LINGUISTIC STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF NATO PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE INVASION OF RUSSIA - UKRAINE

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
English Education Program

By

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Judul Skripsi	:	Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia - Ukraine

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia -Ukraine"** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuain dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN

(Harry Widodo Saragih)

ABTRACT

Saragih, Harry. 1802050110. Linguistic Strategies Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia - Ukraina. Skripsi. English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara. 2022.

This research examines the linguistic strategies on language style in a press conference communication conducted by the NATO Organization against the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The aims are to find out variations in the language used in communication. The Researcher in this research used qualitative descriptive. The data were taken from the official NATO Youtube site, "NATO News". There two variations of linguistic strategy at the Press Conference, namely Informative and Persuasive based on the characteristics of the sentence, structure and language. There are 33 data taken in the Press Conference video. A total of 33 (100%) data, 28 (84,8%) data are categorized as informative texts and 5 (15,2%) data are categorized as persuasive texts.

Keywords: Linguistic Strategy, Informative, Persuasive, NATO Press Conference

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Medan, 21 September 2022
The Reseacher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication style is a way of communicating both verbally and non-verbally with other people (Liu, 2016: 1). Communication style is an indicator of a person's pattern in managing interpersonal relationships. This relates to the ways and characteristics of a person in receiving and interpreting the message obtained or to be conveyed. Therefore, this communication style becomes an indicator of how a person interprets information and transforms that information into active behavior in social judgments (Pânişoară et al., 2015: 203). Communication style is closely related to the use of language in communication. Abbas (2021: 515) argues that language bridges ideas, opinions, and thoughts, to be expressed with the intention that the message spoken by the speaker is conveyed properly. Based on the context, it is clear that the communication style and language used are needed to build communication. As mentioned by Alkhaldi (2019: 19) that language greatly influences one's perception and perspective on something.

Currently, communication is widely used in various activities, one of which is in press conference. Press conference used as a medium of communication in public relations to inform about important news, both what has happened and will be done (Syarah and Alaina, 2021: 37-38). In conveying this information, language is certainly very necessary and has an important role so that people who receive the information can understand the information well. Where everyone who conveys

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information in a press conference has a different language strategy. Language also develops along with the times. In addition, the language strategies used by everyone of course have differences from one another and are always adapted to certain contexts. For example, the press conference used by the NATO organization in the event of the Russian-Ukrainian Invasion. Many audiences are looking for accurate sources of information regarding these events. So to clarify the incident, a press conference was held by the NATO Organization.

Speaking of language strategies, strategies in communication are related to how someone uses language that is in accordance with the intent and purpose of the language used. As emphasized by Peltokorpi & Vaara (cited in KIM, 2016: 222) that language strategies are defined as "rules and regulations governing the use of language in communication." In addition, language strategies are used by people in various activities, such as communicating between one individual and another to exchange information, conduct discussions, hold meetings, speeches at special events or press conferences, and others (Dutta, 2020: 22 and Kurniati, 2017: 227)**.** Language strategy plays an important role in a press conference. The effectiveness of the language used in the press conference in achieving its goals is influenced by how the language is used in the press conference. This is certainly an important role to measure the success of the media in persuading or conveying information to the public. In particular, language strategies must be mastered by everyone who plays a role in the press conference media. As per view Gershon & Manning (2014: 539) which states that the spoken language in a media is seen as pure in which the

language used must be transparent or in accordance with reality. From this definition, it is clear that the language strategy used by the speaker greatly influences the listener through sentences or utterances that express orders, directions, requests, or seductions (Moats, 2020: 4).

Media press conference conducted by a large NATO organization on an international phenomenon of the Russian state's invasion of Ukraine. Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, became a global event that had major implications for all countries, marking the return of war between countries. To be something that Europe hasn't experienced since 1945 to have a tiered impact on civilizations around the world (Bakrie et al., 2022: 66). The military attack carried out by Russia certainly attracted a lot of attention from the world, big countries, to organizations such as NATO. NATO, which stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization or also known as the Atlantic Defense Pact, is a defense and security organization in the North Atlantic region which includes European countries, the United States and Canada (Indrawan, 2013: 1). NATO took a stand on the invasion by Russia. One of them is the representative of NATO Jens Stoltenberg as the Secretary General of NATO speaking at a Press Conference. The press conference was conducted as an effort to intervene or as an effort to stop the invasion of the two countries so that countries around the world and the public can know about the problem. Where the purpose of the press conference is none other than to reconcile the two countries and prevent misunderstandings against other countries. So that the

problem of the invasion can be resolved quickly and prevent a world war from occurring.

In fact, the Russian-Ukrainian invasion has not been completed even though a press conference has been held by the NATO side, as reported in the Medan TV Tribune that Russia attacked the Ukrainian military base by launching 6 missiles. The war between the two countries continued to occur, causing many casualties and damage to state facilities due to military attacks between the two. NATO seeks to take various policies to reconcile the two, such as providing military assistance. On the otherhand even though there has been NATO's laws and regulations relating to three points, namely (1) Parties agree to help each other and carry out collective defense in resisting armed attacks, (2) Participants agree to consult and negotiate together, when social integrity, political independence and security are wrong. one of them is threatened and (3) the North Atlantic Treaty provides for collective defense. However, the Russia-Ukraine issue remains unresolved.

Based on the background that the researcher has described, the press conference conducted by the NATO organization did not significantly help resolve the Russian-Ukrainian Invasion in spoken language. So this study will examine more deeply related to how the use of language strategies used by the NATO press conference.

B. The Identification of the Problem

After describing the background of the problem above, the researcher can show the main points of this research problem as follows:

1. There are many variations of language strategies used in NATO press conferences.
2. The strategy language used by NATO in press conferences is difficult to understand.
3. The use of language by NATO press conferences has an important role in conveying information to the public.
4. The existence of a NATO press conference did not help resolve the events of the Russian-Ukrainian invasion.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is about linguistic strategy analysis. And the limitation of this research is the analysis of the linguistic strategy related to persuasive dan informative strategy based Calvi (2010) on the NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia – Ukraine.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What language strategies are used at the NATO Press Conference?
2. How is the use of language strategy realized at the NATO Press Conference?

3. Why the language strategy used at the NATO Press Conference?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the types of linguistic strategies used at the NATO Press Conference.

2. To explain how to use language strategies at the NATO Press Conference.

3. To explain the reasons why the NATO Press Conference uses a linguistic strategy.

F. The Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the authors hope that this research can provide benefits to various parties. The following are some of the benefits of this research:

1. Theoretically

   Theoretically, the benefit of this research is to provide a source of knowledge regarding the types of linguistic strategies and how to use linguistic strategies.

2. Practically

   Practically, the benefit of this research is that first it can be used as a definite picture regarding the types of linguistic strategies used at the Press Conference. Second, it can be used as a reference source for other researchers who want to do similar research. And the last one can provide broad knowledge regarding the types and uses of linguistic strategies to readers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Communication Style

Every people have a different communication style to convey their information and opinions. This is because the communication style shows how a person relates to the structure of the world of social relations, combining all appropriate styles in a particular context without reducing certain styles (Dhillon & Kaur, 2021:2). Communication itself is defined as the act of conveying messages from one entity (or set of entities) to another (other) through the use of semiotic phenomena such as signs, symbols, and so on (Allan, 2020: 294). So that Barnett et al. (2021: 4) point out that communication style can be defined as "the typical way a person sends verbal, paraverbal, and nonverbal signals in social interactions."

In communicating using language, usually the act of communication can be identified in eight components including: (1) the motives of the sender to communicate with the recipient, (2) Assessment of similarity 1 with the recipient, (3) the need to arrange the content and form of the message to be communicated, (4) choice of media for communication, (5) message transmission (taking into account possible interference from "noise"), (6) cognitive and contextual factors that affect the receiver's ability to receive the message, (7) make the receiver interpret the illocutionary point of the message's intent to be communicated by the sender and (8) acknowledgment or response from the receiver to the sender in such a way that the

ent recipient becomes a reciprocal sender (Allan, 2020: 294-295). Expect that, (Barnett et al., 2021: 4) point out In social interactions, individuals use communication styles to indicate (a) who they are or want to (seem) to be, (b) how they tend to relate to the people with whom they interact, and (c) in what ways their messages should be interpreted.

In communicating there are many communication styles used by a communicator. (Intyaswati et al., 2018: 258) Mention several styles of communication, including: the controlling style, The Equalitarian Style, The Structuring Style, the Dynamic Style, The Relinquishing Style, and The Withdrawal Style.

a. The controlling style is a style of communication that is characterized by the will or intention to limit, force, and regulate the behavior, thoughts and responses of others. People who carry out this communication are called unidirectional communicators. The communicators focus more on delivering the message than expecting the message.

b. The equalitarian style is characterized by the enactment of the spread of verbal messages both orally and in two directions. In this style of communication, the act of communication is done openly.

c. The structuring style, this communication style utilizes verbal messages in written or spoken to determine an order to be carried out. The sender of the message pays more attention to his desire to influence others by sharing

information about the organization's goals, work schedules, rules and procedures that apply to the organization.

d. The dynamic style has an aggressive tendency because the sender understands that the work environment is action-oriented. A dynamic style of communication is often used by campaigners or supervisors who bring in a lot of people.

e. The relinquishing style this communication style reflects a willingness to accept other people's suggestions, opinions, or ideas, rather than the desire to give orders, even though the sender of the message has the right to regulate and control others.

f. The withdrawal style in is a communication style as a consequence that arises if the withdrawal style used weakens the communication action which means there is no desire from people who use this style to communicate with others because there are some problems or interpersonal difficulties faced by the communicator.

Based on some of the communication styles that have been described, it is very clear that the way or style of communication is more important than the content of the communication itself. This is because many people who understand the content of their communication are good but cannot reach the target for receiving the contents of the message to others. Therefore, the communication style is important to apply. This is because communication itself aims to change attitudes, change views or opinions, change behavior and change people's views (Lani, 2022: 35). So based on the purpose of communication, then in communicating of course requires a good

language so that the content of the message in a communication can be understood and received well by the recipient of the message. Therefore, the communication style and the use of language in communication are interrelated.

Communication style is related with the use of linguistic. As we know that linguistic have so many definition. In general, language is understood as a relation medium for interaction in social beings such as asking questions, expressing opinions, exchanging information directly or indirectly. In life in the world, of course, there are many individuals with all different backgrounds and in the end they are united through the interaction of the language media. According to Isti'anah (2020:116) language is used to represent ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions. The ideational function is concerned with the speaker's experience of the world. The interpersonal function is concerned with the relationship between the speaker and the listener. The textual function is related to the verbal world which includes the flow of information in the text, and is related to the clause as a message Pane et al. (2018:136).

Based on that understanding Kaharudin (2021: 32-35) shows clearly the 4 basic characteristics of language. First, language is a method (a system) of communication). Second, language is used by humans, as the basic purpose of communicating. Third, Language function to communicate meaning (messages) from thoughts and feelings. Fourth, Language is constructed from conventional elements or symbols such as sound, word, sentence and meanings. The basic functions of language show that every social creature uses a systematic way of communicating to

exchange messages between speakers and listeners through language elements such as sounds, words, phrases, sentences that contain meaning.

Linguistics and language are two things that are related to each other. As explained by Kaharudin (2021: 43) that language is an element of the language system such as speech sounds, words of language, phrases and sentences, meaning in language and language use. While linguistics is a branch of language such as Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Actually, linguistics is a field of study that uses linguistic theory to identify, investigate and solve language-related problems. For example, en English teacher designs instructional materials for a foreign language to university students. So, it is very clear that language is an element of language and linguistics is the study of language itself.

