

# Criticizing in English and Arabic Tweets: A Pragmatic Contrastive Study

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**ABSTRACT** --Twitter is a social networking platform. It enables people to know what is happening and what people are talking about right now. This paper scrutinizes criticizing in English and Arabic tweets. The present study fulfills a pragmatic contrastive study of English and Arabic tweets represented by Mr. Bean and Al-Zaeem's tweets. The following questions summarize the problem of the study: 1-What are the strategies used in English and Arabic tweets? 2- How does the structure of tweets differ from one actor's use to another? The study aims to achieve the following: 1-Finding out the different strategies used by the two actors when criticizing. 2-Identifying the different structures used in English and Arabic tweets. It is hypothesized that: 1-Direct criticizing is highly avoided in English and Arabic for certain cultural reasons. 2- Indirect criticizing is highly employed in English tweets. 3- Direct criticizing is highly employed in Arabic tweets . 4 The two tweets are different in their structures.

**Key words**--Twitter, criticizing, speech act, Adel Imam, Rowan Sebastian Atkinson.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Twitter is an online news and social networking service on which people post and interacts with messages known as "tweets".

According to Merriam Webster (2018), *Twitter* is defined as:

1- The act of twittering; a small, tremulous, intermitted noise as that made by a swallow.

2-A half – suppressed laugh: a fit of laughter partially restrained: a titter; Hudibras.

3- A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.

It is also defined as a series of short, high – pitched calls or sounds. Concerning this paper, it means make a posting on the social media website *Twitter*.

It is well – known that criticizing (the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes ) is one of most effective aspects in analyzing and evaluating or judging the quality of a speech , action , behavior or a certain issue whether political , social religious and so on . Criticizing is one of the expressive speech acts. It can be used as a means for showing what is bad and what is wrong, breaking social bonds after diminishing the flow of communication. It is a way of interaction. It can be described as insulting, humiliating , debasing , and painful ( Abass, 2009 : 2).

As strategies as concerned, criticizing is differently employed among languages. Criticizing is a means used effectively by many figures of society. Two famous comedians have criticized many phenomena through their

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tweets. They are the famous Egyptian actor *Adel Iman* ( Al- Zaeem) and the well- known English *Rowan Sebastian Atkinson* ( Mr. Bean ).This study investigates the chosen English and Arabic tweets.

The following questions summarize the problem of the study:

1-What are the different strategies used by the two actors in using the speech act of criticizing?

2-How do the structures of the chosen tweets differ?

The study aims at: 1-Finding out the different strategies used by the two actors when criticizing. 2-Identifying the different structures used in the two chosen types of tweets.

It is hypothesized that:

1-Direct criticizing is highly avoided in English and Arabic for cultural reasons.

2-Indirect criticizing is highly employed in English tweets.

3- Direct in his criticizing is highly employed in Arabic tweets.

The procedure of the study is as follows:

1-Collecting representative samples under scrutiny. 2-Analyzing the chosen data.

3- The translation of the Arabic tweets is of Mr. Abdul- Khaliq Az - Zuhari ( Member of the Association of Iraqi Translators .

The study , pragmatically , handles the speech act of criticizing in English represented by the famous English comedian ' Mr . Bean's tweets ' and Arabic represented by the famous Egyptian comedian ' Adel Imam 's tweets ' . The chosen tweets are uttered during different periods of time but within the last five years.

## II. CRITICIZING

Criticism is defined as the practice of analyzing, classifying, interpreting, or evaluating literary or other artistic works. It is a critical article or essay; a critique. It is the investigation of the origin and history of literary documents; textual criticism (The Free Dictionary, 2016). It is the act or an instance of making an unfavorable or severe judgment, comment, etc. (Harcourt, 2016). It is the careful line –by –line examination of any written work; political, social , literal , etc. ( Burton , 1970: 11). Tracy, Van Dusen and Robinson (1987: 56) define criticism as the act of “finding fault” which involves giving “a negative evaluation of a person or an act for which he or she is deemed responsible”. Nguyen (2005 :7) defines criticizing as “an illocutionary act whose illocutionary point is to give negative evaluation of the hearer’s (H) actions, choice, words, and products for which he or she may be held responsible” .

### 2.1. Types of Criticism

Criticism is categorized into: constructive criticism and projected criticism.

