SPeech Act of Threatening in Kurdsih With Reference to English

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Abstract

Speech act of threatening has been a very crucial utterance in the process of communication whether casual or institutional. It can fall within two taxonomies of speech acts: commissive and directive; the former being speaker oriented, while the latter being hearer oriented. The current study aims at investigating this act in Kurdish language with reference to English. Diverse contexts have been provided , using Discourse Completion Task as a means for data collection and an eclectic model has been adopted for data analysis. As the main concluding remarks, threatening speech act is not used performatively especially in Kurdish, but the structure of the sentence and vocabulary involved are very salient expressions of the force of the threat. Additionally, the forms and the functions proposed by the scholars found in the English language have the same impact on the Kurdish language. The main elements that affect the directness of the act in question are, solely but not exclusively, the interlocutors as they are determined by social and/or institutional factors.

Keywords: Commissive Speech Acts, Directive Speech Acts, Pragmatics, Performativity, Implicitness vs. Explicitness, Situational Context.

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أفعال القول التهديدية في اللغة الكردية مع الاشارة الى اللغة الأنكليزية

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الملخص: لقد كـان فعل القول التهديدي لفظاً حاسماً فـي عمليـة التواصـل سـواءاً كانـت غيـر رسـمية أو مؤسسية.يُمكن أن تتدرج ضـمن أفعـال القول التكليفية و التوجيهية بحيث تكون الأولى موجهة للمتحدث أما الثانية موجهة للمستمع. تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى التحقق من هذا الفعل في اللغة الكردية مع الاشارة الى اللغة الانكليزية. تم توفير سياقات مختلفة باستخدام مهمة إكمال الخطاب كوسيلة لجمع البيانات وتم الإعتماد علـى نمـوذج إنتقـائي لتحليـل البيانـات. وكملاحظـات ختاميـة رئيسية، لا يتم استخدام فعل القول التهديدي باستخدام ظاهرة الأداء القولي باستخدام قسم الكلام "الفعل" أي الفعل المعني خاصـة فـي اللغة الكردية ولكن تركيب الجملة و المفردات المستخدمة فيها هي تعبيرات بارزة جداً عن قوة التهديد. بالأضافة الى ذلك، فإن الأشكال والوظائف التي اقترحها العلمـاء والموجودة في اللغة الإنجليزية لها نفس التأثير على اللغة الكردية. العناصر الرئيسية التي تؤثر على مباشرة الفعل المعني هي على سبيل المثال لا الحصر ، المحاورون حيث يتم تحديدهم من خلال العوامل الاجتماعية و / أو المؤسسية.

الكلمات الدالة : ظاهرة الأداء القولي باستخدام فعل القول التكليفي، فعل القول التوجيهي،علم اللغة التداولي، قسم الكلام "الفعل، التضمين مقابل التصريح، السياق الظرفي.

SECTION ONE: PRELIMINARY
PROBLEM
There have been many studies conducted in the field of politeness, smooth language, and mitigation strategies; however, less attention has been paid to impoliteness, offensive and conflictual aspects of language. Speech act of threatening in the Kurdish language, being in a direct relation to impoliteness, has not got its share of academic investigation in the field of pragmatics.
Additionally, speakers, sometimes, find it indispensable to threaten the addressee or a third party due to some obligations and tasks to be done. In other words, due to positions and institutional instructions, many managers may be so direct in issuing threatening expressions because they are obliged beacsue of the nature of their positions, not because they want to threaten others.

AIMS OF THE STUDY

Giving a pragmatic account of speech act of threatening in English and Kurdish is the aim of the current work. The study also aims at identifying the utilization of the strategies of the acts in conformity with the socio-cultural accounts of contexts. The work also aims at detecting the cultural and the contextual factors that impact interaction and the roles they play in issuing, delivering and interpreting the speech acts of threatening. The main concern of this study is the direct speech acts of threatening with a little indication to the indirect acts.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The current study is an attempt to answer the following questions:
1- What are the strategies used to issue a threatening act?
2- Is the Speech act of threatening socially and institutionally unacceptable strategy?
3- Which acts are more frequent: explicit, i.e., the performative ones and /or structure-based, i.e., implicit?
4- Do interlocutors affect the structuring and lexicalizing the speech act of threatening: the speaker, the addressee, a third party?

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is confined to Northern Kurmanji Kurdish/ Bahdinan area with reference to English. The study excludes supra-segmental features which are meant to convey a threat whether in conversation or writing. Such an aspect of language is left for a future study. Another aspect to be excluded in the current study is the non-verbal threats; any non-verbal cue, a physical action, a gesture, or any body language that are employed to convey a threatening act are left for future investigations. That is, the semiotic factors that have implications for life threatening, like police uniform, ringing siren of their car which are distinct from the verbal threats they issue.

MODEL ADOPTED

This research is an eclectic study that adopts the viewpoints of more than one scholar in the field of the speech act of threatening. Their ideas are analytic parameters mostly consulted from the subsection of Forms and Functions of the utterance. The scholars in the related field are: Yule (1996), Quirk et al. (1973), Levinson (1983), Hermandez (2001), and Larson (1984).

VALUE OF THE STUDY

Though not preferred utterance in terms of politeness, speech act of threatening is an important aspect of language in both sociolinguistic and pragmatic domains. It is a sound alarm for the upcoming detrimental consequences. The speaker, by issuing a threat whether directly or indirectly, can force people to do/not to do something for him that is of importance, or making people avoid some devastating results when issued impersonally. This can be a humble contribution to Kurdish language; besides, the English learners of Kurdish will be acquainted with the various ways and strategies used in issuing threatening speech acts and be cautious when hearing a threat in Kurdish whether being a direct form or an indirect one.

SECTION TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND RELATED WORK

SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

RELATED WORK

Many studies have been conducted with respect to the speech act of threatening in many languages. Fraser (1975) and Sadock (1974) investigated the discrepancies between the speech acts of threatening and warning, focusing on their direct forms only, while Gingiss (1986) was concerned with indirect speech acts of threatening. Al-Shafie and Al-Jubbory (2015) conducted a research on Iraqi English Foreign Learners' Use of the Speech Acts of Warning and Threatening in Situational Dialogues. Threatening Speech Act in English and Arabic with Reference to the Glorious Qur'an has analyzed by Kadhim and Abbas in 2016. Ali (2019) tackled indirect speech

acts of threatening and their misunderstanding in the Libyan context, using Discourse Completion Task as a procedure for data collection.

SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING: DEFINITION

The threatening speech act can be a written, spoken, or a symbolic expression basically employed to inform the others of future detrimental consequences (Ali, 2019: 6). This act is labeled as an "**unwelcome promise**" in the sense that it brings an unpleasant action to the addressee (Grant, 1949: 362 cited in Ali, 2019: 6).
A threatening speech act is a linguistic device issued in conflict situations (Limberg, 2008: 164). Causing harm and inconvenience is one of the tasks of issuing a threatening speech act. This is the case if the addressee does not comply with the speaker's wishes. Basically, in public contexts this type of act is issued implicitly rather than explicitly; however, there are few cases in which explicitness is a property of a threatening act; that is upbringing children, as in (Stubbs, 1983: 156):
- I will punch you on the nose.
Threatening is a hybrid speech act according to Searle (1969) which falls under the type of **directive** category, while Leech (1983) considers it as a **commissive** speech act.
One can claim that both the above mentioned viewpoints are right: a threat is a directive as it complies the addressee to do something, and it is a commissive one as it complies the addressee to do something; thus, the former being addressee- oriented, while the latter being speaker- oriented.
Additionally, sometimes threats can be performed by non-human beings; for example, "Clouds threaten heavy rain." (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 139).

RATIONALE OF USING SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING:

There is a positive employment of threatening speech acts by managers, teachers, bosses, officers, etc. to carry out their aims that will result in useful outcomes. However, these acts are employed negatively by criminals, thieves to implement their malicious intentions, as in:
- Your money or your life.
The speaker has a personal, a social, or an institutional power; such as, "If you hurt them, I will sue you." (Hernandez, 2001: 287.
Additionally, this act is utilized for attracting attention, venting anger, saving face, causing a desired effect, providing humour, challenging authorities, etc. (Quirk et al, 1985: 933); Fraser (1998: 160); Allan (1986: 196).

