

**POLITENESS STRATEGIES FOR THE SPEECH ACT OF
JOE BIDEN ON CNN**

SKRIPSI

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

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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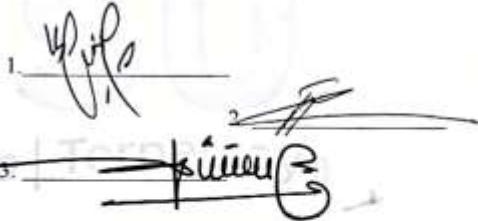


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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa, dokumen kelengkapan administrasi yang saya serahkan/lampirkan dalam melengkapi Berkas Sidang Meja Hijau adalah BENAR dan ASLI. Apabila di kemudian hari ditemukan bahwa dokumen tersebut PALSU saya bersedia menanggung sanksi yang diberikan oleh Universitas. Data atau berkas yang sudah diberikan tidak dapat dirubah atau ditarik kembali.

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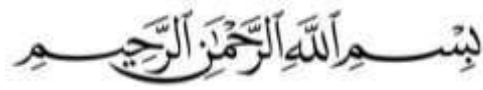
ABSTRACT

ELSA NAZIRA. NPM. 1902050055. “Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act of Joe Biden on CNN ” Skripsi: English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2023.

This research aimed to describe the types of politeness strategies and how politeness strategies are realized by Joe Biden’s speech act when delivering the content of his speech. This research used descriptive qualitative. The data and source of the data was done collect from https://youtu.be/J5j7OR_IdfM. The data of the research of qualitative method consisted of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The approach for analyzing the politeness strategies is based on Brown and Levinson’s Theory of Politeness. There are four politeness strategies that are mentioned by Brown and Levinson, they are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off Record. The data of politeness strategies utterances that have been analyzed are 24 utterances which are politeness strategies used in Joe Biden’s speech. The politeness strategies contained in Joe Biden’s speech consist of 4 Bald on Record utterances, 10 Positive Politeness utterances, 8 Negative Politeness utterances, and 2 Off Record utterances.

Keywords: *politeness strategy, qualitative, Joe Biden’s speech*

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Hopefully this research can be useful to readers and can provide additional knowledge. The researcher is very aware that in this dissertation study there are still quite a few shortcomings and are still very far from the perfect word, so the researcher expect advice and criticism.

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Medan, March 2024

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Politeness is the greatest and best ethic expressed as the practical application of manners or ethics that everyone especially a state leader should have. A person especially a state leader who behaves politely towards others is not only respected but also loved. People will speak well of him at all occasions. Politeness towards others means we are civilized and cultured. People who are rude cannot be called cultured. He always offends others with his bad behavior. But a polite person will always please others with his polite behavior.

Politeness is a morality that everyone must have, especially the head of state. The head of state exerts an important influence on society, especially by conveying the content of his speech. When the head of state conveys the content of his speech, he needs to pay attention to the politeness of his speech, which is bound to affect the public's reaction. Politeness strategies are speech behaviors that expressed concern for others and minimize threats to self-esteem in a specific social context. In addition, politeness in communication is very necessary to everyone. Because we have to adjust with whom we speak.

It is very important to study the content of a president's speech because presidential speeches in various countries have a great influence on their people because speeches are vital in allowing them to build trust. Both from the economic aspect and from other aspects related to the welfare of the people. A

president's speech is a mirror of his or her thoughts. A president's speech is a manifestation of their leadership (Megah & Soframi, 2020).

One of the data points from the politeness approach was taken from Donald Trump's address at the Capitol Hill building in Washington, DC, on January 21, 2017. This study employs the politeness theory of Brown and Levinson (1987), particularly the positive and negative politeness methods. The study uncovered 30 positive politeness strategies in Donald John Trump's speech. There was only one negative politeness strategies data discovered. The study came to the conclusion that Trump frequently employs positive politeness strategies more often than other strategies because he wants to win over American audiences by making promises to them and by making them happy in order to persuade them to support him in the upcoming presidential election (Megah & Soframi, 2020).

Speech acts are utterances that contain sure intentions with the goal of influencing the listener. Based on Yule (1996) speech acts are actions inside the shape of apologies, compliments, or requests made by speech. Speech acts are divided into three specifically locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary (Haucsa et al., 2020).

By conveying the content of the speech, the speaker indirectly affects the audience through the content of the speech or the speech. Therefore, the speech act of the speaker needs to affect the listener.

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that this strategy seeks to fulfill the interests, needs, desires, and kindness of the hearer. Positive politeness addresses the positive facial gestures of the interacting person. In Brown and Levinson's view,

positive politeness is considered less polite than negative politeness. An important function of positive politeness is to share a level of familiarity with the listener (Rosari, 2017).

In some cases, people believe that using polite language is only appropriate in specific settings, such as the workplace, and not when in the marketplace. Or with certain individuals, such as those who are older than us. This demonstrates how society nowadays disregards the politeness of words. Politeness is viewed as something that should only be employed in specific situations, such as when giving a speech, and is not regarded important when speaking.

People must acknowledge that civility plays a significant role in who they are. Morals provide insight into a person's feelings and morality. Since polite language helps people manage their emotions, it can improve their moral character. People also have an easier time solving issues if they speak politely.

The phenomenon that occurs in politeness strategies obtained from the journal (Gomez & Manuel, 2022) which analyzes the politeness strategies used by President Duterte in delivering his speeches shows that President Duterte has used all politeness strategies in his speeches namely on-record strategies, negative politeness strategies, positive politeness strategies, and off-record strategies or indirect strategies. The findings also reveal that the audience's interpretation of President Duterte's politeness based on his speeches is that the President gives excitement to the listeners, attracts audience participation and the audience gives appropriate reactions to the President's sensitive speeches. So from the results of the study it can be concluded that the head of state when giving speeches will

definitely pay attention to politeness and of course in giving speeches a politeness strategy is needed.

Therefore, this research focuses on President Joe Biden's speech regarding Ukraine will never be a victory for Russia on February 22, 2023. One of the reasons to study the content of Joe Biden's speech is because Joe Biden is the President of the United States which is considered as a super power country. Thus, this study aims to investigate politeness strategies as criteria such as the most dominant and most frequently used politeness strategies by Joe Biden in his speech text.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the identification of the problems are :

1. The types of politeness strategies that used by Joe Biden speech act of his speech.
2. Describe how politeness strategies are realized by Joe Biden's speech act when delivering the content of his speech.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focused on politeness strategies in the speech act. In line with the limitation of the problem in this research is Joe Biden's speech acts in his speech on CNN Youtube Channel.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of politeness strategies by Joe Biden speech act of his speech?
2. How are the types of politeness strategies realized in Joe Biden's speech acts his speech on CNN?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of politeness strategies are there in Joe Biden's speech acts in his speech on CNN Youtube Channel.
2. To describe how the types of politeness strategies are realized in Joe Biden's speech acts in his speech on CNN YouTube Channel.

F. Significant of the Study

The results of this study are expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the results of this study can be a reference for those who are interested in analyzing politeness strategies. This can be used as additional reference and information in using better speech. Then, practically the results of this study can improve the reader's understanding about politeness strategies that are realized based on someone's speech. On the other hand, the results of this study are also expected to be an evaluation material for management in all fields to improve language knowledge. It is hoped that the contents of this research can

serve as reading material as well as a reference for further research, so that knowledge is more diverse.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theories are required in research to explain some notions in the research issue. To have the same viewpoint of implementation in the field, the notion that was employed must be explained. Theoretical explanations of the concepts employed in this study will be offered. In other words, the following is thought to be significant to discuss so that the reader understand the idea better.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the knowledge that deals with how language is used in communication. Understanding pragmatics plays an important role in conveying the speaker's intent, which can be well received by the speaking partner. On the other hand, Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis of language understanding. It states that in order to understand the meaning of the speaker's language, it is necessary not only to know the meaning of words and grammatical relations between words but also to be able to draw conclusions that connect the language and the existing context (Wuryantoro, 2021).

Glaser (2009) states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This type of study should involve interpreting interpretations of what people mean in a particular context and how context affects what is said. That is why it is necessary to consider how speakers organize what they want to say and listeners understand

what they are listening to according to who they are talking and listening to, where, when, and in what situation (Manik & Hutagaol, 2015).

By studying language based on pragmatics, we can learn about other people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their goals, and the types of actions (request, refusal, agreement, disagreement, thanking, apologizing, etc) when they speak. Pragmatics also covers several areas and one of them is politeness. This is certainly interesting to research and what will be the focus in this study is politeness.

2. Speech Act

The term speech act was first introduced by Austin (1962) who stated that everything spoken by humans is an action. In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate means to convey a certain behavior. For example, statements are used to convey beliefs, and requests are used to convey wishes, apologies are used to convey regrets, and so on. As an act of communication, a speech act is considered successful if the interlocutor can identify and understand the intent or behavior conveyed by the speaker (Saputra et al., 2021).

In relation to language politeness, directive speech acts are the most concrete example of face-threatening actions. This speech act carries a burden and requires further effort from the interlocutor. For example, a speaker who asks for the willingness of his interlocutor to open the door is a face-threatening action for the interlocutor because the speaker puts a burden on him to do the job of "opening

the door" for the speaker.

Brown and Levinson (1987) argue that in order to enter into a social relationship, we must acknowledge and demonstrate the face awareness, public self-image, sense of self of our target person. It is a universal cross-cultural characteristic that speakers should respect any expectations regarding self-image, feelings, and avoid embarrassing speech partners. If embarrassment is unavoidable, speakers can reuse the negative politeness treatment (which is not disrespectful) that respects the negative face of the speech partner. Or the speaker can reuse the act of shaming the speech partner with positive politeness that creates positive face (Wuryantoro, 2021).

According to Yule (2006: 92), assertive speech acts are speech acts that express speakers' beliefs about matters of external reality. Another opinion is expressed by Tarigan (1990: 47) that assertive speech acts are speech acts that involve speakers about the truth of the prepositions expressed. So the statement expressed by the assertive speech act is a statement that is believed by the speaker to be true, it can also be said that the statement expressed by this assertive speech act binds the speaker to the truth that is spoken.

Speech acts are the physical manifestation of everything said and done utilizing language as a means of meaning communication. According to Levinson (1983:236), there are three categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Speech that tries to state something or provide information and is delivered by the speaker with the intention of having the listener respond or take action is referred to as locutionary speech. Illocutionary speech is speech that

aims to persuade the listener to act in accordance with what the speaker intends. Perlocutionary is a speaking act used to change the meaning of the speaker or the interlocutor (Izar et al., 2021).

Speech acts are communications used by speakers to convey information to interlocutors, with specific purposes and specific ways to meet the level of politeness in speaking. In speaking, speech acts are the right things we do.

3. Types of Speech Act

1. Locutionary

Locutionary speech act is more or less equal to uttering sure utterance with certain feel and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to which means in traditional feel. Additionally proposed Yule (1996) who states that locutionary act is the act of manufacturing meaningful utterances. Additionally, Levinson wrote in his work that uttering a statement with predetermined sense and reference is known as a locutionary act. Without the impact of context, it is possible to infer that the locutionary act represents the sentence's original meaning, which means there is no relationship between the meaning and the setting or timing of the utterance. For example :*I buy acar*, the meaning of that utterance is *I buy a car* of the literal meaning.