#### 2.1.1. Constructive Criticism

Constructive criticism is the type of criticism that every great person seeks out. If you are trying to improve yourself, hearing how good you are at something isn't helpful. It's nice to hear, sure, but what the person chasing excellence wants to know is, “what could I do better?

Constructive criticism answers this question. It's well thought out, objective, and the critic gives it with a level head. If the criticism is accurate, then it helps you improve. If the criticism is inaccurate, then you either learn what made the person see things that way, or ignore it.

### 2.1.2. Projected Criticism

Projected criticism is an emotional, negative reaction to something you've said or done. If someone rants about how irresponsible you are, it's because something you did emotionally threatened them.

Projected criticism is simply a projection of a person's psyche. It's the result of envy, insecurity, or anger. It should always be ignored (web source 3).

## III. SPEECH ACT OF CRITICIZING

Austin (1962) claims that an utterance encodes a specific "act" or function that the speaker wants to achieve by producing the utterance. It is indicated that the verb "criticize" denotes the speech act of criticism; an utterance encodes a specific "act" or function that the speaker wants to achieve by producing the utterance. Min (2008) indicates that, based on Austin's analysis of speech act, the performative verb "criticize" denotes the speech act of criticism. However, the utterances were later classified according to a particular categorization as developed by Searle (1979). According to Searle, there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives where the speaker expresses an attitude to or about a state of affairs, directives and commissives. As far as criticism is concerned, it contains the types of declarations, representatives and expressives, excluding directives and commissives" (Farnia b, 2015: 305-27).

Mey (2009: 997) states that 'criticize' is an act that is related to verbs expressing evaluation.

Searle (1969) presents the existing ideas more systematically. He also adds the idea of 'indirect speech act'.

Bach and Harnish (1979: 51) totally reject Searle's programme and proposed a worked – out version of Strawson's (2004) earlier, intention- centered theory. Following Strawson in the distinction between ceremonial acts like *christening* and *marrying*, where conversation is considered to be the major illocutionary mechanism, and non- ceremonial acts like ; *asking* and *stating* , they are called communicative. It is an assumption that intention is vital to the accomplishment of the illocutionary act (ibid: 63).

### 3.1. The Strategies of Criticizing

According to Dijk and Kinsch (1983), speech acts refer to social actions that are performed by the speaker when producing an utterance in a certain context. Hudson (1988) regards speech acts as "a bit of speech produced as a part of social interaction". Any speech act has a strategical dimension that is called ' *illocutionary act* '. This dimension is tackled as involving the strategies adopted by the speaker to issue the illocutionary act. Speech acts are issued by using various strategies. They are summed as follows:

1-Monologue speech acts; they are monologic in that they exist in one source speaking and the speaker is expressing his / her own communicative intension only. This strategy covers all types of performatives are used to describe some states, affairs or facts. Acts are regarded as felicitous or infelicitous. As criticizing as concerned, it classified into three types:

A-Explicit; according to Leech (1983: 181), this type occurs "when a speaker needs to define his action as belonging to a particular category ", which is rarely found in the English and Arabic tweets.

b- Implicit; these are cases in which performative is achieved through the utterances that have no performative expressions. The illocutionary force of such utterances is inferred pragmatically (Leech, 1983: 184). For example, Imam in his tweet on Apr.28, 2017 says: "Others plant explosive mines" . He implicitly criticizes them.

c- Hedged performatives; Levinson (1983:15) states that "a hedge is a *word* or a *phrase* that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or noun phrase in a set. Hedges differ from their corresponding performatives. In fact , performative verb occurs with a modal such as ' *must* ' , ' *can* ' , or with a semi modal such as ' *have to* , ' *be able to* ' or with other forms that function like modal like ; ' *want* ' , ' *would like to* '. This co- occurrence has an impact on the meaning of the utterance, for example, Bean in his tweet on August 28, 2015 says: " When you have a big tweet ....." "

2- Group Speech Act; some speech acts originate in more than one person at the speaking end. This kind of utterances are called " a *group speech acts* " . The most essential feature is the use of *we* instead of *I* .e.g, Save *our* souls. ( prayer) or We find him guilty (in the court) . In this act, conveying the illocutionary intention of the speech act is more important than who conveys it.