FELICITY CONDITIONS OF THE SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING
For the speech act of threatening to be felicitous, i.e., put into action, there are certain conditions that need to be met (Searle, 1969: 60); (Levinson, 1983: 238-239):
> 1- Both interlocutors understand the utterance in terms of language and physical and mental abilities.
> 2- The utterance is issued in an authentic context of situation; it is not a joke or an uttered expression in a movie or a play.
> 3- A future action is to be performed by the hearer upon the speaker's order.
Commenting on the notion of futurity, Muschalik (2018: 14-15) puts forward a quadripartite system of the categorization of temporal orientation of the speech act of threatening:
- **Will- futurity**
e.g. Cease your investigation or you will get her back in pieces
- **Be going to futurity**

e.g. Stop, or I am going to shoot you.

- **Present futurity**

e.g. Stop being naughty or I put you in the toilet.

4- The speaker wants the hearer to do an action though the hearer does not want to.

5- The hearer has the ability to do the action and the action is of the speaker's interest.

6- The utterance is issued in the normal course of action.

A performative is unhappy if it is uttered by inappropriate speakers in the inappropriate situation and therefore the sentence "I give and bequeath my watch to my friend." is unhappy if the speaker does not have a watch (ibid). Austin uses the term "doctrine of infelicities" for the phenomenon of unhappiness defining it as "the doctrine of the things that can be and go wrong on the occasion of such utterances" (Austin, 1962:14). His scheme in classifying infelicities into categories is as follows:
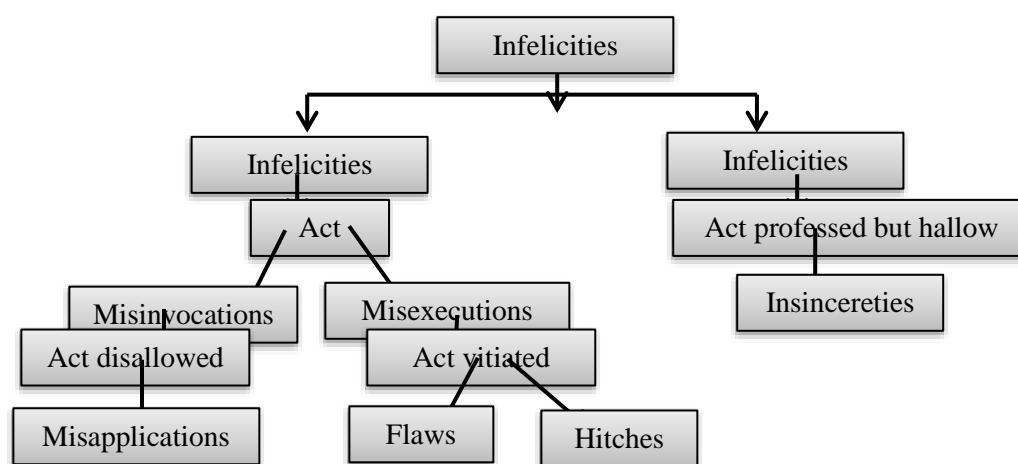
(Categories of Infelicities)

(After Austin, 1962: 18)

 "Misfiers" are cases of infelicities in which the act is designed by verbal formula but not achieved. "Abuses", on the other hand, are related to the speaker`s intentions, thoughts and feelings. For example, the act of promising indicated by the utterance "I promise..."can go wrong and be an abuse if the speaker has no intention to keep his promise; in "I find him guilty.", the act is wrong if the speaker does not believe "him" to be guilty. Thus, the act is abuse because of being insincere not of being void (Austin, 1962:16).

As for "Misfiers", they can be classified into "Misinvocations" and "Misexecutions". The formers occurs either because of vagueness of speaking or because the act is disallowed. An example of "Misinvocation" is "Misapplication" in which the act cannot be applied, as in "I pronounce you man and wife." if the couple are already married. In"Misexecutions", on the other hand, the act is vitiated because of the failure of the act in the process of its execution. "Flaws" and "Hiitches" are types of misexecution in which the procedure may not be executed correctly and completely (ibid: 17-18).

PERFORMATIVITY

Austin (1962: 57) then realizes that the performative formula is unreliable since there are some utterances that have a verb in the second or third person (singular or plural) and the verb is in the

passive voice, but they are still considered performatives. In this case, person and voice are not essential for an utterance to count as performative (See also Loxley, 2007, 15), as in:

- Passengers are warned to cross the track by the bridge only.

He draws an analogy between, for example, "I betted.", "He bets." In which the verb is in another tense or in another person as opposed to "I bet." Saying that the former ones are not performatives but describe actions in part of "mine" and "his" respectively, while the latter is a performative utterance because it satisfies the rules of the performative formula. He provides an example to make this idea more audible   "... an anxious parent when his child has been asked to do something may say "he promises, don`t you Willy?" but little Willy must still himself say "I promise." if he is really to have promised."(ibid: 63)

In the same vein, Allan (1986: 196) states that the verbs **promise** or **warn** can be used performatively as a threatening speech act rather than the verb **threaten** where the verb promise can be used for emphasizing purposes. The verb "threaten" used performatively to commit to an action that is explicitly denied, as in (Mey, 1993: 108-109):

- I am not threatening you, but If you do that again, I will --------.

Promising of something disagreeable is a threat (Jesperson, 1954: 270) and the major difference between a promise and a threat is that both of them are pledging but in the first for the hearer while in the second to the hearer (Searle, 1969: 58).

PERFORMATIVE DELETION TRANSFORMATION

In most sentences, the surface syntactic structure does not have the verb **threaten** rather it is an abstract element that is usually found in the deep semantic structure (Allan, 1986: 256), as in:

- I threaten that I will dismiss you.
- I will dismiss you.
-

DIMENSIONS FOR THE SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

For a speech act of threatening to be performed, five dimensions are put forward by Hall, Chong, Linas, and Il (2013: 298):

- **Negativity:** It incorporates danger, damage, harm, loss, etc.
- **Intentionality:** The speaker has the will to do the threat.
- **Potentiality:** The speaker has the capability for the achievement of the goal intended.
- **Imminence:** There is entailment of the speaker's performance of the threat.
- **Relativity:** It means the threat is specific-goal oriented.

Another dimension can be added by the researcher; that is, of **optionality** on the part of the speaker. Since the speaker is the one who has the authority, s/he can either do according to her speech or refrain from fulfilling the actual actions of the threatening. However, according to Neale and Lys (2015, 188), when the speaker fails to carry out the action, i.e., rather being an option, this leads to a negative impact of his reputation.

THREATENING SPEECH ACTS: PRAGMATIC STRATEGIES
DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF THREATENING

Threatening speech acts are of two types: direct and indirect. In the former, the expression of the will to do harm to others is delivered in a straightforward manner, as in: "I am going to kill you.", while in the latter, the speech act of threatening is veiled or masked to be delivered in a vague way; thus, the types can be also labeled as **overt speech acts of threatening** and **covert speech acts of threatening** (Ali, 2019: 6). Sometimes, threatening speech acts do not imply violence

rather than encouragement; for example, a teacher may threaten his students indirectly to encourage them to study hard by saying: You didn't study anything so far and your exams are close (Ibid).

There is preference to pleasant topics to unpleasant ones according to **Pollyanna Principle** of politeness put forward by Leech (1983: 147). Therefore, euphemism is the resort for offensive acts, like threatening. This speech act is rarely uttered performatively, i.e., using the verb "threaten". The subject should be in the first person "I" or "We", the utterance is directed to an explicit or an implicit second person "you", the verb must be in the simple present tense, and there may be the self-referential adverb "hereby" (Austin, 1962: 31, 53-66), as in "I threaten you with a dismissal", "I hereby threaten to dismiss you." (Yule, 1996: 133)

However, one can comment on this claim that such a structure can be highly institutionalized and also can occur in very crucial situations; that normally, do not exist in everyday interactions.