According to Geofrey Leech 1974 (cited in Ananda & Hamzah, 2019: 242-243) He divides language into five functions which are informative, directive, expressive, aesthetic, and phatic.

a. Informative function means that language or what someone says is important, which this function contains a message. This function contains about providing new information and depends on truth and value. Informative functions are also divided into eight types, such as offering opinions, giving suggestions, making announcements, lecturing, admonishing, reporting the news, asking for input, and asking questions.

b. The function of the directive is to influence the behavior or attitudes of others such as orders and requests.

c. The expressive function is used to express feelings and attitudes.

d. The aesthetic function is to use language for the sake of the linguistic artifact itself and without purpose

e. Phatic function, is to keep social relations and lines of communication open and running well. This function of language is phatically used for ordinary speech.

2. Languistic Strategy

Language strategy is a method used by humans to process and use language in communication, so that the language used and conveyed to others can be arranged properly and correctly. The way speakers manipulate the content of linguistic speech for a particular purpose is called linguistic strategy. Consistently this linguistic strategy is used in speaking to manipulate the linguistic content of the conversation to show the honesty of a statement Hu et al. (2020: 1-2). Functionally, language aims to describe a language as a determinant of language characteristics and as a determinant of differences in the use of other languages Ananda & Hamzah (2019: 242)

Language strategies are used by speakers to convey the meaning or purpose of a conversation so that it can be understood by listeners. As assumed by Simanjuntak & Manik (2012: 2) The language used has a specific function such as stating the intent or purpose of speaking by adjusting the situation and place. This means that every language used by everyone in speaking is intended so that the meaning of the

speech conveyed can be understood by the recipient or listener. Each purpose of a language used can be interpreted as a language function.

The function of language is not only seen from the purpose of a language being used but also seen from the elements of using a language so that the language has a function. Roman Osipovich Jakobson or known as Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) was a Russian linguist, proposing a theory related to the function of language in communication seen from the elements of language itself. The six important elements in his communication model are context, message, address, recipient, contact, and code. It is through these six models that Jakobson performs the six functions of language Zamrodah (2016: 47).

There are seven language functions that are classified based on concepts outside of language which are mentioned by Hallyday 1996 (cited in Moats, 2020: 4-5) of which are as follows:

a. Instrumental function, as a language function used to manipulate the environment that leads to certain situations.

b. Regulatory function where language is used to control an event, such as approval, rejection, etc.

c. Representation function, language function to make a statement, present facts, etc.

d. Interactional function, this function is used to maintain the relationship between the speaker and the listener so that communication between the two continues to run smoothly

e. The heuristic function is a language function that is used to obtain knowledge.

f. Personal function, namely language serves to express feelings, emotions, personality, etc.

g. Imaginative function is the function of language to create a system or into imaginative ideas.

In addition, there are several language functions that are used in building a communication in speaking which is mentioned by Lanigan 2010 (cited in Zamrodah, 2016: 47-48) :

a. Reference Function. This function is used to convey information to listeners through various forms of speech by using declarative or interrogative statements.

b. Poetic functions. This function acts as a message delivery function in a communication.

c. Emotive function. This function is a function of language in communication which is focused on the expression, attitude or behavior of the speaker's body in expressing what the speaker conveys or talks to the listener.

d. Connotative functions. This function plays a role in influencing or obtaining a response from the listener as a form of orientation towards the other person.

e. Phatic function. This function is used to construct language messages in a contact-oriented communication between the speaker and the receiver.

f. Metalingual Functions. This function is used to determine whether the speaker and listener use the same code in speaking with the intention of focusing, clarifying the content of a speech.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that language strategy is closely related to the function of language as a way to process language use in a particular context and purpose where the language is used. This is intended to show that in carrying out the topic of conversation, whether in discourse, speech, communication or other contexts, the language can be understood by both readers and listeners. So that the content of the message conveyed by the speaker can be received clearly. In this case, Calvi (2010: 27) dividing linguistic strategies in a discourse into two strategies, namely persuasive strategies and informative strategies.

1.1. Persuasive Strategy

A persuasive strategy is a method used in written and oral communication to influence the reader or listener in an utterance context. Persuasive means persuading or subtly influencing others Kubro & Suyitno (2019: 296). To carry out persuasive communication there is the concept of persuasion can be explained through three types of classical Aristotelian appeal to the audience put forward by (Halmari & Virtanen, 2005: 5) among them are: 1) Ethos, which is the ethical voice of the persuader in the form of messages conveyed from a belief in reliability, and competence (eg manifested in the form of direct appeal to readers or listeners by building speaker credibility based on expertise); 2) Pathos, is an emotional appeal to listeners; 3) Logos, is a rational appeal to listeners which is manifested by showing references as evidence or facts of circumstances). Based on this description, it is very

important to make a connection between the three concepts to build persuasive communication as a function of the trustworthiness of what is communicated.

Judging from the definition that persuasion is a conscious effort and involves a deliberate action to invite others with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior. According to Hovland 1953 (cited in Kahari, 2013: 192) Attempts to change attitudes or invite someone can be done using four variables, namely, source factors (eg credibility, attractiveness, strength), message factors (eg style, organization, content), channel factors (eg communication) and receiver characteristics (eg. intelligence). The four persuasive variables proposed by Hovland are closely related to the classical appeal of the Arisotalian version in the previous persuasive concept.

Persuasive strategies are widely used by language users to present one's ideas and develop one's argument as a means to convince others Povolná (2018: 73). Persuasive discourse defined by Larkoff 1982 (cited in Kahari, 2013: 192) as non-reciprocal, namely "an attempt by a party to change behavior, feelings, intentions, or other points of view in a communicative way". Based on the contextual factors, persuasion contains verbal messages (such as advertising text which exclusively contains verbal cues to persuade) and non-verbal messages (such as posters which are only pictures, exclusively on non-verbal cues to persuade). The ratio of verbal and nonverbal cues available in each persuasive situation imposes certain constraints on the persuasion process. In addition, in the persuasion process, the nature and type of media are also other contextual factors such as media Television advertisements, radio advertisements, magazine advertisements are media for persuasion and new

media including blogs, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, and others are also media of persuasion Gass & Seitter (2018: 86). Therefore, the statements contained in press conferences such as those on YouTube also often show a persuasive process in conveying a statement as a form to invite the audience to what was conveyed by the speaker.

Persuasion strategies have one trait in common as diverse as they are used to reinforce the persuasive claim, message, or argument, thus, a more persuasive effect and the resulting attitude change. Persuasion operates in a wide variety of fields, including politics, economics, religion, health, media, marketing, and defense law. This shows that persuasive is used in communication both orally and in writing. One example of persuasiveness in verbal communication is the NATO Press Conference which discusses the Russian-Ukrainian Invasion in which the statements used cannot be separated from using language with persuasive strategies. The persuasive language strategy used is aimed at persuading individuals or groups of individuals to interpret and follow the messages conveyed through the Press Conference.

In using the persuasive strategy Keraf 2007 (cited in Shinthya & Supriadi, 2021: 107) argues that there are 7 persuasive techniques that have a very important role to influence the reader or listener, including:

a. Rationalization is a persuasive technique by using reason to provide a basis for truth to a problem by showing ideas or ideas on a topic in logical or reasonable sentences supported by reasons and facts.

b. Identification, which is a persuasion technique by showing a situation of conflict and doubt, where the speaker or writer must carefully analyze all situations faced by the audience or reader. As a result, the speaker will be able to easily connect with the audience.

c. Suggestion is an attempt to persuade or influence other people to accept a certain belief or opinion about a logical belief in someone who will be influenced.

d. Conformity is a person's desire or action to make himself the same as something else. Conformity is a mental mechanism to adjust or conform to something he wants.

e. Compensation is a technique used to find something that is no longer desired. It is an unacceptable action or result or an attitude and state that is never maintained.

f. Substitution is a persuasive technique that serves to replace one intent to another.

h. Projection is a persuasive technique by changing the subject into an object.

In addition to the techniques that need to be considered in carrying out a persuasive strategy, there are structural rules that people can use to achieve success in implementing a persuasive language strategy. In a persuasive text, there are four basic components that need to be considered by the writer or speaker. The four components are Introduction, claim, main argument and conclusion or decision İkna et al. (2014: 78-79).

a. Introduction. This component is used to attract the reader's interest in the text, to share information about a topic being discussed and to start the persuasion process.

b. Claims. This component is in the form of proposals or suggestions submitted to get approval from the person addressed by the author or speaker.

c. Main Arguments. Components that play a role in supporting claims. The writer or speaker tries to get the reader or listener to agree with his claim by using various arguments. It should be noted that the argument does not contradict the claim

d. Decision or Conclusion. This component contains the conclusion of the content of the text, in this section the writer or speaker shares his claims and conclusions with the reader or listener once again by summarizing the text.

An example of a persuasive sentence we take from a press conference held by Jens Stoltenberg as the Secretary General of NATO, in his speech one of the sentences, he said "Russia must immediately stop its invasion of Ukraine for the victims that have started to fall". If we analyze the sentence, where according to Shinthya & Supriadi (2021:207). One technique in persuasion is rationalization, which provides a statement and a factual reason and then gives an idea so that the sentence is achieved. It can be seen that the fact that Russia has carried out an attack so that military action must be stopped on the grounds that many victims have started to fall, it is a rationalizing persuasive structure.

1.2. Informative Stratety

According to the Indonesian language big Dictionary (KBBI) the meaning of the word informative is to provide information, to explain. So that it can be interpreted as a text that only presents factual news without comment. Informative texts are also characterized by the presence of specific information on concrete topics, problems, subjects, objects, goals, etc. The information here is special because it refers to a specific topic and requires limited use of certain lexis Valdeón (2009: 77). Informative narrative is an enriched expository text that provides conceptual information that will be studied in the storyline with the aim of encouraging understanding (Golke et al., 2019). It can be interpreted that informative narratives can be text narratives that are in a narration on a video that is useful for providing information. It's also effecting with the characteristic features that contains information based on facts (factual), Focus on phenomena that are specific and explained in detail, discuss a phenomenon related to science which that all aims to provide understanding,

Informative strategy is one of the strategies that is widely used by people in conveying things. Information strategies are arranged through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, which is knowledge or something that is important to know in a world public that is the goal of informative strategy. In the information strategy, of course, using both active and passive communication, where communication collects factual news, then disseminates the facts of the news, through data from an event or small that has

occurred to the public. The informative data can finally be accepted by the public, even the real information can influence the public based on the thoughts they have received.

According to Williams 2005 (cited in Turcotte & Caron, 2020: 2) Informative texts organize information, ideas, and facts in a structure that reflects the cognitive processes essential to understanding and communicating effectively. Indeed, both readers and writers of informative texts must take information (content) into account while relying on structure to organize it. Five common structures are found in informative texts according to Meyer's 1985 typology. Descriptive structures relate ideas to the elaboration of attributes, specifics, or arrangements of information.

a. Comparative structures present ideas through differences and/or similarities.

b. Sequence structure organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps.

c. Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect.

d. The problem and solution structure reveals a question or problem and several answers or solutions.