3-Speech Act in Sequence; acts are not the same status in the flow of the speaker's action, in fact , they are related to each other . The act that comes first provides a good justification for providing the second one that stands as a subgoal. Consequently, the subgoal acts as a means for attaining the main goal that lies behind the whole sequence. e.g; We are in a court , do not talk so loudly.

4-Direct and Indirect Speech Acts: According to Yule (1988: 101), direct speech act is performed through a sentence type that usually related to it. Levinson (1983: 264) points out that it is possible to be achieved by means of explicit performatives. Both viewpoints agree that direct speech act is said to be literary based and is associated by a literal force (ibid: 263). For example, Bean uses an indirect speech act ( declarative).

Searle (1975:59) states that indirect speech act occurs when a sentence which contains the illocutionary indicators for the kind of illocutionary act can be uttered to perform another type of illocutionary act. Searle defines illocutionary speech acts (ISA) as an utterance in which one speech act is performed indirectly by performing another.

ISAs are puzzling in several respects; 1- What exactly does it mean for an action to be done by performing another? 2- Are there two acts here or not?

Speech acts have been depicted and explained from different perspectives: philosophical, social, linguistic and cultural. An effort has been made to identify universal norms of speech behaviour and to differentiate them from language – specific types in order to be understood and evaluated in a better way and also to evaluate interlanguage behaviour (Grass, 1996: 21). Yule ( 2006: 130) states that SA is an action performed by a speaker with an utterance .

#### IV. POLITENESS

Politeness principle is defined differently ; according to Leech ( 1983: 43, politeness concerns a relationship between two participants who call themselves SELF and OTHER. In talk, self will be normally identified with *S* and other will be typically identified with *H*. Sometimes speakers also show politeness to a third party. He or she may or may not be present. Accordingly, the term *other* may refer to people designated by third –person pronouns.

Politeness is treated as a fixed concept. Consider the idea of polite social behaviour or etiquette, within a culture. The principle of politeness tells us to minimize or mitigate the effect of impolite statements or expressions and to maximize the politeness of polite illocutions. Thus we have to minimize the negative politeness and to minimize the positive politeness. According to Yule (1996: 134), it shows awareness of another person's phase. Politeness is "developed by societies in order to reduce friction in personal interaction" (Lakoff, ( 1973: 60).

There is a number of a various general principles for being polite in social interaction in a specific culture. Some of them might include being tactful, generous, modest and sympathetic toward other people (Yule, 1996: 60). It is also useful to mention that there is no ' *absolute* ' and ' *relative* ' politeness.

Lakoff ( 1973) defines politeness as " a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange". The researchers adopt her theory in the analysis of selected data (For details see section 2.1).

## V. MODEL OF ANALYSIS

This section presents an eclectic model to clarify the most of the pragmatic aspects such as; politeness, speech act of criticizing and speech act strategies. These aspects used in the chosen data are Lakoff's (1973) politeness theory and Bach and Harmish ( 1979) speech act theory. The following figure illustrates the model adapted in the data analysis.

