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**A Pragmatic Study of Gossip Column in Some English and Arabic Newspapers A Contrastive Study**

**A B S T R A C T**

This paper is an attempt to study gossip in two English and Arabic Newspapers. It pragmatically tackles gossip in these mass media. Consequently, it attempts to achieve the following aims: (1) identifying how the speech act is performed in relation to media gossip. (2) Examining to what extent presupposition is revealing the intended meaning of media gossips. To fulfill the aims of this study, it is hypothesized that: (1) Pragmatic principles occur randomly in English and Arabic media gossip. (2) Speech act, presupposition are the major pragmatic components of gossip. (3) existential presupposition and the speech act of assertions are the most common pragmatic components in media gossip. To achieve the aims of this work and test its hypotheses, the following procedures are followed: (1) the relevant literature about gossip is reviewed. (2) The gossip columns (the data of the current work) in the two newspapers under investigation are analyzed by means of the model developed by this study. (3) Carrying out a contrastive analysis of the ways of expressing gossip in both languages.

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دراسة تداولية للأعمدة الشائعة في بعض الصحف الانكليزية والعربية: دراسة مقارنة

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**الخلاصة:**

قدمت هذه الرسالة تحليلاً تداولياً للأعمدة الشائعة في الجرائد التي تحتوي على الشائعات للمشاهير

والكتاب والمؤلفين ورؤساء البلاد، تهدف الدراسة الى بيان الطريقة التداولية في طرح الشائعة حتى تصل للقارئ بهدفه المقصود إن كانت في اللغة الانكليزية او اللغة العربية. قد اختير اثنان واربعون عامودا للتحليل وطبقت عليها نظرية العالم سيرل لتصنيف ( فعل الكلام) و(الافتراض) للعالم ليفنسن .

من بين النتائج التي توصلت لها هذه الرسالة هو أن الشائعات الانكليزية والعربية تتكون من التداولية والمعنى المقصود وليس المكتوب حيث ان لكل من اللغة الانكليزية دورا في استخدام العناصر التداولية في طرح الشائعات وأيضا اللغة العربية لها استخدام يختلف بالنسب التي استخرجت من هدة الدراسة في استخدام العناصر التداولية في طرح عامود الشائعات ، كذلك توصلت الدراسة ان كلا المجتمعين استخدموا فعل الكلام الاعلاني لكن بنسب مختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل تداولي, فعل الكلام, التضمين, الشائعات الجريدة

## ١. Introduction

This paper aims at showing how the speech act is performed in relation to media gossip. It examines to what extent presupposition is revealing the intended meaning of media gossips. It investigates which type of speech act are the most common components of media gossip. The hypotheses of this study are: Pragmatic principles occur randomly in English and Arabic media gossip. Speech act, presupposition are the major pragmatic components of gossip. Presupposition is not the most main component in revealing of media gossip. Existential presupposition and the speech act of assertions are the most common pragmatic components in media gossip. Presupposition is not the most main component in revealing of media gossip. To achieve the aims of this work and test its hypotheses the following procedures are adopted: The relevant literature about gossip is reviewed. The gossip columns (the data of the current work) in the two newspapers under investigation are analyzed according to the models (speech act and presupposition).

### 1.1 The Notion of Pragmatics

The term "pragmatics" is a relatively new discipline in linguistics. Despite its youth, researches on it can be related back to the ancient Greece and Rome where the term is known as "pragmaticus" in Latin, and "pragmatico" in Greek, and both of them come to mean "being practical" (Liu, 2000:2). While for Wales (1989:368), pragmatics is commonly known as "pragma" in Greek which refers to "activity, deeds and affairs".

Pragmatics seems to cause a real problem for pragmaticians as it is considered an open-ended field of study and this may be due to the variety of the possible identifications in hand and the lack of clear cut boundaries with other fields of study that show their discrepancy with the term pragmatics (Levinson, 1983:5).

### 1.2 Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

Turki (2019:591) states that Searle identifies five categories of speech acts. They are as follows:

(a) **Assertives:** They are kinds of acts which are presented by speakers to show what they believe. They are statements of facts, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. When the speaker uses an Assertive speech act, he/she makes the words fit the world. For example:

(١) It was a warm sunny day.