If we take the example of a statement put forward by NATO in a press conference. Jens Stoltenberg as Secretary General of NATO said "NATO fully supports Ukraine's sovereignty, they have the right to choose their path." Can be analyzed from the structure of the sentence conveyed, according to Meyer 1985 (cited in Turcotte & Caron, 2020: 2) that informative sentence structure is a cause and effect structure connecting ideas that cause an outcome or effect. It was concluded that, an

invasion by Russian against Ukraine that NATO support the sovereignty of NATO because Ukraine has its own path that must be recognized by other countries.

3. NATO Press Conference

The expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to include more than a dozen new members since 1991 remains a major disruption in Russia's relations with the West. Russian President Vladimir Putin first raised complaints about NATO's expansion in an angry 2007 speech that shocked the annual Munich Security Conference, and later linked Russia's annexation of Crimea to concerns about further NATO expansion (Marten, 2018: 135).

World War II has changed the world so as to form a new world order. This world order then gave birth to a bipolarity of power, which represented the victors of WWII as well as two different ideologies, namely the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Where the United States made the Western Bloc, while the Soviet Union made the Eastern Bloc. Thus, causing an indirect war between the two sides which is called the cold war. Then the spread of the influence of the Soviet Union to Western Europe which attacked Western Europe so that Western European countries needed a tool to defend themselves from the Soviet Union's attack, a Brussels Treaty Organization was formed which is an agreement containing an agreement on economic, social, cultural and economic cooperation used as a tool for the collective defense of the Soviet Union.

However, the agreement was deemed incapable of defending Western Europe from the Soviet Union's attack, therefore Western European countries needed a stronger and more effective defense, so NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was formed to strengthen the defense of Western Europe by collaborating with other countries. The other countries such as the United States and countries in the North Atlantic as allies of the United States. Thus, as Article North Atlantic Treaty reads that:

1. The parties agree to assist each other and carry out collective defense in resisting armed attacks.

2. The participants agree to consult and negotiate together, when the social integrity, political independence and security of any of them are threatened.

3. The North Atlantic Treaty regulates collective defense.

Collective defense is common defense in this case if any armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America will mean/consider an attack on all of them/all members. If there is an armed attack against one or more of the members of NATO, then all member countries will take joint action including armed action on the basis of self-defense.

NATO was signed on April 4, 1949 in Washington DC, formally formed in Brussels, Belgium. At first the Treaty was signed by 12 States, namely; United States, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Canada, Italy, Portugal, Iceland, Denmark and Norway. Then NATO opened up opportunities to other European countries by inviting these countries, and in 1995 Greece and Turkey

also joined. Until the number of NATO members is increasing every year. Notes
from general science articles as many as 29 countries have joined NATO, including:

Table 3.1. NATO's Members

No.	Country	Continent	Joining Year	Description
1	United States of America	North America	1949	Founding Country
2	Dutch	Europe	1949	Founding Country
3	Belgium	Europe	1949	Founding Country
4	English	Europe	1949	Founding Country
5	Denmark	Europe	1949	Founding Country
6	Iceland	Europe	1949	Founding Country
7	Italy	Europe	1949	Founding Country
8	Canada	North America	1949	Founding Country
9	Luxembourg	Europe	1949	Founding Country
10	Norway	Europe	1949	Founding Country
11	France	Europe	1949	Founding Country
12	Portugal	Europe	1949	Founding Country
13	Greece	Europe	1952	Cold war period
14	Turkey	Europe	1952	Cold war period
15	German	Europe	1955	Cold war period
16	Spanish	Europe	1982	Cold war period
17	Czech	Europe	1999	After the Cold War
18	Poland	Europe	1999	After the Cold War
19	Hungary	Europe	1999	After the Cold War
20	Bulgaria	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
21	Estonia	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
22	Latvia	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
23	Lithuania	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
24	Romania	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
25	Slovakia	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
26	Slovenia	Europe	2004	After the Cold War
27	Albania	Europe	2009	After the Cold War
28	Croatia	Europe	2009	After the Cold War
29	Montenegro	Europe	2017	After the Cold War

The debate over whether NATO expansion threatens Russian security has a long history in the Western policy community as well, beginning with Cold War diplomat George F. Kennan's statement in February 1997 that it was the most fatal mistake of American policy in the entire post-Cold War era. The argument gained new traction in 2014 when John J. Mearsheimer published two prominent articles citing NATO's expansion and Russia's fears that it would extend to Ukraine as the taproot of the current crisis between Russia and the United States. The relevance of the question has been deepened by the lively debate in western literature about whether NATO's expansion violates the implicit or explicit promises made to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev or Russian President Boris Yeltsin, as Russia has long claimed. But former US ambassador to Russia Michael McFaul claims that in eight years of working for US President Barack Obama, he has never once heard Russian leaders complain about NATO expansion (Marten, 2018: 136).

As more and more European countries have joined NATO, NATO has changed from a one-goal organization to a multi-purpose institution, working together to create a more friendly and peaceful strategic environment. NATO contributed to the emergence of the Euro-Atlantic security architecture. It's not really an institution but an architecture. Architecture as a series of important political processes that shape the strategic environment, the process of European integration, the evolution of Russia, the development of transatlantic relations, and the evolution of crisis management in the Euro-Atlantic region.

Not only in the expansion of cooperation in Eastern Europe, the end of the cold war, then does not make the existence of NATO in the world be underestimated. This can be observed through the active role of NATO in various international peacekeeping activities. One of them is the NATO intervention in the case of Arab uprising in Libya in 2011. Secretary General of NATO, Anders Fogh Rasmussen wrote an explanation of NATO's intervention in Libya as an effort to protect the Libyan people from the threat of oppression by the Gaddafi regime, and to establish democratization reforms in Libya.

Another peacekeeping activity, one of the evidence of NATO's activeness, is something that only really happened in March 2022, namely the invasion by Russia against Ukraine. The same thing they do again to the events that just happened. NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg gives his response at a Press Conference from NATO.

Back for a little bit, Under the leadership of the 5th President Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovych (2013), Ukraine has had close relations with Russia in the economic community led by Russia. but Ukrainians refused to do so because it was closer to the European economy to overthrow President Yanukovych. The fall of Fedorovych made Ukraine experience a Facuum Of Power which Russia used to conduct opinion polls in the Crimean Peninsula area. As a result of these actions Russia declared that the Crimea region was no longer part of Ukraine without due process at the United Nations. This sparked a major conflict between Russia and

Ukraine. In 2005 the two countries agreed to the Minsk agreement and agreed to a ceasefire.

In 2019 Volodymyr Zelensky was elected the new President of Ukraine. Zelensky took a European-leaning policy against Russia's wishes. in the end the policy to register Ukraine as an official member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) prompted Russia to invade. Russia considers Ukraine's actions to jeopardize its sovereignty. This is related to the position of the territory of Ukraine which is directly adjacent to Russia. when Ukraine joins NATO, then there is no longer a barrier between NATO and Russia (Midhol, 2022) The Russian-Ukrainian conflict received a response from various audiences. NATO as a defense organization has provided a response regarding the policies carried out by Russia.

According to Schäffner 2015 (cited in X. Li & Zhang, 2021:1) said in his journal, Political press conferences are discursive events "formed by the interaction of politicians and media representatives". Research in discourse analysis shows that these events involve not only the dissemination of information and opinions, but also the dynamics of negotiating power relations and solidarity, namely the "vertical" and horizontal dimensions of interpersonal relationships" as stated by Martin and White 2005 (cited in X. Li & Zhang, 2021: 1-2).

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) must pivot to address a new era of persistent threats and disruptive challenges that are not limited by geography. Reaffirming the cohesion of NATO as a democratic alliance will be paramount. Each

of NATO's core tasks of defense and prevention, crisis management, and cooperative security must evolve to meet new dangers. Alliances should add a fourth core task of comprehensive resilience: the ability to anticipate, prevent, and, where necessary, protect and move forward from disruption to critical functions of allied societies. A more capable Europe is essential to each of these tasks.

B. Relevant Studies

The study of the linguistic strategy at the Press Conference conducted by the NATO organization against the Russian invasion of Ukraine is a study used to determine the form or use of the language used in the Press Conference video. In this case the researcher intends to find out the type of linguistic strategy that NATO conveys related to an invasion event by Russia against Ukraine. Linguistic strategy certainly influences the listener or reader, thus giving full reasons to the recipient object how the language is conveyed. There are several similar researchers who examine the linguistic variant strategy which they analyze with different objects. As follows:

1. A study written by Kochetova & Tsynkerman (2015) with the title "Persuasive and Informative Functions in Russian Advertising in Late Nineteenth Century Discourse." Analysis of advertisements published in Russian provincial newspapers in the late nineteenth century showed that the informative function was dominant and reflected the desire of advertisers to present their goods objectively without placing too much pressure on the recipients. The use of

informative strategies can be explained by emphasizing patterns with performative and comparative verbs. The form of the performative expressed by the infinitive that is preceded by the verb becomes a sentence that tends to be performative. While the persuasive function can also be seen in the use of performative in the first person singular and plural, such as advising, recommending, which shows more persuasiveness.

2. The results of research written by El & Abd (2020) entitled "Analysis of Persuasive Strategies in Ahmed Ouyahia's Political Talk: A Contrastive Study of Arabic and French" in raised about the persuasive strategy carried out by the Prime Minister of Algeria Ahmed Ouyahia regarding his political language in Arabic and French. The object raised is to analyze the sources of a press conference and political interviews. In the persuasive strategy, the appeals that are mostly used are statistical, emotional, pun, humor, achievement, and support. In addition to showing attractiveness through persuasive strategies, dealing with different topics is by persuading, manipulating, and calming the audience's approval. It can be concluded that, from the persuasive strategy that has been classified by Nour El Houda Abd Elhai that, the persuasive strategy is very important for how to deliver information. How a sentence is classified in various persuasive appeals, thus creating a sentence structure that is truly persuasive so that listeners understand and even follow what is said.

3. Research conducted by Reizavira (2021) with the title "Analysis of Linguistic Strategies on the Official Website of Indonesian Tourism". Where this study

discusses and examines the linguistic investigations that have been carried out by researchers, various types of linguistic strategies have been found for the texts displayed on the website. A total of 100 data in the form of sentences have been collected and from the 100 data found 2 types strategies used on an official Indonesian tourism website. Based on the results and of linguistic strategy variants. A total of 41 data were categorized as informative linguistic strategies, and a total of 59 data were categorized as persuasive linguistic strategies. So it can be concluded that as seen on the tourism website, it is more dominant to use persuasive strategies as much as 59% which is very suitable to remember the function of tourism websites in addition to informing about Indonesian tourism but also to promote tourism in Indonesia so that it sells more.

4. Research conducted by Sari (2021) entitled "Linguistic Strategy on the Indonesian Covid-19 Official Site". The research that was appointed in 2021 ago, where the issue that was discussed was about Covid-19 which was hitting the country of Indonesia, which was the reason why the research was carried out. The object that was raised was an official Indonesian Covid-19 website with the subject of the linguistic strategy used on the site. A total of 240 articles were adopted and classified into informative and persuasive strategies. The more dominant language strategy found is informative strategy as many as 147 (61.2%). Then for persuasive strategies there are 93 (39.8%). From this research, it can be concluded that the official Covid-19 website still provides a lot of information to readers, not more to be persuasive to readers, how to invite the

public or readers to prevent or avoid Covid-19 so that the reduction in the number of covid in Indonesia has not subsided.