GAZDAR'S LITERAL FORCE HYPOTHESIS

Levinson (1983: 264) points out that both Austin and Searle are committed to Gazdar's (1981) Literal Force Hypothesis (henceforth LFH) which incorporates two points that reveal the illocutionary force of the sentence depending on its surface structure:

a. Explicit performatives have the force named by the performative verb in the matrix clause

b. Otherwise, the three major sentence types in English normally the imperative, interrogative and declarative, have the forces traditionally associated with them, namely ordering (or requesting), questioning and stating respectively (with of course, the exception of explicit performatives, which happen to be in declarative format).

From the two points above, it is clear that the LFH categorizes utterances according to the form of the sentence not to the function and this is only the explicite forms ins the motto of the SAT (Young, 1989: 39).

POWER AND THE SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

The concept of power has three elements in the speech act of threatening: **Force, Coercion,** and **Influence (Manipulation). Force** means that the speakers have the power over the addressee, like a police has the power to take the criminal into custody, **Coercion** means that there is an explicit verbal expression of the unwelcome anticipated consequences, while **Influence (Manipulation)** can be categorized into five levels: **Cognition**, **Emotion**, **Linguistics**, **Behaviour**, and **Society**. The speakers can change his view of the misconduct and s/he can also change his/her emotional sensitivity. The linguistic aspect can be achieved by a verbal expression, like "Yes, O.K., etc.) and doing accordingly. Socially, the speakers can act in accordance to society or institution (Limberg, 2008: 164).

SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING AND AMBIGUITY

According to the researcher's point of view, Pragmatics is context- dependent phenomenon, an utterance, when decontextualized, can have more than one interpretation. For example, "My friend is coming." can be a speech act of promising if the addressee prefers the coming of the friend, or a speech act of threatening if the coming is not a preferred action by the addressee, or it can be a mere statement that provides the hearer with a piece of information; thus, only fulfilling the informative function of language. Here, disambiguation can be achieved to determine the speech

act in question through the context of situation where the shared background knowledge, presupposition, time and place, etc. have a seminal role in communication.

FORMS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

However, there is a connection between the function of the utterance and its form, i.e., the syntactic structure (Yule, 1996: 52). Thus, a threat may be issued in:

1- the **imperative mood** and/or **imperative and declarative ones**, as in:
- Hold it! Don't make me kill you.
- Shout, and I will kill you.

The above utterance can be interpreted as a covert form of the **negative condition**: If you don't hold it, I will kill you."

2- **Real Conditional** leaves the option for the addressee to fulfill or not to fulfill the action, like "If you hold it, I will kill you." (Quirk et al., 1973: 365) and (Hamblin, 1993: 34): The two modal verbs "will" and "shall" are used in the threatening speech acts to indicate a sense of futurity (Hornby, 1968:207).
- Either you shut up or you have to leave the classroom.
- I will shoot you if you cross the line.

3- The **performative verb "promise"** is not used performatively as a speech act of promising but as a threatening act, i.e., there is mismatch between the performative verb and the illocutionary force of the utterance (Levinson, 1983: 231). For example, "I promise I will hurt you." is not a speech act of promising rather of threatening. The speaker commits himself to bring a negative state of affairs to the addressee (Pecher and Zwaan, 2005: 108). Here, there is irony as the word "promise" refers to an unpleasant event (Allan, 1986: 195).

4- **Negative-oriented questions** are considered threats when uttered by a superior in authority to an inferior: "You want me to yank you out of the seat? (Hernandez, 2001: 269). According to the researcher's point of view, these can also be labelled as **rhetorical questions**.

5- **Threat Hints** contain ulterior illocutionary goal; for instance, "I'll be there." Can be a threat according to the physical context, but other speech acts, like advice, support, etc. when uttered in a positive context (Hernandez, 2001: 274-75). Similarly, "The gun is loaded." Can be mere statement or a threat, a warning, depending on the context of situation (Mey, 2009: 1003).

6- **Denial of the speech act:** According to Mey (1993: 136), the speech act of threatening can be done implicitly by the denial of the speech act in question, as in: I am not threatening you, but if I see you again …"

7- **Advice** as a threatening speech act, as in: "I advise you to shut your mouth." (Wunderlich ,1979: 279).

8- Threats are mostly conveyed in **declarative sentences** with the speaker as the agent (Fraser, 1998: 165).

9- **Imperatives and declaratives** are conjoined by "and" and "or" to form threats. There is difference between positive imperatives and negative imperatives in that the former have a great expectation that the hearer is ready to adhere to the speaker's wish (Thournbury 1997: 1454-55), and an example can be "Open the door, and I will slap you."

10- **Ellipsis** is also a syntactic phenomenon to issue a threat; for instance, "Just you wait until your father comes." has the illocutionary act of threatening (Manser, 1983: 174).

11- **Interrogative Forms** are considered implied threatening, like "When you are going to finish that work?" (Larson, 1984: 243)

12-   **Noun phrases coordinated by "or",** as in "Your money or your life." (Quirk et al. 1985: 933-4)

13-   **No Options.** The act of threatening leaves no options for the addressee otherwise it will be infelicitous on the part of the speaker, as in:" *I will punish him if he doesn't mind." (Leech, 1983: 104-110)

14-

Sometimes, a sentence can have two speech acts, the selection of one is usually based on the physical context; for example, "I will come and see this machine work." can be a promise or a threat when decontextualized (Cruse, 2002:341).

In an indirect speech act, the form of the utterance does not match its function (Parker and Riley, 2005: 19). It is only the context of situation that is decisive in determining the speech act. "You are dead." is a threatening speech act in the form of a statement, "Don't you know I have a pistol?" is a threat in the form of a rhetorical speech act (negative-oriented question) that does not require an answer, "Wait, till your father comes." is a threatening speech act if the son is doing something wrong. Another label for an indirect speech act is a non-literal speech act, as proposed by Horn and Ward (2006: 468).

IMPOLITENESS

As politeness is viewed as a universal phenomenon that exists in all languages, adopting the notion of face- saving act, impoliteness goes on the same line, denoting a face-threatening act (Brown and Levinson, 1987: 38). According to Culpeper (2005:38), impoliteness comes into existence when there is an intentional face-attack by the speaker and the hearer receives it so. Mills (2005: 265) states that intention is essential to assign an act as impolite. She adds the cognitive aspect of intentionality is the basic notion of exercising power. Context-dependence and institutionalization are the basic criteria to assign a speech act as impolite.

SECTION THREE: METHODOLOGY

DATA: COLLECTION, PROCEDURE, DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

For the English language data, utterances of speech acts of threatening are taken from the related-topic literature review where the illustrations are provided for each strategy. However, for the Kurdish data, examples are taken from native speakers of Kurdish in Bahdinan area. Twenty informants are selected form the Kurdish Department, College of languages, University of Duhok: ten males and ten females. The technique for data collection is Discourse Completion Task, containing many diverse scenarios in the form of a questionnaire, attached is the jury members list of details, who approved the scenarios alongside with the questionnaire.

Discourse Completion Task is data elicitation procedure that contains a questionnaire with some designed situations to elicit a particular speech act. The informants are supposed to read the contexts and imagine themselves in such situations and answer accordingly (Billmyer and Varghese, 2000: 517 cited in Ali 2019:16). This technique is mainly adopted for qualitative studies in pragmatics for the elicitation of a particular speech act (Golato, 2003:90). This techniques is time saving and enables the researcher to collect a large amount of data with focusing on a specific speech act (Beebe and Cuming, 1996, and Cohen, 1998 cited in Ali, 2019: 16).

The task is translated into Kurdish so that the Kurdish native speakers from diverse educational attainments can fill the task.