2. Illocutionary

The illocutionary act is performed the communication force of an utterance, consisting of promising, apologizing, offering. This act is also known as the act of doing something in pronouncing something. The

maximum significant degree of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act because the force, which has been preferred by using the speakers determines this act.

According to Wijayana, Illocutionary act refers as an act of doing something. Illocutionary are speech acts that contain intentions and functions or power of speech. Illocutionary speech acts can be identified as speech acts that function to inform something and do something and contain intentions and utterances. Illocutionary act are not easily identified because it is related to who the speaker is, to whom, when and where the speech act is performed (Rosyidi et al., 2019b).

Illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context. For example : *I want it*, to interpret what speaker intent to the hearer should know the context. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary act into five categories, namely: assertive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

a. Assertive

Assertive or representative is a speech act of stating, proposing, bragging, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting. The speaker is committed, in varying degree to the truth or false of a proposition, stating, informing, affirming, boasting, complaining, denying and others. (Ilyas & Khushi, 2012) Assertive illocutionary n is an assertive act counts as an attempt to explain the actual state of affairs comprising phrases used to address a specific idea, proposition or belief.

The example of assertive utterance, *stupid! Pull your self together. Person who have a power but out of contex.* The utterance of assertive is convey about an opinion of the privilege context. Following assertive illocution is a speech used to convey a particular idea, where the speakers attached to the truth of the proposition expressed or confidence expressed to listeners such as affirming something, informing things, concluding, and reporting something.

b. Directive

The directive is the act of speech used by the person who speak in order to be able to order the interlocutor to carry out certain actions. This utterance explains a will or will of the speaker. These speech acts include; requests, orders, suggestions, the act of ordering, and its form can be like negative and positive sentences. When using directives, the speaker tries to harmonize the world with a series of words through the interlocutor.

Directive is a speech that aims to produce an effect to a listener in the form of an action or has the intention to make a listener to do something. The functions of directive speech acts) are ordering, commanding, begging, demanding, and advising. The speaker tries to get the hearer to do something, e.g. advising, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, recommending, requesting, and suggesting. The example of directive utterance, *go to hell with your family!*. The utterance is a directive illocutionary because the of asking or request or praying for something bad.

c. Commissive

Commissive act is a speech act where the speakers attached to an action in the future. These commissive act includes promising, offering, and swearing. Commissive is an act of utterance the speaker can understand or understand the deed done and expresses a willingness to do this in life. These speech acts state what the speaker means. The speech act obtains, among others' threats, promises, pledges, refusals, and can be shown to the speaker or the speaker becomes part of the group. When using commissive, the speaker seeks to harmonize the surrounding environment with the sequence of words through the speaker.

The speaker committed, in varying degrees, to result in an obligation to speaker. That is they commit the speaker to so something e.g. guarantee, offering, promising, swearing, threatening and vowing. Example of commissive, *shit! You are so rough.* the utterance of commissive in illocutionary act is express the swear of someone.

d. Expressive

Expressive is a speech act that expresses an utterance the speaker can feel it. The speech act describes the state of things stated psychologically and the statement can consist of liking, joy, pleasure, hatred, misery, and trouble. Expressive is a speech act which has the function as a disclosure of psychological attitude of the speaker toward the state implied in the illocution. The action to express this expressive attitude is like to say thank you, congratulate, apologize, blame, praise, and say condolences.

These speech acts the listener or speaker does something, but all of them are related to what the speaker has experienced. When using expressiveness the speaker matches a series of words by feeling something. The speaker expresses an attitude and feeling about a state of affairs, e.g. apologizing, blaming, congratulation, pardoning, thanking, and welcoming. The example of expressive utterance, *you destroy everything! Think about other don't just think for yourself*. the utterance of expressive is express about the feeling of he or her in blaming something in hate speech utterance.

e. Declarative

Declaration is a speech act that can change environment through speech. Speakers in special contexts, must has a special institutional role, to put forward a statement correctly and precisely. Declarative is a speech that falls into the category of a very specific act of saying such as firing, punishing, and hiring. This speech act is intended to create things such as status, circumstances and so forth from the speakers to the said partner When expressing a statement the speaker can change the surrounding environment with a series of words.

Declarative is a speech that falls into the category of a very specific act of saying such as firing, punishing, and hiring. This speech act is intended to create things such as status, circumstances and so forth from the speakers The word or expression that changed the world by utterances such as bet, declare, resign.

3. Perlocutionary

Hufford and Heasley (1983:250) states that perlocutionary act is the act that is completed via a speaker while making an utterance causes in positive impact at the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is likewise the act presenting someone. Perlocutionary act refers back to the impact the utterance has at the thoughts or actions of the other character. A perlocutionary act is specific to the occasions of issuance, and is consequently now not conventionally achieved simply by means of uttering that precise utterance (Altikriti, 2011).

For example: *here's your coffee*, that utterance would give feeling happy to hearer, or on the contrary of this example: *your father passed away*, that utterance would give feeling unhappy to hearer. Its also important when determine and describing the perlocutionary act must be knowing the context relation, because different context would be different interpreting.

4. Politeness Strategies

According to Rahmawati (2019) politeness techniques are built to save the listener's face. This is where politeness techniques come into play. Politeness mechanisms are developed to save the listener's face. This is important to do so that the self-image of others and oneself is appreciated and not lost. The four styles of politeness strategies are recorded politeness, negative politeness, positive politeness, and unrecorded politeness. Positive politeness relates to the person's cheerful face. Negative politeness is a form of communication in which a person's

negative face is used to show respect, emphasize the importance of the other person's time, or express concern, and apologize for imposition. Off-record is one of the strategies to express something to others not directly.

Whenever people do the interaction with others, they have a special intention to the existence of the conversation and its condition. Whatever they said should be appreciated and not to be bothered by others, it means that they do not want to lose their face. According to Peter Grundy (2008) who cited the statement from Brown and Levinson states that our notion of face is derived from that Goffman and from the English people term, which ties up face concept of being embarrassed or dishonored, or losing face. Thus face is something that is emotionally invested, and that may be lost, maintained, or enhanced and must be constantly intended to in interaction. In general, people cooperate and presuppose each others' cooperation is based on the mutual weakness of face (Peter Grundy, n.d.).

Brown and Levinson (1987) identify four politeness strategies or general behavior patterns that can be applied by speakers, namely:

(1) Bald-on Record Strategy, this strategy speakers do not make any effort to minimize the threat to the face of the interlocutor. This strategy is widely used by speakers and interlocutors who already know each other well, for example between friends or between family members. This strategy is realized in direct imperative sentences. There are two type of bald-on record strategy :

a) Non-minimization of the face threat

Non-minimization of the face threat is the default usage of bald-on record when other needs take precedence over facial concerns. Both speaker and interlocutors agree that the relevance of the face requirement can be ignored for the sake of urgency or efficiency. This strategy is often used in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience.

Examples : “Help!” (An emergency)

“Your pants are on fire”

From those examples above, it can be seen that the speaker does not care about the hearer and they used in this cases or urgency or desperation.

b) FTA- oriented bald on record usage

Brown and Levinson theorize that the use of bald-on record is documented. It was aimed at the face. In other words, it is used where faces involve mutual orientation such that each participant is trying to predict what the other is trying to predict.

Examples : “Leave it to me”.

“Give me that”.

This strategy is to look at H's face, as can be seen from both examples more than. The first sentence can serve as an invitation to a listener who feels reticent to become less reticent because of the invitation. The second sentence can be used as an offer.

(2) Positive politeness strategy, this strategy is used to show familiarity to the interlocutor who is not close to the speaker. To facilitate interaction, speakers try to give the impression of being in the same boat and as if they have the same desire as the interlocutor and are considered as a common desire that is shared.

Positive politeness utterance are used as a metaphorical extension of intimacy to imply common ground or limited sharing of desires, even between strangers who perceive each other to be somehow similar in their interactions. According to Brown and Levinson, there are a number of strategies speakers can use to achieve positive politeness during conversation. These strategies are as follows:

a) Claim Common Ground

Speaker can claim 'common ground' with hearer, by indicating speaker and hearer belongs to the same set of persons, who share specific wants, including goals and values.

b) Convey that Speakers and Hearers are cooperators

This is the second major class of positive-politeness strategies derived from the want to convey that the speaker and the addressee are cooperatively involved in the relevant activity, and they achieve goals in domain, and thus to convey that they are cooperators can serve to redress H's positive-face want.

(3) Negative politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy is an action taken to make up for the negative face of the interlocutor and the speaker's desire to

be free from the burden with the intention that his actions and intentions are not disturbed and not constrained. The main focus of the use of this strategy is to assume that the speaker tends to give a burden or disturbance to the interlocutor because it has entered someone else's territory. It is assumed that there is a certain social distance or certain obstacles in the situation.

According to Brown and Levinson there are some strategies that may be included in negative-politeness, they are:

- a) Be direct With the direct question the speaker can get information to the hearer directly. It means that the speaker avoid the further imposition of prolixity and obscurity.

For example: "What are you doing here?"

- b) Be conventionally indirect In this way the utterance goes on record, and the speaker indicates his desire to have conveyed the same thing indirectly. The speakers want to communicate his desire to be indirect even though in fact the utterance goes on record. The insertion of sentence-internal please is commonly used.

Example: "Could you possibly pass the salt please?"

- c) Give deference Give deference are two sides to the coin in the realization of deference: one in which S humbles and abases him and another where S raises H. It means that deference has double sided nature, either the raising of the other or the lowering of oneself. The output of this strategy is, the use honorific terms.

Example : "Are you busy Sir?"

“Hey thanks for picking up the lunch tab, Mare”.

From the example the researcher know that the speaker try to give respect to the hearer.

- d) Apologize By apologizing for doing an FTA, S expresses his reluctant to maximize on H’s negative face by apologizing, asking forgiveness, and admitting impingement.
- e) Question hedge In the literature, Hedge defines as a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of predicate or noun phrase in a set. Different with the use of hedges in indirect strategy, here hedge as strengthener word or phrase.

Example : “John is a true friend”

“I rather think it’s hopeless.”

From the example the researcher known that the underline word is a hedge. Because it’s only an addition to makes the meaning stronger. G. Lakoff, drew attention to the theoretical importance of the phenomenon, also reports that certain usages convey hedges performatives.

- f) Be pessimistic This strategy gives redress to H’s negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S’s speech act obtain.
- g) Tate FTA as general rule The strategy is used by manipulation that S does want to disturb H’s face, but what he/she is forced by circumstance. Then, here the FTA serves as social rule, regulation, or obligation.

Example “ Passengers will please refrain from flushing toilets on the bus”

“ You will please refrain from flushing toilets on the bus”

h) Nominalize The degree of negative politeness (at least formality) in English goes hand in hand with the degree of formality. It is used to make distance and add formality.

(4) **Off-record politeness strategy** (indirect or veiled strategy), this strategy is realized in a veiled manner and does not illustrate a clear communicative intention. With this strategy the speaker takes himself out of the action by letting the interlocutor interpret the action himself. This strategy is used when the speaker wants to perform a face-threatening action but does not want to take responsibility for the action (Peter Grundy, n.d.).