(٢) The earth is flat.

(b) **Directives:** They are uttered by the speakers to direct the hearers, as the name concerns, to perform actions. The speakers try to get the hearers to do something good, and to avoid something bad. Therefore, these actions can be negative or positive as it is elaborated in the evaluation of gossip. Directives can be command, order, request, warning, advice, suggestion, invitation, urging, recommending, prohibition, forbidding ... etc. in uttering directive speech acts, the speakers make the world fit their words. For instance:

(٣) Go to school.

(٤) Don't smoke.

(٥) Can you close the door?

(c) **Commissives:** They are uttered by the speakers to oblige themselves to do some future actions. They are promise, threat, refusal...etc. When the speakers utter a commissive speech act, they have made the world fit their words. For instance:

(٦) I'll go to school.

(٧) I'll be there.

(٨) I'll not do that.

(d) **Expressives:** They are acts that express what the speakers feel. They are like, dislike, joy, sorrow, hate...etc. They have expressed the inner state of the speaker. In uttering the expressives, the speaker makes his/her words fit the world. For instance:

(٩) I'm so sorry.

(١٠) I'm very upset for that bad situation.

(١١) I like that person.

(e) **Declaratives:** They are uttered by speakers to make some changes via their words. For the declarative speech acts to be properly performed, they should be uttered by the appropriate persons in the appropriate context. Like:

(١٢) I now pronounce you as a husband and a wife.

(١٣) The teacher points to one student: 'You're out'.

(١٤) I declare this bridge to be opened (Mey, 1993: 163 – 166 ; Yule, 1996: 53-54).

## 2. Presupposition

One of the pragmatic issues that is appealed to gossipers is presupposition. Presupposition is defined as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. Its main function is to act as a

precondition of some sort for the appropriate use of that sentence (Huang,2007:65).For example:

(15)Andy usually drives his Datsun to work (Kreidler,2002:302)

Example (15) presupposes the existence of a referent , Andy , and certain predications , the facts that he works , owns a Datsun , and Knows how to drive it. The information above exploits by a gossipers to identify that include existential presupposition, temporal clauses and cleft sentences .

## **2.1 Types of Presupposition**

In the analysis of how speakers' assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases and structures. These linguistic forms are considered here as indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in contexts with speakers. In this regard, Yule (1997:27), for example, has grouped presupposition into several types according to the lexical and/or syntactic words, phrases and structures it contain as follows:

### **2.1.1 Existential Presupposition**

It is not only presented by possessive expressions,

(16) your car >>>you have a car

but more generally in any definite noun phrase by using any of these expressions, a speakers already assumed the existence of entities named ,for example:

(17) Sara's motorcycle is new

>>> Sara exists, she has a motorcycle.

### **2.1.2 Factive Presupposition**

It is derived from some verbs that can conclude a fact such as ( Know & realize) and of phrases involving glad such verbs have an exact meaning that can be treated as a fact

(18) Susan didn't realize Jane was ill.

>>>Jane was ill .

(19) She was glad it's over

>>>It's over

### **2.1.3 Lexical Presupposition**

Asserting meaning by the use of one form which conventionally presupposes another non-asserted meaning to be understood.

(20) she started complaining about the service.

>>> She was not complaining before

(21) They are late again.

>>>They were are lazy students They were late before or they always come late .

### **2.1.4 Non Factive Presupposition**

It is the one that is assumed not to be true . Verbs like ( dream, imagine and pretend).

(22) She imagined herself in Paris.

>>She wants to go to Paris but in reality she was not in Paris.

### 2.1.5 Structural Presupposition

This type is associated with the use of Certain phrases. Certain sentence structures are Conventionally and regularly presupposing that part of the structure which is already assumed to be true ,e.g.

\* Wh Constructions:

(23) when did she leave ?

>>She left

### 2.1.6 Counterfactual presupposition

It has a meaning that what is presupposed not only not true, but also it is the opposite of what is true or Contrary to facts. Its structure is generally called counterfactual conditionals, and use the if –clauses.

(25) If I were you, I would never let him do so.

>>I am not you

## 3. Methodology

This section deals with research methodology. They are presented with their techniques and procedures that are followed in data analysis.