C. Conceptual Framework

Linguistic strategy analysis is about the ways and variants of language delivery in communication finally that the language and communication that is conveyed is right about the listener or recipient of the information. Linguistic strategy analysis is used for news listeners, or readers of books. Finally, it's not misinterpret or understand what the word means. The press conference conducted by the NATO organization related to the invasion by the Russian state against the Ukrainian state the researcher try to analyze the linguistic strategy of the Press Conference. Jens Stoltenberg as Secretary General of NATO conveyed a few words about how NATO responded to the incident. The Researcher try to analyze the type of linguistics between persuasive strategy or informative strategy based on each sentence criteria submitted and will be implemented until evaluated.

Based on the description above, the researcher's concept to examine the language strategies used in the Press conference can be drawn as follows.

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│       Linguistic Strategy        │
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┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐
│ Persuasive Strategy │   │ Informatif Strategy │
└──────────────────────┘   └──────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Findings   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│ Types of them │ │ How to Use it │ │ The Reason of Use it │
└──────────────┘ └──────────────┘ └──────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Press Conference of NATO   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
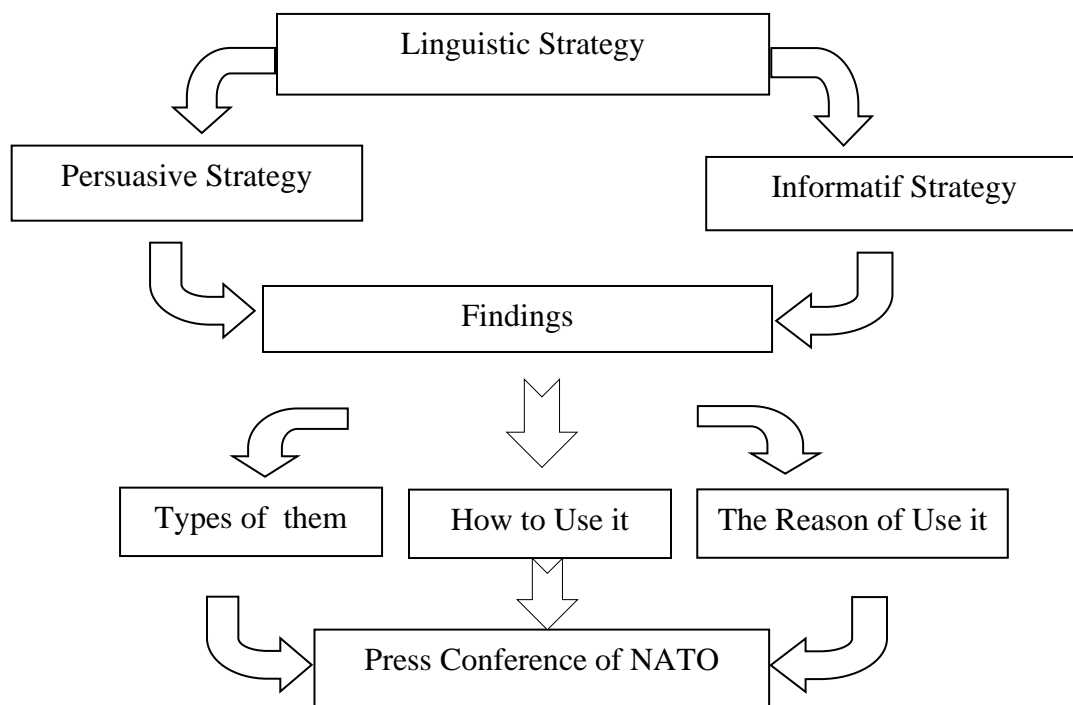
Figure 2.1. Diagram of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEACH

A. Reseacrh Design

In conducting this research, the researcher chose a qualitative descriptive method. Sugiyono (2017:15) point out that qualitative research is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects. The researcher chose the qualitative method because this study aims to identify the use of language strategies at the NATO Press Conference Russia-Ukraine Invasion which is found on the Youtube channel which is the latest phenomenon or issue in 2022. The descriptive method used in this descriptive study aims to describe the phenomenon or issue comprehensively natural and accurate based on its characteristics. Descriptive qualitative is a research design that is flexible and appropriate to the context. By using this method, the researcher will analyze the use of language strategies regarding what, how and why the language strategy is used at the NATO Press conference.

B. Source of Data

The source of this research data will take from the youtube channel that has uploaded videos related to the NATO Press Conference on the Russian-Ukraine Invasion in 2022. The data of this research are in the form of statement pieces from NATO's speech on the event of the Russia-Ukraine Invasion 2022 related to persuasive strategy and informative strategy.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the researchers will collect the data by using observation and video analysis techniques. The researcher's observation is made to understand the content of the video related to the language strategies used in the video. While, the video analysis technique used by the researchers is to select and determine videos related to the NATO press conference of the Russian-Ukrainian invasion using a persuasive and informative language strategy. Because the data in this study is only focused on pieces of NATO speech statements that use of persuasive and informative language strategies. The following are some detailed data collection steps that the researchers can show:

1. The researcher visited the Youtube site by doing a search related to the NATO Press Conference related to the theme of the Russia-Ukraine Invasion 2022.

2. After the video is found, the researcher looked at the use of language strategies contained in the video related to the NATO press conference of the Russia-Ukraine Invasion 2022.

3. Then, the researcher chose the right video to be used as the data in this study.

4. In the final step after the data is collected, the researcher will conduct an analysis to obtain answers to the questions on this research problem.

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique in this study will be used the theory of Miles and Huberman (2014: 12) which states that there are 3 stages in analyzing data, namely data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

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┌─────────────────────────┐
│   Data Condensation     │
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            │
            ▼
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│     Data Display        │
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            ▼
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│      Conclussion        │
│  Drawing/verification   │
└─────────────────────────┘
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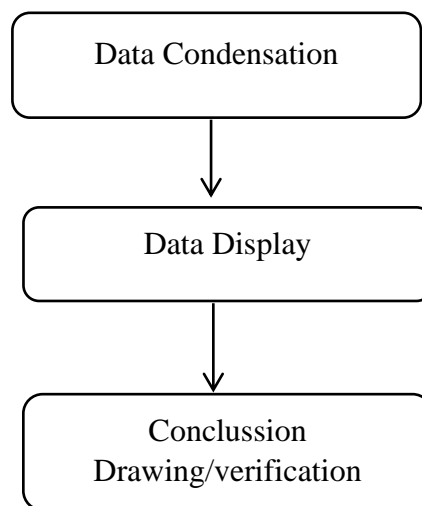Figure 3.1 Technique Analysis Data

Based on these steps, the data analysis in this study can be written in detail as follows:

1. Data Condensation

This step refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and changing the data that appears in the complete corpus or written field notes, interview transcripts, documents and other empirical materials. So that at this early

step, the researchers select and focus on the data for investigations related to the use of language strategies contained in the video of NATO press conference Russia-Ukraine Invasion 2022 on the Youtube channel.

2. Data Display

After condensing the data, the next step that the researcher take is to display and classify the data into tables and put a check mark on the data according to the category of language strategy (persuasive and informative) to find out the amount and type of data.

3. Conclusion Drawing/verivication

In this last step, the researcher will make conclusions and verified the data obtained with the aim of describing and explaining all the data. So that the data and findings in this study can be seen clearlys

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The Researcher was obtained the data from the Youtube site "NATO News", namely the official NATO channel. NATO youtube channel is official youtube channel (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) which presents Press Conferences, NATO speeches, an extensive archive of NATO footage offering free broadcast quality video content to media outlets. Broadcasting current hot issues or international phenomena that are currently being reported by a team of experienced broadcast journalists. The data taken is from a press conference video that NATO presents regarding NATO's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Analyzing the words spoken sentences by sentences in the video following a linguistic strategy study. NATO as a peace defense organization is quite participating and influential regarding the existing conflict.

The data is the latest data was uploaded on August 23, 2022. NATO secretary general delivered his statement on the international crime platform. The data contents of the press conference are as follows:

Tabel 4.1. Types of Linguistic Strategy

Number	Data	Types of Linguistic Strategy
1.	Thank you so much. President Zelensky, President Duda, Friends of Ukraine.	Persuasive Strategy
2.	Eight years ago, Russia illegally annexed Crimea.	Informative Strategy
3.	Transforming it into one of the most militarised areas in Europe and using it as a launch-pad for the full-scale invasion of Ukraine six months ago.	Informative Strategy
4.	President Putin thought he could crush the Ukrainian people and armed forces.	Informative Strategy
5.	He thought he could divide our democratic nations. And he thought he could dictate what others do.	Informative Strategy
6.	President Putin was wrong.	Informative Strategy
7.	The presence of so many friends of Ukraine here today proves this.	Informative Strategy
8.	Ukraine has suffered six terrible months of war, But you have also shown your incredible ability to resist brutal aggression.	Informative Strategy
9.	To strike back, retake territory and impose major costs on Russia.	Informative Strategy
10.	NATO stands in full solidarity with Ukraine	Informative Strategy
11.	Allies fully support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, your right to self-defence and to choose your own path.	Informative Strategy
12.	President Putin started this unjustified war.	Informative Strategy
13.	He must stop this war, and withdraw his forces from Ukraine.	Persuasive Strategy
14.	NATO has stood with Ukraine since your independence.	Informative Strategy
15.	We significantly stepped up our support after the illegal annexation of Crimea.	Informative Strategy
16.	When Russia invaded again, this helped make the Ukrainian armed forces stronger, better trained, and better led than in 2014.	Informative Strategy
17.	And since February, NATO Allies have provided unprecedented military, financial and humanitarian aid.	Informative Strategy
18.	NATO is part of the US-led Ukraine Defence Contact Group to mobilise support.	Informative Strategy
19.	And I actively engage with leaders to urge them to	Persuasive Strategy

	provide more weapons and more ammunition more quickly.	
20.	At our Madrid NATO Summit in June, we agreed a strengthened package of assistance. Including fuel, food, medical supplies, protective military gear, and secure communications.	Informative Strategy
21.	As well as equipment to counter mines, drones, chemical and biological threats and we have over a dozen new projects in preparation for the winter	Informative Strategy
22.	At the same time, we have strengthened our presence in the east of the Alliance.	Informative Strategy
23.	Because NATO's security guarantees leave no room for miscalculation in Moscow, and they enable Allies to support Ukraine's right to self-defence.	Informative Strategy
24.	We are committed to our partnership with Ukraine for the long term.	Informative Strategy
25.	We will help Ukraine transition from Soviet-era to NATO-standard equipment.	Informative Strategy
26.	Continue your defence and security sector reform. And help you on the path of post-war reconstruction.	Persuasive Strategy
27.	Winter is coming, and it will be hard. And what we see now is a grinding war of attrition.	Informative Strategy
28.	This is a battle of wills and a battle of logistics.	Informative Strategy
29.	Therefore, we must sustain our support for Ukraine for the long-term, So that Ukraine prevails, as a sovereign independent nation.	Persuasive Strategy
30.	A strong, stable and independent Ukraine is essential to Euro-Atlantic security.	Informative Strategy
31.	NATO has stood with Ukraine throughout three decades of independence.	Informative Strategy
32.	We stand with Ukraine now.	Informative Strategy
33.	We will continue to stand with Ukraine. For as long as it takes.	Informative Strategy

B. Data Analysis

After doing an investigations of the data from the Press Conference, the Researcher founded a language variations which related to lingusitc strategy. The data are classified according to the theoretical framework on the types of linguistic strategy in the second chapter before. Researcher classifies variations of linguistic strategies contained in the Press Conference in the table, as follows:

1. Types of Linguistic Strategy in NATO Press Conference on the Invasion Russia-Ukraine

Tabel 4.1. Linguistic Strategy's Variations

No.	Linguistic Strategy	Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Informative	28	84,8%
2.	Persuasive	5	15,2%
	Total	33	100%

Based on the table of Linguistic Strategy's Variations above, A total of 34 data, researchers found two variations of linguistic strategies. A total of 33 data found 28 data or 84.8% linguistic strategies that are informative and 5 data or 15.2% linguistic strategies in persuaive. It can be concluded that the more widely used strategy is informative more than persuasive strategy, in which NATO conveys a lot of information, followed by data and evidence that is currently happening for the phenomena being discussed at the press conference. The two types of linguistics are analyzed as follows:

1.1. Informative Strategy in NATO Press Conference on the Invasion Russia-Ukraina

Data 1.