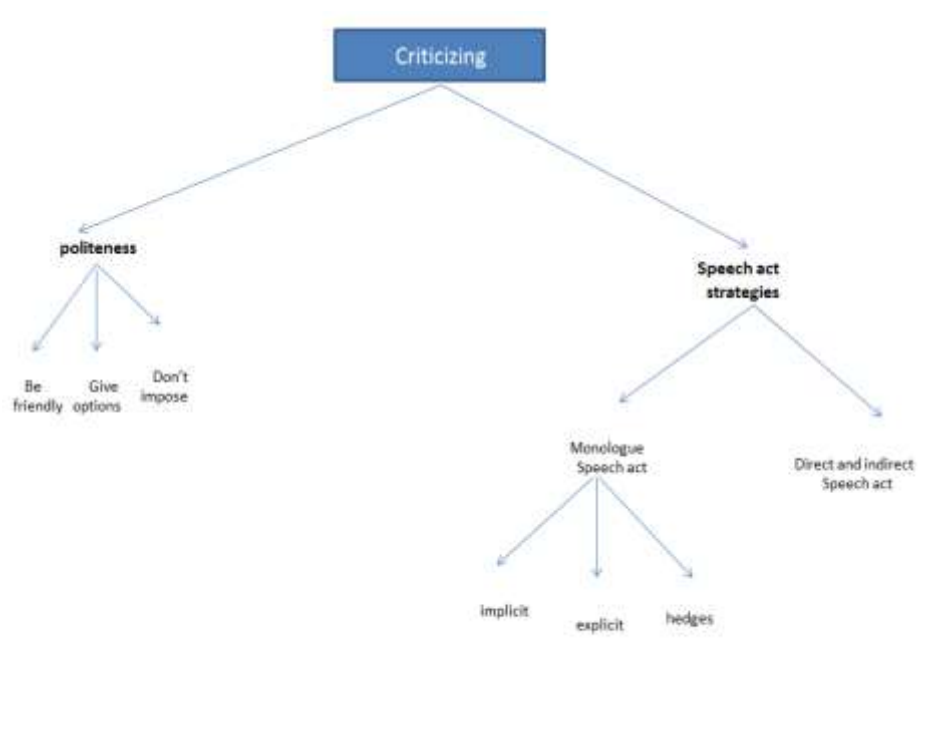


Figure ( 2) An Eclectic Model of Lakoff ( 1973 and Bach and Harmish ( 1979)

## VI. THE ACTORS' BIOGRAPHY

### 7.1. Mr. Bean

Rowan Sebastian Atkinson, CBE (born 6 January 1955) is an English actor, comedian, and screenwriter best known for his work on the sitcoms *Blackadder* and *Mr. Bean*. Atkinson first came to prominence in the BBC's

sketch comedy show *Not the Nine O'Clock News* (1979–82), receiving the 1981 BAFTA for Best Entertainment Performance, and via his participation in *The Secret Policeman's Ball* from 1979. His works in the theatre include the (2009)"West End Revival of *The Musical Oliver* .From the BBC programme *Front Row Interviews*, 8 January 2012.

Atkinson was listed in *The Observer* as one of the 50 funniest actors in British comedy, and among the top 50 comedians ever, in a 2005 poll of fellow comedians. In addition to his 1981 BAFTA, he received an Olivier Award for his 1981 West End theatre performance in *Rowan Atkinson in Revue*. He has also had cinematic success with his performances in the *Mr. Bean* movie adaptations *Bean* and *Mr. Bean's Holiday*, and also in *Johnny English* (2003), and the sequels *Johnny English Reborn* (2011) and *Johnny English Strikes Again* (2018). He also appears as the titular character in *Maigret* (2016-present ( web source 5and 6).

## 7.2. *Adel Imam*

Adel Imam (Egyptian Arabic ), born May 17, 1940, in Shaha near El Mansoura, is an Egyptian movie and stage actor. He is primarily a comedian, but he has starred in more serious works and, especially in his earlier films, has combined comedy with romance. Emam earned a bachelor's degree in Agriculture from Cairo University. Since then he has appeared in over 100 movies and 10 plays. He is one of the most famous actors in Egypt, and has received critical and popular praise throughout his career. Emam's roles have displayed a wide range of humour including slapstick, farce, and even the occasional double entendre. His character archetype is an individual down on his luck who rises above powerful outside pressures.

In January 2000, the United Nations appointed Emam as a Goodwill Ambassador for UNHCR ( web source 4).

## VII. THE ANALYSIS

### 8.1. *English Tweets Analysis*

The first part of this analysis is concerned with five of Mr. Bean 's tweets . He uses criticism in an indirect way. He is rarely concerned with political issues. His tweets consist of only one sentence, followed by a photo .He uses simple language. He does not use formal language. The selected tweets can be accessed in the link ( Mr . Bean @ Mr. Bean Not).

1)-"*When my phone battery dies*". Bean tweets on (Jul.21, 2015), criticizing people who are astonished for having their mobiles running out of recharge.

1- Be friendly: he is seeking camaraderie. He is friendly.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3- Don't impose: He violates this maximum since he generalizes this case which yields impolite use.

4-Monologue speech act: He is expressing his own communicative intention. He uses the possessive adjective ' my '.

5-Direct and indirect speech act: In this strategy, he uses indirect speech act (declarative), as there is a change in the state or condition.



2- "*Seeing the EX and trying to remember what you saw in her*" In this tweet on (Jul.21, 2015), he tries to criticize his x- friend . She behaves in a strange way. He tries to remember her past appearance in order to make a comparison and realizes the difference.

