

Pro-Refugee Sympathy in King Abdulla II's and Angela Merkel's Speeches

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Abstract:

This paper pragmatically examines sympathy in two refugee-focused speeches, one by Jordan's King Abdulla II and another by Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel. This is achieved by unfolding the illocutionary activities and presuppositions underlying compassion and sympathy and then contrasting these subthemes across the two speeches. To do so, a qualitative methodology combining Searle's (1969) model and Levinson's (1983) model has been followed in the analysis. The paper, principally, elaborates on sympathy as a crucial aspect in the pragmatic interpretation of the two selected speeches. This involves a rigorous study of the words, phrases, and sentences relevant to sympathy, supported by frequencies. The two speeches,

then, are compared to compassion, speech actions, and presupposition. Firstly, the paper introduces the topic, and this covers key definitions, theoretical assumptions, and a few similar studies, as well. Then, two speeches are selected, examined, and probed for sympathy. The paper, finally, concludes with findings, results, and some suggestions for further research. The paper finds that the two speeches have been very supportive of migrants. There is, also, a remarkable difference between the Arab discourse and the European discourse concerning the refugees and migrants' crises.

Keywords: Sympathy; Political discourse; Refugees; Migrants; Pragmatic analysis; Arab politics; European politics.

المستخلص:

مقارنة الخطابين ، إذن ، بالرحمة ، وأفعال الكلام ، والافتراض المسبق. أولاً ، تقدم الورقة الموضوع ، وهذا يغطي التعريفات الرئيسية والافتراضات النظرية وبعض الدراسات المماثلة أيضاً. ثم يتم اختيار خطابين وفحصهما وفحصهما من أجل التعاطف. تختتم الورقة ، أخيراً ، بالنتائج والنتائج وبعض الاقتراحات لمزيد من البحث. وجدت الورقة أن الخطابين كانا داعمين للغاية للمهاجرين. وهناك فرق ملحوظ بين الخطاب العربي والخطاب الأوروبي بشأن أزمات اللاجئين والمهاجرين.

كلمات مفتاحية: تعاطف؛ حوار سياسي؛ اللاجئين؛ مهاجرون؛ تحليل تداولي؛ الساسة العرب؛ الساسة الأوروبيين.

تتناول هذه الورقة بشكل عملي التعاطف في خطابين يركزان على اللاجئين ، أحدهما لملك الأردن عبد الله الثاني والآخر للمستشارة الألمانية أنجيلا ميركل. يتم تحقيق ذلك من خلال الكشف عن الأنشطة الإخبارية والافتراضات المسبقة الكامنة وراء التعاطف والتعاطف ثم مقارنة هذه المواضيع الفرعية عبر الخطابين. للقيام بذلك ، تم اتباع منهجية نوعية تجمع بين نموذج سيرل (1969) ونموذج ليفينسون (1983) في التحليل. تتناول الورقة ، بشكل أساسي ، التعاطف باعتباره جانباً حاسماً في التفسير التداولي للخطابين المختارين. يتضمن ذلك دراسة دقيقة للكلمات والعبارات والجمل ذات الصلة بالتعاطف ، مدعومة بالترددات. يتم

1. Introduction

Sympathy is an emotional attitude that inspires other feelings based on the sympathetic person's well-being. "Sympathetic feelings" are the most interesting from a literary standpoint (Plantinga, 2009). Due to its interconnected structure, compassion defines viewers' relationships with the protagonist. Empathy with a character's behaviors impacts our emotional reaction, providing

"the emotional lens through which we analyze the tale" (Carroll, 2008). Compassion is a reaction to risk perceptions or impediments to a person's well-being and care for their well-being (Darwall, 2016). Sinclair et al. (2017) defined compassion as emotion and demonstration of care for another, often accompanied by a want for their happiness or well-being.