Eight years ago, Russia illegally annexed Crimea.

This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function, Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

It can be seen by the following words "Eight years ago" that something has happened in the past and has become information, which containing a informative strategy's structure based on Meyer's 1985 namely, The problem and solution structure reveals a question or problem and several answers or solutions. Which that NATO try to describing the problem that was happen in before while the Ukraine face this phenomenon.

The data 2, the word "annexed" Significantly in Indonesian can be interpreted as controlling, taking (other people's land or territory) as rights, for example the word, "that country has annexed several small countries nearby" as well as the word "illegally". annexed Crimea" which indicates an action that has already

taken place. so that it becomes a strong reason to show that it is news and the importance of news being information to be conveyed.

Data 2.

Transforming it into one of the most militarised areas in Europe and using it as a launch-pad for the full-scale invasion of Ukraine six months ago.

In data 2, the next text show an informative strategy with an aim of providing information and explanations based on data and facts and correct opinions. Where informative text is characterized by the presence of specific information based on a concrete topic.

It can be seen in the data 3 above in the sentence "Transforming it into one of the most militarised areas in Europe and using it as a launch-pad for the full-scale invasion of Ukraine six months ago." The sentence is included in the informative strategy because the speaker conveys information that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. On the other hand , information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which the characteristicthat to be a goal of informative strategy

The statement sentences above is an action that changes one of the most militaristic areas. the word "militarized" can be interpreted as a government that is

based on the guarantee of its security lies in its military strength and claims that the development and maintenance of its military to ensure security. The words it's clearly a information for the listener. Expect that, it can be seen from the following words "launch-pad for the full-scale invasion of Ukraine" So that it becomes a strong reason that shows cause and effect in the statement so that it becomes information and it is so important to convey information.

Data 3.

President Putin thought he could crush the Ukrainian people and armed forces.

This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

In the data 4, it can be stated as an informative strategy, because in the sentence "President Putin thought he could crush the Ukrainian people and armed forces." has a meaning with a structure in the form of an opinion pattern that contains important information to the listener. Where the opinions expressed are facts based on real events that are being experienced by the two countries as the cause and effect of the invasion.

Informative strategies on the data 4 can be seen from the word "crush" can simply be interpreted is to make a mess. Other definition of destroy is to crush. The sentence pattern is structured, which consists of the subject of the sentence, the

predicate and the object of the sentence. So it becomes a good sentence to convey. Seen with the following words "Ukrainian people and armed forces" the verb destroy which is aimed at the object, namely the Ukrainian people, which is an important information, so that it becomes a strong reason that is informative which shows the importance of information to be conveyed.

Data 4.

He thought he could divide our democratic nations. And he thought he could dictate what others do.

This is a text that contains an informative strategy based of the data that taken from a condition before for what happen in Ukriana. This strategy Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

The sentence can be state as informative strategy because on the sentence pattern above, it can simply be concluded that the sentence contains a statement about something that has happened in the form of a conclusion from an action. The word "Devide our Democratic nation" which means a plan to divide the actions that have been carried out. So that the word contains information from facts that have happened before. Based on some reason, it is clear that the data 5 contained informative strategies.

Informative strategy on the data 5 can be seen by the following words "dictate what others do" which is an opinion that has been summarized from previous information, how the process and effect of the invasion that President Putin carried out has occurred. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 5.

President Putin was wrong.

Base of the text, which provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions of NATO taken. This is a text that contains an informative strategy based the sentences.

In data 6 above, the researcher can state that the data is included in the informative strategy because the sentence "President Putin is wrong" shows the structure of the statement that provides information to listeners that President Putin is wrong. Statements containing such information are factual information based on the reality of events that occurred. So based on the explanation of these reasons, it is clear that data 6 is an informative strategy.

The meaning of the word "wrong" can simply be interpreted as deviating from what it should be. Example: They went the wrong way. Another meaning of wrong or mistake. It is the same with the sentence above "President Putin was wrong"

which shows a news statement that President Putin was wrong. Then, it can be seen by the words "Wrong" which describes the action of the subject of the sentence, namely President Putin. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 6.

The presence of so many friends of Ukraine here today proves this.

In data 6, This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

Informative Strategies can be seen with the following words "Proves" which means evidence which is actually seen in the special event attended by important guests. This is characterized by the presence of informative text characteristics that contain specific information about concrete topics, problems, subjects, objects, objectives, etc. The word "prove" is in the form of special information because it refers to a particular topic and requires the use of a certain lexicon. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

The word "presence" can simply be interpreted as being present, or the presence (someone, people) who are at a place. Likewise with the press conference

held by NATO (Jens Stoltenberg) which was attended by important guests from various other countries, one of which was President Zelensky. This is explained in the word "many friends of Ukraine" which from the word describes one thing from all the events that have happened, Ukraine still has friends who are ready to help them both morally and morally. So this is information that was stated in the press conference.

Data 7.

Ukraine has suffered six terrible months of war, But you have also shown your incredible ability to resist brutal aggression.

Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

In data 8, it can be satated as an informative strategy because the fragment of the sentence contains a causal pattern in this statement. Seen with the following words "also shown your incredible ability" is the result thrown Back by the other country. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

The word "Terrible" can simply be interpreted as something that has happened that is so terrible and creates a sense of horror. The word explains that Ukraine has experienced such a terrible war, but the same thing was done in a more brutal war, namely by the Russian state. As previously said, another Ukrainian friend came to show his ability to fight the brutal military aggression as in the sentence "brutal aggression".

Data 8.

To strike back, retake territory and impose major costs on Russia.

This text is pressing in before text namely for what that the Ukrainian feel. This text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

On the data 9 is an informative strategy, because the sentence "To strike back, crack territory and impose major costs on Russia" has a sentence structure that contains information and a causal sentence pattern for the actions to be taken. It can be seen with the following words "retake territory" which explains how and what actions they take based on the actions from Russia. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Then the researcher can explain in detail that in the word "strike back" can simply be interpreted is to attack is to oppose (such as launching criticism) while the meaning of "Impose" is to take something by force or by force. From this, it can be concluded how the allies of Ukraine themselves showed their capabilities against an aggression that occurred against the Ukrainian state. The statement contained important information on how Ukraine's allies responded and indicated who should be held accountable, such as the words "major costs on Russia". So that is clear in the data 9 is very precise with informative strategies.

Data 9.

NATO stands in full solidarity with Ukraine

NATO delivers news to the world based for what NATO for Ukrainia. This is a text that contains an informative strategy in and according to its function. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

Informative strategy on the data 10 can be seen with the following words "With Ukraine" where these words are addressed to the sovereignty of the Ukrainian state. Then, in the sentence "NATO stands in full solidarity with Ukraine" is a sentence that contains a concrete statement of an event of the Russian-Ukrainian

invasion of NATO. Where the sentence structure pattern is right with the informative strategy structure.So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

The word "Stand in" in the sentence, can simply be interpreted as helping in taking steps, or taking a stand regarding something that has already happened, while the word "Solidarity" are words that we often hear among teenagers, but here the word has the meaning of adhering to unity, friendship, mutual trust that arises from shared responsibilities and interests among members. The definition of solidarity is the nature of one feeling, the same fate, and the feeling of being loyal to friends. From this statement, NATO seeks to convey something to Ukraine and even the world, that they together with other countries are ready to help the sovereignty of Ukraine. So that, the data 10 called as informative strategies.

Data 10.

Allies fully support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, your right to self-defence and to choose your own path.

This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also

include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

Informative strategies in the sentence on the data 11 can be seen in the following words "right" and "choose", which reaffirm that Ukrainians have the right to choose their path. So that it becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed to the world and of course by using a sentence pattern that has been structured following an informative strategy.

The word "Support" can simply be interpreted as a term to support, help, support something so that it succeeds as intended. While the meaning of the word "integrity" is an attitude that is firm in maintaining principles, does not want corruption, and becomes an inherent basis for oneself as moral values, so it can be concluded that NATO is trying to convey important news to the public, that they are so support the sovereignty and rights of the Ukrainian state. So, the data 11 above can be conclude as the informative strategies.

Data 11.

President Putin started this unjustified war.

Data 11 show that fact which described the Presiden Putin how is. Based of what he done before. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information

strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

It can be seen by the word "War" that Russia has waged a war on Ukraine even the duration has entered the number of 6 months. Where the sentence structure in data 12 contains sentence patterns that contain factual information based on circumstances that have occurred which is intended so that the reader can find out the actual situation of President Putin's actions. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

The word "Started" in the sentence above, can simply be interpreted as starting to do, act, do something, and so on. Meanwhile, the meaning of "Unjustified" can be interpreted as the meaning of being unfair, unequal, taking sides, taking sides with the right and not arbitrary. Terminologically, fair implies an attitude that is not free from dishonesty and discrimination. So from that it can be concluded that NATO is trying to describe something that Russia has done to Ukraine by conveying it at a press conference. So that the researcher can determine that data 12 is an informative strategy.

Data 12.

NATO has stood with Ukraine since your independence.

This text described is the roles of NATO with Ukraina. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

Significantly NATO conveys that they support Ukraine's sovereignty. the word "Stood" can be interpreted as an action that is carried out together, and cooperates. Where here it can be described that Ukraine is also part of NATO from the past. A structure of informative strategy is used here. Comparative structures present ideas through differences and/or similarities. Which NATO try to give information to the public what that the similarities that they have each other.

The words "Since" which explains that they have always supported the sovereignty of the Ukrainian state even since the state of Russia was independent. So that is a strong reason that shows the importance of information to be conveyed to the world even as a medium to convey to Russia, how NATO supports Ukraine by using structured sentence patterns following an informative strategy.

Data 13.

We significantly stepped up our support after the illegal annexation of Crimea.

This a text that serve an informative strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy

In data 14, The word "significantly" can simply be interpreted as something important, significant means important or means followed by the word "stepped" which means adding to, or making better and stronger, informative structure are described here, Sequence structure organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps. Their support for Ukraine for what has happened to them. It can be said that here it is explained that NATO is very supportive of how to make Ukraine better than now, especially things that have happened before. That is information that is brought back to what has happened to the Ukrainian state over Russia.

Seen by the word "annexation" where NATO re-describes an action from Russia that has befallen Ukraine, which is like the word "Crimea", namely in Crimea which was originally part of Ukraine. Thus, it becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 14.

When Russia invaded again, this helped make the Ukrainian armed forces stronger, better trained, and better led than in 2014.

The text of data 14, show some fact from the subject of the text. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

One of the structure of the word that's used namely, Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect that used In data 15. The word "Invaded" can simply be interpreted as an act of coming to fight (injuring, fighting, and so on). It can be concluded that here Russia has carried out a Return attack on Ukraine, the first invasion was carried out on February 24. But NATO says that through all the attacks Russia has given, Ukraine will grow stronger and better trained to become more led. From this statement, of course, NATO makes a statement based on a phenomenon that has occurred before in the Ukrainian state.