1-Be friendly: Bean, here, violates this maxim. He is unfriendly. He behaves in impolitely.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3-Don't impose: Bean violates this maxim. He imposes himself on his female ex- friend, since he is criticizing her appearance.

4-Monologue speech act: Bean is implicitly criticizing his ex-friend.

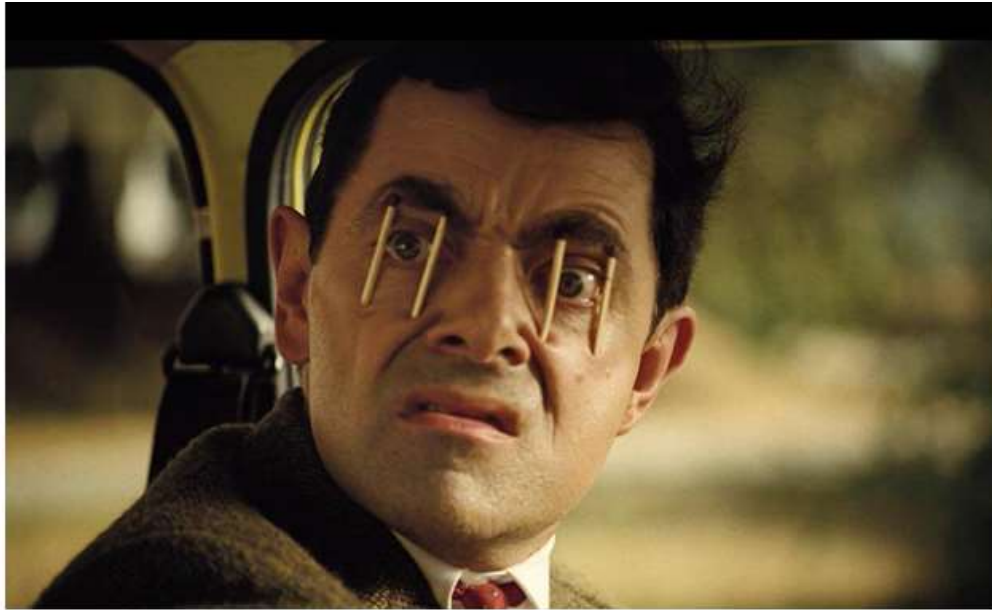
5-Direct and in -direct speech act: Bean in this strategy uses (declarative) speech act. He tries to change his mental state and remembers something from the past. He also uses( assertive) direct speech act as he uses the verb 'seeing' .



(7/21/2015)

3- *How I look on Monday morning driving to work "* In this tweet on( July 21,2015) , Bean criticizes people who stay late in the weekends .They are not able to go to work on Monday . They look so asleep and also so tired

- 1- Be friendly: Bean shows sympathy in this tweet. He feels sorry for those who stay up late.
- 2-Give options: not found in this tweet .
- 3-Don't impose: not found in this tweet.
- 4-Monologue speech act: Bean is monologic in that he uses the pronoun ( I ). He implicitly criticizes .



4- "*Walking in da club like wassup . I got a big cock .*" In this tweet on ( June 25 , 2015). Bean criticizes people who are arrogant .They fell themselves above others. When they are in a formal office, they behave in an impolite way.

1-Be friendly: Bean tries to be friendly , but not in the suitable place and not with the suitable people . He uses " wassup"as a greeting and it is not formal . He violates this maxim.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3-Don't impose: Bean, here, also violates this maxim. He imposes himself and he doesn't keep aloof.

4-Monologue speech act : He expresses his own communicative intension . He uses the pronoun ( I). Bean, implicitly, criticizes people who are impolite





5- "When you have a big tweet, but twitter doesn't have enough characters!" . Bean criticizes people who are proud of themselves, they are workless . They are wasting their times. They are maximizing matters. "(August .28, 2015).

1-Be friendly: Bean is violating this maxim implicitly. He is so annoyed. He doesn't show any camaraderie.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3-Don't impose: Bean is violating the maxim as he tries to impose his ideas illustrated by his tweet.

4- Monologue speech act: not found in this tweet.

5- Direct speech and indirect speech act: In this strategy, Bean uses ( *assertive* ) speech act . He asserts that the proposition to be true.