2. Sympathy, Types, and Relevancies

Sympathy, which meaning 'fellow feeling' or 'being affected jointly,' is studied in empirical psychology, neuroscience, empirical finance, and moral psychology. Metaphysics, cosmology (Platonic and Stoic), medicine, chemistry, and musicology all depended on it. The discovery of "mirror neurons" has put compassion at the forefront of multidisciplinary debates concerning the mind and behavioral characteristics (Schliesser, 2013). Humans have traditionally used compassion to contemplate on themselves and the globe. Because its reputation shows boom-bust phases, it's an interesting concept (Schliesser, 2013). Sympathy and empathy may seem identical. Scientists endorse this view, although it's controversial. Empathy is supposed to be a very seamless transmission of sentiments between observer and actor. Hume's notion of sympathy is better characterized as "empathy" than Smith's (Markwart, 2019).

The cognitive theory says that viewers mentally engage in a tale via sympathy. Carroll (2008) said that audiences' primary reaction toward movie protagonists is sympathy. Empathetic viewers

care more about a character's well-being and story outcomes. The viewer is emotionally immersed in the characters' circumstances and cares about what happens next via sympathy. Sympathy is an actively expressed emotional situation focused on others with an expressive yearning for them. According to Carroll (2008), sympathy is "our compassion for the person that disposes us to consider her as within our network of care".

According to a common belief, empathy and/or compassion help people understand and follow rules. The idea that empathy and compassion harm norms are culturally specific. Empathy is sometimes confused with sympathy, sorrow, and compassion, which acknowledge another's pain. Empathy is the ability to understand and share another's emotional state (Cohen & Strayer, 1996). Affective empathy may grow into compassion, marked by anxiety and sadness for another.

It may also be linked to personal discomfort – a self-focused, unpleasant emotional response and anxiety of about another's emotional state. The various psychological qualities of empathy and sympathy allow us

to describe the semantic difference between the two passive formulations. Empathy is accepting the other's perspective without abandoning one's own (Hoffman, 2000). Sympathy is accepting someone's misery without diminishing one's own personal identification (Wispe, 1991). The collostructural shows that passive formulations vary in ethics, urgency, and damage. The zao formulation is attracted to immoral practices that harm innocent people, whereas the bei formulation is drawn to immorality.

2.1. Passive Sympathy

This occurs when the others' emotions are witnessed for. Feeling sorry for someone doesn't make you assist them. When a person sees another in agony, fear, or discomfort, their passive compassion rises (Arnandita, 2021).

2.2. Active sympathy

Active sympathy helps. Soars altruism. If everyone in society has active concern for the needy, many may be helped. Current society lacks empathy. Egotists have taken over the planet (Arnandita, 2021).

3. The Statement of Research

This study emphasizes refugees' suffering as eyed by two

sympathy-enriched speeches; the first is delivered by Jordan's King Abdulla II and the second one is delivered by Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel. The study, also, highlights similarities and differences between these two speeches. The paper, therefore, formulates these issues through two research questions:

1. What are the pragmatic devices (PDs) used in these two speeches?
2. How do the two speeches sympathize with refugees?

4. Related Literature

Several studies addressed refugees' suffering, and most of these have been variant in the extent to which refugees are portrayed in media or in discourse. Studies on political speech have demonstrated that politicians frequently deploy emotions strategically in their speech to influence political views and obtain public sympathy for their programs (Brader, 2006; de Castella & McGarty, 2011; Erisen & Villarty, 2014). Using emotional arguments to gain influence involves recommending and justifying particular emotional responses, and also urging audiences to embrace specific emotional views towards the other organizations.

Edwards and Herder (2012) examined George W. Bush's

speeches after 9/11 and concluded he stressed honoring the victims. Loseke (2009) stated Obama created sympathy for victims and dread, wrath, and contempt for offenders. He urged Americans to feel government confidence and nationalism to fight terrorism. Audiences aren't swayed by politicians' passion. Immigration-related experiences, attitudes, and beliefs impact how audiences receive communications, especially emotional clues. People reject popular views and sentiments (Burkitt, 2005).

Some previous studies posited that the prevalent political and media perspectives on asylum seekers highlight the need to regulate their arrival (Horsti, 2007; Matthews and Brown, 2011). Asylum seekers are frequently portrayed negatively or ambivalently, oscillating among objects of dread and sympathy (Harrison, 2016; Nightingale et al., 2017). Those in positions of authority utilize ambiguity as a rhetorical strategy because it "effectively sustains the status quo while legitimizing structural inequity" (Nightingale et al., 2017). Sympathy and economic needs may reduce prejudice and hatred. Political authorities begin to depend on designated in public, expressing and molding attitudes and personalities, often drawing

altogether opposing narratives (Edwards & Herder, 2012).