### 3.1 Data Selection

In this study, **two** newspapers are selected to be data of analysis .The data has been collected from exclusively published paper newspapers. The newspapers are (The Sun and AL.Sabah).

## 4. Data Analysis and Discution

### The Sun

#### Media Gossip (1)

ASHLEY TISDALE revealed she is expecting a baby girl with new gender reveal party photos showing her and husband Christopher French cutting into a pink cake. "I think this day was by far my favorite day EVER, cried I was so happy ". A cake with the color inside is JUST as rewarding as fireworks but SAFER" Ashely and Christopher tied the knot in 2014in Santa Barbara, California after two years of dating and recently celebrated their sixth wedding anniversary. On September 8, Chris shared a black-and-white photos from their wedding day, penning a sweet note to his wife along with: "we just keep getting closer. I really can't imagine life without you .I love you endlessly, Happy Anniversary. Two weeks later, the couple announced they're expecting their first child to gather. Ashely donned a short-sleeved white dress and left her feet bare while posing in her yard with the father-to-be (The Sun ,16 Oct 2020)

**Table (4.1) Analysis of Media Gossip (1)**

<b>Speech act</b>	<b>Presupposition</b>
declarative	Existential
ASHLEY TISDALE revealed she is expecting a baby girl with new gender reveal party photos showing her and husband Christopher French cutting into a pink cake.	A cake with the color inside is JUST as rewarding as fireworks but SAFER" Ashely and Christopher tied the knot in 2014 in Santa Barbara, California after two years of dating and recently celebrated their sixth wedding anniversary.

### **1.Speech act**

This gossip consists of Some Pragmatic Components. The gossiper tried to use one form of speech act which is called *declaration*. Here the gossiper presents this type of speech act in the first line. The reasons behind the use of such kind of speech act is the reaction of TISDALE speech. (I think this day was by far my favorite day EVER, Cried I was so happy) and ( Two weeks later, the couple announced they're expecting their first child together).Therefore, the gossiper declares that ASHLEY TISDALE and her husband Christopher French are waiting a baby and sharing on the internet some baby shower party . Thus, the gossiper counts on the gossipee announcement.

### **2.Presupposition**

Then the gossipee identification contains the presupposition Component realized by *existential* presupposition embodied in the possessive "my" with two names of persons (the proper names) (ASHLEYTISDALE) and (Christopher French)

### Media Gossip (2)

MOVING GIFT Liam Payne rents £5 million Buckinghamshire mansion to be nearer to son Bear, 3. Laura Armstrong Hannah Hope Benjy Potter. Liam Payne's Christmas gift to Son Bear relocating to live nearer to him. The mansion has a snooker room, swimming pool and private cinema. Liam's three-year-old lad lives nearby with his ex Cheryl Tweedy and he is keen to see his son as much as possible. A source said: "Liam is really enjoying chilling out. He's writing music and painting a lot. He's dedicated to his son and being the best dad he can be." Opening up about his plans for the festive season." Liam also revealed he likes to cook on the big day. Speaking on Capital Up Close Presents Liam Payne With Barclaycard, he said: "you don't have to be part of it. You just watch. "The only thing I'm dealing with is the turkey behind me and the carrots in front." He sounds like a handy person to have round (The Sun 21 Dec 202)

**Table (4.2) Analysis of Media Gossip (2)**

Speech act	Presupposition
Assertive	Existential
(Liam Payne rents £5 million Buckinghamshire mansion be nearer to Son Bear)and(Liam Payne's Christmas gift to Son Bear relocating to live nearer to him	Liam Payne's Christmas gift to Son Bear relocating to live nearer to him.

#### 1. Speech Act

In this media gossip, the gossip exchange composes the speech act element actualized by issuing a speech act of *assertive*. The gossiper tried to present a report of Liam plan when she rented £5 million Buckinghamshire mansion to be nearer of his Son as shown in table (4.2).

#### 2. Presupposition

Also this media gossip involves the presupposition element brought out the form of two *existential presupposition* presented in the name of person(the proper name)(Liam Payne)and(Bear).

### Media Gossip (3)

Cruise reportedly builds COVID-19-secure studio at ex-secret base. Tom Cruise is on a mission to make sure his new flick is not hit with any more

coronavirus disruptions — by building a secure studio on a former top-secret military base, according to a report. He received permission to resume shooting in the UK in July after he made a personal plea to Culture Secretary Oliver Dowden, The Sun reported( Despite the string of setbacks, Cruise has reportedly grown close to British co-star Hayley Atwell, 38, whom he started dating on the set of “Mission: Impossible 7” ,according to the outlet. “Tom and Hayley hit it off from day one,” a production source told The Sun. “Lockdown, and all the difficulties that came with it, brought them closer together,” the source added. “They’ve been meeting after hours and she’s been to his London pad”. “They get on brilliantly. Both seem very happy.(The Sun)

**Table (4.3) Analysis of Media Gossip (3)**

Speech act	Presupposition
Assertive	Existential
Tom Cruise reportedly builds COVID-19-secure studio at ex-secret base.	Cruise has reportedly grown close to British co-star Hayley Atwell, 38, whom he started dating on the set of “Mission: Impossible 7”.

### 1. Speech Act

The gossip begins with *assertive* speech act .The gossip reports that (Tom Cruise builds COVID-19 secure studio at ex-secret base)as sown in the table(4:3).The main type of searle's typology of speech act is the "assertive " .Therefore ,the gossip prefers to use this type of speech as the gossip is issued as reporting of well-known persons.

### 2.Presupposition

Next , the *existential* presupposition presents in the name of persons( the proper names) (Tom Cruise) and(Hayley Atwell).

### Media Gossip (4)

هند كامل في اروقة إذاعة جمهورية العراق .بعد غياب طويل عن اروقة الاذاعة، تشترك الفنانة هند كامل في العمل الدرامي التي عبرت كامل عن سرورها بالعودة الى نفس بوابة إذاعة جمهورية الى العراق التي شهدت انطلاقتها الاولى في عالم الدراما المسموعة ،حيث تخوض تجربة جديدة في هذا العمل بمشاركة نخبة من النجوم العراقيين ومن انتاج مديرية الانتاج الدرامي في شبكة الاعلام العراقي واخراج الفنان غانم حميد .وسيتقدم الصباح تقريرا كاملا عن المسلسل ونجومه الكبار في وقت لاحق (علي بن ابي طالب)حيث يتناول السيرة العطرة للامام علي (عليه السلام).(١٥ تشرين الاول ٢٠٢٠

**Table (4.4) Analysis of Media Gossip (4)**

Speech act	Presupposition
Declaration	Structural
Al-Sabah will present a full report on the series and its big stars at a later time (Ali bin Abi Talib), where he deals with the fragrant biography of Imam Ali (peace be upon him.	After a long absence from the corridors of the radio, the artist Hind Kamel participates in the drama, which Kamel expressed her pleasure to return to the same portal of Radio Republic to Iraq, which witnessed its first launch in the world of audio

### 1. Speech Act

The gossip uses *declaration* speech as when he is presenting this media gossip. The gossip declares that (AlSabah newspaper will present a full report on the series and its big starts at a later time: Ali Ibn Abi Talib", the death of Imam Ali (peace be upon him), the gossip uses this type of speech act to refer to knowledge (information) function of gossip.

### 2. Presupposition

The gossip presents this gossip with *structural* presupposition in which is illustrated with temporal clause (after). He/she proposes that (there was a long absence from the radio station) as shown I the table (4.4) above.

### Media Gossip (5)

عروض سينمائية للأطفال في السعدية بأدوات بسيطة ومحدودة. صنع منتدى شباب ناحية السعدية شرق محافظة ديالى قاعة عرض سينمائية بسيطة مخصصة للأطفال في تجربة اجتماعية جديدة ونادرة ، كونها تقام في مدينة تقتقر إلى المراكز الثقافية والفنية ويفتقد اطفالها المراكز الترفيهية والتنمية . انطلقت هذه العروض السينمائية منذ اكثر من عام قبل أن تتوقف بسبب الظروف الصحية وتسعى ادارة المنتدى الى اعادة العمل بسبب رغبة الأهالي بذلك مع الالتزام بالضوابط الصحية اللازمة .. وبحسب السيد احمد طاهر المشرف الثقافي على عمل المنتدى ، فإن المنتدى يسعى للابتعاد عن العمل النمطي والجامد ، ويقدم بدلا من ذلك محاولات للابتكار وتقديم مشاريع مفيدة وغير مسبوقه , وأضاف في حديثه ل الصباح قائلا : " العروض السينمائية الأسبوعية للأطفال جاءت ضمن مجموعة من الفعاليات الدورية ، التي بدأ المنتدى في اقامتها صيف عام ٢٠١٩

واستخدمنا فيها اجهزة بسيطة ، مثل الكمبيوتر المحمول واداة العرض ” داتا شو “ واتخذنا من قاعة المنتدى بعد اغلاق نوافذها باحكام صالة تتوفر فيها الحد الأدنى من مستلزمات العرض السينمائي “ . ولاقت التجربة تفاعلا كبيرا ، اذ تجاوز الحضور ما يزيد عن ٦٠ طفلا كل اسبوع وبتشجيع من الاهالي الذين وجدوا فيها متنفسا جديدا لأطفالهم ، يبعدهم عن الألعاب الالكترونية وجعلهم يحثون ادارة المنتدى على اعادة العمل بها مع تطبيق التعليمات الصحية.(١٤ تشرين الاول ٢٠٢٠ جريدة الصباح .

**Table (4.5) Analysis of Media Gossip (5)**

Speech act	Presupposition
Declarative	Existential , Structural
The experience met with great interaction, as the attendance exceeded more than 60 children every week, and with the encouragement of the parents, who found a new outlet for their children in it, keeping them away from electronic games and leading them urge the forum administration to re-work it with the application of health instructions.	Being held in a city that lacks cultural and artistic centers, and its children miss centers of entertainment and development. These cinematic shows started more than a year ago before they stopped due to health conditions.

### 1. Speech act

The gossip uses speech act *declaring* to refer to influence (control) function of gossip. He/she declares that (the cinematic shows in Saadia met with great interaction and 60 children attended each week, with the encouragement of the parents who found it an outlet for their children. as shown in the table (4.5) . This gossip has positive evaluation to encourage small projects to grow and be the biggest beneficiary of the Iraqi citizen of all ages.

### 2. Presupposition

*Existential* and structural presupposition is illustrated here in the statement. Existential presupposition is triggered by definite noun phrases (cultural and artistic center, recreation and development centers and forum management as shown in the table (4.5) above. The gossip proposes that

(There was cultural and artistic center, there was recreational and development center and the forum has a management, existential presupposition also is triggered possessive adjective (its). The gossip proposes that (Diyala governorate has children). In addition, this statement is categorized in to structure because it is triggered by temporal clause (after). The gossip proposes that (Cinematic shows were suspended due to health conditions) as shown in the table (4.5).

### Media Gossip (6)

ماراثون شبابي في بغداد. شارك اربعمئة شاب وشابة في ماراثون رياضي نظمه منتسبو مشروع « ألف قائد » المنبثق عن حركة وعي الشبابية ، وانطلق الماراثون من جسر الجمهورية عبر شارع ابي نواس الى نصب شهرزاد وشهريار ، مساء أمس الأول الخميس ، واداره عشرة حكام دوليين . وقال رئيس حركة وعي د . صلاح العرباوي ، خلال توزيع الجوائز بين الفائزين العشرة الأوائل ، أن « قطع الطريق من أجل السلام لعدة دقائق ، يختلف تماما عن قطعه من أجل السلاح » ، عد الماراثون رسالة للسلام والتعايش ووسيلة اطمئنان للمجتمع العراقي ، توهي بأن الحياة لا تزال بخير . وشدد العرباوي على مضي الشباب بمقاومة الظالمين ، مضيفا : « يأتي هذا الماراثون ضمن فعاليات ملف التدريب والتطوير في حركة وعي الوطنية وبرامجه التطويرية الداعمة للشباب » وشهد الماراثون اناشيد وطنية وفعاليات رياضية بمشاركة اعضاء مشروع الف قائد ومجلس المرأة القيادية وبرلمان وعي ، ورياضيين محترفين من أجيال متباينة ونوي الهمم . (حزيران ٢٠٢١ جريدة الصباح)

**Table (4.6) Analysis of Media Gossip (6)**

Speech act	Presupposition
Assertive	Existential
The marathon is a message of peace and coexistence and a means of reassurance for the Iraqi society, suggesting that life is still fine.	The marathon started from Al-Jumhuriya Bridge across Abi Nawas Street to the Shahrazad and Shahryar monuments, yesterday evening, Thursday.

### 1. Speech act

The gossip uses *assertive* speech act to convey knowledge (information) function of gossip. He/she affirms that (The Marathens counts a message of peace and coexistence and a means of reassurance for the Iraqi society, suggesting that life is still fine. as shown in the table (4.6).

## 2. Presupposition

The gossip presents this gossip with *existential* presupposition. This is triggered by the name of some places (Abi-Nawas street and monument of shahrzad, shabriar and Republic Bridge), as well as definite noun phrase (Al.Marthons) . The gossip proposes (There is some place called Republic Bridge and through it one can reach to the monument of Scheherazade and shahryer) and (There was a group of people called Al.Mothons).So, this statement is categorized into existential presupposition when it is negated, the presupposition remains constant.

### 4.1 Findings

This section presents the statistical analysis of English and Arabic media gossip. The results of data analysis are presented in two parts and in form of tables.

**Table (4:7) the Distribution of Media Gossip of Speech Act in English**

<b>Types of Speech Act</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Assertion	14	66.66%
Declaration[	6	28.57%
Directive	1	4.76 %
Expression	0	0 %
Commissive	0	0%
Total	21	99.99%

**Table (4.8) the Distribution of Types of Presupposition of Media Gossip in English Newspaper**

<b>Types of presupposition</b>	<b>Frequency]</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Existential	12	52.14%
Lexical	1	4.34%
Structural	10	43.47%
Factive	0	0%
Non-factive	0	0%

Counterfactual	0	0%
Total	23	99.98%

**Table (4.9) The Distribution of Speech act of Media Gossip in Arabic Newspapers**

Speech act	Frequency	Percentage
Assertive	13	61.90 %
Declaration	8	38.09%
Commissive	0	0 %
Directive	0	0%
Expressive	0	0 %
Total	21	99.99%

**Table (4:48) the Distribution of Types of Presupposition of Media Gossip in Arabic Newspapers**

Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	13	59.09%
Lexical	1	4.54%
Structural	8	36.36%
Factive	0	0%
Non-factive	0	0%
Counterfactual	0	0%
Total	22	99.99%

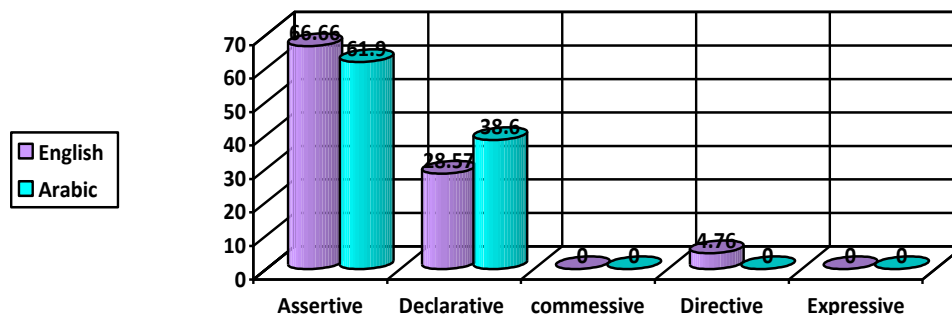
**Table (4:10) the Distribution of Types of Presupposition of Media Gossip in Arabic Newspapers**

Presupposition	Frequency	Percentage
Existential	13	59.09%
Lexical	1	4.54%
Structural	8	36.36%
Factive	0	0%
Non-factive	0	0%
Counterfactual	0	0%
Total	22	99.99%

#### 4.1 Contrastive Analysis

In spite of the fact that the speech act theory has been foreshadowed by Wittgenstein, it is usually attributed to the Oxford philosopher Austin in 1962. His ideas, then, have been refined, systematized and advanced by his student, the American philosopher, Searle (1969, 1975, and 1977). In comparing the given, it is revealed that the English gossip asserts the meaning of the gossip according to their culture. They are more in contact with the gossipees and this is presents obviously in the percentages. Whereas, the gossipers of Arabic gossips aren't contact with the gossipee. So, the assertive and declarative speech act in English is higher rate than assertive and declarative Arabic speech act. As shown earlier, presupposition as Richardson (2007: 63) notices that not all meanings are immediately there in a text to be simply read from the manifest content. He emphasizes that there are hidden or presupposed meanings in texts and these meanings can sometimes be used to mislead and fraud because they presume false information or information that may not be true (ibid.). In this respect, a presupposed meaning is a taken-for-granted, implicit claim which is embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or utterance. In Arabic media gossip, the gossip also as English gossip depends on two types of presupposition existential and structural. The same cause of English gossip, the Arabic gossip wants to tensions the reader (audience) to the main topic of the gossip by using the triggers of these two types of presupposition as the following figures,show

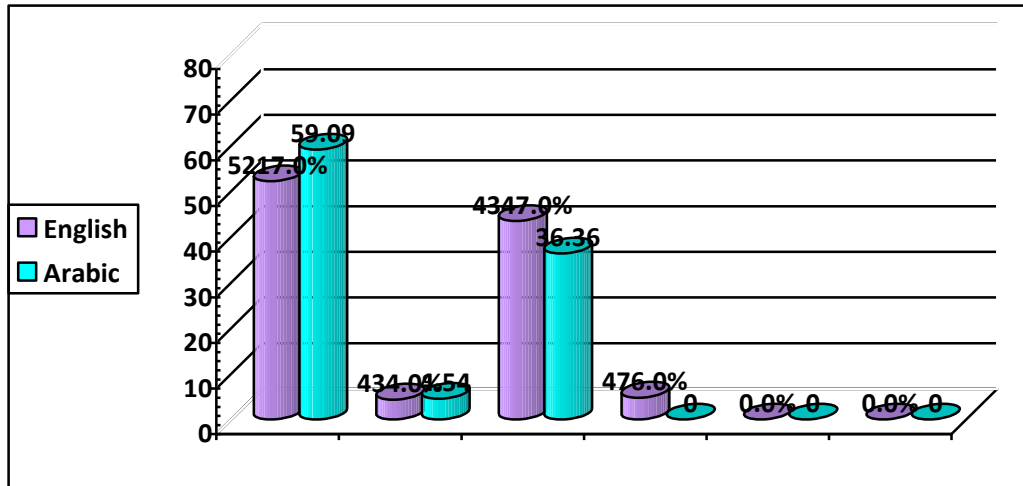
**Figure (4.1) The Classifications of Speech Acts in English and Arabic Newspapers**



The results show that the two languages have different percentages they even share the same domain of topics. In English, the highest rate is given to

assertive speech act which is (14) out of (21) that represents (66.66%) and low rate is given to commessive and expressive speech act which is (0) out of 21) that represent (0%). In Arabic, the highest rate is given to assertive speech act which is (13) out of (21) that represents (61.90%) and the lower rate is given to commessive, expressive and directive speech act which is (0)

**Figure 2 is comparing types of presupposition in English and Arabic newspapers**



In Arabic Newspapers, the result is that the highest rate is given existential presupposition (13) out of (21) which represents (59.09%) and the lowest rate is given to factive, non-factive and counterfactual presupposition in both languages witch are (0) out of (21) that represents (0%) for each one

## 5. Conclusions

Pragmatic principles don't occur randomly in English and Arabic media gossip. They are basic in context, human physical experiences and cultural attitudes. The pragmatic structure of gossip is composed of a speech act, a presupposition, Grice maxims and Implicature because pragmatics always has a role in the process of gossips reporting. This is due to the fact that various pragmatic issues are manifested in the process of issuing and presenting gossips. Thus, pragmatic tools are resorted to by gossipers to influence the audience via shaping their viewpoints. Moreover, the gossipers try, through the exploitation of pragmatics, to change the world by getting the audience do something or change their state of mind by reporting something new. Doing all this falls under the rubric of pragmatics which mainly investigates what language users mean, what they do, and how they

do it. The existential presupposition and the speech act of assertive are the most common pragmatic principle in forming media gossip in newspaper.

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