and Jabber (2020), deliver headlines with reduced forms of syntax. Al-Handawi performed a hands-on investigation that was primarily focused on detecting the speech acts utilized in BBC and CNN news Headlines concerning the Syrian crisis. The motivation behind newspaper headlines used in media disputes was examined by Al-Saedi and Jabber (2020). The headlines have the potential to be employed to impact public opinion around the whole world. It would be fascinating to study and analyze the news writers' choice of speech act in more detail from a pragmatic standpoint. As a result, this study stands out for its ability to deal with recent information on the Russia-Ukraine War news that hasn't yet been effectively handled. By incorporating speech act theory into headline examination, it is possible to investigate not just the semantics of words and linguistic systems, but additionally the linguistic constructions that can be used for expressing

speech acts. Corresponding to this, Al-Bahrani, Hummadi, as well as One of the most intriguing topics in the field of speech act theory, suggested by Al-Saadi (2015), is how phrases may be utilized not just to transmit messages but also to carry out actions. In order to pragmatically examine the speech act types which frequently appeared in the headlines of news items about the Russia-Ukraine War on the Aljazeera English and Euronews websites, the classification of speech acts by Bach and Harnish (1979) was used as a guide. This research focuses only on the examination of the language structure and meaning present in news headlines pertaining to the Russia-Ukraine War from May 1 to May 31, 2022.

Aims of the Study

The study aims to investigate the speech acts that are used in the websites of Aljazeera English and Euronews headlines and reveal the way in which headlines covered Russia-Ukraine War in the channels using the pragmatic meaning to shape the reader's attention in conveying the message behind the use of these channels headlines.

Research Questions

The examiners try to discover answers to the next questions:

1. What are the most prevalent forms of speech acts using Aljazeera English and Euronews websites' Russia-Ukraine War-related news headlines?
2. Which types of speech acts is most prominent in the headlines on the Euronews and Aljazeera English news websites?

The current research has significance for pragmatics as well as general linguistics scholars because it encourages the use of pragmatics as a technique for investigating the intended meaning underlying news headlines. Additionally, it completely teaches students a variety of speech act types along with how to manage with each one in such an employment context.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 News Headlines

A headline typically the first appealing message that appears on a website and draws the reader's attention when they are scanning news (Naeem, 2021). As stated by Reah (2002), what a headline is "A unique kind of text" (p,13), which ought to stimulate the story as a whole utilizing a small amount of words and

capture the readers' attention to the matter at hand of the news. Shams (2002) states that having a quick skim at the headlines enables readers to catch the summary of the daily news. Readers can skim them quickly at public places because they are short (Tiono, 2003). In line with Halliday (1985), who was referenced by Al Fahdawi (2012), they constitute of a set of words. Al Fahdawi (2012) classifies headlines as brief clauses that convey the main message of news in a minimal number of words. Sometimes one cannot catch the intention of the writer without resorting to the article below the little text. It is significant to say that each headline is accompanied by an article (story). This is in line with Shrivastava's (1995) opinion: "sub-editor has to match the headline with the story" (p.177), who describes the relation between them as complementary. Wolseley and Campbell (1943) consider the headline as "a summary or guide to the contents of an article or news account, placed above the body of the material and in large type" (p.330). Danesi (2009) also explains it by way of a "short title printed in heavier type at the top of a newspaper article telling what it is about" (p.143). Similarly, Amel and Iarovici (1989) consider a headline to be a distinctive kind of text, identifying it into "text that is inadequate of having been autonomous" (p.441) and also characterizing it functions when a piece of text associated with another text.. Swan (2016) also mentions that "English news headlines can be very difficult to understand. One reason for this is that headlines are often written in a special style, which is very different from ordinary English" (p.292).

Van Dijk (1988) suggests that a headline can help readers comprehend the main subject of the content. Furthermore, according to him (1991), the main intention of headlines consists of "summarize the most important information of the report" (p.50). Westley (1953) emphasizes that "any line or collection of lines of display type precedes a story and summarizes it or introduces it can be called a headline" (p.115). For Crystal (1987), headline is "one of the most distinctive features of a newspaper" (p.388), in addition, as stated by Isani (2011), it has been categorized in "one of the most creative areas of journalistic writing" (p.81). Bird and Merwin (1955) associate large bold type with its expansion across columns with aspects of headlines that can catch the curiosity of readers who scan the content easily.