Osmanoğlu (2016) investigated how cinema in Turkey portrayed the suffering and dilemmas of refugees and migrants by merging discourse with the self-other presentation. He maintained that producers and directors in several migration-related movies in Turkey have insisted on inserting the tragedy as a problem of people seeking to move to other areas.

Baider & Constantinou (2018) highlighted pro- and anti-refugee empathy as a linguistic theme in selected French and Cypriot newspaper headlines as recognized by the lexical and grammatical choices used. Press discourse takes advantage of unpredictable political, public, and media-related means of description and argumentation. Whilst the negative anti-refugee narrative incorporates illegality, additional burden, insecurity, violence, and threat, the positive pro-refugee narrative talks about inclusion and contribution.

Galyga et al. (2019) examined the discursive depiction of migrants in European media. Combining computational and critical methods to media texts, researchers used a hybrid

methodological approach. Focusing on linguistic moderators and semantic settings, they investigated the rhetorical creations of migrants in five European countries: Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Sweden. The paper concludes that language as a tool, and the language of the press, in particular, may affect people's and governments' opinions on critical topics and events such as immigration and refugee status.

Ashby (2020) analyzed 35 Canadian media stories to see how irregular migrant children and teens were portrayed in immigration detention. This research aimed to humanize incarcerated youngsters. The research showed just one unfavorable depiction of youth. Despite diverse political perspectives, most publications portrayed irregular migrant children and teens as worthy of public sympathy.

Bessy & Morris (2020) attempted a text analysis of migration and refuge off the European borders and coasts in two modern French novels. The study showed that the writers embraced refugees and migration with empathy and emotion. These fictions, in fact, created a humanized trajectory of sympathy for refugees.

Bessy and Morris' study, thus, echoed the suffering of many illegal immigrants stuck at borders and detention centers by drawing on ethical considerations.

The present research differs from earlier studies by focusing on political comments on refugees. It, also, displays refugees as a separate subject since it's an important topic. It doesn't study a semantic meaning in political speeches.

5. Data, Source, and Limitations

The data chosen for analysis are two refugee-centric speeches given by two different politicians, the former Jordanian King Abdulla II and the former German Chancellor Angela Merkel. The two speeches were reproduced from the relevant sources along with the other information, as detailed in Table (1) below. Fourteen excerpts were chosen for analysis; 7 excerpts by the Jordanian King and 7 excerpts by the German Chancellor. This paper is limited to the above-mentioned speeches, with an emphasis on refugee-centric sympathy contained therein following Searle's (1969) model and Levinson's (1983) model. These two politicians' speeches

were chosen in particular because they are representative of the refugees' suffering, they carry a considerable amount of sympathy

towards refugees, and both Germany and Jordan have been the leaders in treating, aiding, and supporting refugees.

Table (1) Sample information

#	Speaker	Nationality	Position	Date	Source
1	Abdulla II	Jordanian	King	September 21, 2016	https://youtu.be/sHqLLOWzmq8
2	Angela Merkel	German	Chancellor	March 16, 2016	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6AJn5IdDV60

6. Methodology, Approach, and Procedures

The study is qualitative, which means that percentages and frequencies are not only reached but are also interpreted. Following Searle's (1969) model and Levinson's (1983) model, the methodology is a pragmatic analysis. To complete this study, these steps are followed;

1. Selecting two refugee-focused political speeches; downloading, transcribing, and annotating.

2. Setting a methodological framework of analysis

3. Analyzing the two speeches; Identifying refugee-centric phrases, sentences, and remarks. Decoding the meanings, intentions, and actions implied in these structures. Finding how these structures materialized sympathy towards refugees.

