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THE USE OF POLITE REQUEST AMONG JORDANIAN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to discuss the use of demand perspectives in the Arabic language of Jordan. 336 student teachers, including 168 participants and 168 respondents, are part of the current study sample. In Jordanian Arabic, they were asked to respond to various situations in which they submitted a request to speak. Using the Discourse Completion Test (DCT), data was gathered. Analysed according to the models proposed by Blum-Kulka, et al. (1989), whose theoretical framework classified the perspective of demand into four types: listener-oriented demand, speaker-oriented demand, detailed and impersonal demand. The study findings showed that the native speakers of the Jordanian Arabic language who used direct head verbs for requests were more from the listener's perspective. In either direct or conventional indirect methods, the respondents used a listening perspective to express solidarity and consideration for others. However, various viewpoints have been used by the main verb of the submission, such as the guided listener, the voice, the holistic, or the impersonal. In order to be free from the imposition of others and to show that they value the rights of others for their equality and freedom of movement or choice, respondents used a speaker-oriented viewpoint, inclusive or impersonal. In addition, the findings showed that in general, respondents used a listener-oriented and speaker-oriented viewpoint more than other viewpoints in M-M, F-F interactions, and M-F and F-M interactions. In particular, the findings showed that respondents in experiences with M-M, F-F, M-F and F-M appeared to use only listener-oriented perspectives in direct requests..

INTRODUCTION

Current consider basic speculative structure depends on the show of awareness or neighborliness systems (1995) by Scollon and Scollon. The stand up to a relationship is part of three neighborliness structures (regard awareness system,

solidarity neighborliness system, and different leveled neighborliness system) consenting to the politeness show proposed by Scollon and Scollon (1995). The speaker and audience see themselves at a similar social level regarding neighborliness structure with no conversationalist applying command over the other (- Control), anyway with an eliminated relationship (+ Independent). Subsequently, agreeing to Scollon and Scollon, self-sufficiency systems can be used by the two examiners, checking speeches that moderate the danger to dodge the opportunity of losing go up against (Y. Al-Marrani & Sazalie, 2010). In addition, the selection of procedures used in this technique by the examiners relies upon the way of life to which the conversationalists have a spot and which changes from culture to culture (Van Rooy, 2003). Examiners consider themselves to ascend to in social position (control) and with a close to the relationship (- independent) in a solidarity neighborliness framework. In this methodology, to expect or give correspondence or to express a mutual purpose of see, the conversationalists use collaboration strategies (Ghazzoul, 2019). Finally, one individual is in a mind-boggling position (+ control) in a reformist neighborliness structure and the other is in a subordinate position (- control). In this veered off the system, in any case, the connection between the two conversationalists (- Discrete or + Eliminate) can be close or far away (Hübscher, Garufi, & Prieto, 2019). Consenting to Scollon and Scollon, in cooperation, the conversationalist with a pro can choose to use the helpful strategies while the conversationalist in a lower part may use self-sufficiency systems to assuage danger or show respect for the other examiner (Sasani & Pilevar, 2017).

Moreover, the presentation research businesses the idea of etymological kindness by Watts (2003) as acknowledged by traditional, ritualized speeches and semi-standard speeches. Condition-based explanations are etymological speeches that are used in ritualized states of verbal contact that consolidate states of address, speeches routinely used in explicit demonstrations of talk, for example, offering thanks toward, saying 'sorry' or declining, and leave-taking ritualized speeches (Kato, Kanda, & Ishiguro, 2015). Semi-equation-based speeches, then again, are conventionalized sorts that " lead winding talk acts reasonable to a social circumstance's political exercises and may fuse phonetic shapes that modify a talk demonstration inside to Speech softening control. Watts (2011) mentioned that the political development of various methods of etymological sharpen incorporates condition-based, ritualized, and semi-equation-based speeches. He noticed that their nonattendance is quickly interpretable as an absence of thought when they are missing, and when they are over what the condition demands, they are adequately deciphered as deferential (Al-marrani & Sazalie, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language and politeness

Inside the field of talk exercises inside the Center easterner world, various ask about and a couple of particular states of contemplates have been done. As

referred to Hübscher, Wagner, & Prieto (2016) directed one of the most dependable considers inside the Center easterner world to analyze how English orders made by Center easterner students of English don't agree to English attribute of moving levels of consciousness. Focuses were two-layered, youngsters, and advanced. The data was compiled by setting up demonstration situations where one needs to invite a transcendent person, one wins the original investment in it, and is subject to the package. This exploratory examination was wanted to overview Earthy & Levinson (1987) mentioned that Positive and Negative Laws of Kindness of Consciousness. The occurrence of consideration gives the idea that inside him a condition to invite an ally to a combination, bilingual Center easterners used unmistakable speeches of neighborliness from those used by Americans for similar positive civility techniques. For the case, in response to 'Hi,' Center easterners used words, for example, 'Hi, Welcome,' which is indistinguishable from the standard Arabic response 'Marhaba,' ahala wasahla.' This thinking occurs alongside showing that Americans used passive neighborhood measures than the Center Easterners, while the Center Easterners were more arranged with the general public than the Americans, and the Middle Easterners were more used than the Americans. The thinking appears to show the influence of the Arabic language on the productivity of the English bilingual Bedouin.

Inside the triumph of politeness strategies, Alakrash & Bustan (2020) consider deals in a couple of significance with Arabic deferential procedures, contrasting them and those in English. Question About also focuses on examining the earthy-color speculation and the speculation of Levenson (1978) about the neighborhood with bilingual Arabic, English, and Arabic speakers. In addition, they consider investigates the association confirmation of practical vernacular guidelines. The study of the disclosures shows that the standard of neighborliness is ardently recognized concerning requests. In addition, expressive examination gives the idea that Arabic has fewer modals than English, so unmistakable neighborliness methodologies are used to make up for the secluded deferential remember for English (Najeeb, Maros, & Nor, 2012). The related part of the question about layouts that the general public discovers where a second or distant tongue is detected affects the craving for language.

As indicated by Hussein (2019) asked about methods of asking questions in American English, Egyptian Arabic, and English as spoken by second colloquial students from Egypt. The revelations of her ask about have created the impression that there are assortments inside the asking procedures used by these classes. The Center easterner speakers of English seem a reasonable inclination to use regular duplicity, which relies upon the use of inquiries. Among the classes, modifiers are too investigated (Carmela, Hübscher, Garufi, & Prieto, 2018). There are no assortments regarding the use of "upgraders." "Downgraders" are, in any case, discovered to be used most consistently by nearby Arabic speakers. In solitary

vocalization, they seem to like to use more than one demotion. In the use of enthusiastic speeches as subscribers, this category is now and again seen as cool.

Deveci & Ben (2017) deals mainly with practical movement and reasonable progress within the language between the language of Jordanian English language students at both higher and lower levels of skill, which I have found to rely heavily on the first level down to business advantages. Agreeing to Al-Hamzi, the aftereffects of this consider don't back the idea of comprehensiveness of politeness as suggested by Y. M. Al-Marrani (2018). The pre-thinking effect shows that specific guidelines on English pragmatics may provide assistance in pushing forward serious information in external English students. Consciousness might be a custom extraordinary to the general public. In English and the negative behavior pattern on the contrary, what is interpreted in Arabic as welcoming that might not be thought of that way? By moving to a neighborhood approach to staying warning, and thus Arabic speakers in being more explicit in their request than English speakers, students in the whole case did not indicate that they were noncommittal. They didn't break their socio-social headings. In any case, when estimated starting with one culture then onto the next by someone who remains past their openings inside the socio-social boundaries (D & Sciences, 2019).

Another exploration by Al-Zumor, A. W. Q. G. (2011) inside the field of talk acts is worried about investigating how Center easterners carry on in these four styles of talk acts using English: demands, invites, speeches of disappointment, and corrections. The various recognition plans for these speech exercises are identified with the methodologies of consciousness suggested by Earthy Color and Levinson, and is another important focus of this exploration. Down to commercial transactions, there is another major acoustic portent to be analyzed. The occurs of the think about consolidate (1) second lingo students should be made aware of the ideal techniques while amending real bungles made by various kinds of addressees. (2) In English, students of English became acquainted with how to use upholds. It has been discovered that they eccentrically misuse the conditioner "I think" in a condition-based way, whereas, the neighborhood English speakers seem innovative in using them. (3) Grouping inside the use of satisfactory supports allows the design powerful conjointly to have any kind of effect to overhaul the conversationalist's neighborliness. Center easterner English students don't have the crucial handy capacities that enable them to use the inquisitive procedure of change. The exploration shows that timeline and material plan makers and educators must emphasize how tongues have changed unambiguously. Students should be wary of the fact that the anomaly is widely viewed in the social systems of Saxon Old English, so coordination with neighborhood English speakers is required.

Gender and politeness

As indicated Tawalbeh & Al-Oqaily (2012) asked about derivative techniques and acknowledged seeking training among a number of Saudi women's English language majors at the Sermon School in Riyadh in both English and Arabic. 45 Saudi students within the English Language Division of the Discourses Authority chose the topics used in this question. Talk-Fulfillment Test is the tool used to classify data. The result shows that people change their required exercises to agree with social conditions. With lessons in disconnection and social control, the rise of Gouda is unmistakable.

Away from those techniques used by nearby English speakers, Safran, N. (2018) directed an audio sociological assessment to take a quick look at the question strategies used by advanced English students from East of the Center. The consideration contains 20 Oriental students enrolled in graduate English language courses in four Arab schools and 20 English language students participating in postgraduate projects in three English universities. To convey the data defined by the question methods used by each assembly, an end-discussion test is used. The result of questions gives about the idea that when expressing their demand in ascending or individuals in higher parts, the two groups take inconspicuous approaches. In such circumstances, people seriously depend on the technologies they are expected to walk around. Regardless, the Arabic language test appears to have a clear affinity for using more structured placement strategies to pool their requests than does the English language test when requests are directed to people in lower positions (Alfaleh, 2019). The data activation test appears to be two types of basic differentiation between the two packages within how the question approach is redesigned. Close English speakers are found to use more semantic and grammatical modifiers than their Arabic partners, and in this way, their inquiries seem more conscious and wise. The inspector distinguishes this to a predominance of pool of close speakers. The assessment closes with a couple of speculative and instructive outcomes (Ghazzoul, 2019). Center easterner English students, additionally at advanced stages, are believed to have the option to drop back on their social association while characterizing their application systems. At the scholastic arrange, it is suggested that the serious assortments among Arabic and English should constantly be made known to Arabic students of English which, in a given condition, a fitting Arabic application plan may not be appropriate in English inside a similar situation (Sasani & Pilevar, 2017).

Deveci & Ben (2017) argued consideration in three specific social systems to examine the admission of an excuse. The expert divided the topics of thinking into three groups: Americans, the Middle East, and the Japanese, to reflect on the ways in which they excuse semantic formulas on three estimates: organization, repetition, and semantic texture. Different mandates are allowed for the topics in which the rejection is elevated, more important, or less rejected. The occurrence of reasoning gives the idea that within the recognition of hadith is a demonstration

of rejection in conjunction with the three estimates of semantic terms, three packages employing divided forms and clear semantic methods (Hübscher et al., 2016). It is unambiguous in any way and in all cases. There were circumstances in which they seemed to answer in a similar manner (for example, an inquiry case).

The Development of Pragmatic Communicative Skills in Jordanian Children (2013) directed exploration of the pragmatism of welcome creativity and affirmation in Jordanian culture. From a practical point of view, this takes into account the focus on the essence of creativity that is welcome and emphasized in Jordanian culture. It researches the arrangement of the explicit systems used in Jordanian culture to welcome and highlight the realistic social constraints that control their use. The question was based on a base of awareness by Color Earthy and Vinson. This comes to fruition from a background examination of Wolfensohn's Earth Color Consciousness Theory. According to Ghazzoul (2019) that "the level of social undermining or solidarity among dealers in connection with other social strata, for example, relative age, gender, and social parts, regardless of whether the individuals are cooperating or from a similar family., Was found to have an effect. Great on such a method that a single speaker uses during a welcome call, endurance, or refusal. With a set of compensatory behavior (unrecorded), everyone asks for sources, men and women, exhibit a tendency to direct (decline to greet) in the record. As noted, it occurs. This is through the use of various signs of remorse that can define the act of undermining the face by restricting the media compulsion to appear to reject the preacher.

In Jordanian Arabic asks for a focus on earth-colored speculation and Levinson's speculation about kindness, The Development of Pragmatic Communicative Skills in Jordanian Children (2013) guided via social pragmatism: articulation of measures of disappointment. Her research focuses on taking a look at the use of strategies for publicizing disappointment in Sudanese Arabic and uncovering insight into social perspectives and network appreciation. To pool data for her thoughts, she used the discussion fulfillment test. In this contemplation, the revelation enables consideration of the comprehensiveness of the methodology of declaring disappointment and the affirmation of an interpretation of the measures of disappointment that includes the unusual social point of view of vernacular use (Sasani & Pilevar, 2017).

Research questions

The following research questions were posed in order to achieve the goal of this pilot study:

RQ1. In a polite context (indirect) for language use, is there any difference between male and female speakers of the Jordanian Arabic language fluently listening and understanding the verbs of speaking request?

RQ2. In a polite (indirect) context of language use, is there a difference between internal and external fluency and the rates of comprehension by male and female Jordanian Arabic speaker

METHOD

Data collected from Arab Model Schools, Jordan, from a social event for Jordanian students from different controls. There were 168 males and 168 females inside the case (Age: 7-12 years). As far as their social history and academic/linguistic affiliations are concerned, the respondents are surprisingly homogeneous.

Instrument

A Talk Completion Survey was needed to be rounded out by all respondents. At first, made by Blum-Kulka (1984), this test has been comprehensively used both inside and over lingo packs in gathering data on talk act acknowledge. Six created conditions that the respondents may associate are delineated. For each case, they were asked to contemplate a concise explanation cautiously and after their answers (demand in Jordanian Arabic) inside the space given. They were admonished to answer as much as possible as they would have cleared out real conditions.

Data Analysis

Using the CCSARP coding plot (Cross-Social Discourse Law Realization Project), Blum-Kulka, S., House, J., & Kasper, G. (1989) coded the collected data. Solicitation is categorized into three levels of unambiguous by means of encoding: easy, usually disingenuous, and unexpected. Through this scale, the expert can perceive types of questioning techniques as implemented in female-male cooperation and female-male communication by neighborhood speakers in the Jordanian Arabic language. With the approval of Scollon, Scollon and Watts base, data at the time had collapsed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The educational for the explanation of conditions will be interpreted English for discourse purposes, and the certified illuminating in Arabic can be found in the Reference segment (1).

Request strategies used by female-female and female-male interactions

The data assessment consolidates showing the dispersal in Jordanian Arabic of the state of ask methodology more than six conditions in female-female and female-male smart.

Situation 1: In a diner, you have a wonderful supper and as of now the time has come to ask the worker to set up your charge. What might you have said?

As shown in Table 1, the overall use of direct tactics by means of derivable mood is 77.4 percent and want statements in female-female interactions is 10.7 percent, and 11.9 percent is the overall use of conventionally indirect by preparatory query. The overall usage of direct strategies by mood drivable is 67.3 percent in female-male relationships, and want assertion is 7.1 percent and the overall use of conventionally indirect strategies by question preparatory is 25.6 percent. Situation 2: You're a chief and you need your office to be cleaned by a cleaner. What might you have said?

As shown in Table 1, the overall use of direct strategies by mood derivable in female-female interactions is 78.6 percent and want statements is 8.9 percent and the overall use of conventionally indirect strategies by query preparatory is 12.5 percent. On the other hand, 66.7 percent is the overall use of direct strategies by means of mood derivable in female-male interactions and want statements is 5.4 percent and 28.0 percent is the overall use of conventionally indirect strategies by query preparatory.

It can be found that in scenario one and two, the results indicate that both female-female interactions and female-male interactions appear to use direct head strategies rather than indirect ones. In addition, the findings indicate that respondents prefer to use direct head act strategies more than indirect ones in female-female interactions, while there is also a clear tendency to use direct head act strategies more than indirect ones in female-female interactions, but the number of respondents who choose to use indirect head act strategies is greater than in female-female strategies.

Table 1: Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of the Requests Strategies in Female-Female Interaction and Female- Male Interaction across Situation 1 and 2

Situation		Direct strategies		Conventionally Indirect strategies		Non-conventionall y indirect strategies		Total
		Mood derivabl e	Want statements	Suggest ion formula	Query prepar atory	Strong hints	Mild hints	
Situ atio n	F-F	130 (77.4%)	18 (10.7%)	0	20 (11.9 %)	0	0	168 (100 %)
	F-M	113 (67.3%)	12 (7.1%)	0	43 (25.6 %)	0	0	168 (100 %)
situ	F-F	132	15 (8.9%)	0	21	0	0	168

atio n		(78.6%)			(12.5%)			(100%)
	F-M	112 (66.7%)	9 (5.4%)	0	47 (28%)	0	0	168 (100%)

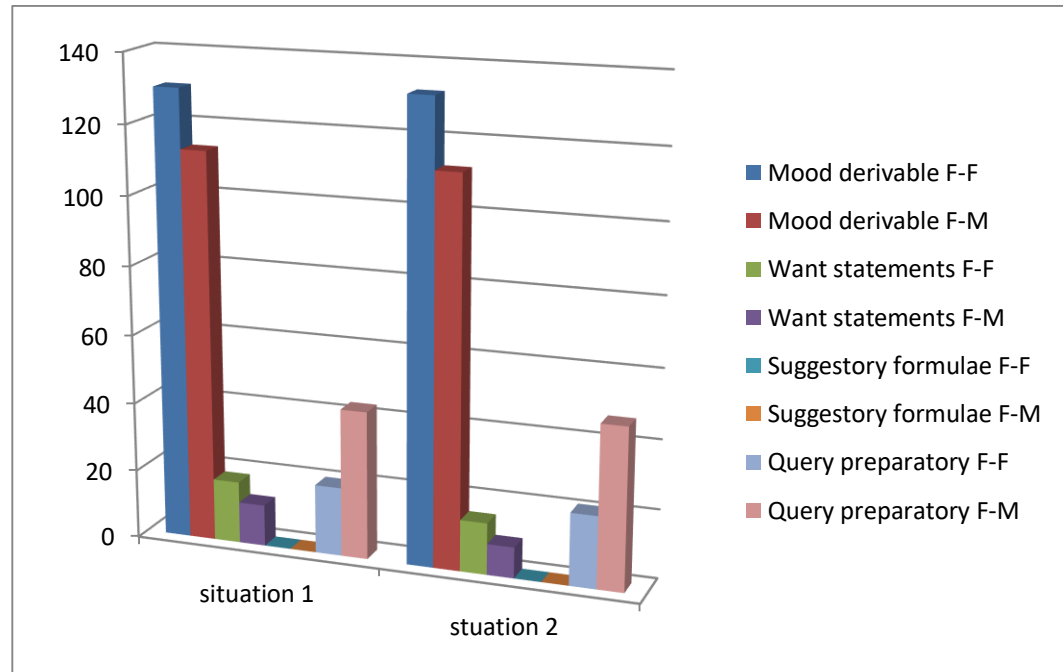


Figure1: Distribution of Request Strategies in Jordanian Arabic across Situation 1 and 2

According to the politeness method of Scollon and Scollon (1995), situation one and two results fall under the hierarchical politeness system. Interlocutors see themselves as having an unfair social role in a hierarchical system of politeness. One participant is in a greater position (+Power) and the other participant is in a lower position (-Power). The participant with power may use direct strategies (involvement strategies) in this method. Involvement policies "are concerned with the right of the individual and must be considered a normal member of society, contributing or helping" (Scollon and Scollon, 1995). The participant in a lower position can employ indirect strategies (independence strategies) to reduce threat or to show respect to the interlocutor. "The autonomy of the participant is stressed by freedom techniques ". It stresses their right not to be completely regulated by community or social ideals and to be free from other people's impositions (Scollon and Scollon, 1995).

In a system of hierarchical politeness, the respondents understood and valued the power gap (+P) between the interlocutors in non-female interactions and female interactions. It was found that when addressing a status-unequal interlocutor, the participants in female-female interactions and female-male interactions who participated in the current study used different forms of formulaic, ritualized utterances. Direct techniques (involvement politeness strategies) were used by the person in the position of higher status to demonstrate that being direct in these circumstances communicates camaraderie and is compatible with cultural norms when the speaker has a high position. Without the fear of losing face, the respondents employed high levels of directness because it is the desired action in such situations in Jordanian Arabic. The individual in the lower status position used indirect tactics (independence strategies) in this scheme to demonstrate their deference and reverence for the individual in a high position. In the context of in-group identification and names, the respondents used direct and indirect techniques with different formulaic, ritualized utterances to display appreciation.

CONCLUSION

In a structure of different leveled neighborliness, the respondents jumped on and regarded the control hole (+ P) between the auditors in non-female able and female instinctively. It was discovered that individuals inside the current thinking about used masterminded conditions of condition-based, ritualized verbalizations when watching out for a status-conflicting examiner in female-female naturally and female-male keen systems of authorship (intellectual neighborhood actions) have been used by the individual within the higher position status to design that being the mastermind in these circumstances confers family relationships and is plausible with social principles when the speaker joins a high position. Without the dread of losing contradict, the respondents used tall levels of unequivocal quality since it is the destined advancement in such conditions in Jordanian Arabic. The individual inside the bit of lower status used naughty structures (opportunity methodology) in this organization to graph their yielding.

It very well may be observed that in both female-female shrewd and female-male keen, there's a typical float in a reformist neighborliness structure for more elevated levels of unequivocal quality. In a different leveled neighborliness structure, female speakers of Jordanian Arabic used tall degrees of expresses unafraid of losing 'face'. This is inconsistent with the appropriateness of the expressions in connection with the "close" social specificity, but this may be normal behavior in such circumstances.

Finally, the current question creates the impression that mindfulness techniques are shifting from one culture to another. Neighborhood Jordanian Arabic speakers used to arrange orders with long duplicate air conditioners to facilitate their requests. It also shows that, in Jordanian Arabic, the fundamental shape isn't as rude as in English or some other vernacular. Facilitate utilization is known as

solidarity neighborliness strategies in Jordanian Arabic since they were remorseless that the speaker figuratively speaking envisions a compelled social fissure among himself and the examiner.

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