The study adopts both quantitative and qualitative methods where in the former the utterances are transcribed according to International Phonetic Alphabet (henceforth, IPA); they are translated into English language. The forms and the functions of the speech acts are identified besides

providing necessary cultural-rendering interpretations when needed. While the latter method dtects the frequency of the forms and the functions of the utterances as provided by the native speakers.

DATA ANALYSIS

SCENARIO NO. 1
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING
PARENTS:

- /xɔ: nezi:ki: hæva:let xɪra:b nækeɪ de tæ ʔeʃi:nɪm/ - Do not approach bad friends, I will hurt you. Imperative and Declarative speech act of threatening.

- /gælæk nædærkævæ dɪgæl bɪja:nɪja:/ - Do not go out a lot with foreigners. Imperative speech act of threatening.
This is an indirect threat with giving space to go out sometimes, but not always. This is a speech act of advising on the part of the parents, but a threat by foreigners. However, it can be a threat by the parents that will lead to detrimental results.

- /xɑ:rne dɪrɪst bɪxɔ: xɪra:bæ/ - Eat well, it is not good. A threat in the form of advice. Here, the speaker is not the threatener, but an adviser; the threat comes from the ill action that leads to bad health. The speakers uses the strategy of impersonality to show his good intentions.

- /de tæ qʊtɪm/- I will beat you. Imperative threat with the force of the lexical item "beat" to have a very explicit meaning.

- /tʊ vere pi:s keɪ de qʊta:ne xɔɪ/ - You make here dirty, You will eat beating. Negative conditional does not contain the subordinating conjunction "if", but it is inherently understood. The expression /de qʊta:ne xɔɪ/, "You will eat beating" equivalent with "You will be beaten." is commonly used and the agent can be the speaker or somebody else and the identification of depends on the context of situation.

- /ʔedi: petæ bdærvæ nækævi:t/ - Your foot will not step outdoors anymore. Imperative and Declarative.

- /ʔæz deɪka: tæ ni:nɪm/- I am not your mother. Declarative- negation of the kinship relation.

- /hækæ tæ ʔæf ka:ræ kɪrævæ de tæ kæmæ dʒu:ræka: ʈa:ri:væ/- If you do this again, I will put you in a dark room. Real conditional form of the speech act of threatening.

- /de xʊʃk ʊ bɪra:jet tæ bɪtrɪmbele bæmæ dʒɪhæki: ʊ tʊ btɪne de mi:nɪjæ lma:l/ I will take your siblings to a place by car and you will stay at home alone. Declarative – The first statement is a provoking one, while the second is the genuine speech act of threatening, meaning that the speaker will not take the addressee to the specified place with his sibling.

- /de tæ ʔeʃi:nɪm ja:n tæ da:x kæm/- Either I will hurt you, or burn you. Declarative – Choice between two unwanted actions. Here, the word /da:x/ (burn) means "burning the hand of a child with a hot spoon" in the Kurdish culture, and previously, this was not only a verbal threat, but it was put into action by the parents. As the researcher distributed the questionnaire, one of the participant provided this speech act of threatening and showed the researcher the scar of the burn on his hand.

- /ʔægær tu: dʒɪlket be sɪta:ræ bkæje tu: dve ma:le væ na:bi:/- Real Coditional. If you wear indecent clothes, you will not stay in this house. Real conditional speech act of threatening. Despite of the impersonal threat, it is understood from the context of situation that the speaker is the threatener.

FRIENDS

- /de ækaʊnte tæ bɪlɒk kæm/- I will block your account. Declarative. This is the electronic generation-specific expression.

- /dgæl tæ nɑ: ʔa:xɪvɪm/- I will not talk with you. Declarative

- /de tekælɪjaː tæ helɪm/- I will not mix up with you. Declarative.
- /ʔæz ʃtæ sɪl/ - I will not talk to you anymore. Declarative.
- /ʔæz de buː tæ bemæ deɪkɑː tæ/- I will tell your mother about you. Declarative speech act of threatening. Parents have a strong authority on their children that is why they are usually threatened with.
- /kʊrɔː ʔek ʒɪmaːle bzaːniːt de jaːmæ ʒbɪniː tʃiːt/- Boy, if one from our families knows, we are done. Real Conditional.

Inclusive "we" makes force less and that there is a third part threatening not the speaker. This is a form of intimacy in social relations. To add more, the vocative /kʊrɔː/ (Boy) is a device for opening a conversation and it is also used in informal situations.

It is to be noted that, the Kurdish utterance does not contain the subordination conjunction, but it is inherently understood. Thus, the surface structure is a declarative sentence while the deep structure is a real conditional.

- /maːlaː mæ piːs nækæn ʔægær ʔæm dʒiː de maːlaː wæ piːs keɪn/- Do not make our house dirty, or we will also do this to your house.
Negative Conditional: Expressing choice for reciprocal unwanted action.
- /ʔægær tæ ʔef kaːræ kɪrævæ ʔæm naːhejnæ maːlaːwæ/- If you do this again, we will not come to your house. Real Conditional.
- /hækæ tæ ʔef kaːræ kɪrævæ tʊ dgæl mæ naː dærkæviː/- If you do this again, you will not go out with us. Real Conditional

The statement "You will not go out with us" is not an informative one, but its illocutionary force is a threat, implying "We will not let you go out with us."

RELATIVES
- /ʒɪ kærbet tædaː de tɪrmbelæka: laʊtɪr kɪrɪm muːdelaː niːtɪr/ - Out of my spite, I will buy a new model car. Declarative
- /hækæ tʊ gʊhe xɔː nædeɪæ deɪ baːbet xɔː ʔæz ʔediː naːhemæ maːlaː hæwæ/- If you don't obey your parents, I will not come to your house. Real Conditional
- /raːstæ hækæ mɪn næguːtæ baːbetæ/ -Wait, If I didn't tell your father. The negation strategy along with the past tense count as a confirmation of fulfilling the action. Real Conditional.
- / hiːn fɪlaːn tɪʃtiː buː mɪn nækæn ʔæz ʔediː naːtʃɪmæ qʊtaːbxaːne/ - If you don't buy the specific thing for me, I will not go to school anymore. Real Conditional.

An act though beneficial for the speaker, he threatens his parents with not doing it to indicate that he will go against their will.

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING
- /fɪlaːn kæs tʃɪbuː dʒɪhæki: ʊ ʃuːlet nædɪrst dkɪrɪn/- A person went to a place and did wrong things. Declarative.

The speaker indirectly shows that he is aware of what the addressee did and implies that he should be aware of the detrimental consequences although there is no clue in the statement neither of the threat nor of the consequences.

- /ʔævæ mɪn guːtæ tæ wænæ beʒæ væ/- I am telling you "Don't say that again." Declarartive.
The utterance "I am telling you--" is a conventional threatening speech act. Imperative.

- /ʔægær tʊ næhej tʊ ʒɪxɔː kɪret tɪr naːbiːniː/- If you don't come, you will not see an uglier one than yourself. Real Conditional

- /ʔævæ ʔæz buːtæ haːtɪmæ were/- Here, I am coming there for you. Threat Hint.