Chaer (2010) states that an utterance is called polite if it does not sound pushy or arrogant, the utterance provides a choice of action to the interlocutor, and the interlocutor becomes happy (Wuryantoro, 2021).

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are previous researchers who have done research on politeness strategy :

1) The first research was conducted by Sania Paradila (2022) *Politeness Strategy in Speech Class IX Students of SMP Negeri 31 Banjarmasin*. The researcher found that positive politeness strategies were more dominantly used by students when delivering speeches in front of the class. The use of politeness strategies is the application of character learning in communication behavior of politeness in language, namely the acquisition of polite language by students (Paradila et al., 2022).

- 2) The second research was conducted by Agung Pramujiono (2021) *Politeness Strategies of Karni Ilyas About RUU HIP in Indonesia Lawyer Club on TV One: Benarkah Melumpuhkan Pancasila?*. The researcher explained the results that Karni Ilyas used politeness strategies in guiding or moderating the event, but he used negative face to talk to speakers who did not have a familiar bond (in this case, they were Achmad Basarah, Aboe Bakar Al Habsyi, and Ali Mochtar Ngabalin) and he uses positive face to talk to speakers who do not have a close relationship (in this case, they are Achmad Basarah, Aboe Bakar Al Habsyi, and Ali Mochtar Ngabalin) and uses positive face to talk to speakers who have a close relationship (in this case, Fadli Zon). Karni Ilyas used politeness strategies as a host or moderator in handling political discussions in the ILC program in that episode (Indrayanti, 2022).
- 3) The third research was conducted by Maya Alavidze (2018) *Politeness in President Donald Trump's Speeches*. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, the researcher can say that a politician needs to know and follow the maxims of politeness in order not to lose his image. There are two ways of politeness: positive and negative (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Nevertheless, this theory is old, this issue still remains a major topic in political discourse. Positive politeness is very often characterized by the Engagement Strategy. Negative politeness is often called the Independent Strategy. With this strategy, a politician emphasizes his or her independence. As can be understood the terms "positive" and "negative" are used to denote oppositional terminology and do not have a "good" or "bad" meaning. While

analyzing the presidential speeches by Donald Trump aiming to identify linguistic and social behaviors, the researcher can say that President Trump's speeches provide rich material for research showing many examples of negative politeness emphasizing its power (Alavidze, 2018).

- 4) The fourth research was conducted by Risa Mufliharsi (2019) *Politeness Principle: President Joko Widodo's Speech Act in Video Blog*. The purpose of this study is to analyze the utterances of Mr. Joko Widodo as the president of Indonesia with vloggers. In this study, researchers analyzed the president's rules in making his utterances in the vlogs of vloggers. Vlogs taken from skinnyindonesian24 who has 1.3 million subscribers and Arif Muhammad who has 1.5 million subscribers (data as of November 25, 2018). Data taken from Arif Muhammad's vlog (1,596,033 subscribers) entitled Ngevlog with the President and SkinnyIndonesian24 which was created by brothers Andovi da Lopez and Jovial da Lopez's vlog which has 1,344,548 subscribers with the title How to Become President. Subscribers with the title How to Become President. The results of this study imply that both Joko Widodo applied politeness strategies even in informal situations in both vlogs. He acts with extraordinary pragmatic power and high politeness. Thus, the audience gets emotion, sympathy, and persuasion from those who watch his vlogs (Mufliharsi & Pratiwi, 2019).

C. Conceptual Framework

Politeness is universal and best shown in the practical application of good manners or etiquette. Avoidance appears as the person making a conscious effort to be polite. Speakers with relatively less power in distant relationships were more likely to use politeness strategies when they made larger requests than speakers with relatively more power in closer relationships made smaller requests. Recognizing that politeness strategies can be motivated when a speaker communicates with an addressee, motivators typically consider three elements, namely, the social distance (D) between the speaker and the addressee, the relative power between them (P), and the absolute order imposition (R) especially culture. This means that someone should choose the appropriate strategy based on what they want to say and who they are speaking to.

Brown and Levinson divide politeness strategies according to the extent to which speakers and listeners minimize threat when speaking. These strategies include engaging in FTA (face-threatening actions). The strategies are bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy. Bald on record is a strategy that does not offer any strategy to avoid FTA. Positive politeness is a strategy that is oriented towards the speaker's proclaimed positive face or the listener's positive self-image. Negative politeness strategies are regressive behaviors aimed at the negative face of the addressed he wants his freedom of movement to be unhindered and his attention to be undisturbed. The last politeness strategy described by Brown and Levinson is the indirect or off

record strategy. Off record strategies are communication behaviors with a specific purpose, and the language used in off record strategies is indirect language.

This research is a qualitative method research, which analyzes the use of politeness strategies and politeness principles. Politeness strategies are needed in conversation to reduce the threat between the speaker and the listener. Then, politeness principles are needed in conversations to build and maintain feelings of togetherness and social relationships.

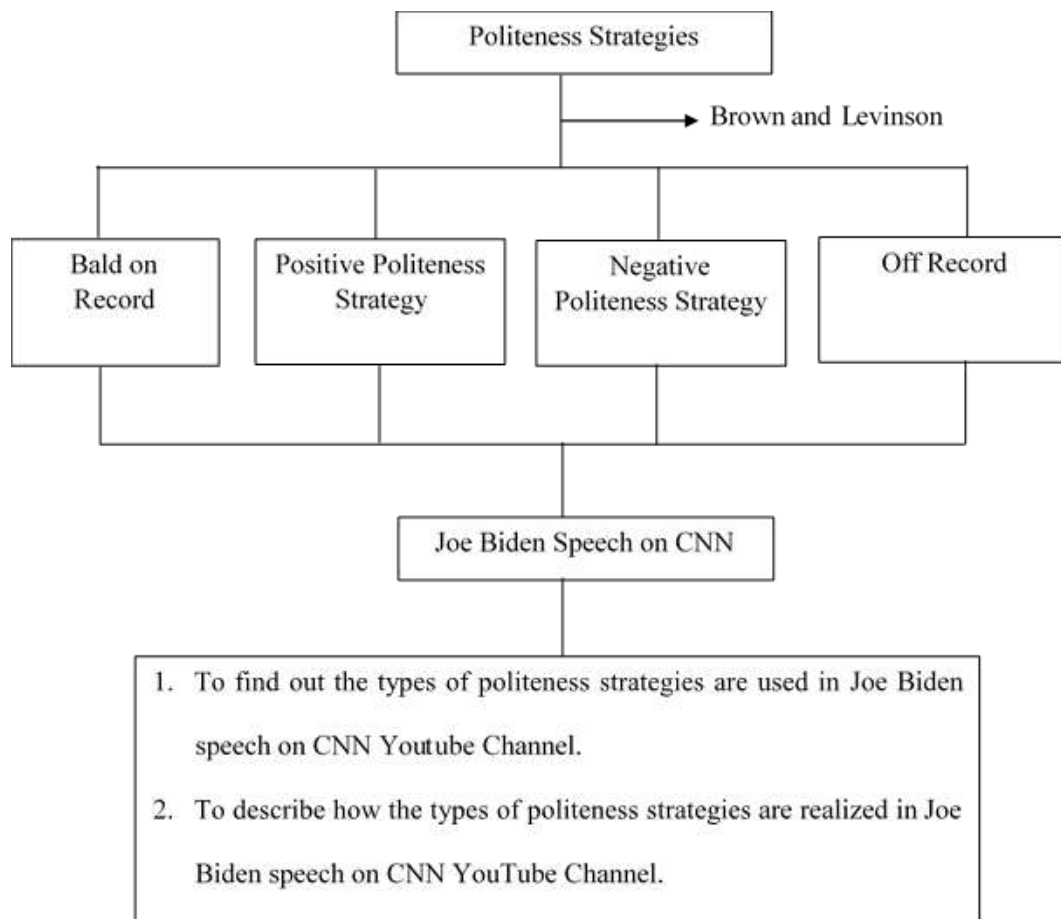


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

a. Research Design

Qualitative method was used in this research because the data was collected in the form of sentences. The data analyzed in the form of material contained in audio visuals. This research described the type and how the politeness strategy contained in Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN Youtube Channel. Then, the data was obtained from Joe Biden's speech video on CNN Youtube Channel. The purpose of this study, qualitative method was conducted to analyze the politeness strategy conveyed by Joe Biden through his short speech on Ukraine aired on CNN Youtube channel.

b. Source of Data

In this study, the data was taken through Youtube. The data source taken is a speech delivered by Joe Biden through the CNN Youtube channel with the title "Ukraine will never be a victory for Russia. Never': Hear Biden's full remarks in Warsaw", the link of the data source https://youtu.be/J5j7OR_IdfM . It was used data sources to support research because data sources are the key used to delve deeper into research.

c. Technique of Collecting Data

To obtain data in this study, the documentation method was used to collect data. The content of Joe Biden's speech on CNN Youtube Channel as the data source was used to this research. Data collection was carried out with the following steps:

- 1) The source of this research is taken from the speech delivered by Joe Biden through CNN Youtube Channel. In collecting data, researchers download videos found on CNN Youtube Channel.
- 2) After that, the researcher watches the speech video that was used as a data source in this study
- 3) Then, researcher transcribe the contents of the speech by listening and repeating the video several times
- 4) Re-watch and focus on the realization of politeness strategies conveyed by Joe Biden through his speech.
- 5) The final step is to identify the types of politeness strategies conveyed by Joe Biden

d. The Technique for Analysis of the Data

The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing(Sugiyono, 2020). The stages are as follows :

1. Researcher was collected data by exploring the content of the speech contained in the video on the CNN Youtube Channel.

2. Researcher focused analyze the politeness strategies contained in the content of Joe Biden's speech.
3. Then, researcher determined the kind of politeness strategy Joe Biden used when delivering the content of his speech.
4. After that, the researcher categorized the most dominant most frequently kind of politeness strategies used by Joe Biden when delivering his speech. Finally, researcher lead to the research's outcome and conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

This research was interested in reviewing President Joe Biden's speech because Joe Biden was the President of the United States which was considered as a super power country. Thus, this study aims to investigate the types of politeness strategies used politeness strategies and how the types of politeness strategies are realized by Joe Biden in his speech. Therefore, this research focused on President Joe Biden's speech regarding Ukraine will never be a victory for Russia on February 22, 2023 were presented in appendix 1. Four types of politeness strategy were analyzed in this research included Bald on Record Strategy, Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, and Off Record Politeness Strategy.

B. Data Analysis

After identifying the data, the data were analyzed based on Brown and Levinson's theory and classified based on it. The analysis was done to answer the formulation of the problems, namely what type of politeness strategies are used in Joe Biden speech, what are the most dominant and most frequently that used politeness strategies by Joe Biden speech act of his speech.

1. **The type of politeness strategies are used in Joe Biden speech on CNN Youtube Channel**

The researcher found the several politeness tactics after collecting data by watching and recording the speech of Joe Biden.