4. Drawing results and conclusions.

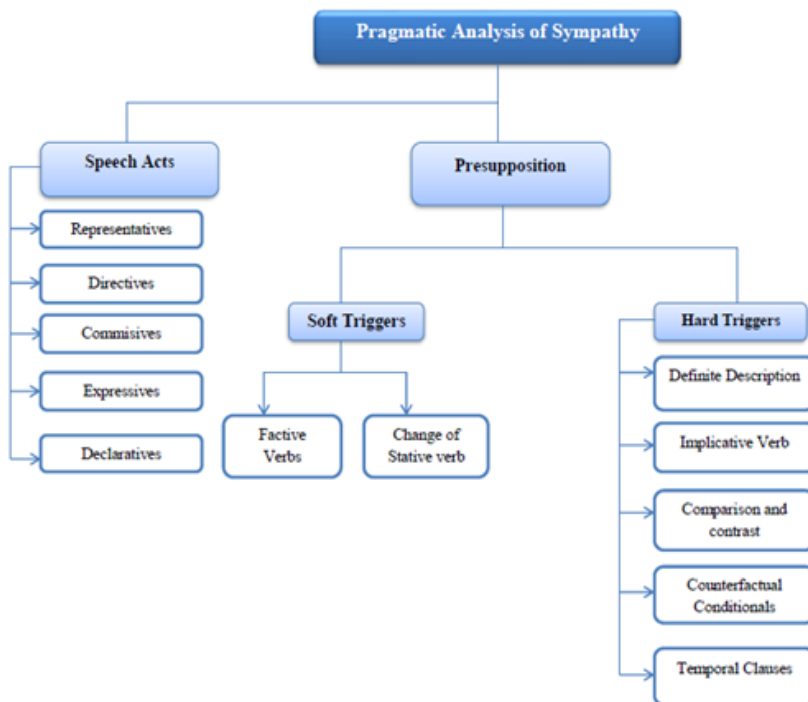


Figure (1) The model of analysis following Searle (1969) and Levinson (1983).

7. Analysis

This analysis is a two-level investigation of sympathy in the speeches under study. The first level is concerned with speech acts, while the second level is concerned with presupposition. Each single speech, therefore, is analyzed twice.

Level One

Speech Acts

Representatives: Representative speech actions are employed to convey the speaker’s conviction about the truth. For instance:

A: What are your thoughts about your outcome?

B: It must be fantastic, since I answered every inquiry.

Commissives: Types of speech actions used by speakers to commit to future action. For instance:

A: I will return.

B: I'm going to do it correctly the next time.

Directives: The many speaking actions that speakers do to persuade others to do something. They convey the speaker's intent. Examples include the following:

A: Could you possibly lend me a pen?

B: Do not touch it.

Expressive: The term "expressive speech actions" refers to the act in which the speaker communicates psychological feelings intentionally. As shown by the following utterance:

A: "I apologize for arriving late."

B: It makes no difference

Declaratives: Various types of speech actions that alter the world by their speaking. By making a proclamation, the speaker alters the world via his or her words.

For instance:

A: I now declare you to be husband and wife.

B: You have been ejected.

Level Two

Presupposition (Levinson, 1983): Presupposition is a term that refers to the implicit information about a proposition that is included inside a phrase or speech.

Step 1: Soft triggers (Huang, 2017)

Factive: Typical conditionals with that-clause subjects include the following:

That *S* be peculiar/tragic (as opposed to likely).

That *S* entails/represents/satisfies (as opposed to happen).

Change-of-state "soft trigger" verbs: Levinson's class, state of change verbs, comprises the earliest presupposition triggers in the literature, such as halt. The Greeks viewed queries such as *Have you ceased hitting your father as legitimate. As contradictory, since regardless of how the addressee responds, Yes or No.*

Step 2: Hard triggers: Conventional implicatures may be rather ineffable, and difficult to articulate verbally. What does *jerk* imply precisely in comparison to a *bloke*?