"Come" and "There" are contradictory expressions coming together, but they are conventionally used in the English language to show the strong force of the threat and the threatener is closer than the addressee imagines.
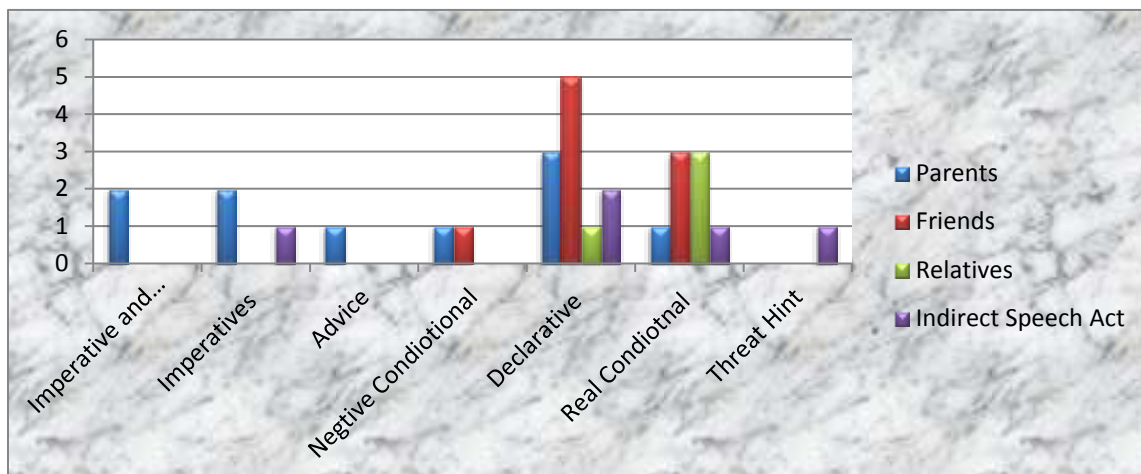
SCENARIO NO. 2
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING
PARENTS

- /hiːn næ deɪkuː bɑːbet mɪnɪn/- You are not my parents. Declarative.
- /ʔæz ħæʃwæ nɑːkæm/- I don't love you. Declarative.
- /de dærgæhiː ʃkenɪm/ - I will break the door. Declarative

- /ʔævæ ʔæz tʃɔːm nɑːhemæ ve mɑːleː/- Here I have gone and I will not come back home. Threat Hint
- /de buːtæ beʒmæ bɑːbe tæ jɑːn bɪrɑːje tæ/- I will tell your father or your brother about you. Declarative
In the Kurdish culture, the brother especially the elder one has a great status in the family; therefore, he can be a threatening figure when the other siblings do something wrong. This goes within the social stratification criterion of language use.
- /æz næ kɪtʃɑː wæmæ/- I am not your daughter. Declarative. Denial of the kinship relation.

FRIENDS
- /de hævːliːnɪjɑː wæ helɪm/ - I will leave your friendship. Declarative. The threat is to end the relationship.
- /de tæ qʊtɪm/- I will beat you. This is a very explicit speech act of threatening in a declarative form. This act is issued to address children or even adults in very severe situations.
- /nɑːhelɪm jɑːrjɑ; dgæl mɪn bɪkeɪ/- I will not let you play with me. Here the word "play" does not mean "manipulation"; rather, it means "play kids game" and it is the context of situation that is decisive in meaning specified. Declarative.
- /dʊmɑːhiːk dʒɑːrbiːt jɑːn næhej mɑːlɑːmæ/- This is the last time or don't come to our house. Imperative
- /hevæ nɑːbæmæ mɑːlɑ; xɔː/- I will not take you to my house. Declarative.
- /de bɪmæ hævɑːlɑː ekæ diː/- I will the friend of somebody else. Threat Hint
- / dgæl mɪn næ ʔɑːxɪvæ/- Don't talk with me. Imperative

RELATIVES
- /ʔediː nɑːhemæ mɑːlɑː hæwæ særædɑːnɑ; hevə nɑːkæm/- I will not come to your house anymore and I will not visit you. Declarative.

- /hi:n næ mɪru:vet mænæ/ - You are not our relatives. Threat Hint. Denying the family kinship is a declarative form of threat that indirectly shows that we will not go well with each other anymore.

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /lwi: dʒɪhi: hæmɪje na:mi:nɪm/- If you don't stay at that place, I will not stay. Real Conditional

- /pɑ: xʊde kæri:mæ ʊ dɪnjɑ: jɑ: dɪreʒæ/ -Allah is generous and the mundanity is long. Threat Hint. It is not the speaker who is going to do wrong things to the person, but God will take charge.

- /pɑ:ʃi: ʔæz dzɑ:nɪm ʔæz ʒi: de tʃɪkæm/ - Then me too I know what I will do. Negative conditional.

/ʒi /, meaning "too" is a response to a previous unacceptable act.
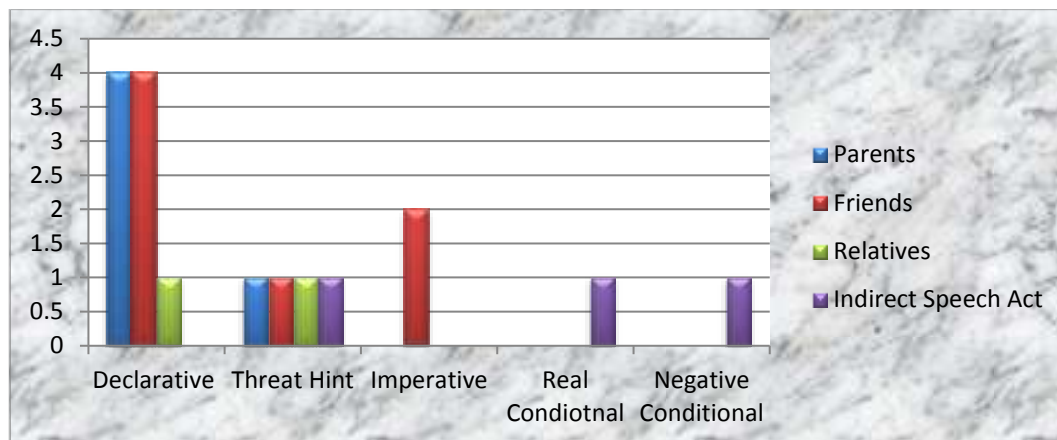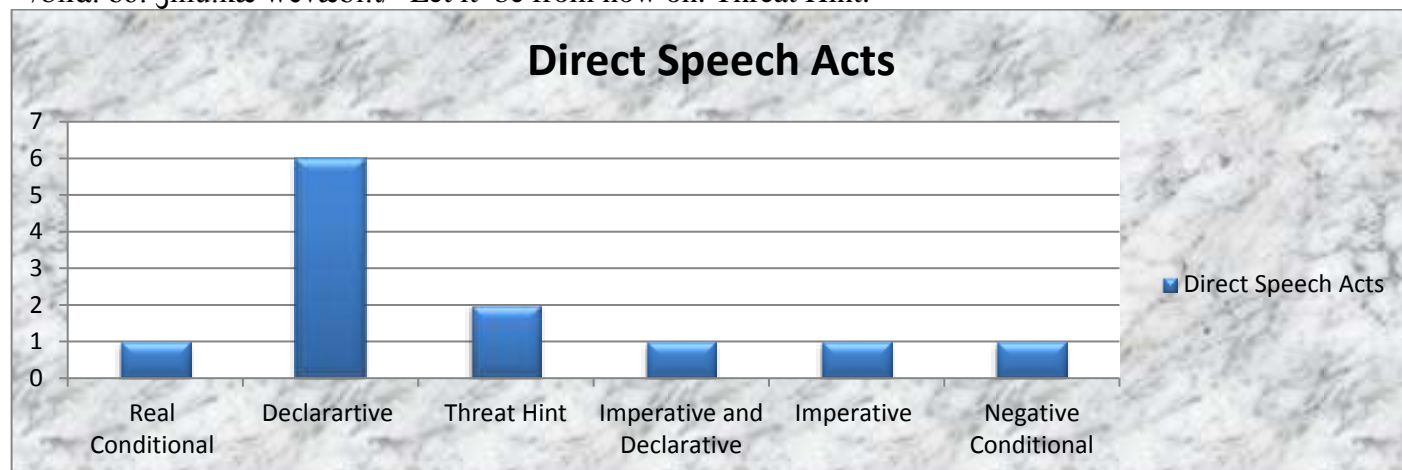

SCENARIO NO. 3

DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /de tæ helɪm/- I will leave you. Declarative

This is an indication of breaking up with the fiancé.

/ʔedi: wevæ ħæʃ tæ nɑ:kæm/- From now on, I will not love you. Declarative

- /de tæ ʒɪ ʒɪjɑ:nɑ: xɔ: kæmæ dæri:/ - I will take you out of my house. Declarative

- /de tæ bɪlɒk kæm/- I will block you. Declarative with a very strong illocutionary force.