Theoretically, there are four various types of politeness strategies: Positive Politeness Strategy, Negative Politeness Strategy, Bald-on Record Politeness Strategy, Off Record Politeness Strategy. In this research, it showed that Joe Biden used politeness strategies in 13 utterances his speech delivery utterances.

a. Bald-on Record Strategy

Bald-on-Record strategy: Using this method, speakers don't try to lessen the threat to the other person's face. This strategy is frequently employed by speakers and speakers who are familiar with one another. The speakers think that there are instances where certain limitations necessitate people to talk so directly, therefore they conduct FTAs in the most direct, clear, and unambiguous manner possible. For instance, the speaker should save time if there is an emergency or there is a severe time limitation. The data can be seen in the appendix 2 :

01 “We did respond, we would be strong, we would be united,
 and the world would not look the other way”

According to Data 01, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Bald on Record strategy and is specifically related to FTA-Oriented Bald on Record Usage. The utterance in data 01 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.

02 “Yes, we would stand up for sovereignty, and we did it. Yes, we would stand up for the right of people to live free from aggression, and we did. And we would stand up for democracy, and we did”

According to Data 02, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Bald on Record strategy and is specifically related to FTA-Oriented Bald on Record Usage. The utterance in data 02 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.

03 “Air defense systems, artillery, ammunition, tanks, armored vehicles. The European Union and its member states have stepped up with unprecedented commitment to Ukraine. Not just in security assistance, but economic and humanitarian refugee assistance and so much more. To all of you here tonight, take a moment, and I'm serious when I say this”

According to Data 03, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Bald on Record strategy and is specifically related to FTA-Oriented Bald on Record Usage. The utterance in data 03 is the same of the locutionary speech act.

04 “Putin tried to starve the world,blocking the ports in the Black Sea to stop Ukraine from exporting its grain, exacerbating the global food crisis that hit developing nations in Africa especially hard. Instead, the United States and the G7 and partners around the world answered the call with historic commitments to address the crisis and to bolster global food supplies. And this week, my wife, Jill Biden,is traveling to Africa to help bring attention to this critical issue”

According to Data 04, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Bald on Record strategy and is specifically related to Non-minimization of the face threat. The utterance in data 04 is the same of the locutionary speech act.

b. Positive Politeness Strategy

Positive politeness strategy; this technique is used to establish familiarity between a listener who is not physically close to the speaker. To encourage conversation, speakers attempt to appear to be in the same situation as the speaker and to express desires that are seen as being shared by both of them. Even between strangers who regard each other to be somewhat similar in their interactions, positive politeness expressions are utilized to convey shared ground or a limited sharing of desires as a metaphorical extension of intimacy. The data can be seen in the appendix 2 :

05 “Hello Poland! One of our great allies, President Duda, Prime Minister, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Mayor, to all the former ministers and presidents”

According to Data 05, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 05 is the same of the locutionary speech act.

06 “He thought NATO would fracture and divide. Instead, NATO was more united and more unified than ever before”

According to Data 06, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 06 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind of declarations.

07 “I’m proud to stand with you and the freedom loving people of Moldova. Give her a round of applause!”

According to Data 07, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 07 is the same of the perlocutionary speech act.

08 “Turn around and look at one another. Look at what you’ve done so far. Poland is hosting more than 1.5 million refugees from this war. God bless you. Poland’s generosity, your willingness to open your hearts and your homes is extraordinary. The American people are united in our resolves as well. All across my country, in big cities and small towns, Ukrainian flags fly from American homes”

According to Data 08, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 08 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.

09 “May God bless you all. May God protect our troops”

According to Data 09, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 09 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.

10 “God bless you all”

According to Data 10, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 10 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.

- 11 “No, you will not take my country. No, you will not take my freedom. No, you will not take my future”

According to Data 11, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 11 is the same of the perlocutionary speech act.

- 12 “Putin no longer doubts the strength of our coalition. But he still doubts conviction. He doubts our continued support for Ukraine. He doubts whether NATO can remain unified. But there should be not doubt. Our support for Ukraine will not waver. NATO will not be divided and we ill not tire. President Putin’s craven lust for land and power will fail”

According to Data 12, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 12 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is commissive.

- 13 “The commitment of the United States to our NATO alliance and Article 5 is rock solid. And every member of NATO knows it. And Russia knows as it well. An attack against one is an attack against all. It’s a sacred oath. A sacred oath to defend every inch of NATO territory”

According to Data 13, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 13 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is commissive.

- 14 “Our commitment is to the people of Ukraine and the future of Ukraine, a Ukraine that’s free, sovereign and democratic. That was the dream of those who declared Ukraine’s independence more than 30 years ago”

According to Data 14, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Positive Politeness strategy and is specifically related to Claim Common Ground. The utterance in data 14 is the same of the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is commissive.

c. Negative Politeness Strategy

Negative politeness strategies consist of among other things, hedging and apologies, attempts to demonstrate awareness of not being compelled and avoid interfering with the other person's right to act. (1987; Brown and Levinson). According to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy serves the purpose of minimizing compulsion towards the interlocutor, making it the foundation of polite behavior. Negative politeness strategy is an action made to counteract the other person's negative approach and the speaker's wish to be free of the burden with the goal of keeping his activities and intents unhindered and unrestricted. The data can be seen in the appendix 2 :

- 15 “Democracy of the world will stand guard over freedom today, tomorrow and forever. So that’s what’s at stake here. Freedom. That’s message I carried to Kiev yesterday, directly to people of Ukraine when President Zelensky said he came to United States in December”

According to Data 15, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to indirect negative politeness technique. The utterance in data 15 is the same of the locutionary speech act.

16 “I had the honor to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev”

According to Data 16, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to give deference. The utterance in data 16 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.

17 “I was honored to visit their memorial in Kyiv yesterday to pay tribute to the sacrifice of those who lost their lives standing alongside President Zelensky”

According to Data 17, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to give deference. The utterance in data 17 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.

18 “Thank you Poland. Thank you. Thank you for what you’re doing. God bless you all”

According to Data 18, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to give deference. The utterance in data 18 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.

19 “President Zelensky still leads a democratic elected government that represents the will of the Ukrainian people. And the world has already voted multiple times, including the United Nations General Assembly, to condemn Russian’s aggression and support”

According to Data 19, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to be direct with the direct question. The utterance in data 19 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.

20 “We’re going to announce more sanctions this week together with our partners”

According to Data 20, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to be direct with the direct question. The utterance in data 20 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is commissive.

21 “We’ll hold accountable those who are responsible for this war, and we’ll seek justice for the war crimes and crimes against humanity continuing to be committed by the Russians”

According to Data 21, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to be direct with the direct question. The utterance in data 21 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is commissive.

22 “Ordinary people all across Europe did whatever they could to help and continue to do so. Polish business, civil society, cultural leaders, including the First Lady of Poland, who is here tonight, have led with the heart and determination, showcasing all that’s good about the human spirit. Madam First Lady, we love you. Thank you all”

According to Data 22, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Negative Politeness strategy and is specifically related to be give deference. The utterance

in data 22 is the same of the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is commissive.

d. Off Record Strategy

Off record politeness strategy, also known as an indirect or veiled strategy, is implemented covertly and lacks a clear communicative goal. By letting the listener interpret the action for themselves, the speaker removes himself from the activity. The data can be seen in the appendix 2 :

23 “Well, I’ve just come from a visit to Kiev and I can report, Kiev stands strong. Kiev stands proud, it stands tall, and most important, it stands free”

According to Data 23, Joe Biden's utterance falls within the category of Off-Record Politeness strategy. The utterance in data 23 is the same of the perlocutionary speech act.

24 “He was wrong. The Ukrainian people are too brave”

According to data 24, Joe Biden’s utterance falls within the category of Off-Record Politeness strategy. The utterance in data 24 is the same of the perlocutionary speech act.

2. Politeness strategies are realized by Joe Biden’s speech act when delivering the content of his speech.

Based on the data obtained, the use of politeness is a communication strategy that people use to maintain and develop relationships between one another (related goals) and is a technical term in language studies to signify the strategies we use to achieve goals without threatening the self-esteem of others.

In this part of the discussion, the researcher analyzes the use of politeness strategies and finds out the function of each strategy used in Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN Youtube Channel. In accordance with the findings in the previous section, it can be formulated that in Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN that Joe Biden has applied all types of politeness strategies promoted by Brown and Levinson. There are four types of politeness strategies discussed, namely: Bald on-Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. In addition, the description of the types of politeness strategies is explained as follows as follows :

a. Bald-on Record

The data in 01 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-Oriented bald on record usage because Joe Biden's remarks in which he emphasized the questions that have arisen in the past year, such as will we become weaker? Will all the allies be united or divided? And Joe Biden gives an affirmative answer that the country will remain strong. Joe Biden gave an explanation of the questions that arose last year and at the same time gave confidence to the people. The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive, because in the utterance Joe Biden said that contains the meaning that Joe Biden wants to convey to the listeners.

The data in 02 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-oriented bald on record usage because when he gave a statement confirming the questions that arose last year, such as will the country remain on the side of democracy? And Joe Biden

gave a firm answer that the country will remain on the side of democracy and also explained about other questions while giving confidence to the people. The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive, because in the utterance Joe Biden said that the utterances a meaning that Joe Biden wants to convey to the listeners.

The data 03 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-oriented bald on record usage because in the content of this speech, Joe Biden gave statement containing the Ukrainian security system. At the time of delivering his utterance, Joe Biden showed a serious facial expression and was accompanied by a sentence to ask for attention to the listener and emphasized with a sentence that he was serious when he was delivering his statement. The utterance is included in the type of locutionary speech act because the speech delivered by Joe Biden is an informational speech and in the form of facts that want to be conveyed to the listener.

The data 04 was bold-on record strategy type non-minimization of the face threat because Joe Biden said on his speech that Putin tried to make the world experience problems, making the world hungry because wheat is not imported to many countries. His speech is included into bald on record strategy because his speech has an urgency that must be conveyed. The utterance is included in the type of locutionary speech because Joe Biden's speech is informative in the form of speech and facts intended to be conveyed to the listener.

b. Positive Politeness

The data 05 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden began his speech by greeting all the participants who were present with enthusiasm and also friendly. This is a form of politeness that must be done by all heads of state, namely greeting all participants who are present with the aim of getting closer to the participants who have attended. The utterance is included in the locutionary speech act type because in the utterance has no specific meaning and is merely to greet the listeners.

The data 06 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterances that explain as well as provide encouragement and confidence that NATO will not be divided and become more united. He did this with the aim of giving confidence to the people and Joe Biden has also spread positive energy to listeners by convincing listeners with what he said at that time. The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types with the kind declarations. The utterance The speech contains of Joe Biden's statement about NATO becoming a single entity and cannot be divided. Indirectly, Joe Biden has declared that NATO cannot be divided.

The data 07 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden stating that he is proud to be among Moldova's freedom-loving people. In addition, Joe Biden also asked the audience to give a round of applause for President Sandu who was also present that day. Joe Biden did this to show his appreciation to others who had taken the time to attend. The utterance is included the perlocutionary speech act types because The speech delivered by Joe Biden

influences the listener. Joe Biden said that he was proud to be able to deliver his speech and stand with people who love Moldova's freedom and then he asked the audience to give a round of applause.

The data 08 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterances expressing gratitude and gratitude to Poland for helping the Ukrainian people. The gratitude he conveyed was certainly a form of appreciation to the Poland people. The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand, which is to pray for both the listener and God to bless Poland. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.