How is it to be a informative, It can be seen by the words from "2014" that Ukraine has also experienced war with Russia when Russia wanted to seize the eastern part of Ukraine, namely Crimea. So that becomes a strong reason that shows

the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 15.

And since February, NATO Allies have provided unprecedented military, financial and humanitarian aid.

Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function.

The word "Aid" at the end of the sentence, can simply be interpreted as an item that is used to help. Other definition of help is helped or please. Found a structure of informative strategy namely the The problem and solution structure which reveals a question or problem and several answers or solutions. Here NATO conveys, that they, allies of NATO have provided assistance can be seen through military, financial and humanitarian assistance. That is a piece of information that NATO made public at the press conference.

How is it to be a part od informative, It can be seen by the word "unprecedented" that through the events that have happened to Ukraine, the NATO

allies have accepted through their assistance it has never even been done. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy's structure.

Data 16.

NATO is part of the US-led Ukraine Defence Contact Group to mobilise support.

Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function.

In this sentence of data 17, simply the word "Part" can be interpreted as an ownership where the sentence explains that NATO is the contact of the Ukrainian defense to mobilize aid to Ukraine. That's why it's tobe a informative strategy following a structure of informative strategy. Comparative structures present ideas through differences and/or similarities. So here NATO conveys their role as a distributor of aid to Ukraine after the war because they are same in asimilarities,

It can be seen how is it by the word "Support" that NATO supports Ukraine's sovereignty through its statement. An example is being part of a distributor supporting aid and sending it to Ukraine. So that becomes a strong reason that shows

the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a sentence patterns that have been structured following the informative strategy.

Data 17.

At our Madrid NATO Summit in June, we agreed a strengthened package of assistance. Including fuel, food, medical supplies, protective military gear, and secure communications.

Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

NATO conveys an important information to the public as contained in the sentence. Here, why the informative is used to be a strategy because, here they try to show the case that's happen in pass time. A Sequence structure which is using and organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps. The word "Agreed" can simply be interpreted as expressing agreement (agree) with something, namely the aid package aimed at Ukraine. Another meaning of agree is to justify (agree, accept). So it is clear here that NATO is fully informed that they support the sovereignty of Ukraine.

How is it to be a part of informative, Seen by the word "Including" which means more than one assistance they provide, namely fuel, food, medical, protective military, to secure communication. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 18.

As well as equipment to counter mines, drones, chemical and biological threats and we have over a dozen new projects in preparation for the winter

Data 18 contains an informative strategy according to its function. that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

That's the reason why this text to be a informative. A informative should be using both active and passive communication, where communication collects factual news, then disseminates the facts of the news, through data from an event or small that has occurred to the public.The word "as well as" above illustrates besides the previous thing, there are also other things. There are other things that are assistance from NATO itself, such as in the part of the sentence "to counter mines, drones, chemical and biological threats".

How is the text containing a informative strategy, It is also emphasized in several words "Over a dozen" which means other assistance that is more specific, namely assistance in the form of preparations for winter with the following words "New Project". By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 19.

At the same time, we have strengthened our presence in the east of the Alliance.

This text show the past that have been happen based of the fact. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

In the text, founds a strategy which containing with informative strategy, a structure Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect. In the problem that's Ukraine, NATO try to give the solution cause what happen for them and the effect for them. The word "Strengthened" can be interpreted is to make stronger (in various meanings such as strengthen, strengthen, strengthen, strengthen). Here NATO has conveyed an action they have taken for Ukraine, namely that they

have donated their manpower on the part of Ukraine. It can be concluded that NATO is providing their troops in Ukraine.

Seen by the word "the east" that's look how is the informative strategy runiing, which means the location of the alias area. So it becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed to convince how NATO itself supports Ukraine. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 20.

Because NATO's security guarantees leave no room for miscalculation in Moscow, and they enable Allies to support Ukraine's right to self-defence.

This text contain a information base a reason following the fact. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy

From the statement, a structure of informative strategy is used in the text. The problem and solution structure reveals a question or problem and several answers or solutions. The problem that's Ukraine faced, which NATO also gave their Solution. The word "Guarantee" simply refers to what NATO has given to Ukraine

cannot be something that makes the Ukrainian state free from that thing. So here NATO is also trying to allow allies to help Ukraine, defending Ukraine's right to self-defense.

Seen by the following words "self-defense" which leads to what should have been owned by the Ukrainian state. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 21.

We are committed to our partnership with Ukraine for the long term.

This is a text that contains an a statements based what that NATO gave to Ukranian. This text is informative. Informative that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

The word "Committed" can simply be interpreted as a word to unite, work on, combine, and believe. Well, here NATO says that they are United with Ukraine like the meaning of the word "Patnership" which means are work friends or work partners or business partners in running a business. Sequence structure organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps. The structure of Informative strategy is

used in the text. So in this case, NATO partners with Ukraine in responding to what is happening with Ukraine as stated by NATO.

Seen by the following words "long term" which means an infinite time or as long as possible until the problem of the conflict between the two countries is over. The idea that gave in the text whow that information should be delivered. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 22.

We will help Ukraine transition from Soviet-era to NATO-standard equipment.

In this is text, NATO pressed their roles for Ukraine that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy

One of the structure from informative strategy by Meyer's 1985 is Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect which the cause and effect is delivered and the idea that's NATO shows. The word "Help" in the sentence above, can simply be interpreted as providing support (power and so on) to be strong

(strong, successful, etc.), so it is clear here that NATO wants to help Ukraine, while the word "Transition" means a transition from one state, action, condition, place, and so on to another state, action, condition, or place. It can be concluded that NATO will help Ukraine transition through better equipment than before to Ukraine.

In the other word,s Seen by the word "Era" which means era. Plus the word "Soviet" which means the country before Russia. This explains that NATO will replace the goods needed by Ukraine to be better marked with the word "NATO standard" which decribed how was a informative strategy is runiing. So that it becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed to the public by using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 23.

Winter is coming, and it will be hard. And what we see now is a grinding war of attrition.

This text described a fact condition that will be happen following with the text for what NATO do for Ukrainian. Text containing an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

Why the text to be a part of linguistic strategy in informative strategy, in the structure of the informative strategy, Comparative structures is using which present ideas through differences and/or similarities. NATO try to gave described that's something that happen to Ukraina also a part of NATO. Start from the word "Winter" in the sentence, where NATO describes the situation that will occur and the impact that will come as well. Winter which means the coming winter and will be difficult for post-war Ukraine. This is information that is conveyed according to the facts on the ground. Where NATO backs up Ukraine through the things that will happen through the post-war.

How is it to be a informative, Seen with the word "see" which means to look or watch. Where NATO shows something that has happened to Ukraine through facts that have happened, it is marked by the sentence "a grinding war" which means the conditions of the war. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 24.

This is a battle of wills and a battle of logistics.

In text before described how is the war and now following for this statement. This is a text that contains an informative strategy according to its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and

provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

Why the text to be a informative strategy, found a structure sentences related to the text. Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect. The war in the two country Russia and Ukraina, of course made a effect between the cause why the war was begun. The word "Battle" in the sentence above, can be interpreted as a word of physical and non-physical action (in a narrow sense, is a condition of hostility by using violence) between two or more groups of people to dominate the disputed territory and ancient wars in the area. interpreted as armed conflict. Followed by the word "Wills" which means something that is wanted or planned. From this, NATO argues that Russia has wanted a war made by it. Where through the NATO statement is seen through how a state of facts and conditions that have occurred to the Ukrainian side and conveyed to the world.

That how, can be look from the words, "a battle of logistics." Which means the science of planning and budgeting movement and maintaining a power. Strategy is related to the determination and case of logistical achievements in accordance with the creation and implementation of continuous support to combat units and tactical units in order to achieve strategic objectives. Be a strong reason that shows the

importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 25.

A strong, stable and independent Ukraine is essential to Euro-Atlantic security.

Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which to be the goal of informative strategy. This is a text which served an informative strategy. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions.

The text that served why to be a part a informative, cause containing a structure of that. Cause and effect structures which linking ideas that lead to an outcome or effect. The word "strong, stable and independent" is an adjective that characterizes Ukraine. It can simply be interpreted as a trait in which NATO describes how the Ukrainians react to what they have found, namely the invasion of Russia. This was conveyed by Jens Stoltenberg as Secretary General of the NATO organization.

How is it to be informative, Seen by the word "essential" that representing the structure of that. Essential, which re-explains the previous word, namely the nature of Ukraine which is so important for security which is marked in the word

"Euro-Atlantic" so that it becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 26.

NATO has stood with Ukraine throughout three decades of independence.

This a a statement of NATO for public what that NATO in Ukraine. This is a text an informative strategy. Text that provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information.

The word "Stood" in the sentence, can simply be interpreted as referring to the actions of NATO, where NATO here explains that they are on the side of Ukraine and always with Ukraine. From this statement that informative strategy are recognized that delivered by NATO with the fact that they are with NATO. Sure, based for the function of informative should be served base the fact. This was reaffirmed by NATO, especially in the conditions currently being experienced by Ukraine itself. Followed by the word "throughout" which means NATO has been with Ukraine for quite a long time.

How was is it, Seen by the word "three decades" which means NATO has been with Ukraine for 30 years. It seems that they have been with Ukraine for quite a

long time, even as long as Ukraine has been independent as at the end of the sentence. So that becomes a strong reason that shows the importance of an information to be conveyed. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 27.

We stand with Ukraine now.

The sentence above re-explains how NATO really supports the sovereignty of Ukraine. This is a text that contains an informative strategy. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions considering the conditions that are being experienced by Ukraine itself. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy

In the first word, word "Stand" in the sentence can simply be interpreted as standing, but the word refers more to their support for Ukraine. Where they are more supportive than ever. The characteristic features of informative are used which the text is discuccing about the problem. Focus on phenomena that are specific and explained in detail. Followed at the end of the word "Now" where they will always support the Ukrainian people in seeking and obtaining their rights, namely sovereignty. That's why, the text to be the part of informative strategy.

And how is it, The sentence "We stand with Ukraine now" is an affirmation for NATO how they influence Ukraine, so it becomes a strong reason that shows how important information is to convey. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy.

Data 28.

We will continue to stand with Ukraine. For as long as it takes.

Being the closing sentence of NATO in press conference. This is a text that contains an informative strategy. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide an explanation as it is with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy.

The word "will" in the sentence is an action that will be carried out in the future. Previously, NATO had supported Ukraine's sovereignty. Founded a structure of informative strategy namely, Sequence structure organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps. Here, NATO pressing that, they also with ukraina with this idea. This was followed by the word Stand which NATO man reiterated that they would always support the independence and rights that Ukraine should have had.

In the last text, how is it to be informative, Seen by the word "as long as" where NATO explains they will always help which is marked by the word as long as which means how long Ukraine will need from NATO what they will need. Marked with the last word "It takes" which means NATO reiterated to the public at the press conference, they will always help NATO even how long it takes. That is a strong reason that shows how important information is to convey. By using a structured sentence pattern following an informative strategy. The last word became a source of information conveyed by NATO how they took part in seeking and finding the right to independence of the Ukrainian people.

1.2. Persuasive Strategy in NATO Press Conference on the Invasion Russia-Ukraina

Data 1

Thank you so much. President Zelensky , President Duda, Friends of Ukraine.