- /tʊ dʒɑ:ræka: di: mɪn nɑ:bi:nɪjæ væ/- You will not see me another time. Threat Hint. Despite of the fact that one may think it is the circumstances that will not let him see the speaker, it is the speaker who will take the action not to see the addressee anymore as an expression of annoyance.

- /xɔ: tʃɪ tʃebɪbi:t ʔæz ltæ nɑ:zɪvrɪm/- No matter what, I will not go back to you. Declarative. /xɔ: tʃɪ tʃebɪbi:t/ (No matter what ---) is a speech act booster that shows a strong illocutionary act that the speaker will change his decision.

- /ʔæz ʔævæmæ tæ dvet dgæl mɪn bæ tæ dvet hæræ/- This is me. If you want to stay with me if you want go. Declarative, providing the addressee with two choices: one positive and the other negative.

- /næ sæħkæ kɪtʃka: jɑ:nʒi: ʔæz ʒi: de wækæm/- Don't look at girls otherwise I will do the same. Imperative and declarative. Reciprocity in an unwanted action is a threat; the first looking at girls so the second looking at boys.

- /ʔæz ʊ tʊ ʒek xɪlɑ:s/- Me and you are done. Declarative.

- /dʒɑ:ræka: di: beʒæ mɪn pɑ:ʃ/- You tell me another time then. Negative Conditional

The word / pɑ:ʃ/, meaning "then" is a threat and not mentioning the detrimental action means that it is the worst.

/wɑːn tɪʃtɑː bɪkæ eʊet mɪn guːtiːn bɪ bedængiː/ - Do the things I told you to do with silence. Imperative. A command "with silence" is a threat that something will happen against his will if he complains.

- /bɪlɑː bɔː ʒɪnuːkæ wevæbiːt/- Let it be from now on. Threat Hint.

Direct Speech Acts

SCENARIO NO. 4
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /særædærɪje dɪrɪst dgæl mɪn bɪkæ hæk æde bemæ mɑːlɑː deɪkɑː xɔː/- Deal with me in the right way otherwise I will tell my mother's family. Declarative.

Here "my mother's family", means my parents family and this is a threatening speech act that counts as a complain to her parents.

- /ʔæz dehemæ gɪhuːriːn dgæl tæ/- I will change with you. Declarative. This utterance inherently means that the speaker will change the way he deals with the addressee and it by convention has a negative connotation.

- /ʔæz ʒiː wæki: tæbɪm/- I will be like you. Declarative with negative reciprocal treatment.

- /dʒɑːrækɑː di: tʊ wæki: mɪn nækeɪ de bʃuːlɑː tæ ʔɑːxɪvɪm/- Next time if you don't do what I want, I will discuss your issue. Real conditional. The subordinating clause / de bʃuːlɑː tæ ʔɑːxɪvɪm/ (I will your issue" in the Kurdish language is a conventional speech act of threatening rather than being finding a solution to the issue.

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /de tæ fɪrekæmæ mɑːlɑː bɑːbe tæ/ - I will return you to your father's house. Declarative. The word "return" has a very negative connotation in the Kurdish utterance when it is used by a male spouse, and it means my marriage relation with the woman is about to over. Such an utterance in such a context is male-specific.

- /dʊmɑːhiːkɑː ve næxɔːʃɪjæ/- The end of this is sadness. Threat Hint. This means the speaker will do something that will cause sadness to the addressee.
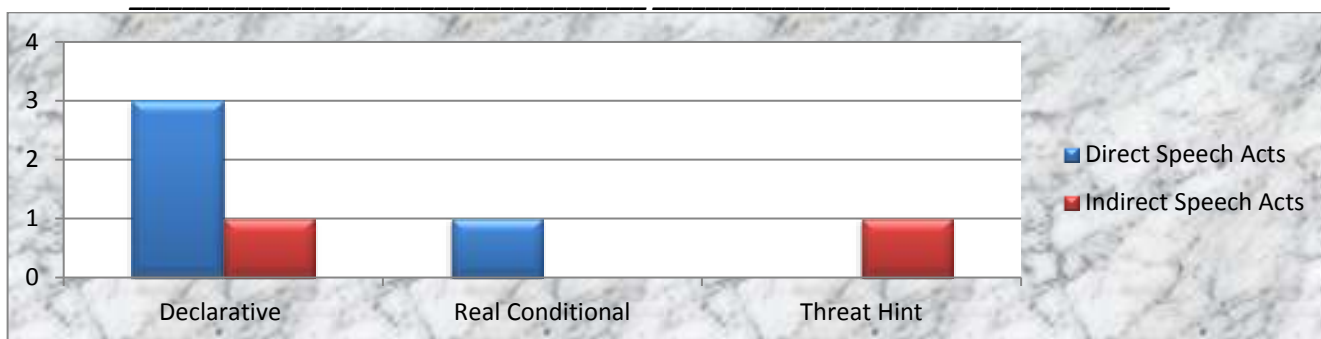
SCENARIO NO. 5
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /je ʃuːle xɔː dɪrɪst nækæt dehetæ dærexɪstɪn/- He who doesn't do his work right, he will be out of work. Declarative. Passive voice is used for not specifying a specific addressee, but it is still a direct threat because the speaker is the director. The concept of generalization is used here as a strategy for politeness and face-saving act for the intended person threatened.

- / de tæ ʒkɑːri: diːrʔexɪm/- I will make you out of work. Declarative, meaning the addressee will lose his job.

- /hækæ de hɔːsɑː kɑːri: keɪ bɔː xɔː sæħkæ kɑːræke di:/- If you will work this way, search for another job. Real conditional. The context of situation shows that the speaker is threatening the addressee that he will make him leave his current job.

- /dʒɑːræk di: kɑːri: ʔændʒɑːm nædeɪ de pɪlɑː tæ kem kæm jɑːn rɑːtɪbe tæ kem kæm/- Next time you don't do this work, I will lower your job grade or I will cut your salary. Negative conditional.

- /dɪrɪst kɑːre xɔː bɪkæ jɑːn ʔæz mɪʕɑːʃe tæ nɑːdæm/- Do your work appropriately, or I will not give you your salary. Coordination of sentence with "or" yet there is no option.

- /ræftɑːret xɔː dɪrɪstkæ hækæ tʊ ʔedi: lkɒmpɑːnɪje nɑːbi:/- Behave yourself, or you will not be in the company anymore. Coordination of sentences with "or" yet there is no space for optionality. There is also the imperative mood of the sentence.

-

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /ʔævæ dʒɑːrɑː dʊmɑːhiːke jæ/- This is the last time. Declarative. It is a conventional indirect speech act of threatening that is memorized by heart as a threat by native speakers of Kurdish.

- /næmiːnæ lpeʃ tʃɑːvet mɪn hækæ de tæ ræziːlkæm/- Don't stay in front of my eyes or I will reproach you. Coordination of sentences with "or" with no optionality.

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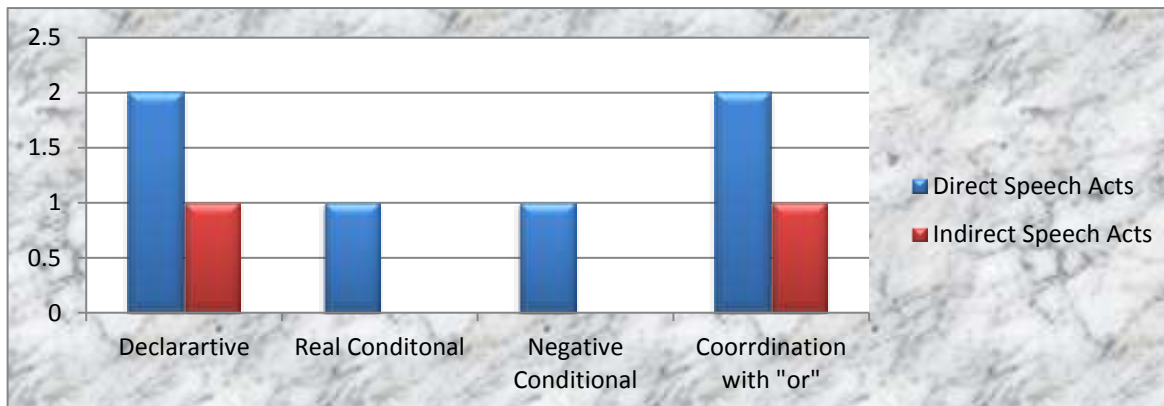
SCENARIO NO. 6
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /ʒ ʔedi: wevæ ja: hɑ:ri:kɑ:r nɑ:bɪm dgæl hæwæ dkɑ:ri: dɑ:/- From now on, I will not be cooperative with you in work. Declarative.