The data 09 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's speech blessing all the listeners who have attended the event and he also gave the best prayer that God would protect everyone. This of course must be done by a country leader to pray for all his people. The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.

The data 10 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because his expression of gratitude to the audience, he blessed each and every one of the listeners who had attended the event. He also offered the best prayer, asking God to keep everyone safe. A nation's leader ought to pray for all of its citizens by

doing this. The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.

The data 11 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterance which contains his belief that the state of Ukraine cannot be divided and cannot be taken over. This utterance is included in the type of positive politeness strategy grouped into the common ground claim, where his utterance indirectly claims the listeners so that they have similarities and the same goals. The utterance also gets a response by the listeners. The following utterance is included in the type of perlocutionary speech acts because perlocutionary speech acts are actions taken by the speaker when saying it gets a response from the listener. When delivering the speech, Joe Biden got a boisterous response from the audience who agreed with what he said.

The data 12 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's speech which contains his belief that the United States will continue to provide support to Ukraine and he assures the people that his belief will not waver. This speech is included in the type of positive politeness strategy that is grouped into a common ground claim, where the speech indirectly claims the listener that they have similarities and the same goal. The speech also received a response of applause from the listeners. The following utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech acts because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the

commissive type of illocutionary speech act. At the time of delivering the utterance, Joe Biden gave confidence to the audience that his country would continue to support the country of Ukraine and that was the promise he had made. get a boisterous response from the audience who agreed with what he said.

The data 13 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because the speech by Joe Biden is about the American commitment to the NATO alliance, which does not allow attacks on one party, so Joe Biden took a sacred oath to defend NATO territory. The following utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech acts because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the commissive type of illocutionary speech act. When delivering the speech, Joe Biden stated his sacred oath to the listener.

The data 14 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's speech which contains Joe Biden's commitment to the future of the Ukrainian people and he promises a free, sovereign and democratic Ukraine. This speech is included in the type of positive politeness strategy type of claim common ground because the speaker shows that he and the listener belong to the same group and have the same goal. The following utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech acts because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the commissive type of illocutionary speech act. When delivering the utterance, Joe Biden made a promise to the listeners that the country of Ukraine will be sovereign, free and democratic.

c. Negative Politeness

The data 15 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's declaration that he fully supports Ukraine's right to freedom. President Zelensky told the Ukrainian people directly and without force when he declared he would be visiting the United States in December. The statement falls under the category of typically indirect negative politeness technique, indicating that the speaker is attempting to make an indirect statement. The utterance is included in the locutionary speech act types because speech delivered by Joe Biden in the form of factual information.

The data 16 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech explaining how he was honored to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev to declare their readiness to stand up to Russia. By giving such a speech, Joe Biden has certainly made himself a humble and gracious leader. The utterance is included in the negative politeness type with the Give Deference part, where the content of the utterance gives respect. The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.

The data 17 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's utterance explaining that he is honored to be able to visit a place that is considered historic for the people of Ukraine. He did this to honor the sacrifices of those who lost their lives. The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.

The data 18 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech when he was about to close his speech. He thanked the people many times for coming

and listening to his speech. This is a courtesy that must be done by the head of state when ending his speech and Joe Biden has done the same. Finally, he also blessed all the people who had attended and listened to his speech. The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act. Illocutionary is a speech act that contains hidden meaning intended by the speaker to the listener. The speech delivered by Joe Biden is a thank you for the participation of the Polish people who have attended. This speech act is included in illocutionary speech act expressive type.

The data 19 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's utterance which contains information that president Zelensky is still leading the Ukrainian government. This utterance is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of be direct with the direct question because in the utterance Joe Biden provides an answer regarding the position of president Zelensky who still leads the Ukrainian government and the Ukrainian people. The utterance is included in the assertive type of illocutionary speech act because in the utterance Joe Biden still states that the leadership of the Ukrainian government is still with President Zelensky.

The data 20 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech in which he promises to announce more sanctions to the nation. This speech belongs to the negative politeness type, which is classified as a direct question type, because Joe Biden is addressing and directly providing information to the audience during his speech. The speech is included in the type of illocutionary speech act because the speech act delivered by Joe Biden has a hidden meaning

that wants to be conveyed to the listeners in the form of a promise. This speech is included in the commissives type of illocutionary speech acts.

The data 21 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech which contains a promise to the public that he will hold the war accountable and will seek justice for war crimes committed by Russia. This speech is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of be direct with the direct question because in his speech, Joe Biden gives a statement to the listeners and provides information directly. The speech is included in the type of illocutionary speech act because the speech act delivered by Joe Biden has a hidden meaning that wants to be conveyed to the listeners in the form of a promise. This speech is included in the commissives type of illocutionary speech acts.

The data 22 was negative politeness strategy because The following is Joe Biden's speech which contains his belief that all of Europe will help Poland. In addition, Joe Biden also paid tribute to the Polish First Lady and also thanked her. This speech is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of give deference because in the speech Joe Biden gives respect to the Polish First Lady. The speech is included in the type of illocutionary speech act. This speech is included in the illocutionary speech act of commissives type.

d. Off Record Strategy

The data 23 was off record politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech explaining his visit to Kiev. Joe Biden also explains how Kiev is still strong and

able to stand freely. He conveyed what he had seen based on his visit to Kiev. The utterance is included in the perlocutionary speech act.

The data 24 was off record politeness strategies because The following is Joe Biden's speech explaining that the Ukrainian people have no fear and the Ukrainian people are now too brave. The utterance is included in the perlocutionary speech act.

C. Findings and Discussion

From the result obtained, researcher found that the use of politeness strategies of Joe Biden's speech. The data of politeness strategies utterances that have been analyzed are 24 utterances which are politeness strategies used in Joe Biden's speech. The politeness strategies contained in Joe Biden's speech consist of 4 Bald on Record utterances, 10 Positive Politeness utterances, 8 Negative Politeness utterances, and 2 Off Record utterances.

Based on the data obtained, the use of politeness is a communication strategy that people use to maintain and develop relationship between one another (related goals) and is a technical term in language studies to signify the strategies we use to achieve goals without threatening the self-esteem of others.

In this part of the discussion, the researcher analyze the use of politeness strategies and finds out the function of each strategy used in Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN Youtube Channel. In accordance with the findings in the previous section, it can be formulated that Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN that Joe Biden has applied all types of politeness strategies promoted by Brown and Levinson.

There are four types of politeness strategies discussed, namely : Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. In addition, the description of the types of politeness strategies are explained as follows as :

Bald on Record

Bald-on-Record strategy, using this method, speakers don't try to lessen the threat to the other person's face. This strategy is frequently employed by speakers and speakers who are familiar with one another. The speakers think that there are instances where certain limitations necessitate people to talk so directly, therefore they conduct FTAs in the most direct, clear, and unambiguous manner possible. For instance, the speaker should save time if there is an emergency or there is a severe time limitation.

Positive Politeness

Positive politeness strategy, this technique is used to establish familiarity between a listener who is not physically close to the speaker. To encourage conversation, speakers attempt to appear to be in the same situation as the speaker and to express desires that are seen as being shared by both of them. Even between strangers who regard each other to be somewhat similar in their interactions, positive politeness expressions are utilized to convey shared ground or a limited sharing of desires as a metaphorical extension of intimacy.

Negative Politeness

Negative politeness strategies consist of among other things, hedging and apologies, attempts to demonstrate awareness of not being compelled and avoid interfering with the other person's right to act. (1987; Brown and Levinson).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy serves the purpose of minimizing compulsion towards the interlocutor, making it the foundation of polite behavior. Negative politeness strategy is an action made to counteract the other person's negative approach and the speaker's wish to be free of the burden with the goal of keeping his activities and intents unhindered and unrestricted.

Off Record Strategy

In general, refers to the use of speech that is not directed at another individual. It's referred to as indirect speech. With this strategy, the speaker uses an FTA by implying something while making an indirect (indirect) statement. Off record politeness strategy, also known as an indirect or veiled strategy, is implemented covertly and lacks a clear communicative goal. By letting the listener interpret the action for themselves, the speaker removes himself from the activity.

In conclusion, all types of politeness strategies mentioned by Brown and Levinson were used in Joe Biden's speech aired on CNN Youtube Channel with their respective uses.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher develops conclusions and suggestions after analyzing and interpreting the data. The conclusion is formed based on the research questions whereas advice is offered to the next researchers who have same field with this study. The following portion is suggestions in which in this area the researcher makes some advice for the researchers, students, and readers.

A. Conclusion

Researcher found the employment of politeness strategies, as was described in the data analysis part, there are 24 utterances from Joe Biden's speech on the CNN YouTube Channel were utilized as the data for the analysis of politeness strategy. There are 4 Bald on Record utterances, 10 Positive Politeness utterances, 8 Negative Politeness utterance, and 2 Off Record utterances are the outcomes. Of course, positive politeness strategies are the most often utilized kind of all utterances.

- 1) The Bald-on-Record Strategy is employed by speakers and interlocutors who are already acquainted with one another. The speakers believe that in order to express certain ideas clearly, there are specific situations in which they must talk candidly.
- 2) The utterances that establish a rapport between the speaker and the listener are those that fall within the category of positive politeness strategies. The goal of this kind of technique is to increase the level of familiarity between listeners who are not in close proximity to the speaker.

- 3) Negative politeness strategies include, but are not limited to, hedging, apologizing, attempting to demonstrate awareness of not being forced, and avoiding interfering with others' freedom of action.
- 4) Off-the-record politeness strategies, sometimes referred to as indirect or covert strategies, are used surreptitiously and lack a clear communication goal in their statements.

B. Suggestion

The researcher would like to offer further researchers as the extra sources to examine politeness tactics after developing the conclusion based on the data, data analysis, and discussion in this study. The types and purposes of politeness techniques as outlined by Brown and Levinson are investigated in this study. As a result, the researcher advises the following researcher to examine the social elements influencing politeness strategy utilizing the theories of other experts like Scollon, Lakoff, and Holmes. Additionally, future researchers can conduct a thorough investigation using other linguistics-related theories in addition to the Politeness Strategy's analysis of spoken language.

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Appendix 1

Hello Poland! One of our great allies, President Duda, Prime Minister, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Mayor, to all the former ministers and presidents, as well as mayors and Polish political leaders from all across the country, thank you for welcoming back to Poland. You know, nearly one year ago I spoke at the Royal Castle here in Warsaw, just weeks after Vladimir Putin had unleashed his murderous assault on Ukraine, the largest land war in Europe since World War II had begun, and the principles that have been the cornerstone of peace, prosperity, and stability on this planet for more than 75 years were at risk of being shattered.

One year ago, the world was bracing for the fall of Kiev. Well, I've just come from a visit to Kiev and I can report, Kiev stands strong. Kiev stands proud, it stands tall, and most important, it stands free. When Russia invaded, it wasn't just Ukraine being tested, the whole world faced a test for the ages. Europe was being tested, America was being tested, NATO was being tested, all democracies were being tested. And the questions we faced were as simple as they were profound. Would we respond or would we look the other way? Would we be strong or would we be weak? Would we, all of our allies, would be united or divided? One year later, we know the answer. We did respond, we would be strong, we would be united. And the world would not look the other way. We also faced fundamental questions about the commitment to the most basic of principles. Would we stand up for the sovereignty of nations? Would we stand up for the right of people to live free from naked aggression? Would we stand up for democracy? One year later, we know the answers. Yes,

we would stand up for sovereignty, and we did. Yes, we would stand up for the right of people to live free from aggression, and we did. And we would stand up for democracy, and we did.