## 8.2 Arabic Tweets Analysis

The second part of analysis is concerned with Adel Imam's. He has a certain type of tweets. He criticizes directly and indirectly. The structure of his tweets includes more than one sentence. Sometimes, he uses the type of *free verse* as in (2). He uses different types of devices, implicature, presupposition etc. He mostly criticizes political issues. He uses Egyptian vernacular language .The selected tweets can be accessed in the link ;( @adel-emam.) .

He tweets on (Apr.30, 2018) , saying :

(1) الحكومة البريطانية عينت وزير داخلية (( مسلم ))  
أه والله العظيم مسلم !  
تخيلوا لو كل الحكومات العربية عملت نفس الحركة الحلوة دي .

*The British government has appointed a Muslim person as a minister of interior Imagine!, what will happen if the Arabic governments appoint non-Muslim persons to be ministers in their states*

Although the main religion of Britain is Christianity, but it has appointed a Minister of Interior who is Muslim. This is an evidence for democracy. Imam, criticizes indirectly the Arabs bias. He uses the locutionary act of criticizing. He implies the meaning that they are racist and don't want welfare for their countries.

- 1-Be friendly: Imam violates this maxim. There is no rapport or camaraderie.
- 2-Give options: Imam implicitly gives options ; to choose a minister of different origin .
- 3- Don't impose: Imam violates this maxim since he imposes on others.

Imam also violates the Grice's communicative maxims ' *be brief* ', because he repeats the word ' *Muslim* ' and the word ' government ' .

(2) ناس بتزرع شجر  
وناس بتزرع ورد ,  
وناس بتزرع حب في القلوب .  
وناس بتزرع عيوات ناسفة ..  
و دول بقا وربنا يخرب بيوتهم .  
جمعة مباركة على كل الطيبين .

Someone *plant trees*.

Someone *plant flowers*.

Someone *plant love in hearts*

While, *others plant explosive mines!*

*Those who does so.....*

*May God destroy them.*

*Blessing Friday for all good people.*

In this tweet on (Apr.28, 2017) , Adel is bidding all people to enfold peace , love , hope safety in all over the world . He criticizes the Terrorist acts made by ISIS. He also criticizes the Arab Governments for supporting them .He uses the declarative speech acts. He emphasizes the good action by repeating the verb (plant) three times. He also uses contrast; roses and plants which indicate life and exploding that mean death. Finally, he uses the speech

act of praying twice. First, he asks Allah to smash the plotters. He uses the speech act in the negative way. Second, he uses it in the positive way asking God for a blessed Friday for all kind people.

1-Be friendly: Imam violates this maxim as he asks All – Mighty Allah to destroy some people and curse them.

2-Give options: Imam gives options; once positively and once negatively. He asks people either to plant roses, trees and (metaphorically) plant love. He also criticizes those who plant explosive mines.

3-Don't impose: not found in this tweet.

4-Monologue speech act: not found in this tweet.

5-Direct and indirect speech act: in this strategy, Imam uses (representative) speech act. He implicitly criticizes those who plant horror. He also uses (declaratives) , since he asks God to destroy bad people . He is changing the condition.

Imam in this tweet violates the maxim of ' *be brief* ' , cause he uses the words : " plant and people" four times for each . In addition, he violates the maxim of "be relevant"

He, in the last two lines, changes the idea completely.

(3) لما الاجنبي يضرب اخوك العربي  
وأنت تفرح وترحب ويبقى موقفك مطابق تماما  
لموقف اليهود ((الي مفروض انهم اعدائنا كلنا))  
تبقى خسارة فيك العروبة .

*When you are happy to see the foreigner murder your Arabic brother  
and your attitude is similar to  
that of the Jews whom are supposed to be our enemies,  
then you are far away from Arabism.*

In this tweet on ( July, 4,2017) , Imam criticizes Arabs who stands with colonizers and rapists . They ignore brotherhood and Arabism. He compares them to Jewish, who are well- known for their hatred, aversion and plots on Arab Homeland. Imam directly, criticizes the Arabs deeds. He presupposes that the Arab rulers make deals with colonizers. He implies the meaning of being betrayer and deceiver.

1-Be friendly: Imam is completely violates this maxim, as he criticizes those who traitors.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3-Don't impose: Imam violates this maxim implicitly. He wants all Arabs to be loyal to their countries and to their Arabic Brothers.