-/ʔæz de ʒɪ kɒmpɑ:nɪje tʃɪm bæs tʊ kɑ:rmænden wæki: mɪn zi:ræk nɑ:bi:ni:/- I will go out from the company, but you will not see skillful employees like me. Declarative. A threat shows the consequences that the company will be affected by his absence from work.

- /bærez ʔæz ʒɪ wæxte xɔ: zedætɪr kɑ:r nɑ:kæm ʔævæ dʊmɑ:hi:k dʒɑ:ræ/- Respectable, I will not work more than my working hours. Declarative. This is the last time. It seems to be polite because the utterance is issued form lower to the higher besides of the use of the word /bærez/ (respectable) is a politeness device that mitigates the force of the utterance.

- /ʔæz de ʃɪkɑ:jæte ltækæm tʃenɑ:bi:t revæbær je hɔ:sɑ: bi:t/- I will complain about you. The manager should not be in this way. Declarative. The force of the utterance is very strong as this is a direct threat issued from lower to higher in status.

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SCENARIO NO. 7
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /de dærædʒet tæ ʔi:nɪm xɑ:r/- I will lower your marks. Declarative.

- /de dærædet tæ kem kæm/- I will make your marks less. Declarative. These two utterances seem that the teacher will be unfair as the teacher may not give the student the marks he deserves academically, and the speaker seems to be subjective. However, objectivity and subjectivity cannot be decisively determined unless the extra-linguistic factors are to be taken into account.

- /de tæ næqɪl kæm/- I will move you. Declarative.

There is syntactic ellipsis, and it is the situational context that determines the place, i.e., school.

- / de tæ dɑ:nɪm ɣɪjɑ:b/- I will put you absent. Declarative. Putting the student absent means that there will be some administrative punishments taken by school against the student.

- /de tæ ʒpu:le dærexɪm/- I will fire you from work. Declarative. Here, there is pragmatic presupposition that the threatened person made something wrong that caused the speaker to issue a threat.

- /hækæ tʊ xɔ: zi:ræk nækeɪ ʔæz de dʒɑ:bɑ: deɪ bɑ:bet tæ fɪrekæm/- If you don't improve your performance, I will ask for your parents to come here. Negative Conditional.

- /de tæ ʒɪ mædræse di:rʔexɪm/- I will expel you from this school. Declarative– Performative Deletion Transformation.

-/de tæ fæsɪl kæm/ - I will expel you. Declarative. This act is the same as the above; however, the context of situation determines the place where the addressee will be expelled from; that is, school.

- /de tæ sɑːqɪt kæm/- I will make you fail. Declarative- Performative Deletion Transformation.
The above three utterances have in their underlying structure the performative verb "threaten" that does not appear in the surface structure.
- /je niːnuːkɑ: tʃenækæt de dɑːrɑ: ldæsti: dæm/- The one who will not cut his nails, I will beat his hands with the stick. Implied negative conditional
It is to be noted that previously in Iraqi schools and Kurdish areas corporal punishment was allowed at primary and even secondary schools, and the common type was beating the palm of the hands with a stick.
- /tʊ je hɔːsɑ: biː tʊ lmɑːde mɪn nɑːdʒɪħ nɑːbiː/- If you are in this way, you will not pass in my subject. Real Conditional.
This is a threatening speech act, but not from the teacher; rather, because of the poor performance of the student. Therefore, the utterance can have two speech acts: a threatening speech act because of the poor performance of the student, and an advising speech act on the part of the teacher (the speaker) which inherently conveys the message of improving the performance in the subject.
- /bej wɑːdʒɪb næhjæ ʒuːr/- Without the assignment, you will not enter. Declarative.
In the surface structure of the above utterance, the addressee is the agent not to enter the classroom However, the meaning is the opposite that the speaker will not let the addressee to enter. It is the situational context that determines the speaker to be the agent not the syntactic structure of the sentence that shows the hearer as the agent. There is also presupposition identified by the definite article "the" to refer to a previously required assignment.
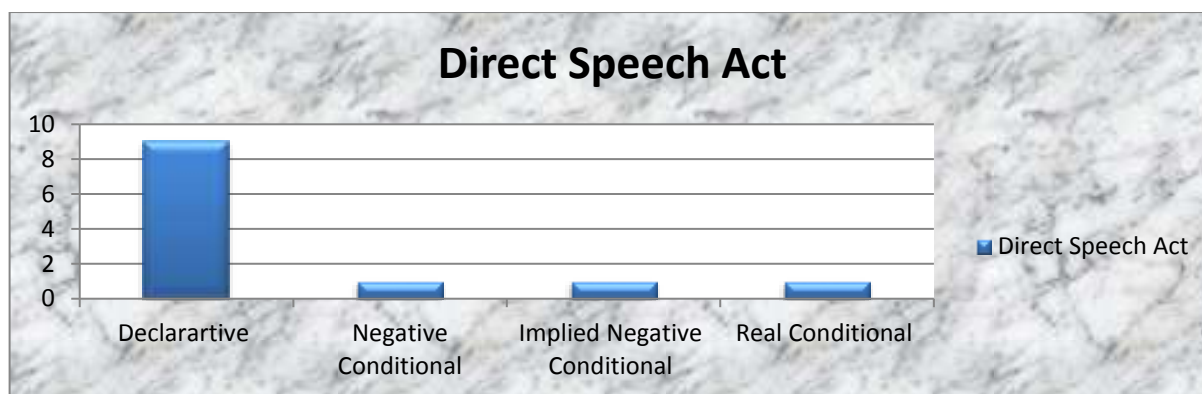
Direct Speech Act

SCENARIO NO. 8
DIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /ʔæz gælæk tɪʃtɑ: ʃwi: dzɑːnɪm ʔæz de beʒmæ hæmɪjɑː/- I know many things about him. I will tell everyone. Two declarative sentences subsequently uttered: the first has an implied threat (Threat Hint) determined by the context of situation, while the second is in the form of performative deletion transformation.
- /de tʃɪ bsære wi: ʔiːnɪm rɑːst/ - Just wait, I know what to do to you. Declarative. The expression "Just wait" in the Kurdish language is not a mere informative phrase; rather, it is a very strict expression for detrimental consequence caused by the speaker to the one he is issuing the speech act of threatening to.
- /ʔæzmɑːn dɪreʒæ de gi: kæmæ dævi:/- Sharp- tongued. I will put shit in his mouth. Declarative in the form of performative deletion transformation. This is a taboo expression usually uttered when the speaker is very angry. Notice that the addressee is not present and probably the speaker is

certain that th one present in the conversation will not convey speech otherwise there will be a big problem surfacing.

- /bɪlɑ: hær bræwi:t/- Let him bark. Declarative.

The third part person is affiliated to animals, specifically "dog" as in the Kurdish culture, unlike the English, is not a preferred animal. The speaker is not issuing any threat, but he indicates that he does not care about what other people are doing or saying.

- /mɪn nævet æv tɪʃtæ dʊbɑ:ræ bɪbi:t hækæ bxʊde dekæmæ fɪʈnæ/- I do not want this to be repeated otherwise I will make a big problem. Declarative. Although the first part of the utterance seems to be very sever in the Kurdish language, impersonality saves the addressee's face to adopt a generalization concept. The second part is also declarative in the form of performative deletion transformation where the performative verb "threaten" is implied but not mentioned explicitly.