And yesterday, I had the honor to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev to declare that we will keep standing up for these same things, no matter what. When President Putin ordered his tanks to roll in Ukraine, he thought we would roll over. He was wrong. The Ukrainian people are too brave. America, Europe, a coalition of nations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we were too unified. Democracy was too strong. Instead of an easy victory he perceived and predicted, Putin left with burnout tanks and Russia's forces in delay and disarray. He thought he'd get the fenzalization of NATO.

Instead, he got the NATO-ization of Finland and Sweden. He thought NATO would fracture and divide. Instead, NATO was more united and more unified than ever before. He thought he could weaponize energy to crack Europe's resolve. Instead, we're working together to end Europe's dependence on Russian fossil fuels. He thought autocrats like himself were tough and leaders of democracy were soft. And then he met the iron will of America and the nations everywhere that refused to accept the world governed by fear and force. He found himself at war with a nation led by a man whose courage would be forged in fire and steel, President Zelensky. President Putin has confronted with something today that he didn't think was possible a year ago.

The democracies of the world have grown stronger, not weaker. But the autocrats of the world have grown weaker, not stronger. Because in the moments

of great upheaval and uncertainty, that knowing what you stand for is most important. And knowing who stands with you makes all the difference. The people of Poland know that, you know that. In fact, you know it better than anyone here in Poland because that's what solidarity means. Through partition and oppression, when the beautiful city was destroyed after the Warsaw Uprising, during decades under the iron fist of communist rule, Poland endured because you stood together. That's how brave leaders of the opposition and the people of Belarus continue to fight for their democracy. That's how the resolve of Moldovan people, the resolve of the people of Moldova to live in freedom, gain them independence and put them on the path to EU membership. President Sandu is here today. I'm not sure she is, but I'm proud to stand with you and the freedom loving people of Moldova. Give her a round of applause.

One year into this war, Putin no longer doubts the strength of our coalition. But he still doubts our conviction. He doubts our staying power. He doubts our continued support for Ukraine. He doubts whether NATO can remain unified. But there should be no doubt. Our support for Ukraine will not waver. NATO will not be divided and we will not tire. President Putin's craven lust for land and power will fail and the Ukrainian people's love for their country will prevail. Democracy of the world will stand guard over freedom today, tomorrow and forever. So that's what's at stake here. Freedom. That's the message I carried to Kiev yesterday, directly to the people of Ukraine. When President Zelensky said he came to the United States in December, quote, he said, this struggle will define the world and what our children and grandchildren, how they live, and then their

children and grandchildren. He wasn't only speaking about the children and grandchildren of Ukraine. He was speaking about all of our children and grandchildren, yours and mine. We're seeing again today what the people of Poland and the people across Europe saw for decades. Appetites of the autocrat cannot be appeased. Speaker.

They must be opposed. Autocrats only understand one word. No, no, no. No, you will not take my country. No, you will not take my freedom. No, you will not take my future. And I'll repeat tonight what I said last year in this same place. A dictator bent on rebuilding an empire will never be able to ease the people's love of liberty.

Brutality will never grind down the will of the free. And Ukraine, Ukraine will never be a victory for Russia. Never. For free people refuse to live in a world of hopelessness and darkness. You know, this has been an extraordinary year in every sense. Extraordinary brutality from Russian forces and mercenaries. They've committed depravities, crimes against humanity without shame or compunction. They've targeted civilians with death and destruction. Used rape as a weapon of war. Stolen Ukrainian children in an attempt to steal Ukraine's future. Bomb train stations, maternity hospitals, schools and orphanages. No one, no one can turn away their eyes from the atrocities Russia is committing against the Ukrainian people. It's abhorrent, it's abhorrent. But extraordinarily, as well, has been the response of the Ukrainian people and the world. One year after the bombs began to fall, Russian tanks rolled into Ukraine.

Ukraine is still independent and free. From Kyrgyzstan to Kharkiv, Ukrainian fighters have reclaimed their land. More than 50% of the territory Russia held last year, the blue and the yellow flag of Ukraine proudly waves once again. President Zelensky still leads a democratic elected government that represents the will of the Ukrainian people. And the world has already voted multiple times, including the United Nations General Assembly, to condemn Russian's aggression and support a just peace. Each time in the UN that vote has been overwhelming. In October, 143 nations in the United Nations condemned Russia's illegal annexation. Only four, four in the entire UN voted with Russia, four.

So tonight, I speak once more to the people of Russia. The United States and the nations of Europe do not seek to control or destroy Russia. The West was not plotting to attack Russia, as Putin said today. And millions of Russian citizens who only want to live in peace with their neighbors are not the enemy. This war is never a necessity, it's a tragedy. President Putin chose this war. Every day the war continues as his choice. He could end the war with a word. It's simple. If Russia stopped invading Ukraine, it would end the war. If Ukraine stopped defending itself against Russia, it would be the end of Ukraine. That's why together we're making sure Ukraine can defend itself. The United States has assembled a worldwide coalition of more than 50 nations to get critical weapons and supplies to the brave Ukrainian fighters on the front lines. Air defense systems, artillery, ammunition, tanks, armored vehicles. The European Union and its member states have stepped up with unprecedented commitment to

Ukraine. Not just in security assistance, but economic and humanitarian refugee assistance and so much more. To all of you here tonight, take a moment, and I'm serious when I say this. Turn around and look at one another. Look at what you've done so far. Poland is hosting more than 1.5 million refugees from this war. God bless you. Poland's generosity, your willingness to open your hearts and your homes is extraordinary.

The American people are united in our resolve as well. All across my country, in big cities and small towns, Ukrainian flags fly from American homes. Over the past year, Democrats and Republicans in our United States Congress have come together to stand for freedom. That's who Americans are, and that's what Americans do. The world is also coming together to address the global fallout from President Putin's war. Putin tried to starve the world, blocking the ports in the Black Sea to stop Ukraine from exporting its grain, exacerbating the global food crisis that hit developing nations in Africa especially hard. Instead, the United States and the G7 and partners around the world answered the call with historic commitments to address the crisis and to bolster global food supplies. And this week, my wife, Jill Biden, is traveling to Africa to help bring attention to this critical issue. Our commitment is to the people of Ukraine and the future of Ukraine, a Ukraine that's free, sovereign and democratic. That was the dream of those who declared Ukraine's independence more than 30 years ago, who led the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity, who braved ice and fire in the Badan and the Heavenly Hunter who died there, and those who continue still to root out Kremlin's efforts to corrupt, coerce and control. It's a dream for those

Ukrainian patriots who fought for years against Russia's aggressions in the Donbas and the heroes who've given everything, given their lives, for the service of their beloved Ukraine.

I was honored to visit their memorial in Kyiv yesterday to pay tribute to the sacrifice of those who lost their lives standing alongside President Zelensky. The United States and our partners stand with Ukraine's teachers, its hospital staff, its emergency responders. The workers in cities across Ukraine are fighting to keep the power on in the face of Russia's cruel bombardment. We stand with the millions of refugees of this war who found a welcome in Europe and the United States, particularly here in Poland. Ordinary people all across Europe did whatever they could to help and continue to do so. Polish businesses, civil society, cultural leaders, including the First Lady of Poland, who is here tonight, have led with the heart and determination, showcasing all that's good about the human spirit. Madam First Lady, we love you. Thank you all. I'll never forget last year visiting with refugees from Ukraine who had just arrived in Warsaw, seeing their faces, exhausted and afraid, holding their children so close, wherein they might never see their fathers, their husbands, their brothers, their sisters again. In that darkest moment of their lives, you, the people of Poland, offered them safety and light. You embraced them. You literally embraced them. I watched. I watched the looks on their faces. Meanwhile, together we made sure that Russia is paying the price for its abuses.

We continue to maintain the largest sanction regime ever imposed in any country in history. And we're going to announce more sanctions this week

together with our partners. We'll hold accountable those who are responsible for this war, and we'll seek justice for the war crimes and crimes against humanity continuing to be committed by the Russians. You know, there is much for us to be proud of over all that we have achieved together this past year. But we have to be honest and clear-eyed as we look at the year ahead. The defense of freedom is not the work of a day or of a year. It's always difficult. It's always important. As Ukraine continues to defend itself against the Russian onslaught and launch counteroffensive of its own, there will continue to be hard and very bitter days, victories and tragedies. But Ukraine is steel for the fight ahead. And the United States, together with our allies and partners, are going to continue to have Ukraine's back as it defends itself. Next year, I will host every member of NATO for our 2024 Summit in the United States. Together, we'll celebrate the 75th anniversary of the strongest defensive alliance in the history of the world, NATO. And let there be no doubt, the commitment of the United States to our NATO alliance and Article 5 is rock solid. And every member of NATO knows it. And Russia knows it as well. An attack against one is an attack against all. It's a sacred oath. A sacred oath to defend every inch of NATO territory.

Over the past year, the United States has come together with our allies and partners in an extraordinary coalition to stand against Russian aggression. But the work in front of us is not just what we're against. It's about what we're for. What kind of world do we want to build? We need to take the strength and capacity of this coalition and apply it to lifting up, lifting up the lives of people everywhere, improving health, growing prosperity, preserving the plan of building peace and

security, treating everyone with dignity and respect. That's our responsibility. The democracies of the world have to deliver it for our people. As we gather tonight, the world, in my view, is at an inflection point. The decisions we make over the next five years or so are going to determine and shape our lives for decades to come. That's true for Americans. That's true for the people of the world. And while decisions are ours to make now, the principles and the stakes are eternal. The choice between chaos and stability, between building and destroying, between hope and fear, between democracy that lifts up the human spirit and the brutal hand of the dictator who crushes it, between nothing less than limitation and possibilities. The kind of possibilities that come when people who live not in captivity but in freedom.

Freedom. Freedom. There is no sweeter word than freedom. There is no nobler goal than freedom. There's no higher aspiration than freedom. Americans know that and you know it. And all that we do now must be done so our children and grandchildren will know it as well. Freedom. The enemy of the tyrant and the hope of the brave and the truth of the ages. Freedom. Stand with us. We will stand with you. Let us move forward with faith and conviction. And with a binding commitment to be allies, not of darkness but of light, not of oppression but of liberation, not of captivity but yes of freedom.

May God bless you all. May God protect our troops. And may God bless the heroes of Ukraine and all those who defend freedom around the world. Thank you Poland. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you for what you're doing. God bless you all.

Appendix 2

Number of Data	Text	Types of Politeness Strategies						Types of Speech Act		
		Bald on Record		Positive Politeness		Negative Politeness	Off Record	Locutionary	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
		Non-minimization of the face threat	FTA-oriented bald on record usage	Claim common ground	Convey that speakers and hearers are cooperators					
01	We did respond, we would be strong, we would be united, and the world would not look the other way.		✓						Illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.	