This is a text that contains an persuasive strategy based to it's function, is a strategy used to persuade, invite or influence the minds of others, namely by involving actions that aim to invite others with the which here NATO's Jens Stoltenberg give a close sense of the word object that we will say next for the people that visiting the forum.

Based on the sentences, persuasive strategy described a how to persuade texts organize information, ideas, and facts in the forum. NATO try to give a greet to the audience what opening speech before try to give the other information. This is the way to starting in a opening communication as a style to try gave the the greating in the text .

The word "thank you", can simply be interpreted as a word that means grateful. In other words, saying thank you is the right way to be grateful after going through various things. Thank you is also often expressed as a form of appreciation for the assistance received. Seen by the following words "President Zelensky, President Duda, Friends of Ukraine." That the word is addressed to an existing object. So the text is persuasive in gretting forum of Press Conference.

Data 2.

He must stop this war, And withdraw his forces from Ukraine.

This is a text that uses persuasive language strategies. In accordance with the function of persuasion is a strategy used to persuade, invite or influence the minds of others, namely by involving actions that aim to invite others with the aim of changing or behavior.

It can be seen from the word "must" where the persuasion technique, namely Rationalization, is carried out. is a persuasive technique using reason to provide a basis for the truth of a problem by showing ideas or ideas about a topic in

logical or reasonable sentences supported by reasons and facts. The word "war" indicates a reason or fact that has occurred and how to overcome it, the ideas that are raised follow the pattern of persuasion strategies.

Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) point out that the meaning of the word must be done and may also be abandoned. While the meaning of the word "Stop" is to ask something so that it is not continued again. In simple terms, a sentence can be interpreted as a way that is conveyed to complete something that has been or is happening by persuading. Why it's show a persuasive strategy, more clearly in word "Withdraw" in simply be interpreted as withdrawing, or retreating from the current position, while the meaning of the word "Forces" is a group or group of soldiers. Can be concluded from the sentence above, NATO is trying to persuade Russia to withdraw their troops in Ukraine Region to stop the world conflict. This text containing the Persuasive Strategy.

Data 3.

And I actively engage with leaders to urge them to provide more weapons and more ammunition more quickly.

This is a text that uses persuasive language strategies. In accordance with his function of persuasion is a strategy in language that is used to persuade, invite or influence the thoughts of others, namely by involving deliberate actions to invite others with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior.

From the word "Provide" which means to serve them by providing more weapons and ammunition. Where a persuasion technique, namely Decision or Conclusion. This component contains the conclusion of the content of the text, in this section the writer or speaker shares his claims and conclusions with the reader or listener once again by summarizing the text The word "quickly" indicates a reason or fact where it is needed considering what has happened in a place namely Ukraine and how to overcome it, the idea is raised following the pattern of persuasion strategies.

The word "Engage" can simply be interpreted as getting carried away (in a problem). Another meaning of involved is to be involved in something that is happening. Here NATO conveys information that NATO is so involved in something that is experienced by the Ukrainian state. In addition, the word "Urge" means ordering other leaders to take part in helping or maintaining the sovereignty of Ukraine.

Data 4.

Continue your defence and security sector reform. And help you on the path of post-war reconstruction.

This is a text that uses persuasive language strategies. In accordance with its function, persuasion is a strategy in language used to persuade, invite or influence the thoughts of others, namely by involving deliberate actions to invite others with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior.

Seen by the word "Help" where a persuasion technique, namely Compensation is a technique used to find something that is no longer desired. It is an unacceptable action or result or an attitude and state that is never maintained. The word "Reconstruction" means a response based on what is conveyed. Which means that apart from the suggestions they have said, there are also follow-ups that they are doing, namely helping them on the path of post-war reconstruction. This shows a reason or fact that has happened and how to overcome it, the idea is raised following the pattern of persuasion strategies.

The word "Continue" can simply be interpreted as the meaning of continuing, connecting, bringing together, adding to something that is being done which means that NATO advises Ukraine in that way. Followed by the word "Defense" which means the reaction of an agency to an attack, and by extension all means and measures of identifying and measuring risks or hazards, as well as what protection and/or response should be continued which is the goal of what NATO says. So, in simple terms, the sentence can be interpreted as a way that is conveyed to stop something that has happened or is happening by persuading.

Data 5.

Therefore, we must sustain our support for Ukraine for the long-term, So that Ukraine prevails, as a sovereign independent nation.

This is a text that uses persuasive language strategies. In accordance with its function, persuasion is a strategy in language used to persuade, invite or influence the

thoughts of others, namely by involving deliberate actions to invite others with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior.

Start by the word "therefoe" which describing a persuasion technique, namely Rationalization is carried out. is a persuasive technique using reason to provide a basis for the truth of a problem by showing ideas or ideas about a topic in logical or reasonable sentences supported by reasons and facts. The words "So that becomes an effect when we have helped Ukraine. The word "independent" means something that Ukraine should already have. This shows a reason or fact that has happened and how to overcome it, the idea is raised following the pattern of persuasion strategies.

How is it the word "sustain" can simply be interpreted as the meaning of maintaining is trying to keep it unchanged from its original state. Which was previously followed by a sentence pattern, namely "we Must" which indicates that a suggestion is conveyed to the public in that way. Followed by the word "our support" which means the sentence becomes an idea in the form of suggestions to help Ukraine in front of countries that are partners with Ukraine. And followed by the word "Long term" that NATO takes action that will be long. So, in simple terms, the sentence can be interpreted as a way that is conveyed to stop something that has happened or is happening by persuading.

2. The Use of Language Strategy in NATO Press Conference on the Invasion Russia-Ukraina

In using the correct sentence, of course, the sentence must have a part so, the elements of the sentence are complete and audible to the audience or text book for readers. As in a simple sentence that has a subject sentence, a sentence predicate and a sentence object so that the sentence can stand as a clear sentence that can be understood by the audience. Similar with the case with strategies in language other than that of course it has language rules, language structures to language characteristics. Can be conclude that the sentence has a strategy based on the meaning of the sentence, the structure, the sentence technique or the characteristics of the sentence.

The data found in the Press conference conducted by the NATO Organization related to the invasion attack carried out by Russia against Ukraine, the sentence has a strategy in language. The researcher concludes that in this communication there are two categories of language that Jens Stoltenberg did in his press conference, namely Informative Strategy and Persuasive Strategy.

The definition of informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide explanations as they are with data and facts and are followed by correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions whose details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is

the goal of informative strategy. There are several informative sentence structures so that it becomes a reason for studying a sentence so that it can become an informative sentence, Comparative structures present ideas through differences and/or similarities. Sequence structure organizes ideas that must be understood in certain steps, Cause and effect structures link ideas that lead to an outcome or effect, The problem and solution structure reveals a question or problem and several answers or solutions.

Persuasion Strategy is a strategy in language that is used to persuade, invite or influence the minds of others, namely by involving deliberate actions to invite others with the aim of changing attitudes or behavior, to one's mind. In the persuasive strategy, there is also a technique that becomes a reference for why a sentence is said to be persuasive, including, Rationalization is a persuasive technique by using reason to provide a basis for truth to a problem by showing ideas or ideas on a topic in logical or reasonable sentences supported by reasons and facts, Identification, which is a persuasion technique by showing a situation of conflict and doubt, where the speaker or writer must carefully analyze all situations faced by the audience or reader. As a result, the speaker will be able to easily connect with the audience, Suggestion is an attempt to persuade or influence other people to accept a certain belief or opinion about a logical belief in someone who will be influenced. That's all to be, how was a sentence can be said have a strategy informatif or persuasive.

3. The Reasons for Using Linguistic Strategy in NATO Press Conference on the Invasion Russia-Ukraina

In the Press Conference covered on August, 23 2022, in the statement of Jens Stoltenberg as secretary general of NATO. The press conference became a media for NATO to deliver their statement as a North Atlantic peace organization. In a video taken from the official NATO Youtube. Researcher founded as many as 34 data in which the delivery of the statement is followed by a linguistic strategy. The linguistic strategy are used so, the statement strategy can be accepted by many people, where the linguistic strategy is a persuasive and informative strategy.

In some of his statements, NATO conveys a informative strategy which is used in the press conference, which is quite influential in the delivery of statements from NATO. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide explanations as they are with data and facts and correct opinions considering the conditions that are being experienced by Ukraine itself. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. NATO conveys how a situation and conditions that have been experienced by NATO itself to the world by conveying facts that really happened to Ukrainian citizens following an informative strategy pattern.

While the in the others of his statements, NATO conveys persuasive strategy. Persuasive strategies are strategies in language that are used to persuade, invite or influence the thoughts of others, namely by involving actions that involve other people with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior. Here NATO is trying to be persuasive to the Russian side considering the damage is getting worse. In this way NATO seeks to reduce the number of existing conflicts. Persuasive techniques use reason to provide a basis for the truth of a problem by showing ideas or ideas about a topic in logical or reasonable sentences that are supported by reasons and facts. From each of these descriptions, the two strategies play a very important role as their respective roles through the goals that they are looking for.

C. Findings

After the Researcher found the data, collected data and investigated the data at the Press Conference the Resercher has found as follow:

1. Researchers have found a variety of linguistic strategies in the press conference video. Quoting from Calvi's theory (2010) where linguistics in communication is divided into 2 parts, namely persuasive strategies and informative strategies. Based on this theory, there are 33 data that have been examined from Jens Stoltenberg (Secretary General of NATO) has said in press conference, in the 33 data found, it appears that there is quite a large comparison of the number of linguistic strategies, namely Informative strategies and Persuasive strategies used in the Nato press conference. In the persuasive strategy, found as many as 5 data

or 12.2% sentences containing persuasive strategies carried out by NATO. In addition, the researcher found 28 data or 84.8% sentences that were informative as strategies. It can be found that in the press conference, the level of difference in linguistic strategies between Persuasive and Informative was found. Where in the NATO press conference, it is more dominant to use informative strategies, while the use of persuasive strategies is the least used.

2. The researcher found that the use of linguistic strategies in the NATO press conference was based on each function of the linguistic strategy. First, Informative strategy, which is in accordance with its function. Informative is a language strategy that aims to provide information and provide explanations as they are with data and facts and correct opinions. Information strategies are prepared through sketches, patterns, sequences, or descriptions where the details also include factual information, namely knowledge or something that is important to know in the world community which is the goal of informative strategy. Then the second is a persuasive strategy is a way of communicating in accordance with the function of persuasion is a strategy in language that is used to persuade, invite or influence the thoughts of others, namely by involving deliberate actions to invite others with the aim of changing one's attitude or behavior by using reason. to provide a basis for the truth of a problem by showing ideas or ideas about a topic in logical or reasonable sentences supported by reasons and facts.

3. Researchers found a reason why using linguistic strategies in the press conference, which was related to several things. The first is that NATO's efforts to convey information are always associated with an existing condition, so that stating information in the form of data or facts that have occurred is called an informative strategy. In addition, the second thing is, besides he conveyed a lot of information he got, how to overcome or reduce an existing condition, NATO gave suggestions where it was in the form of an idea to improve a condition or what is more commonly known as a persuasive strategy.

The press conference where Jens Stoltenberg as NATO secretary was more dominant stated that the communication was informative. Where the author has analyzed the contents of the press conference more to the impact of the war on Ukraine, the role of NATO in helping Ukraine, what things NATO has given to Ukraine, but not the other way around, how to suppress the war, namely through persuasive techniques that can be seen only as much as possible 5 data submitted. So from this statement, the researcher can conclude that, the press conference conducted by NATO, which was attended by important people such as Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Polish President Andrzej Duda, the Ukrainian people and others contained about what is being experienced by Ukraine due to its policies. From Russia, what is the role of NATO in something that is experienced by Ukraine, what is given by NATO to Ukraine, can be marked with the data found as much as 29 data or 84.8%. NATO should have been deeper in giving calls to the two countries,

especially Russia, to stop the conflict that has been intensive for 6 months. Directing countries that join NATO to give their call to stop war conflicts and most importantly, the purpose of the Press conference is to discuss an important matter so that important things that are happening can be resolved, not more to describe their role in countries that are experiencing problems, not give enough ammunition to continue the war, but how to create a peace in the world.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the investigated and results of the data analysis of the Linguistic Strategy in Press Conference (NATO.News) that found in chapter IV the researcher draws some conclusions as follow:

1. In the video, 33 sentences were found which became the source of 33 data and divided into several language variations. 28 data were categorized as informative strategies and 5 data were categorized as persuasive strategy.

2. Data using persuasive strategies is intended so that the current world phenomenon, namely the conflict between the two neighboring countries, namely Russia and Ukraine, immediately stops through the ideas that are developed and conveyed. Meanwhile, data using an informative strategy is intended as a way to inform the public and even the world, how a condition that has occurred today so that the problems that are happening can be reduced.

3. Language strategies are used by many people in communicating to achieve the goals of the communication. Through a linguistic strategy which is divided into persuasive and informative. With the understanding of each strategy, language structure, sentence characteristics, the strategy can be more quickly accepted by many people. Especially in the important communication at the Press conference

conducted by Jens Stoltenberg Secretary General of NATO regarding their response to the Russia - Ukraine invasion.

B. Suggestion

Linguistic strategies in general are indeed important and are widely used when communicating both in person and in writing. Based on the research findings there are several suggestions for the future as follows:

1. The speaker is someone who is trusted to convey something, news, or information in public Style in communicating is very important as well as strategy in communicating because it will be heard by the public and accepted by the public. Like types of linguistics, persuasive and informative strategies follow their function, where both types are very suitable to be used in important matters such as press conferences. The researcher hopes that the speakers always thinked about what will be conveyed, especially when discussing very important things such as a phenomenon that is currently the invasion by Russia on Ukraine.

2. In communication, there are so many things about linguistics that can be found apart from persuasive strategies or informational strategies, but there are still many other variations which of course include linguistics in language which of course can and is more efficiently used so that it can be accepted by the public. The Researcher hopes that for the next future Researchers can explore linguistic strategies further to open insight and knowledge about linguistic strategies that are currently not much in demand by researcher. Thank you.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

The Scripts of NATO Press Conference

Thank you so much President Zelenskyy, President Duda, Friends of Ukraine. Eight years ago, Russia illegally annexed Crimea. Transforming it into one of the most militarised areas in Europe. And using it as a launch-pad for the full-scale invasion of Ukraine six months ago. President Putin thought he could crush the Ukrainian people and armed forces. He thought he could divide our democratic nations. And he thought he could dictate what others do. President Putin was wrong. The presence of so many friends of Ukraine here today proves this. Ukraine has suffered six terrible months of war. But you have also shown your incredible ability to resist brutal aggression. To strike back, retake territory and impose major costs on Russia. NATO stands in full solidarity with Ukraine. Allies fully support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Your right to self-defence. And to choose your own path. President Putin started this unjustified war. He must stop this war. And withdraw his forces from Ukraine.

NATO has stood with Ukraine since your independence. We significantly stepped up our support after the illegal annexation of Crimea. When Russia invaded again, this helped make the Ukrainian armed forces stronger, better trained, and

better led than in 2014. And since February, NATO Allies have provided unprecedented military, financial and humanitarian aid. NATO is part of the US-led Ukraine Defence Contact Group to mobilise support. And I actively engage with leaders to urge them to provide more weapons and more ammunition more quickly. At our Madrid NATO Summit in June, we agreed a strengthened package of assistance. Including fuel, food, medical supplies, protective military gear, and secure communications. As well as equipment to counter mines, drones, chemical and biological threats. And we have over a dozen new projects in preparation for the winter. At the same time, we have strengthened our presence in the east of the Alliance. Because NATO's security guarantees leave no room for miscalculation in Moscow. And they enable Allies to support Ukraine's right to self-defence.

We are committed to our partnership with Ukraine for the long term. We will help Ukraine transition from Soviet-era to NATO-standard equipment. Continue your defence and security sector reform. And help you on the path of post-war reconstruction. Winter is coming. And it will be hard. And what we see now is a grinding war of attrition. This is a battle of wills. And a battle of logistics. Therefore, we must sustain our support for Ukraine for the long-term. So that Ukraine prevails, as a sovereign independent nation. A strong, stable and independent Ukraine is essential to Euro-Atlantic security. NATO has stood with Ukraine throughout three decades of independence. We stand with Ukraine now. We will continue to stand with Ukraine. For as long as it takes.

Appendix 2

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama   : Harry Widodo Saragih

NPM   : 1802030110

ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

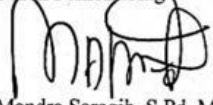| JUDUL	DITERIMA
Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia – Ukraine	ACC

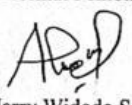Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 05 Maret 2022

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing   Hormat Pemohon

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd. M.Hum.)   (Harry Widodo Saragih)

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
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==

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK Kumulatif	: 3,68

IPK = 3,68

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
05/03/2022	Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia – Ukraine	7/3/22
	Linguistic Strategy Analysis in Official Kampus Merdeka Web	
	Analysis of Teacher Values in the MBKM Program by Participants of KM 1 and 2 in UMSU	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 Maret 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

Harry Widodo Saragih

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM   : 1802050110
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia – Ukraine

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd. M.Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 Maret 2022
Hormat Pemohon,

Harry Widodo Saragih

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Nomor   : 606 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
            Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM   : 1802050110
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on The Invasion of Russia-Ukraine

Dosen Pembimbing   : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 8 Maret 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 05 Sya'ban   1443 H
       08 Maret   2022 M

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd
NIP 19670604 199303 2 002

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
   WAJIB MENGKUTI SEMINAR

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog.Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Mahasiswa	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Judul Proposal	: Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia - Ukraine

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
13 July 2022	Submission of proposal	
26 July 2022	Chapter I Background of the Study Chapter III Improve Write proposal by using academic writing	
12 August 2022	ACC to Submited Seminar Proposal	

Medan, 12 August 2022

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Selasa tanggal 16 Agustus Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Rusia - Ukraine

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	Stale more spesific & Provide the GAP
BAB II	Provide more theories reaumed as Guidance for Amysri
BAB III	Explain nonal kind of dengn Research and
LAINNYA	explain how & why
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 16 Agustus 2022

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Rita Harisma, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melakukan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari	: Selasa
Tanggal	: 16 Agustus 2022
Judul Penelitian	: Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Rusia-Ukraine

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan diberikan kepada mahasiswa yang bersangutan. Semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahterahlah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal   : 16 Agustus 2022

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

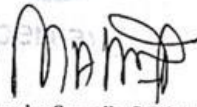Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara Strata-1 bagi :

Nama   : Harry Widodo Saragih

NPM   : 1802050110

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the

Invasion of Rusia-Ukraine

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melaksanakan riset dilapangan.

Medan, 16 Agustus 2022

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum   Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Linguistic Strategy Analysys of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Rusia-Ukraine

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 16 Agustus 2022

Hormat Saya
Yang membuat pernyataan

Harry Widodo Saragih

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor	: **1724** /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2022	Medan, 24 Muharram	1444 H
Lamp	: ---	22 Agustus	2022 M

H a l   : **Izin Riset**

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan
dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi
sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu
memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu
pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama	:	**Harry Widodo Saragih**
N P M	:	1802050110
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	**Linguistic Startegy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Rusia-Ukraine.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari
Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya.
Amin.

Wassalam
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

**Pertinggal

QS STARS
★★★★

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 2019 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	: **Harry Widodo Saragih**
NIM	: **1802050110**
Univ./Fakultas	: **UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	: **Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi
dengan judul :

"Linguistic Strategy Analysis of NATO Press Conference on The Invasion of Russia-Ukraine"
Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 13 Safar   1444 H
9 September   2022 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN

Terakreditasi A Berdasarkan Ketetapan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 00059/LAP.PT/IX.2018
Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567
🌐 http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id ✉ perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id 🔍 perpustakaan_umsu

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SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor : 1612/ KET/II.3-AU /UMSU-P/M/2022

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	:	1802050110
Fakultas	:	Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan	:	Pend. Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 25 Muharram 1444 H.
23 Agustus 2022 M.

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Pergruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumaterah Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap	: Harry Widodo Saragih
NPM	: 1802050110
Program studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Linguistic Strategies Analysis of NATO Press Conference on the Invasion of Russia - Ukraina.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
02-09-2022	Chapter IV finding and Discussion	
07-09-2022	Chapter IV Analisis data based on What, how, why	
19-09-2022	Chapter IV & V Redusing words repetition	
20-09-2022	Chapter V Conlusion	
	ACC 21/09-2022	

Medan, 21 September 2022

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting., S.Pd., M.Hum.

Mandra Saragih., S.Pd., M.Hum.

Curriculum Vitae

HARRY WIDODO SARAGIH
Strategy Development and Communication Support

PROFILE

An fresh graduate student majoring in English education with a temporary GPA of 3.74. I have a leadership spirit, I like new things, unique, and different. Experience is the best teacher, I believe out there, is still a better education have to achieved.

PERSONAL DETAILS

- Sidamanik, September 16 th 2000
- Jl. Sering No. 86C Medan Tembung, 20222
- +62 822 1178 7864
- harrywidodo227@gmail.com

SKILLS

- Leadership
- Public Speaking
- Self Confident
- English Language
- Teaching English

LANGUAGES

INDONESIAN ENGLISH

CONTACT

- 0853-7500-1038
- harry_saragih24434

EDUCATION

Senior High School 1 Sidamanik
2015 - 2018

University Muhammadiyah of North Sumatera
Teacher Training and Education Faculty
English Department
2018 - 2022

EXPERIENCE

WORK EXPERIENCE

- **MBKM MSIB BTCH 2 (Magang Bersertifikat)**
  21 February 2022- 24 July 2022, PT. Travelxism, Yogyakarta
- **MBKM MSIB Batch 1 (Magang Bersertifikat)**
  30 Augst 2021 - 18 Jan 2022, Kampus Guru Cikal Tangerang
- **MBKM (Kampus Mengajar Angkatan 1)**
  22 March – 26 June 2021 Primary School 060855 Medan

TRAINING EXPERIENCE

- **As Speakers in "Pengalaman Sukses Menjadi Mahasiswa Program MBKM Kampus Mengajar Oleh Kemendikbud"**
  UMSU LCV, Medan 19 Agustus 2021
- **As Volunteer in, Temu Pendidik Nusantara VII Cerita Guru Belajar Kelas International"**
  TPN VII, Jakarta 20 November 2021
- **As Participant in "Tantangan dan Peluang Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh di Saat Pandemi Covid-19"**
  Kementrian komunikasi & Informatika RI, Medan 7 August 2021

ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE

- **Muhammadiyah Student Association**
  2020-2021 as Secretary of Wisdom
- **English Department Student Association**
  2020-2021 as HRD
- **UMSU Choirs**
  2018-2022 as Members