- /je bæħse mɪru:vi: bɪkæt bɪlɑ: gʊnæhet mɪn bu: wi: bɪn/ indirectly it means I will not forgive him. "The one who talks about us, let our sins go to him."- Declarative. This basically not a threatening act, but the threat comes from the idea that the speaker will forgive him and will let it to God to take revenge.

- /de wi: bi:nɪm xʊde kæri:mæ bu: mɪn ʊ wi:/- I will meet him. Allah is generous for me and him. Declarative.

The word "generous" has a negative connotation in this utterance as it means the speaker will do something bad to the person gossiping about him.

- /ʔæz wi: bɪgrɪm de wi: kʊʒɪm/- If I see him, I will kill him. Real Conditional.
- /ʔæz wi: bɪgrɪm de hætkɑ: wi: bæm/- If I see him, I will expose him. Real Conditional

It is to be noted that many informants did not provide any threats in this scenario, saying that they do not care if somebody is gossiping about them.

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT OF THREATENING

- /de bɪlɑ: ldæf mɪn wægu:tɪbɑ:/- Let him say that in front of me. Declarative. It is to be noted that the Kurdish language the tense is in past while the equivalent translation into English is in future.

It means the gossiper is a coward person and he knows the bad results of his speech if he talks in front of the one, he gossips about.

- /ʔæm hæmi: rɔ:ʒɑ: ʔɑ:xræte de ħæqe wærgɪri:n/- We will all have our rights in the doomsday. Declarative. This is a threat that the speaker will not forgive him. The inclusive "we" is an indication that the speaker is humble in his threat that he will also not be forgiven if he did something wrong.
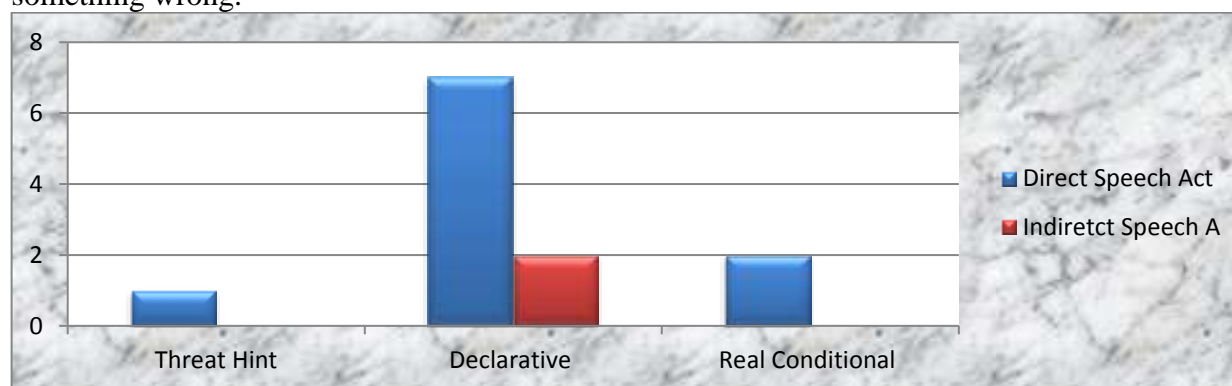
CONCLUSIONS

Through conducting the current study, the following points have been concluded by the researcher:

1- Threatening speech act is proportional with impoliteness despite of being institutional ones.

2- The denial of a threat can be a genuine threat.

3- In most cases, the performative formula " I threaten you that …" is replaced by "I promise you that …" for emphasizing purposes, and mostly, the act is not used performatively in the Kurdish language, as the data elicits. In other words, the surface structure of a sentence usually does not contain the performative verb" threaten", but it has this verb in its deep structure in the abstract level of language.

4- A threatening speech act can be directly issued by the speaker, or it can be a speech act of advising by the speaker and a threat from an inanimate thing, behaviour or action.

5- There is sometimes a smooth expression of threatening speech acts by using the inclusive "we" and implying that the speaker does not threaten, but a third party does.

6- A speech act of threatening can submit to the mitigation strategy of indirectness and also for leaving no explicit clue for the speaker if he wants to deny his threat at any later time.

7- There is performative verb "threaten" in the English language, while in Kurdish these acts are not produced performatively, according to the data obtained from the informants. It is to be noted that the force of the threat is very obvious as there is the employment of **Performative Deletion Transformation**.

8- Most of the informants provided threatening speech acts in the direct form rather than the indirect one.

9- The negative form of the statement along with the past tense count as an emphasis of fulfilling the action.

APPENDICES
1- LIST OF JURY MEMBERS

Name	University	College and Department
Prof. Dr. Misbah Mohammad Sulaiman	Lebanese French University	College of Education/ Department of English
Prof. Dr. Hussein Ali Ahmed	Nawroz University	College of Languages/ Department of English
Asst. Prof. Dr. Aveen Mohammad Hasan	University of Zakho	College of Education/ Department of English
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sherzad Sabri Ali	University of Duhok	College of Basic Education/ Department of Kurdish
Asst. Prof. Dr. Huda Abdulqadir Qasim	University of Duhok	Department of Kurdish
Asst. Lect. Mr. Salahuddin Shukur	University of Duhok	Computer Sciences Google Forms Technical

_____ _____

Khalid		Consultation and Kurdish Language Feedback

2- DISCOURSE COMPLETION TASK

Introduction
Dear Informants
I am Parween Saadi Abdulaziz, PhD in English Language and Linguistics. I am doing an academic work on **Speech Act of Threatening in English and Kurdish: A Comparative Study.** The study tackles the topic from a daily interaction perspective. Kindly note that your personal information is to be kept confidential and the information you provide is only for academic purposes. Your participation is completely voluntary and you have the free- will to stop at any stage you like. The effort you exert in filling this discourse completion task if of high value for the researcher.
Informed Consent
Q1: Kindly provide your approval/ disapproval for using the data you provide by circling the below choices:
- **I approve   - I don't approve**
Q2: Personal Information
Age: …………   Sex: …………
Educational Background: …………………
Mother Tongue: …………………………..
Nationality: ………………………………..
Q3: Scenario NO.1
- When you were a child and you were making a mess or not listening to adults, what were the speech acts of threatening issued to you, by:
You parents were-------------------------Your friends were **-----------------------**
Your relatives were ----------------------
- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? By indirect threat, it is meant that the speaker does not mention any clue of threat, but it is understood from the context of situation.

Q4: Scenario NO.2
- When you were unhappy with something at your childhood, what were the speech acts of threatening you were using with:
Your parents: -----------------------------
Your friends:-------------------------------
Your relatives: ----------------------------What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? ----------------------
Q5: Scenario NO.3
- The expressions of threatening you issue to your hypothetical/ real boyfriend/ girlfriend when s/he does not do something for you or does something that upsets you are:-------------------------------
- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? --------------
Q6: Scenario NO.4
- The expressions of threatening you issue to your hypothetical/ real fiancé when s/he does not do something for you or does something that upsets you are:--------
- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario----------------

Q7: Scenario NO.5

- You are a manager in a company, what threatening acts will you use with your employees with ill- performance or misbehavior with customers?---------------

- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? --------------

Q8: Scenario NO.6

- You are an employee in a company, what threatening acts will you use with your manager/colleagues if there is something you are unhappy with?----------------
- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? --------------

Q9: Scenario NO.7

- When you were a student, the threatening acts you received form your teachers and the principals when you misbehaved or you did not do your assignments were:----
- What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? --------------

Q10: Scenario NO.8

In the situation of gossiping, a person in face- to –face interaction mentions a particular person who talked badly of you. The threatening acts that you use (used) for the absent person are:----------------

What indirect threats can be used alternatively in this scenario? -----------

Q11: -Kindly provide other threatening acts that the above contexts could not cover. -------------------------------

Thank you for your active participation
Asst. Prof. Dr. Parween Saadi Abdulaziz

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