The language used in the headline is more typical of what people say. Journalists use language in a certain way to carry out an activity that attracts the reader's attention and motivates them to read the whole report (Waugh, 1995). The semantic, pragmatic, syntactic, and lexical features of headline meaning are unique. Speech acts, in this sense, serve as the primary key component of this

form of linguistic communication. In addition, identifying speech acts like swearing, ordering, asking, promising, and praising that appear in newspaper headlines helps readers grasp the message that the writer is trying to convey. To put it another way, the speech act theory indicates how to understand the headline's message in the most effective way (Abba, Olakunle, & Musa, 2015).

To put it briefly, Utilizing the theory of speech acts to comprehend headlines helps one to not only determine the content of words and grammatical constructions but also their intention, such as warnings, promises, challenges, instructions, and agreements. A expected headline conveys the significance of a news article; it correctly educates and captures the reader's attention.

Speech Act of the Headlines

Usually spoken or written, language is a means of conveying meaning and carrying out an event. Language allows people to communicate their thoughts, feelings, emotions, and intentions (Wierzbicka, 1992). As stated by Searle in 1965, "speaking language includes executing speech acts, which including giving commands, making statements, asking the questions, and making promises" (p.16). Language is employed by people to carry out these tasks. A particularly stimulating aspects of a promise is the obligation that this act forces upon its speaker, who now feels obligated to keep his word. (Al-Jawadi and Abdul-Majeed, 2007). The sentence's functions convey its intended meaning. In terms of function, sentences are divided into four categories (statements, questions, commands and exclamations). According to functional classifications of sentences, headline creators create headlines based on the aim of the sentence to deliver their specific and brief information (Metz, 2005). The following headlines should then be listed:

1.2.1 Statement Headlines

A statement in general is used to convey information. For Leech (2006), it is made of a subject followed by predicate. The concept of this type of headline is to inform the reader about a specific subject (Mardh, 1980). Statement headlines among other types is classified as the largest kind in number.

2.2.2. Question headlines

Swick (2022) defines a question as "a sentence that has the verb to be in it is easily formed as a question" (p.23). In addition, a question can commence with a question word as it is explained by Crystal (2008), who indicates that a question is "commencing with a question word"(p.400). Although a headline may have the form of a question, yet it doesn't require answer since the writer of a headline himself delivers the answer within the piece of writing. Mardh

(1980) indicates that this kind is used to "make the reader ask the question himself and hence proceed to the text where he might find the answer" (p.83). According to Praskova (2009), questions can be utilized to "attract the readers' attention" (p.22). To put it another way, to encourage readers to read the text that follows (appearing below) the headline.

"Has Iraq's political deadlock been broken?" (Euronews, 2010).

2.2.3. Command Headlines

Holder (2016) describes command headline as "one of the strongest headline types, and commands the reader to do something" (p.51). Generally, a command according to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973), is a phrase that "has no subject and it has an imperative finite verb" (p.200). Functionally speaking, it instructs the readers so as to do or not do something. In the words of Crystal (2008), "it is used to tell someone to do (or not do) something" (p.87). For Runyon (1984), such kind of headline is usually used in ads to "tell consumers to do something, often to try or buy a brand" (p.336).

"Try Burning This Coupon" (Bly, 2013, p.89)

2.2.4. Exclamation Headlines

Exclamation is characterized by Leech (2006) as "a kind of particular utterance whose primary function is the expression of strong feeling" (p. 39). English has a variety of exclamatory expressions, via just a word such "Oh!" as well as an entirety sentence including a verb phrase such as "It's so absurd!" (p.39). Writers of headlines use exclamation so as to demonstrate their surprise of the what is being said. To express their amazement at what is being conveyed, headline writers often employ exclamation points. According to Davidson (2005), the exclamation mark should accompany any words or phrases that attract the reader's attention, identical to the headline in below.

"Act now!": UN talks tough over climate change" (Euronews, 2007)

The Model of Analysis

In 1962, John Austin was the first to develop the theory of speech act. Austin divided illocutionary acts into five categories in his best-known book concerning the functions of language, "How to do things with words", "Exercitives, Verdictives, Commissives, Expositives, and Behabitives". Austin's classification for illocutionary acts was criticized by Searle (1975) because it overlaps and frequently includes elements that do not fit the definition of the category. He put out a taxonomy of speech acts that he termed "illocutionary

acts," mainly categorizing them into the following five categories: "representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations".

In this study, the classification of speech actions in accordance with Bach and Harnish's (1979) theory was employed. Based just on speaker's psychological condition, or "attitude" Bach and Harnish (1979) distinguished six broad categories of speech acts. In accordance with Bach and Harnish, speech acts are classified into two categories: "conventional and communicative". Both of these main groups of conventional speech acts are "verdictives and effectives". And "constatives, directives, commissives, and acknowledgments" constitute the four primary categories of communicative speech acts. The following is a brief explanation of them:

1. Constatives

In their statement in 1979, Bach and Harnish, "In general, constatives indicate a concept together with the intention which that listener develops or holds onto a belief that is equivalent. This category includes simple assertives, descriptives, and ascriptives " (p.44); A perlocutionary purpose that often occurs along with such acts appears to be that the reader or listener comprehend the proposition in question or intentionally continues their belief in it, potentially through pretending that a particular speaker believes it.

Constatives explain both the speaker's point of view and his purpose or desire for the reader to share the same belief. They may be found in the following fifteen subcategories: "assertives, predictives, retrodictives, descriptives, ascriptives, informatives, confirmatives, concessives, retractives, assentives, dissentives, disputatives, responsiveness, suggestives, and suppositives" (p.42). This kind is shown by the example below, which was taken from Huang (2016):

a. "The soldiers are struggling on through the snow" (p.133).

2. Directives

In line with Bach and Harnish's 1979 assertion, "The speaker's attitude toward a potential act done by the listener/reader is expressed in directives. It would only be constatives with a condition on propositional content (specifically, that a hypothetical action be attributed to the listener) if this were all they expressed" (p.47). Directives also convey the speaker's (or reader's) intention or want that the behavior of the listener or reader be supported by the words or attitude of the speaker (or reader). Bach and Harnish (1979) modified the term "directive" from Searle rather than adopting the Austin phrase "exercitive," which appears quite constrained when used. Being sufficiently wide to include the six types of acts that fall under this category, it is "conveniently ambiguous" (p.47). Huang (2016) offers the following example of directives:

b. "Could you please get that lid off for me?" (p.133).

3. Commissives

According to Bach and Harnish (1979) "commissives are acts of effectively forcing oneself to do something described in the propositional content, that may also establish conditions in which the act has to be done or not has to be done" (p.50). The next commissive instance was provided by Huang (2016):

c. "I'll be back in five minutes" (p.134).

4. Acknowledgement

It was outlined by Bach and Harnish (1979) "Acknowledgements represent the primary characteristics of Austin's diverse collection of "behabitives". They briefly, if not manipulative, communicate specific feelings toward the listener or reader. These emotions and how they are expressed are suitable for specific types of situations " (pp.51-55).

5. Verdictives

According to Bach and Harnish (1979), "verdictives are judgements that, through convention, have official, binding significance within the context of the institution inside which they occur" (p.111). Examples of "verdictives" involve calling out a player, convicting a defendant, and judging a little piece of property. Many of such actions provide authority on an umpire, a judge, and perhaps a tax investigator.

6. Effectives

These conventional speech acts, in accordance with Bach and Harnish (1979), have an effect on changes in institutional affairs across the state. for instance

d. "a student is graduated and a bill is voted".

They comprised that "verbs denoting effective acts are: resign, vote, and bequeath, etc." (pp.110-111).

Bach and Harnish's taxonomy of speech acts is summarized in Figure 1.

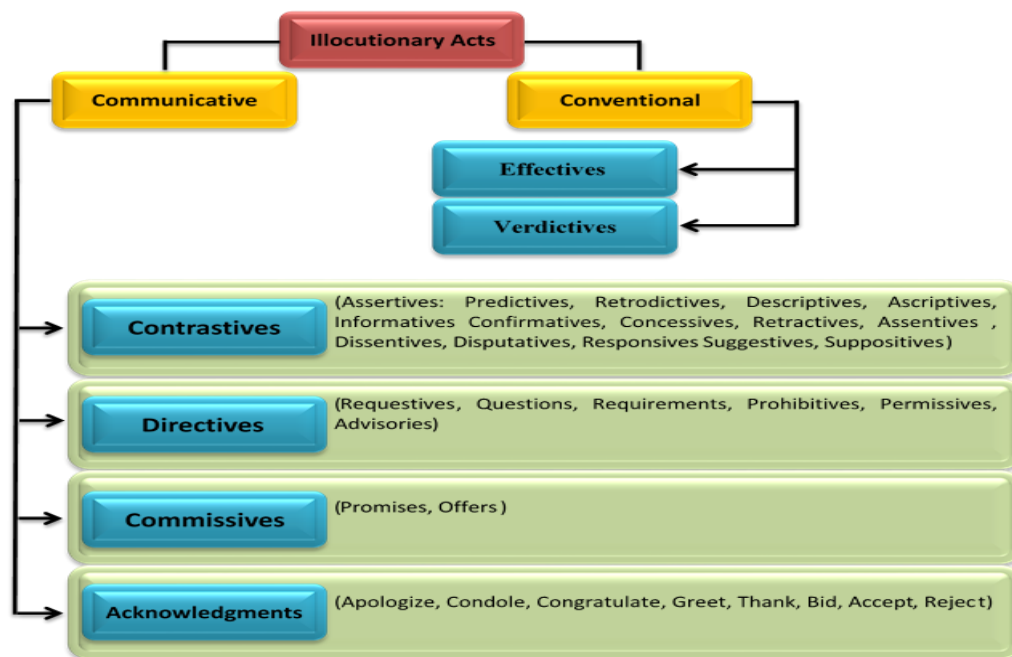


Figure 1

Bach and Harnish's Categorization of Conventional and Communicative Illocutionary Acts (1979).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methods of Analysis

The pragmatics throughout selected news headlines occupying the Russia-Ukraine War are investigated in this study. It concentrates on the speech acts that appear most frequently in news reports about Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods have been employed, both of which are based on the Taxonomy of Speech Actions of Bach and Harnish (1979). The data was selected purposively from Aljazeera English and Euronews websites news headlines during the period of 1 to 31 May 2022. Because it's important to do analysis, there would have selected forty-seven news headlines.

3.1 Discussion of the Findings and Data Analysis

The researcher has utilized Bach and Harnish's (1979) categorization to achieve the study's purpose, which states: pragmatically investigating the most frequently utilized speech acts that make an appearance in the news of news

conveying the Russia-Ukraine War on Al Jazeera English and Euronews websites. The classification in the paragraph below includes the main categories as well as subcategories of speech acts: -

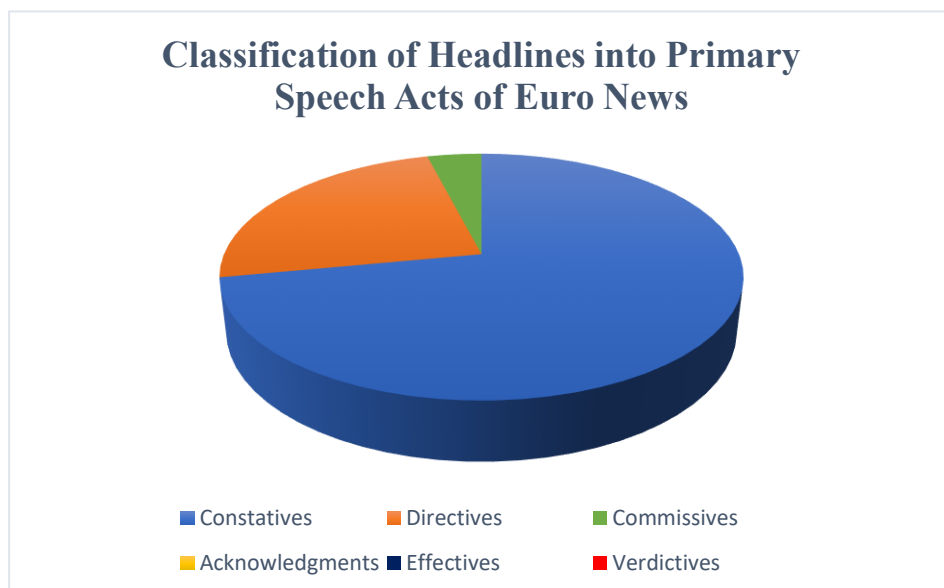
3. 1.1 Headlines Classification of the Major types of Speech Acts

Six major categories comprise Bach and Harnish's classification: "directives, constatives, acknowledgements, effectives, commissives and verdictives". Table 1 below displays the frequency and percentage for each of the kinds of headline implemented.

Table 1

Classification of headlines into primary speech acts of **Euronews**

Headlines	Illocutionary point	Number	%
HL 1 to HL 18	Constatives	18	72%
HL 19 to HL 24	Directives	6	24%
HL 22 to HL 22	Commissives	1	4%
HL 0 to HL 0	Acknowledgments	0	0%
HL 0 to HL 0	Effectives	0	0%
HL 0 to HL 0	Verdictives	0	0%
Total		25	100%



In addition to the data analysis, the pragmatic analysis using the study's model is provided in Table (1). The categories of speech acts utilized in the Euronews data are displayed in this table along with the percentage of how frequently they appear in the data. The results of the analysis show that constatives speech acts make up the biggest percentage of the speech acts used, as shown in Table (1). In constatives, the speaker is committed to something happening, according to Bach and Harnish in 1979. The preponderance of constatives in the headlines here on Euronews channel are combined with verbs, and each headline carries the illocutionary force of "informing" the person who reads about current events or "exposing" specific details in the news headlines. Therefore, these acts will be understood to signify "expose" or "report," which are found in the second level of the analytical model and are directly tied to the first level, as constatives, in accordance with the technique employed. Constatives speech acts exceed other speech acts and are recognized with a frequency of presence of 18 and a proportion of 72%. This might be explained by the fact that such primary role of headlines is to report or expose current events. Constatives expressed the speaker's perspective as well as his intention or desire for the reader or listener to convey it. The most frequently discussed topics in this category appear to be the Russia-Ukraine War.

Directives are intended to convey the speaker's attitude on such a potential act done either by listener/reader, but "commissives" are acts which are effectively performed to force oneself to perform something that is specified in the intended meaning. Nevertheless, a directive speech act (Headline 21) uses the verb "asks," which denotes an appeal and entreaty, while a "commissives" speech act (Headline 25) uses the term "promise" to make clear the obligation. This might be because headline editors are seen to not be in a position to provide orders or directions that would be used to control others. These acts are frequently carried out to demonstrate the dedication of certain political figures or organizations to certain future initiatives on behalf of global citizens.

Table (2) just below provides an examination of the various speech act categories and the frequency with which they appear in Al Jazeera news websites' headlines.

Table 2

Classification of headlines into primary speech acts of Aljazeera news

Headlines	Illocutionary point	Number	%
HL 1 to HL 15	Constatives	15	88%
HL 16 to HL 21	Directives	6	24%
HL 22 to HL 22	Commissives	1	4%
HL 0 to HL 0	Acknowledgments	0	0%
HL 0 to HL 0	Effectives	0	0%
HL 0 to HL 0	Verdictives	0	0%
Total		22	100%

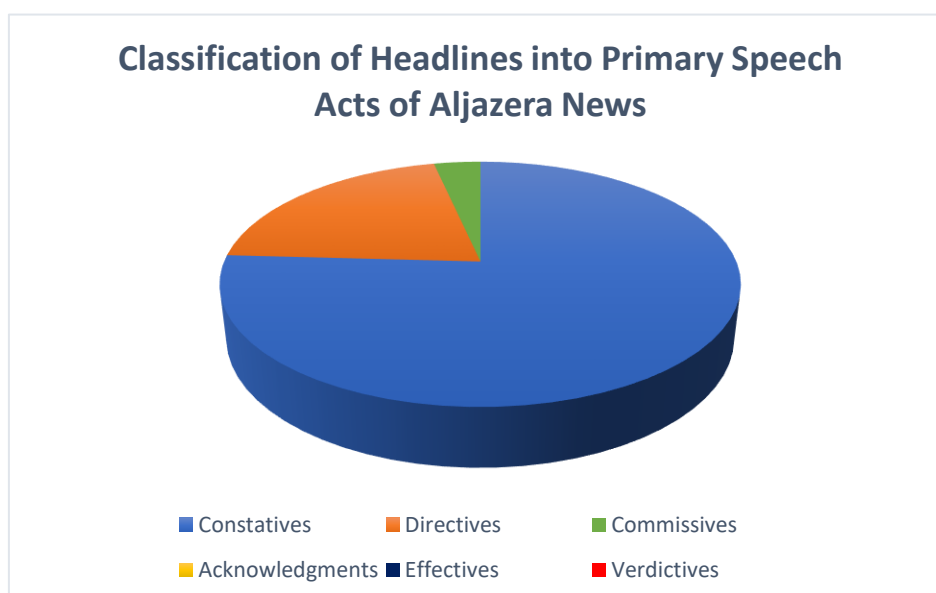


Table (2) reveals that, with varying percentages, just three distinct types of illocutionary acts are employed in headlines "Constatives" outperformed "Directives and Commissives", scoring 88%, 24%, and 4% respectively. Other types including "verdictives, effectives, and acknowledgements" were not used. Their percentages were zero. This is due to the fact that these acts are employed to represent the current condition of circumstances. In this category, the speech acts discovered in the second range of the analyzing model have the illocutionary force of '*reporting*' or '*exposing*' information linked to news headlines that directly correspond to the category of as constatives in the first level. Verbs are used as an illocutionary force mechanism in the vast majority of

headlines. Finding the illocutionary points appear to be beneficial when choosing news headlines since it shows how context and content are related. The results of earlier investigations conducted by Rustam (2013) and Qomariyah provided evidence for the high frequency of constatives occurrence (2019). They observed that the most prevalent illocutionary acts in texts, especially within news headlines, were representations. The low rate percentage of "Commissives, Acknowledgements, Verdictives, and Effectives", on the other hand, corresponds with these research. The consistency between the findings of prior studies suggest that such acts are hardly utilized in texts, predominantly headlines. Utilizing directives accounts for the second-highest frequency of speech act exploitation. With a percentage of 24%, there are 6 directive speech. With a 4% frequency, commissive speech acts only occur once. The first level of the analysis's directive speech acts are connected to this speech act, which is performed by the verb "should take." This employment might be interpreted as an intention on the part of the headlines reporter for this channel to emphasize the allegations of the Ukraine. This suggests that the headlines from Euronews and Aljazeera News reflect a more understanding stance toward Ukraine's claims. The speech acts employed by the Euronews and Aljazeera News websites are more clearly shown in Table (3).

Table 3

The total number of speech act categories and the frequency with which they are used in Euronews and Aljazeera News headlines.

speech acts	Constatives		directives		commissives		acknowledgments		verdictives		effectives		total	
News channels	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Euronews	18	72%	6	24%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	100%
Aljazeera	15	88%	6	24%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	22	100%

An analysis of the different speech acts types employed and how they were distributed is shown in Table (3) above. Most of the speech acts categories described by Bach and Harnish (1979) are represented in the headlines of the two news websites, with varying degrees of frequency. Constatives are the most frequently applied speech acts in Euronews and Aljazeera's headlines.

According to the table (3), constatives are the most frequently used speech acts in Euronews and Al Jazeera headlines, with frequencies of employment of 18 and 15, and percentages of 72% and 88%, respectively. With percentages of

24%, Euronews and Al Jazeera employ just six directives speech acts in their headlines. Commissaries occur in the headlines of Euronews and Aljazeera only once, with a 4% percentage. This might infer that Euronews and Al Jazeera's news websites were both concentrating on events happening. Several studies agree with the zero percent of "acknowledgements, effectives and verdictives". The similarities observed in data from previous studies suggest that such acts aren't commonly utilized in texts, specifically headlines.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the findings, the study concluded the following conclusions from the analysis presented in the preceding section:

1. There are three kinds of speech acts employed most frequently on the Al Jazeera English and Euro News websites concerning the Russia-Ukraine War (constatives, directives, and commissives).
2. The number of Constatives speech acts utilized in the headlines of both Euronews and Al Jazeera is greater than that of other speech acts.
3. The two corporations formed from the headlines of the websites for Euronews and Al Jazeera about the Russia-Ukraine War demonstrates they are comparable in the following techniques:
 - a. Both channels have similar percentages of using constatives, directives and in their headlines.
 - b. Both Euronews and Al Jazeera headlines employ the zero percent of acknowledgements, effectives and verdictives.
4. Both Euronews and Al Jazeera headlines show that constatives speech acts is most prominent in the news headlines websites.
5. The analysis of speech acts in news headlines can be a useful method for exposing the intended meaning as well as influencing readers' attitudes toward specific issues, according to the results drawn above.

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APPENDIX

Appendix (A)

Headlines Euronews Headlines

1. Moldova is Ukraine's most fragile neighbour, **says** UN chief Antonio Guterres
By Euronews and AP • Updated: 10/05/2022

Say/ Constatives

2. President Zelenskyy **says** he is prepared to speak with Vladimir Putin on the Ukraine war.

You may follow Thursday's events as they happened in our blog below or by clicking the video player above to get the most recent developments.

5/12/2022 11:55 PM

Say/ Constatives

5/12/2022 03:25 PM

3. Russia responsible for 'vast majority' of civilian casualties in Ukraine, UN human rights commissioner **says**

Say/ Constatives

4. EU has become aggressive and bellicose amid Ukraine war, **says** Russia's Lavrov 13/5/2022

Say/ Constatives

5. Ukraine war: Minister of Defense **says** "no swift end to war in sight"
14/5/2022

Say/ Constatives

5/13/2022 08:56 PM

6. US **says** Russia used UN to spread disinformation

Say/ Constatives

5/13/2022 07:24 PM

7. EU poised for agreement on Russian oil embargo, despite concerns, **say** diplomats

Say/ Constatives

8. G7: Russia extending Ukraine military war to 'grain war', **says** German FM Baerbock

Say/ Constatives

5/14/2022 07:38 PM

9. West has **declared** 'hybrid war' on Russia, says Lavrov

Declare/ Constatives

10. The UN **calls** for Russia avoid bombing schools in Ukraine

call/ Constatives

5/14/2022 07:38 PM

11. West has **declared** 'hybrid war' on Russia, says Lavrov
Declare/ Constatives

5/15/2022 01:42 PM

12. Finland **confirms** decision to apply to join NATO
Confirm/ Constatives

5/1/2022 08:07 PM

13. Moscow **confirms** evacuation of civilians from Mariupol steel plant
Confirm/ Constatives

5/1/2022 05:48 PM

14. Zelenskyy **confirms** 100 civilians being evacuated from steel plant in Mariupol
Confirm/ Constatives

5/1/2022 07:14 PM

15. German leader **calls** pacifism 'outdated'
call/ Constatives

16. EU and US **agree** to strengthen global supply chains amid war in Ukraine
Agree/ Constatives

5/16/2022 04:55 PM

17. The Russian military ministry claims that a cease-fire has been reached close to Azovstal and that wounded Ukrainian soldiers are being evacuated.
Claims/ Constatives

5/7/2022 07:37 PM

18. Ukraine **claims** it sank another Russian ship
Claims/ Constatives

5/15/2022 03:46 PM

19. Finland's NATO move 'not directed against anyone'
Direct/ Directives

20. Ukraine war: Commander in besieged Mariupol steel works **asks** Elon Musk for help
By Euronews with AFP and Reuters • Updated: 12/05/2022

Ask/ Directives

5/12/2022 06:02 PM

21. Besieged Ukrainian commander **asks** Elon Musk for help
Ask/ Directives

5/12/2022 05:58 PM

22. Russia **warns** of 'retaliation' against Finland for NATO decision
[Warn/ Directives](#)

5/18/2022 11:54 PM

23. Guterres **urges** Russia to unblock Ukrainian cereal exports
[Urges/ Directives](#)

5/1/2022 04:41 PM

24. Residents in Kharkiv once again **urged** to stay sheltered due to shelling
[Urges/ Directives](#)

5/16/2022 06:54 PM

25. Nordic countries **promise** to help Sweden and Finland militarily when they apply to join NATO

During the NATO accession process, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland—all NATO members—**promised** to provide defense support for their Nordic neighbors Sweden and Finland.

promise/ Commissives

Appendix (B)

Headlines Al Jazeera Headlines

1. [Ukraine latest updates: Moscow **says** Azovstal now 'liberated ...](#)

May 19, 2022 ... Reporting by Mansur Mirovalev in Kyiv. INTERACTIVE Russia Ukraine War Who controls what in Mariupol Day 86 - May 20, 2022. 20 May 2022

say/ Constatives

2. [Former NATO general **says** Putin has 9-month window to win war ...](#)

May 26, 2022 ... As the Russia-Ukraine war enters its 91st day, we take a look at the main developments. Published On 25 May 2022 25 May 2022. Tombs of ...

say/ Constatives

3. [Latest Russia-Ukraine updates: US **says** Putin may face sanctions ...](#)

Jan 25, 2022 ... Russia-Ukraine tensions news from January 25

say/ Constatives

4. [Ukraine latest updates: Russia **says** will open evacuation routes](#)

May 4, 2022 ... Ukraine news from May 4: Russia says will open evacuation routes for ...

say/ Constatives

5. [Ukraine latest updates: Zelenskyy says only talks can end war ...](#)

May 20, 2022 ... Ukraine news from May 21: Ukraine president says diplomacy, not military victory can end Russia's war on his country.

say/ Constatives

6. Ukrainian official says guarantor states would 'legally' protect Ukraine from aggression

say/ Constatives

7. UN says it has helped up to 900,000 people in Ukraine so far

say/ Constatives

8. [Hungary: Orban says gov't to assume new powers over Ukraine war ...](#)

May 24, 2022

Assume / Constatives

9. May Day rallies held around world with calls for peace in Ukraine

Peace was an underlying theme on May Day with calls for an end to Russia's war in Ukraine. 1 May 2022

Call/ Constatives

10. Ukraine latest updates: Moscow rejects blame for food crisis

Published On 26 May 2022 26 May 2022

Rejects/ Constatives

11. [Ukraine latest updates: Moscow rejects blame for food crisis | Russia ...](#)

Rejects/ Constatives

12. [Ukraine latest updates: Sweden confirms NATO membership bid ...](#)

May 15, 2022 ... Some 600 servicemen were said to have been inside. INTERACTIVE Russia Ukraine War Who controls what in Mariupol Day 82. 16 May 2022 - 18:50 GMT ...

confirms / Constatives

13. [Latest Ukraine updates: Russia withdrawing from around Kharkiv ...](#)

May 13, 2022 ... Ukraine news for May 14: Army says Russian troops are withdrawing from ... "Russia's war of aggression has generated one of the most severe ...

withdraw/ Constatives

14. [Russia-Ukraine latest updates: Biden announces military aid ...](#)

May 31, 2022 ... Ukraine news from June 1: Joe Biden reveals weapons package for Ukraine that will ... Russia Ukraine War Who controls what in Ukraine Day 98.

announces / Constatives

29 Mar 2022 - 13:30 GMT

15. Russian announcement an indication of ‘major progress in talks’: AJE correspondent

announces / Constatives

16. Latest Ukraine updates: Putin **warns** West against arming Kyiv

Warns/ Directives

17. US official **warns** any Russian troop movement ‘not a withdrawal’ 29 Mar 2022

Warns/ Directives

18. UK detains Russian-owned superyacht in ‘**warning**’ to Putin

Warns/ Directives

19. Ukraine’s Kuleba **warns** negotiators not to ‘eat or drink’ at talks after poisoning reports

Warns/ Directives

20. Seven EU countries **warn** citizens against joining Ukraine conflict

Warns/ Directives

21. Zelenskyy **urges** Russian oil embargo without delay

29 Mar 2022 - 23:28 GMT

Urge/ Directives

22. Russian-Ukrainian recent developments: Biden wary about Russia's **promise**

Joe Biden cautions caution over Russia's promise to cease military operations close to Kiev in the March 29 Ukraine news.

promise /Commissives