02	Yes, we would stand up for sovereignty, and we did it. Yes, we would stand up for the right of people to live free from aggression, and we did. And we would stand up for democracy, and we did.		✓						Illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.	
03	Air defense systems, artillery, ammunitio		✓					✓		

	<p>n, tanks, armored vehicles. The European Union and its member states have stepped up with unprecedented commitment to Ukraine. Not just in security assistance, but economic and humanitarian refugee assistance and so much more. To all of you</p>									
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	here tonight, take a moment, and I'm serious when I say this.									
04	Putin tried to starve the world, blocking the ports in the Black Sea to stop Ukraine from exporting its grain, exacerbating the global food crisis that hit developing nations in Africa	✓						✓		

	<p>especially hard. Instead, the United States and the G7 and partners around the world answered the call with historic commitments to address the crisis and to bolster global food supplies. And this week, my wife, Jill Biden, is traveling to Africa to help</p>									
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	bring attention to this critical issue.									
05	Hello Poland! One of our great allies, President Duda, Prime Minister, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Mayor, to all the former ministers and presidents.			✓				✓		
06	He thought NATO would fracture and divide.			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act	

	Instead, NATO was more united and more unified than ever before.								types with the kind is declarations.	
07	I'm proud to stand with you and the freedom loving people of Moldova. Give her a round of applause.			✓						✓
08	Turn around and look at one another. Look at what you've done so far.			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.	

	<p>Poland is hosting more than 1.5 million refugees from this war. God bless you. Poland's generosity, your willingness to open your hearts and your homes is extraordinary. The American people are united in our resolve as well. All across my country, in big cities and</p>									
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	small towns, Ukrainian flags fly from American homes.									
09	May God bless you all. May God protect our troops.			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.	
10	God bless you all.			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is expressive.	
11	No, you will not take my country. No, you			✓						✓

	will not take my freedom. No, you will not take my future									
12	Putin no longer doubts the strength of our coalition. But he still doubts our conviction. He doubts our staying power. He doubts our continued support for Ukraine. He doubts whether NATO can remain unified.			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types with the kind is commissive.	

	<p>But there should be no doubt. Our support for Ukraine will not waver. NATO will not be divided and we will not tire. President Putin's craven lust for land and power will fail.</p>									
13	<p>The commitment of the United States to our NATO alliance and Article</p>			✓						<p>The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act with the kind is commissive.</p>

	5 is rock solid. And every member of NATO knows it. And Russia knows it as well. An attack against one is an attack against all. It's a sacred oath. A sacred oath to defend every inch of NATO territory.									
14	Our commitment is to the people of			✓					The utterance is included in the illocutionary	

	Ukraine and the future of Ukraine, a Ukraine that's free, sovereign and democratic . That was the dream of those who declared Ukraine's independence more than 30 years ago.								speech act with the kind is commissive.	
15	Democracy of the world will stand guard over freedom today, tomorrow and					The utterance falls under the category of typically indirect negative		✓		

	<p>forever. So that's what's at stake here. Freedom. That's message I carried to Kiev yesterday, directly to people of Ukraine when President Zelensky said he came to United States in December.</p>					<p>politeness technique</p>				
16	<p>I had the honor to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev....</p>					<p>The utterance include to negative politeness strategy with the</p>			<p>The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of</p>	

						kind of give deference.			illocutionary is expressive.	
17	I was honored to visit their memorial in Kyiv yesterday to pay tribute to the sacrifice of those who lost their lives standing alongside President Zelensky.					The utterance include to negative politeness strategy with the kind of give deference.			The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.	
18	Thank you Poland. Thank you. Thank you for what you're doing.					The utterance include to negative politeness strategy with the kind of			The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary	

	God bless you all.					give deference.			is expressive.	
19	President Zelensky still leads a democratic elected government that represents the will of the Ukrainian people. And the world has already voted multiple times, including the United Nations General Assembly, to					The utterance include to negative politeness strategy with the kind of be direct with the direct question.			The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive.	

	condemn Russian's aggression and support.									
20	We're going to announce more sanctions this week together with our partners.					The utterance include to negative politeness strategy with the kind of be direct with the direct question.			The speech is included in the type of illocutionary speech act types with the kind is commisive.	
21	We'll hold accountable those who are responsible for this war, and we'll seek justice for the war crimes and crimes					The utterance is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of be direct with			The speech is included in the type of the illocutionary speech act. This utterance is included in the commisives types of	

	against humanity continuing to be committed by the Russians.					the direct question.			illocutionary speech act.	
22	Ordinary people all across Europe did whatever they could to help and continue to do so. Polish business, civil society, cultural leaders, including the First Lady of Poland, who is here					The utterance is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of give deference.			The speech is included in the type of the illocutionary speech act. This utterance is included in the commissives types of illocutionary speech act.	

	<p>tonight, have led with the heart and determination, showcasing all that's good about the human spirit. Madam First Lady, we love you. Thank you all.</p>									
23	<p>Well, I've just come from a visit to Kiev and I can report, Kiev stands strong. Kiev stands</p>						✓			✓

	proud, it stands tall, and most important, it stands free.									
24	He was wrong. The Ukrainian people are too brave.						✓			✓

Appendix 3

Number of Data	Text	Types of Politeness Strategies				Types of Speech Act		
		Bald on Record	Positive Politeness	Negative Politeness	Off Record	Locutionary	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
01	We did respond, we would be strong, we would be united, and the world would not look the other way.	The data in 01 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-Oriented bald on record usage because Joe Biden's remarks in which he emphasized the questions that have arisen in the past year, such as will we become weaker? Will all the allies be united or divided? And Joe					The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive, because in the utterance Joe Biden said that contains the meaning that Joe Biden wants to convey to the listeners.	

		Biden gives an affirmative answer that the country will remain strong. Joe Biden gave an explanation of the questions that arose last year and at the same time gave confidence to the people						
02	Yes, we would stand up for sovereignty, and we did it. Yes, we would stand up for the right of people to live free from aggression, and we did. And we	The data in 02 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-oriented bald on record usage because when he					The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is assertive, because in	

	<p>would stand up for democracy, and we did.</p>	<p>gave a statement confirming the questions that arose last year, such as will the country remain on the side of democracy? And Joe Biden gave a firm answer that the country will remain on the side of democracy and also explained about other questions while giving confidence to the people.</p>					<p>the utterance Joe Biden said that the utterances a meaning that Joe Biden wants to convey to the listeners.</p>	
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03	Air defense systems, artillery, ammunition, tanks, armored vehicles. The European Union and its member states have stepped up with unprecedented commitment to Ukraine. Not just in security assistance, but economic and humanitarian refugee assistance and so much more. To all of you here tonight, take a moment, and I'm serious when I say this.	The data 03 was bald-on record strategy type FTA-oriented bald on record usage because in the content of this speech, Joe Biden gave statement containing the Ukrainian security system. At the time of delivering his utterance, Joe Biden showed a serious facial expression and was accompanied				The utterance is included in the type of locutionary speech act because the speech delivered by Joe Biden is an informational speech and in the form of facts that want to be conveyed to the listener.		
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		by a sentence to ask for attention to the listener and emphasized with a sentence that he was serious when he was delivering his statement.						
04	Putin tried to starve the world, blocking the ports in the Black Sea to stop Ukraine from exporting its grain, exacerbating the global food crisis that hit developing nations in Africa	The data 04 was bold-on record strategy type non-minimization of the face threat because Joe Biden said on his speech that Putin tried to				The utterance is included in the type of locutionary speech act because Joe Biden's speech is informative in the form of speech and facts intended to be conveyed to the listener.		

	<p>especially hard. Instead, the United States and the G7 and partners around the world answered the call with historic commitments to address the crisis and to bolster global food supplies. And this week, my wife, Jill Biden, is traveling to Africa to help bring attention to this critical issue.</p>	<p>make the world experience problems, making the world hungry because wheat is not imported to many countries. His speech is included into record on strategy because his speech has an urgency that must be conveyed.</p>						
05	<p>Hello Poland! One of our great allies, President Duda, Prime Minister, Mr. Prime Minister,</p>		<p>The data 05 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground</p>			<p>The utterance is included in the locutionary speech act type because in the utterance has no</p>		

	Mr. Mayor, to all the former ministers and presidents.		because Joe Biden began his speech by greeting all the participants who were present with enthusiasm and also friendly. This is a form of politeness that must be done by all heads of state, namely greeting all participants who are present with the aim of getting closer to the participants who have attended.			specific meaning and is merely to greet the listeners.		
06	He thought NATO would fracture and		The data 06 was positive politeness				The utterance is included in the	

	<p>divide. Instead, NATO was more united and more unified than ever before.</p>		<p>strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterances that explain as well as provide encouragement and confidence that NATO will not be divided and become more united. He did this with the aim of giving confidence to the people and Joe Biden has also spread positive energy to listeners by convincing listeners with what he said at that time.</p>				<p>illocutionary speech act types with the kind declarations. The utterance The speech contains of Joe Biden's statement about NATO becoming a single entity and cannot be divided. Indirectly, Joe Biden has declared that NATO cannot be divided.</p>	
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07	I'm proud to stand with you and the freedom loving people of Moldova. Give her a round of applause.		The data 07 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden stating that he is proud to be among Moldova's freedom-loving people. In addition, Joe Biden also asked the audience to give a round of applause for President Sandu who was also present that day. Joe Biden did this to show his appreciation to					The utterance is included the perlocutionary speech act types because The speech delivered by Joe Biden influences the listener. Joe Biden said that he was proud to be able to deliver his speech and stand with people who love Moldova's freedom and then he asked the audience to give a round of applause.
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			others who had taken the time to attend.					
08	Turn around and look at one another. Look at what you've done so far. Poland is hosting more than 1.5 million refugees from this war. God bless you. Poland's generosity, your willingness to open your hearts and your homes is extraordinary. The American people are united in our resolve as well. All across my country, in big cities and small towns,		The data 08 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterances expressing gratitude and gratitude to Poland for helping the Ukrainian people. The gratitude he conveyed was certainly a form of appreciation to the Poland people.				The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand, which is to pray for both the listener and God to bless Poland. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this	

	Ukrainian flags fly from American homes.						illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.	
09	May God bless you all. May God protect our troops.		The data 09 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's speech blessing all the listeners who have attended the event and he also gave the best prayer that God would protect everyone. This of course must be done by a country leader to pray for all his people.				The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.	