1) Definite Description: A definite description is a series of commands for locating a person who meets a certain condition. Ambiguity in scope in a clear description, for example. *The president's wife?*

2) Implicative Verb: According to Karttunen (1971), implicative verbs like manage assume an adequate and essential

prerequisite for the occurrence stated by their complement phrase. For example:

a. *Ann solved the issue.*

b. *Ann couldn't fix the issue.*

3) Comparison and Contrast: As defined by Levinson (2001), comparisons and contrasts include back and comparisons. For instance:

- *Hedge fund managers earn more than all kindergarten teachers put together. In America, kindergarten teachers are compensated.*

4) Counterfactual

Conditionals: It denotes the polar opposite of the statement's veracity. It makes the polar opposite assumption of what is true. For instance, the statement. "*If he were my brother, he should have assisted me*" implies that he is not my brother (Rahmadiano & Herawati, 2021).

5) Temporal Clauses: They are independent and dependent clauses that are connected chronologically. For instance, the phrase "*After she completed her assignment, Lisa spent*

time with her friends" implies that Lisa has completed her homework (Rahmadiano & Herawati, 2021).

PDs

The Analysis of King Abdullah II's Speech

Extract.1

"Mr. President as always thank you for your warm words of guidance and reminding us of on the that all of us couldn't take to continue to raise the bar and make a difference for Humanity all of us can always do that little bit more."

Stage One: *Thank you*, expressive, here is a clear expression of compassion from King in his appreciation to President Obama for bringing attention to the refugee crisis, indicating that he is genuinely concerned about this situation.

Stage Two: The factive verb "*Thank you*" in the preceding passage presupposes what comes.

Extract.2

"Our country's security and stability and our citizens generous have led desperate refugees to our doors."

Stage one: This extract shows a declarative act, which signifies a condition of safety and stability, and the generosity of the Jordanian people were the primary reasons for the refugees to travel to Jordan and knock on their doors, and the usage of the term “generosity of the people” reveals the level of their affection for them.

Stage Two: The factive term “led,” which is related to the phrase “refugees to our doors” reaffirms Abdullah’s efforts to promote the country’s security and stability.

Extract.3

“We are spending a quarter of our national budget on refugee-related costs”

Stage one: Spend, forceful, verifies the truth by citing the figures, as well as validating the mention of such enormous numbers, which account for a quarter of the national budget, demonstrating the amount of compassion for migrants and meeting their needs. Therefore, it is an assertive act.

Stage Two: The factive term “are spending” asserts Abdullah’s support and assistance to the refugee crisis in Jordan.

Extract.4

“As a collective effort we must now adequately respond to the true expected need, the true board impact, and the true duration of the crisis to this end.”

Stage one: It is a directive speech act, because King Abdulla II requires everyone to work together to find a sustainable solution to the needs of refugees, and host countries and refugees must also be supported cooperatively, and there may be illusory sympathy and the intention is to benefit Jordanians by providing job opportunities through countries’ support for Jordan.

Stage Two: The factive verb “respond,” which is associated with the phrases “the true expected need,” “the true board impact,” and “the true duration of the...”, affirms that we should collaborate in order to find a long-term solution to the necessities of refugees, and that host countries and refugees should also work collaboratively in attempt to discover a sustainable alternative.

Extract.5

“Today, we are hosting 1.2 million Syrians one for every five of our own citizens across my country Jordanians are suffering, and no one is justified in

questioning our commitment and our sacrifice in this regard.”

Stage one: It is an assertive illocutionary act that confirms that Jordan hosts refugees, and mentioning the numbers confirms this fact, as does the use of the word host, which indicates a strong sympathy in the absence of common phrases or sentences such as we have or there, and the word guest indicates the extent of Jordan’s generosity.

Stage Two: In the previous text, the factive phrase “hosting” assumes what occurs. In this case, the text implies that Abdullah sympathizes with migrants and does not consider them as refugees, but as guests.

Extract.6

“And in the past few months we have issued more than 28,000 work permits to Syrian refugees, more than 160,000 Syrian young people are in our schools and we hope by the end of this year to be able to add at least about 40,000.”

Stage one: This expresses assertive and expressive acts. He affirms that he has provided over 28 thousand work chances and backs up his comments with figures, and he gives job possibilities for refugees despite his country’s restricted capacities.

Stage Two: The factive expression “issued and hope” refers to King Abdulla’s attempts to alleviate Jordan’s refugee dilemma. He makes the assumption that refugees will have access to basic essentials.

Extract.7

“So my friends Jordan has done much and remains committed to doing the right thing and I hope, we all do the same. I look forward to the success of our summer.”

Stage one: It demonstrates assertive and expressive actions. King Abdulla II emphasizes a dedication to doing the right thing for refugees while also expressing a wish for everyone to do the same in favor of refugees, demonstrating empathy when everyone is requested to do so.

Stage Two: The factive verbs “done,” “remain,” as well as “hope,” affirm King Abdulla II's efforts to do the right thing for refugees, while also expressing a wish for everyone to do the same in favor of refugees, demonstrating empathy when everyone is requested to do so, and expressing a desire for everyone to do the same in favor of refugees.

PDs

The Analysis of Angela Merkel's Speech

Extract.1

"But one of the main topics of the European Council meeting will be the refugee policy, the refugee crisis for Germany and for the EU as a whole."

Stage One: It is an assertive illocutionary act as it describes the truth. Angela Merkel presents this information through the employment of an assertive illocutionary act because she realizes the size and effect of this issue not only on Germany but on Europe as well.

Stage Two: The factive verb "be" in the extract above presupposes what follows it. That is, this extract presupposes that Angela Merkel sympathizes with refugees and considers the refugee crisis among the main topics to be discussed with European leaders.

Extract.2

"One part of this is to reach for solutions that prevent people from wanting to seek refuge."

Stage One: This illocutionary act states that one of Angela Merkel's aims is to prevent people from seeking refuge and leaving their countries. A directive illocutionary act is devoted as she indirectly orders the German

Parliament and all Europeans to work seriously on preventing people from seeking refuge. This can be settled through cooperation between countries inside and outside the European Union. Part of this is related to the danger of refuge to people.

Stage Two: The stative verb of change "reach" which is attached to "for solutions that prevent people from wanting to seek refuge" presupposes that there has not been a solution that can prevent people from seeking another country than theirs to live in.

Extract.3

"Then, the other is we are in need of a direct protection."

Stage One: This extract includes an assertive illocutionary act as Angela Merkel talks about the truth. Refugees are really in need of protection. This extract is connected to the previous one as she prefers this protection to be close to the refugees' homes. This is also a sympathetic extract.

Stage Two: The stative verb of change "need" that is linked to "direct protection" in this extract presupposes that refugees are not secure in their countries. It is a sympathetic presupposition as it talks about security or protection which without it people cannot

work, get an education, or even think properly.

Extract.4

“There has been progress. Greece has a lot of fundamental aids: buildings, other good centres for refugees to live.”

Stage One: This excerpt contains a directive illocutionary act as it conveys the speaker's intent. She claimed that Greece provides fundamental help to refugees in order for them to live comfortably. Additionally, this is a sympathetic extract.

Stage Two: The factive verb “has a lot of fundamental aids” and “for refugees to live” in this excerpt implies that refugees have access to basic necessities. It is a sympathetic assumption since it refers to these fundamental aids are necessary for human survival.

Extract.5

“We have to solve this crisis in line with human rights and humanitarian values.”

Stage One: This excerpt contains a commissives illocutionary act as it is committed to her, in which she aims to solve this crisis in line with human rights and humanitarian values. A portion of this is due to the dangers of refugee immigration to Europe.

Stage Two: The stative verb of change “have to solve” which is attached to “in line with human rights and humanitarian values” presupposes that the solution of the refugee problem should be in line with human rights.

Extract.6

“There is an intermission in the ocean between Greece and Turkey which the German Minister of defense has worked for very hard and we are thanking the minister for that. For now, we have a very good surveillance mission in place.”

Stage One: This excerpt contains an expressive illocutionary act. Merkel refers to the act in which the speaker communicates psychological feelings intentionally. She thanks the German Minister of defense for his rule during the intermission in the ocean between Greece and Turkey.

Stage Two: The change of state verb “worked for very hard” that is linked to “have a very good surveillance mission in place” in this excerpt, posits the effort of the German Minister of defense in protecting the ocean. It is a sympathetic assumption since it refers to security or protection, both of which are necessary for German as well as Europe.

Extract.7

“A salient secret tends to have a right to choose where they travel to, but they do have a right to ask for safety and that goes for those people who are now staying and waiting there.”

Stage One: Angela Merkel expresses compassion through assertive and expressive illocutionary deeds. The major goal is to convey the refugee’s necessity and rights. “A salient secret tends to have a right to choose where they travel to” may signify that Angela Merkel is worried about refugee issues.

Stage Two: The stative verb of change “tends to have a right” that is linked to “do have a right to ask for safety” assumes the significance of country stability in this extract. It is a sympathetic assumption since it refers to refugees’ necessity and right to ask for safety which is necessary for human survival.

8. Results and Discussion

The current study investigated two political speeches (King Abdulla II and Angela Merkel) in terms of PDs. In King Abdulla II’s speech, assertive speech act is the dominating tactic (28.0%) followed by expressive act (12.0%), whereas in Angela Merkel’s speech, directive acts

are prevalent (23.8%) followed by assertive acts (19.0 %). The verbs change of state, definite description, comparison and contrast, counterfactual, factive, implicative verb, counterfactual conditionals, and temporal clauses may all be used to aid in identifying the presuppositions. King Abdulla II used factive verbs by 28.0%, followed by a change of state verbs by 8.0%, whereas Angela Merkel used the change of state verbs by 38.1% followed by factive verbs by 4.8%.

The research revealed that King Abdulla II employed assertive illocutionary actions more often than other illocutionary acts because they were more likely to speak the truth, followed by expressive acts to communicate their psychological thoughts using emotional language, suggesting effective methods for addressing refugee concerns. Regarding Angela Merkel, she favored directive acts as it aims to convey their intent (Table 2).

Factive verbs are recognized as a true or factive and they may be detected using a variety of verbs such as “has a lot of fundamental aids, “be,” “done,” “remain,” as well as “hope.” Change of state verbs shows that all politicians are always working for refugees and taking into account their status, as shown by

the use of expressions such as “worked for very hard.”

Finally, the data analysis demonstrates the importance of these pragmatic perspectives: illocutionary actions and presupposition in evaluating

speeches and revealing hidden meaning, as well as employing some of the political speeches about migrants to equip people with a variety of approaches to coping with the refugee problem.

Table 2. Frequency of PDs in King Abdulla II’s and Angela Merkel’s speeches.

Areas of analysis	King Abdulla II’ speech		Angela Merkel’s speech	
	Occurrence	Percentage	Occurrence	Percentage
1. Illocutionary Acts				
1.1 Assertive	7	28.0%	4	19.0%
1.2 Directive	2	8.0%	5	23.8%
1.3 Commissive	2	8.0%	1	4.8%
1.4 Declarative	1	4.0%	0	0%
1.5 Expressive	3	12.0%	2	9.5%
2. Presupposition				
2.1 Soft Trigger				
2.1.1 Factive	7	28.0%	1	4.8%
2.1.2 Change of state	2	8.0%	8	38.1%
2.2 Hard Trigger				
2.2.1 Comparison	0	0%	0	0%
2.2.2 Counterfactual	1	4.0%	0	0%
2.2.3 Temporal	0	0%	0	0%
2.2.4 Definite Description	0	0%	0	0%
Total	25	100%	21	100%

9. Findings

1. In both speeches, assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary actions are the highest speech acts, whilst declarative and commissive speech acts are the lowest. In addition, factive verbs and change of state verbs are the most frequent presuppositions. This is pertinent to study question (1); what are the pragmatic devices (PDs) used in these two speeches?

2. In both speeches, the emphasis was on cultivating and increasing empathy for migrants and not criticizing, insulting, or demeaning them. This demonstrates that the two leaders were well aware of their views and positions toward migrants as they were portrayed in the public media. This is also pertinent to study question (2); how do the

two speeches sympathize with refugees?

3. In both speeches, there is a significant emphasis on aiding refugees, offering further assistance, and urging people to give refugees shelter and a safe place.

10. Suggestions for Further Studies

1. Refugee-centric sympathy can be investigated in generic news coverage in media outlets as well, including TV channels, print or online newspapers, or internet websites.

2. Refugee-centric sympathy can be investigated in celebrities' speeches, clergymen's speeches, and public speakers.

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