4-Monologue speech act: Imam , implicitly , criticizes traitors . He also uses hedges in the third line "whom are supposed to be our enemies"

5-Direct and indirect speech act:

In this tweet, Imam uses contrasts between Arabic and foreign, brother and enemy.

(4) أعدائنا قاعدين بحققوا الاحلام  
وأحنه قاعدين نفسر الأحلام  
كفايه نوم يا جماعه كفايه

*Our enemies are preoccupied to achieve dreams.*

*We are preoccupied to interpret dreams.*

.....*Stop sleeping*

Imam on ( Feb. 28, 2017) tweets using the speech act of ' appeal ' in this tweet .He asks Arabs to stop being behind . He criticizes Arabs directly. He describes them of being asleep. They don't participate in the global development. He uses the speech act of ' giving up ' telling them to stop sleeping, having dreams only.

1-Be friendly: Imam is so friendly. He is beseeching his natives to be more active and more creative just like other nations.

2-Give options: Imam violates this maxim, since he doesn't give options.

3-Don't impose: Imam violates this maxim as he imposes his idea.

4-Monologue speech act: Imam implicitly criticizes and wants Arabs to be the best.

5-Direct and indirect speech act: Imam uses (*declaratives*). He wants Arabs to change their situation.

Imam violates the maxim of "*be brief*" owing to using some words twice .

(5) فلسطين تناديهم ويقولوا :  
لا اااا, الاااا العاااا !  
فلسطين تستنجد ويردوا :  
مش وقتوا ! سوريا أهم !  
فلسطين تستغيث ويجاوبوا :  
لازم ننفذ اليمن  
جاتكم مصيبه

*Palestine calls them.*

*They say: " no , Iraq is first. "*

*Palestine asks for help.*

*They reply : " It is not the time to do something for it , Syria is more important to be helped .*

*Palestine asks for help, the answer is " we should save Yemen "*

*May God destroy you.*

In this tweet on ( Apr.10.2016) , Imam , uses the direct criticism . He is astonished of the Arabs bad response for the all destruction, wars, terror in the Arab countries. He presupposes that those people are coward. They have never participated in the liberation of these lands .He also uses personification. He compares Palestine to a person who calls for help. He uses different senses of the verb call: تنادي, تستنجد, تستغيث .

1-Be friendly: Imam violates this maxim, inasmuch he uses a very harsh style of speaking. He asks God to destroy those people.

2-Give options: not found in this tweet.

3- Don't impose: Imam violates this maxim with reason that he wants them to stop being cowards.

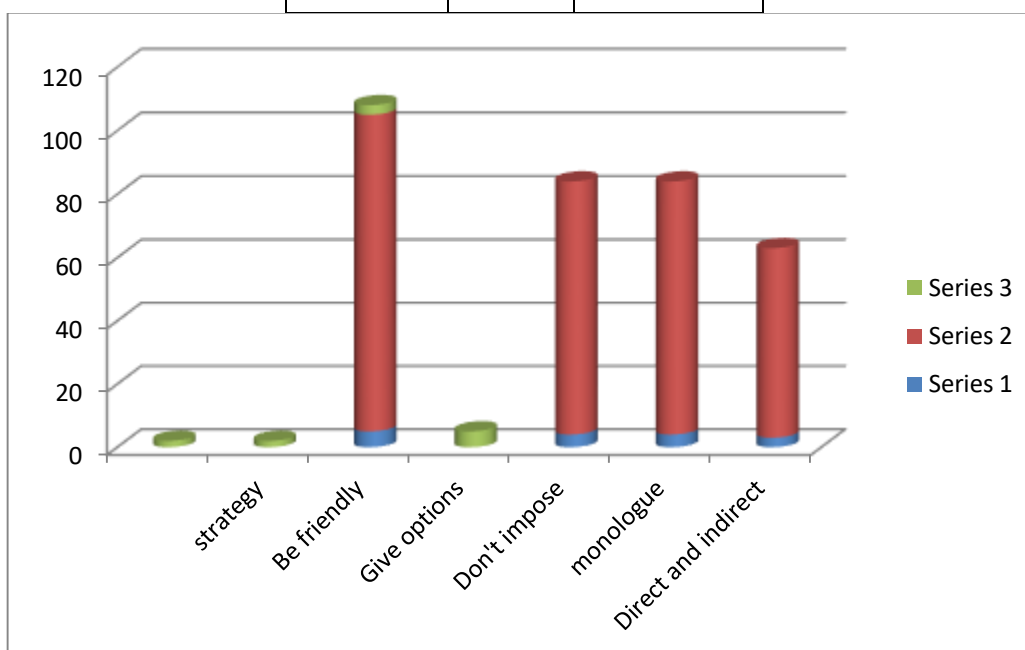
4-Monologuespeech act: Imam implicitly criticizes Arabs.

5-Direct and indirect speech acts: Imam uses (*expressives* ). He expresses attitudes like; saying, replying, and answering.

Imam violates the maxim of "*be brief*", within reason of using the word *Palestine* three times.

**Table 1:** The Frequency of the eclectic model items in the chosen English Data

Strategy	Freq.	%
Be friendly	5	31
Give options	0	0
Don't impose	4	25
Monologue	4	25
Direct and indirect	3	19
Total	16	100



**Figure 2:** Proportion of main items in the chosen English data

**Table 2:** The frequency of the eclectic model items in the chosen Arabic data

Strategy	Freq.	%
Be friendly	5	28
Give options	3	17
Don't impose	4	22

Monologue	3	17
Direct and indirect	3	17
Total	18	100

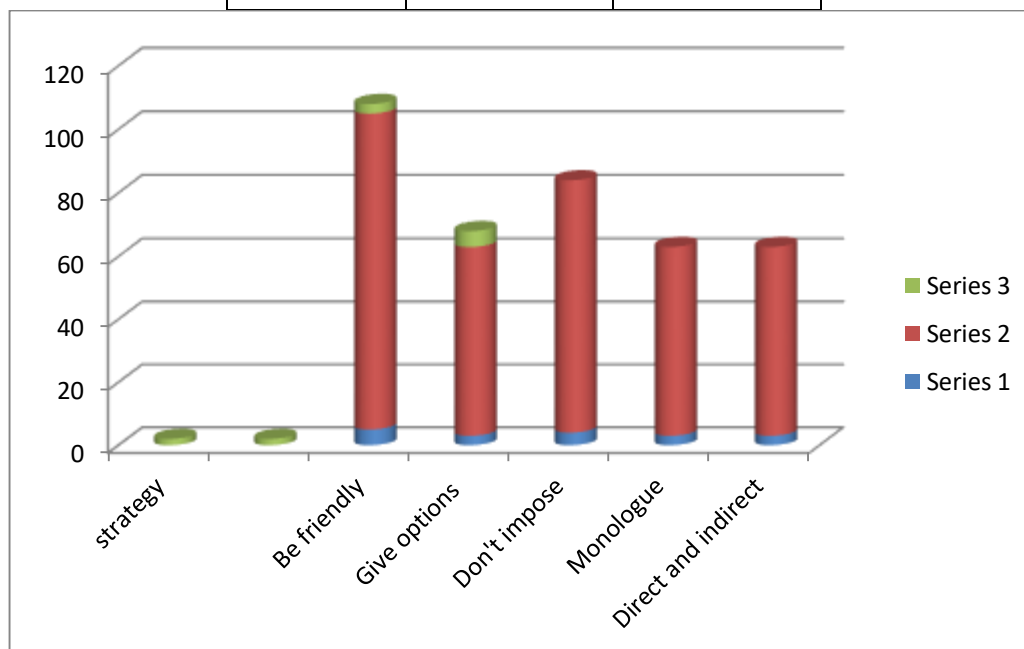


Figure (3) Proportion of the main items in the chosen English Data

## VIII. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

- 1- Both actors use indirect criticism.
- 2- Both use a comic style.
- 3-They do not use standard language.
- 4- Imam uses direct and indirect criticism, while Bean uses direct criticism only.
- 5- Imam uses different devices like: implicature, presupposition ...etc., while Bean is not.
- 6- Different styles are used: Imam uses a long type of tweets: more than one sentence. Sometimes he uses a free verse type.
- 7- Imam is interested in political issues while Bean is not.

## IX. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

- 1-The speech act of criticizing is utilized in direct and indirect strategies.
- 2-The structures used by the interlocutors vary in their types.

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