10	God bless you all.		The data 10 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because his expression of gratitude to the audience, he blessed each and every one of the listeners who had attended the event. He also offered the best prayer, asking God to keep everyone safe. A nation's leader ought to pray for all of its citizens by doing this.				The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act types because Joe Biden's statement has a message he wants the audience to understand. Due to the fact that the speech includes wishes and prayers for the audience, this illocutionary act is also classified as expressive.	
11	No, you will not take my country. No, you will not		The data 11 was positive politeness					The utterance is included in the type of

	<p>take my freedom. No, you will not take my future</p>		<p>strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's utterance which contains his belief that the state of Ukraine cannot be divided and cannot be taken over. This utterance is included in the type of positive politeness strategy grouped into the common ground claim, where his utterance indirectly claims the listeners so</p>					<p>perlocutionary speech acts because perlocutionary speech acts are actions taken by the speaker when saying it gets a response from the listener. When delivering the speech, Joe Biden got a boisterous response from the audience who agreed with what he said.</p>
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			that they have similarities and the same goals. The utterance also gets a response by the listeners.					
12	Putin no longer doubts the strength of our coalition. But he still doubts our conviction. He doubts our staying power. He doubts our continued support for Ukraine. He doubts whether NATO can remain unified. But there should be no doubt. Our support for Ukraine will not waver. NATO		The data 12 was positive politeness strategy type claim common ground because Joe Biden's speech which contains his belief that the United States will continue to provide support to Ukraine and he assures the people that his belief will not waver. This				The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech acts because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the commissive type of illocutionary speech act.	

	will not be divided and we will not tire. President Putin's craven lust for land and power will fail.		speech is included in the type of positive politeness strategy that is grouped into a common ground claim, where the speech indirectly claims the listener that they have similarities and the same goal. The speech also received a response of applause from the listeners.				At the time of delivering the utterance, joe Biden gave confidence to the audience that his country would continue to support the country of Ukraine and that was the promise he had made. get a boisterous response from the audience who agreed with what he said.	
13	The commitment of the United States to our		The data 13 was positive politeness strategy type				The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary	

	NATO alliance and Article 5 is rock solid. And every member of NATO knows it. And Russia knows it as well. An attack against one is an attack against all. It's a sacred oath. A sacred oath to defend every inch of NATO territory.		claim common ground because the speech by Joe Biden is about the American commitment to the NATO alliance, which does not allow attacks on one party, so Joe Biden took a sacred oath to defend NATO territory.				speech acts because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the commissive type of illocutionary speech act. When delivering the speech, Joe Biden stated his sacred oath to the listener.	
14	Our commitment is to the people of Ukraine and the future of		The data 14 was positive politeness strategy type claim common				The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech acts	

	<p>Ukraine, a Ukraine that's free, sovereign and democratic. That was the dream of those who declared Ukraine's independence more than 30 years ago.</p>		<p>ground because Joe Biden's speech which contains Joe Biden's commitment to the future of the Ukrainian people and he promises a free, sovereign and democratic Ukraine. This speech is included in the type of positive politeness strategy type of claim common ground because the speaker shows that he and the listener belong to the same</p>				<p>because illocutionary speech acts are actions performed by speakers that contain meaning. The utterance is included in the commissive type of illocutionary speech act. When delivering the utterance, Joe Biden made a promise to the listeners that the country of Ukraine will be sovereign, free and democratic.</p>	
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			group and have the same goal.					
15	Democracy of the world will stand guard over freedom today, tomorrow and forever. So that's what's at stake here. Freedom. That's message I carried to Kiev yesterday, directly to people of Ukraine when President Zelensky said he came to United States in December.			The data 15 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's declaration that he fully supports Ukraine's right to freedom. President Zelensky told the Ukrainian people directly and without force when he declared he would be visiting the United		The utterance is included in the locutionary speech act types because the speech delivered by Joe Biden in the form of factual information.		

				States in December. The statement falls under the category of typically indirect negative politeness technique, indicating that the speaker is attempting to make an indirect statement.				
16	I had the honor to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev....			The data 16 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech explaining how he was			The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.	

				honored to stand with President Zelensky in Kiev to declare their readiness to stand up to Russia. By giving such a speech, Joe Biden has certainly made himself a humble and gracious leader. The utterance is included in the negative politeness type with the Give Deference part, where the content of the				
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				utterance gives respect.				
17	I was honored to visit their memorial in Kyiv yesterday to pay tribute to the sacrifice of those who lost their lives standing alongside President Zelensky.			The data 17 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's utterance explaining that he is honored to be able to visit a place that is considered historic for the people of Ukraine. He did this to honor the sacrifices of those who lost their lives.			The utterance is include in the illocutionary speech act with the kind of illocutionary is expressive.	

18	Thank you Poland. Thank you. Thank you for what you're doing. God bless you all.			The data 18 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech when he was about to close his speech. He thanked the people many times for coming and listening to his speech. This is a courtesy that must be done by the head of state when ending his speech and Joe Biden			The utterance is included in the illocutionary speech act. Illocutionary is a speech act that contains hidden meaning intended by the speaker to the listener. The speech delivered by Joe Biden is a thank you for the participation of the Polish people who have attended. This speech act is included in illocutionary	
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				has done the same. Finally, he also blessed all the people who had attended and listened to his speech.			speech act expressive type.	
19	President Zelensky still leads a democratic elected government that represents the will of the Ukrainian people. And the world has already voted multiple times, including the United Nations General Assembly, to condemn			The data 19 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's utterance which contains information that president Zelensky is still leading the Ukrainian government.			The utterance is included in the assertive type of illocutionary speech act because in the utterance Joe Biden still states that the leadership of the Ukrainian government is still with President Zelensky.	

	Russian's aggression and support.			This utterance is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of be direct with the direct question because in the utterance Joe Biden provides an answer regarding the position of president Zelensky who still leads the Ukrainian government and the				
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				Ukrainian people.				
20	We're going to announce more sanctions this week together with our partners.			The data 20 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech in which he promises to announce more sanctions to the nation. This speech belongs to the negative politeness type, which is classified as a direct question type, because Joe Biden is			The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act because the speech act delivered by Joe Biden has a hidden meaning that wants to be conveyed to the listeners in the form of a promise. This speech is included in the commissives type of illocutionary speech acts.	

				addressing and directly providing information to the audience during his speech.				
21	We'll hold accountable those who are responsible for this war, and we'll seek justice for the war crimes and crimes against humanity continuing to be committed by the Russians.			The data 21 was negative politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech which contains a promise to the public that he will hold the war accountable and will seek justice for war crimes committed			The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act because the speech act delivered by Joe Biden has a hidden meaning that wants to be conveyed to the listeners in the form of a promise. This speech is included in the commissives	

				by Russia. This speech is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of be direct with the direct question because in his speech, Joe Biden gives a statement to the listeners and provides information directly.			type of illocutionary speech acts.	
22	Ordinary people all across Europe did whatever they could to help			The data 22 was negative politeness strategy			The utterance is included in the type of illocutionary speech act.	

	<p>and continue to do so. Polish business, civil society, cultural leaders, including the First Lady of Poland, who is here tonight, have led with the heart and determination, showcasing all that's good about the human spirit. Madam First Lady, we love you. Thank you all.</p>			<p>because The following is Joe Biden's speech which contains his belief that all of Europe will help Poland. In addition, Joe Biden also paid tribute to the Polish First Lady and also thanked her. This speech is included in the type of negative politeness which is grouped into the type of give deference</p>			<p>This speech is included in the illocutionary speech act of commissives type.</p>	
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				because in the speech Joe Biden gives respect to the Polish First Lady.				
23	Well, I've just come from a visit to Kiev and I can report, Kiev stands strong. Kiev stands proud, it stands tall, and most important, it stands free.				The data 23 was off record politeness strategy because Joe Biden's speech explaining his visit to Kiev. Joe Biden also explains how Kiev is still strong and able to stand freely. He conveyed what he			The utterance is included in the perlocutionary speech act.

					had seen based on his visit to Kiev.			
24	He was wrong. The Ukrainian people are too brave.				The data 24 was off record politeness strategies because The following is Joe Biden's speech explaining that the Ukrainian people have no fear and the Ukrainian people are now too brave.			The utterance is included in the perlocutionary speech act.



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	Analysis of students' difficulties on writing background an journal at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara	
	An impact of the use twitter application toward students' vocabulary at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara	

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Medan, 15 Maret 2023

Hormat Pemohon,

Elsa Nazira

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

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

Politiness strategies for the speech act of Joe Biden on CNN

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

Dosen Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar 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, 16 Maret 2023
 Hormat Pemohon,

Elsa Nazira

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

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Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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

Nama : Elsa Nazira
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act Of Joe Biden On CNN
Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar, 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 kadaluwarsa tanggal : **18 Maret 2024**

Medan 25 Syah'ban 1444 H
18 Maret 2023 M



Dra. H. Syantik Vinita, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :

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2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
4. Pembimbing Riset
5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrohim

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Medan, 17 Februari 2024

Yang Menyatakan,

.....**ELSA NAZIRA**.....



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No.3, Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umstu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umstu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini

Nama Mahasiswa : Elsa Nazira
NPM : 1902050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act of Joe Biden on CNN

Pada hari Jum'at, tanggal 23, bulan Juni, tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal Skripsi.

Medan, Juni 2023

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas,

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



UMSU

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Wala yangsihi dandi la apa dilaikan
kama wa yangsihi

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Nomor : 1652 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2023
Lamp : ---

Medan, 29 Dzulhijjah 1444 H
17 Juli 2023 M

Hal : Izin Riset

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

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
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 : Elsa Nazira
N P M : 1902050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act of Joe Biden on CNN**

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



****Pertinggal**





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Terselenggara A Berdasarkan Keputusan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 100/19/LAP/PT/11/2019
 Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Baari No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 46224547
 NPP 12710202000007 <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id www.perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 249.../KET/II.1-AU/UMSU-P/M/2024

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : ELSA NAZIRA
 NPM : 1902050055
 Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

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

"POLITENESS STRATEGIES FOR THE SPEECH ACT OF JOE BIDEN ON CNN"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

UMSU
 Unggul | Cerdas

Medan, 23 Jumadil Akhir 1445 H
 05 Januari 2024 M
 Kepala Perpustakaan,

 Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Nama : Elsa Nazira
 NPM : 1902050055
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act of Joe Biden on CNN
 Nama Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar S.Pd., M.Hum

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
30/23 /3	Chapter 1 : Introduction - Background - Objectives of Problem - Significance of Study	
4/23 /6	Chapter 4 : Renew of Literature	
5/23 /6	Chapter III : Method of Research - Source of Data - Data Collection	
4/6 2023	Acc	

Medan, 8 Juni 2023

Diketahui/Disetujui,
 Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

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

(Fatimah Sari Siregar S.Pd., M.Hum)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Nama : Elsa Nazira
NPM : 1902050055
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Politeness Strategies for the Speech Act of Joe Biden on CNN
Nama Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar S.Pd., M.Hum

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10/7 2023	Chapter 1 : Introduction	fs
17/7 2023	Chapter 1 : Review of Literature	fs
17/7 2023	Chapter 1 : Method of Research	fs
20/11 2023	Chapter 2 : Findings & Discussion - Analysis Data - Rescriptum	fs
7/12 2023	Chapter V - Conclusion & Suggestion	fs
15/12 2023	AE	fs

Medan, 2023

Diketahui/Disetujui,
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Dosen Pembimbing

(Fatimah Sari Siregar S.Pd., M.Hum)

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Elsa Nazira
Registered : 1902050055
Place/Date of Birth : Medan, 23 Februari 2001
Gender : Female
Religion : Islam
Partial Status : Single
Nationality : Indonesia
Address : Marelan Pasar 3 Barat Gg. Tani
Father's Name : M. Laluk Subagio
Mother's Name : Wahyu Ningsih
Mobile Phone : 0821-9124-4538
Email : elsanazira2@gmail.com

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

2007 – 2013 : SDN 066040 Medan
2013 – 2016 : SMP Negeri 38 Medan
2016 – 2019 : SMA Brigjend Katamso II Medan
2019 – 2024 : Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas
Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara