

**USING OF POLITENESS STRATEGY THEORY TO PORTRAY
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FACE RESPONSES IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S
SPEECH ON *THE REASON WHY RUSSIAN ATTACKED UKRAINE***

SKRIPSI

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

By:

**Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM: 1802050021**



**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

MEDAN

2022



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

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata - I
Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Skripsi Strata – 1 Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Dalam Sidangnya
Yang Diselenggarakan Pada Hari Selasa, Tanggal 11 Oktober 2022 Pada Pukul 08.30 WIB
Sampai Dengan Selesai. Setelah Mendengar, Memperhatikan, Dan Memutuskan :

Nama Mahasiswa : Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM : 1802050021
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative
Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why
Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai
gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

Ditetapkan : (**A**) Lulus Yudisium
() Lulus Bersyarat
() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus



PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

Sekretaris

Dr. Hj. Dewi Kusuma Nst, M.Hum

ANGGOTA PENGUJI :

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kusuma Nst, M.Hum
2. Yenni Hasnah, S.Pd., M.Hum
3. Dr. Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum

1.

3



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

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM : 1802050021
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Saya layak di sidangkan.

Medan, 6 Oktober, 2022

Disetujui Oleh :
Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum.

Diketahui Oleh:



Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi

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



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

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM : 1802050021
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

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

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

Medan, 4 Oktober 2022

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan



Abiyyu Alamsyah

ABSTRACT

Abiyu Alamsyah. NPM: 1802060021. “Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin’s Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*” English Department Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022.

This study discusses Politeness Strategy used by Vladimir Putin in his speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*. The purpose of the study is comprehend what kind of Politeness Strategy Theory used by Vladimir Putin, how positive and negative face response are and what are the message which is conveyed in Speech. The qualitative research was applied in this research. The data analysis was shaped into the table by grouping involved the Politeness Strategy Theory after that the data was analyze to answer the research problem. From this study the researcher found out that there are 27 utterances that is included into Politeness Strategy. The results of this study shows that Vladimir Putin threats more Positive Face that Negative face. More over this result shows that there are main strategies used by Vladimir Putin in his speech, those are: (7 utterances of Bald on Record), (9 utterances of Positive Politeness), (8 utterances of Negative Politeness), and (3 utterances of Off-Record). The result show that positive Politeness Strategy was frequently used in this study because he wants to make a good relationship with all the audiences in order to minimize the social distance between them.

***Key Words:* Politeness Strategy Theory, Face, and Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘Alamin.

In the name of the most forgiving Allah, First and foremost, the researcher would like to express his or her thankfulness to Allah SWT, the greatest God Almighty, for providing the chance to conduct and finish this research. Second, may the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led humanity out of darkness and into light, receive shalawat and welcome. This research is entitled “Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin’s Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*”. This thesis was written as a fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training, and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research there were many difficulties and problems without the help of the following people, it might not have been possible for him to complete this research.

In arranging this research, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher intends to express his gratitude and appreciation to all of them. The researcher’s deepest appreciation goes to my lovely parents who has given the support to the

researcher, **Endy Sudibyo Atmaja** and **Tengku Erlina Syahrizad** for the support, prayer, advice, moral, and always remind me and never give up.

The researcher would like to deliver his thanks to the people mentioned below:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani M.AP the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd., the Dean of FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS, M.Hum., the Deputy Dean I of FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
4. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum., the Deputy Dean III of FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
5. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum and Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum, the Head and Secretary of the English Education Program for their administration help.
6. Dr. Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum as my supervisor has experience showing how to write scientific papers well and provide useful knowledge.
7. All lectures of FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, especially those of the English Education Program have given valuable thought and instruction as well as the information in teaching English during my academic years at the Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
8. My best friend who has support me in finishing this thesis they are:

Rifa Sabila Utami, S.Pd, Gustiana Malau, S.Pd., Wahyu Indah Purnama, S.Pd., M. Ikhsan Utomo, S.Pd., Eka Palupi Utami, S.Pd., Habibah Eka, S.Pd., Muthmainnah, Putri Lira habibillah, S.Pd., Siti Hanimah, S.Pd., Nursyah Yunikartika, S.Pd., Ajeng Rahayu, and other best friend whose name can't be mentioned.

Even though the researcher did their best to finish this research, they are aware that there are still gaps in it. To correct all the flaws in the creation of this research, the author hoped for helpful criticism and recommendations from the readers. The author also hopes that this research will advance pedagogical research and benefit English education students

Medan, October 2022

Researcher

Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM: 1802050021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLE	viii
LIST OF FIGURE	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Identification of Problem.....	6
C. Scope and Limitation.....	7
D. The Formulation of Problem	7
E. Objective of Problem	7
F. The Significant of Problem	7
a. Theoretically	8
b. Practically	8

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	9
A. Theoretical Review.....	9
2.1 Politeness Strategy.....	9
2.1.1 Bald on Record	14
2.1.2 Positive Politeness Strategy.....	14
2.1.3 Negative Politeness Strategy	15
2.1.4 Off-Record.....	16
2.2 Positive and Negative Face Responses	17
B. Conceptual Framework.....	19
C. Previous Study	20
CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH.....	23
A. Research Design	23
B. Source of Data	24
C. Research Instrument	25
D. Technique of Collecting Data.....	25
E. Technique of Analysis Data.....	26
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	28

A. Findings	28
4.1.1 Bald on Record strategy in Vladimir Putin’s speech.....	29
4.1.2 Positive Politeness strategy in Vladimir Putin’s speech.....	35
4.1.3 Negative Politeness strategy in Vladimir Putin’s speech	45
4.1.4 Off Record strategy in Vladimir Putin’s speech.....	53
B. Discussion.....	56
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	62
A. Conclusion	62
B. Suggestion	63

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLE

Table 4.1 Type of Politeness Strategy in Percentage.....	29
--	----

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1 Politeness Strategies purposed by Brown and Levinson 1987	11
--	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 The Script of Vladimir Putin Speech

Appendix 2 Table 4.1 Table of classification of the utterances that contain type of Politeness Strategies

Appendix 3 Surat Permohonan Persetujuan Judul

Appendix 4 Form K1

Appendix 5 Form K2

Appendix 6 Form K3

Appendix 7 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal

Appendix 8 Berita Acara Seminar Proposal

Appendix 9 Lembar Pengesahan Seminar Proposal

Appendix 10 Surat Keterangan Telah Melaksanakan Seminar Proposal

Appendix 11 Surat Pernyataan Bukan Plagiat

Appendix 12 Surat Permohonan Izin Riset Kampus

Appendix 13 Surat Balasan Riset Perpustakaan

Appendix 14 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

Appendix

15

Curriculum

Vitae

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is crucial to social interaction. A language is a tool for verbal exchange between speakers and hearers. According to (Pasaribu & Hutahaean, 2020) human employ a sophisticated system of communication called language. Typically language serves as a tool for communication across groups, or it may be referred to as the mechanism for social interaction (Wierzbicka, 2003). The function of language is not always unremarkable to communicate however to express a person's feelings or emotions (Astia, 2020). As the speaker has to comprehend that language is not only focused on the structure of the sentences but also on the selection of phrases. Through language, we are able to convey information, exchange knowledge, express emotion, thought, views, sentiments, opinions, desires, gratitude, and promises among other things with various individuals. (Herman, 2016). This relates what has been proposed by (Wardhaugh, 1992, p. 8) who asserts that Language enables individuals to share information and convey their needs. In a nutshell, human utilize language as a means of communication throughout their daily live. Language and communication are intrinsic to the human way of existence. Therefore, language may be a significant component of communication.

As a human being, individuals cannot be isolated from their communication style. One of the maximum essential aspect in our ordinary activity is

communication. The phrase Communication describes the procedure of conveying messages from one individual to another, in order that they are understood. (Keyton, 2011) Describes communication as the process of exchanging knowledge and shared understanding from one person to another.

The phrase implies that via communication, individual may engage with one another by exchanging information, ideas, emotions, assessments, and views. Communication is a means of conveying information to others through sharing our thoughts, feelings, minds, and opinions. (Kingwell, 1993) Insists that communication requires not only the distribution of information substance, but also its delivery in a manner that does not harm the recipient. In social interaction, communication is one of the skills that must be learned, since people cannot have effective communication if their communication skills remain inadequate. In the learning process, particularly while learning to speak, verbal exchange method is one of the most important skills for people to possess if they wish to convey information, ideas, and other information to others.

Communication strategy is a component of communicative competencies that corresponds to the manner in which each speaker and interlocutor maintains and sustains communication. (Tarone, 1980, p. 65) States the definition of communication strategies that stress dialogue between interlocutors and speakers, It is an attempt by two interlocutors to agree on meaning in an environment where the necessary meaning structures are not shared. (Johnson, 1981) States that communicative competence is fundamentally language usage competence or speaker and hearer language abilities. Additionally, he defines communicative

competence as the knowledge that enables an individual to utilize his knowledge for communication. In line with (Canale, 1980) confirm that communicative competence is considered as the knowledge and skills necessary for communication. Communication technique are crucial because they have the capacity to bridge the gap between interlocutors in terms of their misunderstanding.

In case of communication, there is a politeness strategy that take place unconsciously. Understanding what to say, how to say it, when to say it, and how to communicate with others, as it is used by individuals in their relationships and in certain contexts, is a crucial to understand (Yule, 1996, p. 60). Politeness is not as simple as correctly saying “please” or “excuse me”. As stated by (Hill, Ide, Ikuta, & Kawasaki, 1986), as cited in (Watts, Richard, & Ehlich, 2005) the object of politeness in human contact is to consider the sentiments of others, establish a level of mutual comfort and foster rapport. Briefly politeness is paying attention to sentiments of others. As matter of fact, linguistic politeness requires using the proper language choice when speaking.

The definition of courtesy is “assets link with neither exceeding nor failing to meet any responsibility”. In different phrases, politeness is an assets of communication, and in this instance according to the listener's perspective, the speaker does not exceed his rights or refuse completing his duties (Pateda, 1994). Politeness is the demonstration of one’s competence or care for others. Politeness is determined by social repute and social order. Politeness is a concept associated to courtesy, respect, positive attitude and proper conduct (Kushartanti, 2009). The

link between politeness and proper behavior suggests that politeness is tied not just to words but also to nonverbal behavior (Eelen in Qadri, 2019: 8). Politeness connects language to many components of social organization, as well as principles of conduct and ethics. Every kind of communication involves interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor. The given speech may be consist of information, cautions, inquiries, commands, refusals, and etc. The attempts are made to link or relate the utterances of speakers (Suherman, 2018). A component of communication competence is a person's capacity to comprehend and employ polite discourse.

Politeness is typically related with the two people's relationship who may be referred to as "self" and "others". In common use, the time of 'politeness' defines formal and courteous behavior. Being courteous involves showing appreciation for the person you are speaking with and avoiding insulting them. The notion of politeness has been the focus of several researchers and a topic of study for other scientists. Therefore, expert are doing research to define politeness based on their comprehension. (Cruse, 2006) Declares that politeness is a problem for minimizing the bad influence of human speech on the emotion of others and maximizing the good effect. In pragmatics, politeness is described as a way to reveal knowledge of the self-image of other people (Yule G. , 1998).

(Lakoff, 1972) As well explains that politeness is the specific behavior in a given context with the goal of achieving and maintaining a successful social interaction with others. However, consistent with (Leech, 1980), politeness is the "avoidance of strategic conflict", which may be measured by the degree of effort

expended in preventing conflict situations and in making formation and maintaining obligation. (Leech, 1983) As part of the idea of interpersonal rhetoric, there are other opinions on politeness as a form of language-based conduct to intended to set up and sustain harmonious contact. According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987) politeness is a sort of linguistic conduct that facilities the continuation of verbal engagement between members or a competitive speaker. The form of courtesy that was created with the help of Brown is legitimate and universally acknowledged throughout cultural context. Basically, the underlying notion is the presence of an attempt or a wish to accomplish human participation in a linguistic interaction should always be predicated on the satisfaction of the fulfilment of their desires.

Politeness is not limited to dialogue or discussion, however it may also demonstrated via speech. Speech is one means of imparting commentary, opinion and spirit to other individual or hearers in a formal or casual setting (Harendika et al, 2011, p.29). When we are hearing the speech we can understand some of utterances containing politeness strategies. Sometimes, the speech happens between the people with different or unequal rank (such as social class, education, age or other factors). The speech in unequal rank is more formal than equal. It will be relaxed if the speech is done between people in the same rank. The writer is interested in analyzing the speech because from the speech we may teach people, provide knowledge about something we know, and express an opinion that persuade individuals or hearers accept our viewpoint. When the speech is performed by the famous people like president, it becomes more interesting and

important to be heard. The hearers will give their attention for that speech. In this study, the writer will use a script of speech that performed by Vladimir Putin as the subject to analyze. In his performance, he seems so excited to convey the sentence by sentence in his speech related to the reason why Russian attacked Ukraine. He delivers his speech with the loud voice and says “*Brazikowasz Sinyom Elikepadidie Uraa*” in closing of his speech. His yell was greeted by the people or soldier who attended to hear his speech and reply “*Urraaa*”.

Based on the reason above, the writer is interested in Using of Politeness Strategy Theory in Vladimir Putin’s Speech. In this study, the researcher presents the theory of Politeness Strategy used by Vladimir Putin in his Speech. Because the researcher is certain that Vladimir Putin employs some politeness strategies in his speech. This research is intended to provide a contribution for students in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education and futre researchers will be able to know how to be courteous in discussion with other, particularly while speaking in public. Moreover for the next researchers, it is expected that this study will serve as an additional resource for future academics who is interested in conducting study of Politeness Strategy. So the researcher carries out in conducting a research on title “Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin’s Speech on The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine”

B. Identification of Problem

The following is the identification of problem based on this research:

1. The reaction of positive and negative face responses by Vladimir Putin's speech.
2. The Message which is convey in Vladimir Putin's Speech

C. Scope and limitation

The scope of this study will be focused on using Politeness Strategy Theory used by Vladimir Putin's speech to portray positive and negative face responses. In this research, researcher analysis the Vladimir Putin's speech that was delivered to the international speech. That speech was conducted on 24th February 2022. In this research, the researcher only focused on the script text of Vladimir Putin that contain Politeness Strategy Theory to portray positive and negative face responses. Because of the reason researcher has a limitation in using Russian language, so the script text is translated into the English language in order to make the researcher easy to analysis the script text.

D. The formulation of the problem

The problem of this research are as follows:

1. How are the positive and negative face responses which is used in Vladimir Putin's Speech in International?
2. What are the message which is conveyed in Speech?

E. Objective of the Problem

1. To find out the positive and negative face responses in Vladimir Putin Speech.
2. To find out the message that conveyed form the president.

F. The significance of the study

The result of this research was hopefully able to give theoretical and practical benefits for the reader and others.

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, it is hoped that university student would find the result from this research as the reference of material in learning linguistic aspect. It is appropriate for usage since it contains the theories of politeness strategy and elements that influence the manner of speech in public speaking. This research focused on the concept of politeness as the theoretical, it can also use as the source of study to understand the concept of sociolinguistics, principally politeness. And furthermore, it will assist the student of university in applying various politeness strategies in speaking effectively.

b. Practically

As the practically, this study will assist the reader in understanding the concept of Politeness Strategy Theory. This article hopefully expand the readers' understanding of various Politeness Strategies. As a result the researcher hopes that, other academics students who are interested in investigating research on Politeness will find this study useful. This study can be used as a references that provides available information related to speaking politely.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review

2.1 Politeness Strategy

The goal of a politeness strategy is to exhibit courteous behavior when speaking with others people (Fitriyani & Andriyanti, 2020). Politeness is a type of social contact that is mediated between individuals and social creature. In this case, politeness has proven to be the most effective for one part of society, however it is also applicable to everyone in all settings and situations who has utilized language as a tool to communicate in daily conversation in order to create an excellent social interaction between them. (Chovanec & Dynel, 2015, p. 7) Claim that social contacts are identified by the spatial space between speakers and hearers and the uncertain hearer's hip. One way to demonstrate politeness is through paying attention to another person's face. In this sense, politeness might be demonstrated in social distance or proximity. According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987), politeness strategies are developed to save the hearer's face. Face refers to an individual's respect for himself or herself and the ability to maintain that "self-esteem" in either public or private situations. A politeness strategy is necessary for keeping emotions or utterances within the bounds of politeness. He said that a politeness strategy is a type of action or approach adopted and utilized as a reference while delivering a speech so that an utterance becomes polite and situationally suitable, (Gunarwan, 2007: 264). Brown and Levinson (1987) define politeness strategies as "Strategies or efforts to minimize

threats to someone's face". The most influential politeness theory is Brown and Levinson's (1987), because politeness is a universal phenomenon in use of language in social contexts, stating that the problem of politeness is a fundamental aspect in pragmatics is essential. The concept of face is central to Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness theory.

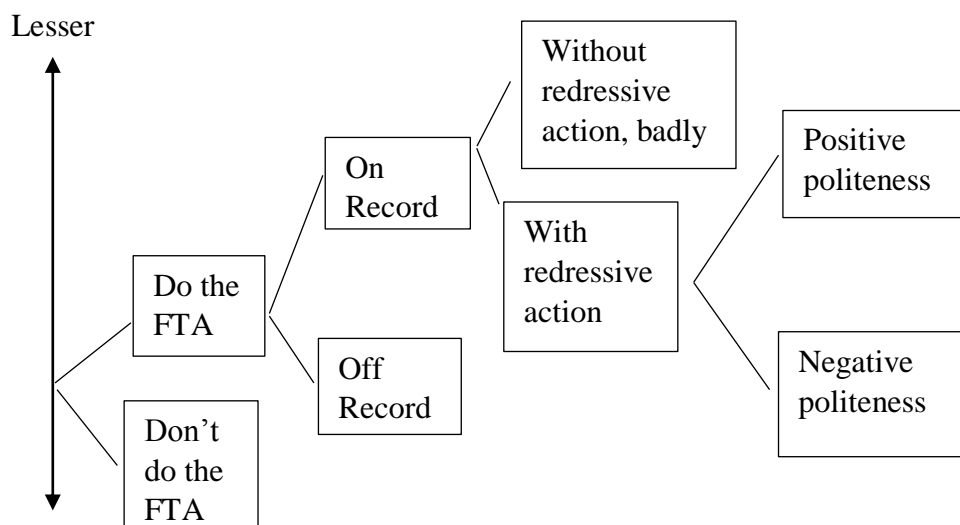
Their notion of face is derived from that of (Goffman, 1967), as cited in Brown and Levinson 1987) and from the English folk phrase, that refers to feelings of embarrassment or humiliation, or 'losing face'. Brown and Levinson stated that there are two types of face in an interaction: positive and negative face. A positive face reflect a person's urge to be accepted, even liked, by others, to be treated by members of the same group, and to know that other share his or her desires. Whereas a person's negative face is the desire to be independent, to have freedom of action and not to be imposed on by others (Yule, 1996).

A politeness strategy is a method for communicating as polite as possible stated by (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Face is central to their theoretical framework. The concept of politeness is connected to Goffman's research on 'face' (as cited in Brown and Levinson, 1987). Face refers to a person's public self-image. It refers to "the emotional and social sense of self that each individual possesses and expects others to recognize" (Yule G. , 1998, p. 60). The objective of the face is to prevent humiliating or making uncomfortable the interlocutors (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Thus, all participants are expected to maintain two types of face expressions throughout interaction: a 'positive' face (one that pays attention to others' face demands) and a 'negative' face (ensuring that the other is

not imposed on). Consequently, in the idea of keeping face, interactions should limit Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) inclusive of criticisms, disagreements and embarrassment in the course of their interaction.

Brown and Levinson also propose that at these FTA times, we frequently employ a variety of language techniques, or ‘politeness behaviors,’ to reduce or prevent interpersonal conflict. Face Threatening Act (FTA) refers to the communication act that threatens an individual's self-image (Yule G. , 1996, p. 61). (Goffman E. , 1955, p. 215) Uses several phrases to describe such circumstance such as, "in the wrong face", "to be out of face", "shamefaced", and "threats to face". (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 65) Mention that these actions serve as the foundation for the philosophy of politeness theory. They characterize these actions as those that by their very nature oppose the desire run the addressee and/or the speaker.

Circumstances dictating strategy selection:



Greater

Figure 2.1 Politeness Strategies purposed by (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 60)

From the table above Levinson (1987) to prevent the argument from being lost in the comprehensive explanations and definitions that follow. The concept specified in the subsequent section are presented in bold kind. ‘S’ stands for ‘speaker’ and ‘H’ for ‘addressee’ throughout the book; in this outline, S and H are Member of Parliament. Among MPs, it is mutual knowledge that for all MPs:

- (i) All MPs have positive face and negative face, and all MPs are rational agents — i.e. choose means that will satisfy their ends.
- (ii) Given that face consists in a set of want satisfy able only by the actions (including expressions of wants) of others, it will in general be to the mutual interest of two MPs to maintain each other’s face. So S will want to maintain H’s face, unless he can get H to maintain S’s without recompense, by coercion, trickery, etc.
- (iii) Some acts intrinsically threaten face; these ‘face-threatening acts’ will be referred to henceforth as FTAs.
- (iv) Unless S’s want to do an FTA with maximum efficiency (defined as bald on record) is greater than S’s want to preserve H’s (or S’s) face to any degree, then S will want to minimize the face threat of the FTA.
- (v) Given the following set of strategies, the more an act threatens S’s or H’s face, the more S will want to choose a higher-numbered strategy; this by virtue of the fact that these strategies afford payoffs of increasingly minimized risk.

- (vi) Since i-v are mutually known to all MPs, our MP will not choose a strategy less risky than necessary, as this may be seen as an indication that the FTA is more threatening than it actually is.

Such acts can also be threats no longer most effective to the hearer's face, however also the speaker's face if the speaker commits action that are contrary to his or her desires and wishes (Nasution and Ariyanti, 2013: 3). Face threatening acts are classified by Brown and Levinson (1987: 65) into two categories: Whose face is threatened (the speaker's or the addressee's), and what kind of face is threatened (positive-face or negative-face). Complaints, critiques, accusations, the discussion of forbidden subject, and interruptions are examples of positive face threatening acts by a listener. Offers and promises are instances of action that threaten an addressee's negative face. Confessions, apologies, receiving a compliment, and self-humiliation are examples of face threatening acts to the speaker's positive face. Face-Threatening acts expressing thanks, receiving a thank-you, an apology, or an offer, and making commitment these action are some of the face-threatening acts that threaten the speaker's negative face.

Politeness Strategy is a strategy that is utilize in avoiding of minimize disfigurement of self-image caused by a speaker's Face Threatening Act (Brown and Levinson 1987:68). As previously indicate, there are four Politeness Strategies, they are: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record.

2.1.1 Bald on Record

The Bald on Record Strategy is a concise. It means that the speaker expresses what he/she wants towards the hearer explicitly and directly. According to Brown and Levinson (1978:94), Bald on Record deals with (Grice, 1975) this demonstrates that for the greatest benefit in communication, an individual should evaluate the quality, quantity, relevance, and method. It implies that, an individual should to speak the truth and not to say less or more than is necessary in order to be relevant to the issue being addressed and prevent ambiguity. It is an excellent manner to keep away from misinterpretation, but it poses the biggest risk to threat hearer's face. (Culpeper, 1996) Argues that the bald on-record politeness strategy is used when the threat of the hearer's face is very small. And in adopting this method, its five sub-strategies can be utilized. They are expressing dissatisfaction (criticism), offering suggestions/recommendations, requesting, warning; threatening, and employing imperative forms.

2.1.2 Positive Politeness Strategy

(Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 101) Stated that Positive politeness is describe as redress directed toward the addressee's positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the action/acquisition/values resulting from them) should be viewed as desirable. The FTA is carried out using strategies aimed at the positive face threat to the hearer. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), positive politeness strategy is a method for conducting an FTA in a face-saving manner or for preserving a positive face of speaker. The positive politeness demonstrates the speaker

acknowledge the hearer has a desire to be respected. Additionally it affirms that the relationship is friendly and it demonstrates group reciprocity. This kind of strategy is generally visible in groups of friends or in the social situation where the participants know each other. Here, the threat to face is moderately low. That commonly tries to minimize the range among them by means of conveying friendly statements and intense interest in the hearer's needs. (Bousfield, 2008, p. 57) Claims Positive face refers to every person's fundamental goal for their public self-image which is to get involvement, validation, and praise from others they want to be wanted. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), being optimistic is one of the methods to implement the Positive Politeness strategy (p. 126). It seeks to honor the deal of positive face held by hearers' notions. Similarly, (Holtgraves, 2002, p. 47) explains how optimism may be utilized to transmit Positive Politeness. Furthermore, agreement is regarded as a means of showing collaboration between the speaker and the listeners. Furthermore, (Holtgraves, 2002, p. 47), employing the Positive Politeness strategy, a speaker may seek a point of agreement even when they disagree.

2.1.3 Negative Politeness Strategy

The negative politeness is also recognized hearer's face. However, it additionally acknowledges that the speaker is somehow intruding into the hearer. This is the most prevalent and multilingual strategy. Negatively polite constructions include negative face through displaying distance and wariness. Negative face reflects the desire of every activity to get a freedom from impingement (Bousfield, 2008, p. 57). According to Brown and Levinson (1987:129) states that Negative politeness is

redressed action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his desire to get his freedom of action unrestricted and his attention unimpeded. Based on these explanations, it can be seen that negative politeness strategy is a technique to avoid or minimize the threats to the Hearer's negative face when speaker desire something from addressee so addressee's freedom and speaker's desire will be overwhelmed or diverted. Negative politeness aims to preserve the negative face of other. If there is a social gap between the speaker and the listener this is more likely to occur. When we utilize negative propriety, we express our regard for the listener through speech strategies (Sondang & Juniati, 2015) this is relevant with Brown and Levinson (1987) assumes that Negative Politeness strategy aims to create space between the speakers and hearers in order to demonstrate respect behavior (p. 129). Additionally, (Wardough, 2010) also states that Negative Politeness leads to respect, apologies, indirectness, and formality in language usage according to the article (p. 292).

2.1.4 Off-Record

The indirect strategy in the last politeness strategy outlined by Brown and Levinson is (Off-Record). This strategy employs indirect language and eliminates the speaker's ability to be intimidating. Consistent with (Bousfield, 2008) "Off-record (indirect) relieves the speaker of some pressure. Its words are oblique, requiring interpretation of their specific meaning. The FTA often operates off record, covertly through the use an indirect illocutionary act with has multiple interpretations thus, allowing the speaker for plausible deniability if the intended receiver takes offence at the threat inherent in the utterance. (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 211) "Off-Record

strategy is a communicative act executed in such a manner that it cannot be linked to a specific communicative aim". In addition, (Holtgraves, 2002, p. 43) The Off-Record strategy is define as indirect communication. It enables hearers to interpret/discern the meaning of utterances themselves.

2.2 Positive and Negative Face Responses

Politeness in communication is used to reach one purpose. The purpose of communication is for saving image (face) of both speaker and hearer. Image (face) is the speaker's and hearer's self-esteem. (Gleason & Ratner, 1998, p. 286) Argue that "face" is the picture that speakers wish to project to others; it is a potential emotional asset that may be lost, preserved, or increased in social contact. It is considered that when the face is preserved, the relationship between speaker and hearer is maintained. According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987) there are two types of face. They are positive face (the desire to be free) and negative face (the desire to be beneficial). Negative face actions include; commands and requests, suggestions, advice, warnings, threats, challenges, offers, promises, praise, and negative feelings like hatred and anger (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Whereas Positive face actions include: disagreement, criticism, degrading or humiliating acts, complaints, anger, indictments, humiliation, contradictions, and challenges (Brown & Levinson1987). Both these faces are saved to avoid the threat of face as it appears when the speaker and hearer create the acts which treat the face. Brown and Levinson called it as Face Threatening Act (FTA). They strengthened both positive and negative faces determine the way of being polite.

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that face is the desire to be supported and respected in particular situation. It means that when people interact each other, they actually can recognize the hearer's desire related to the face whether they want to be approved or unimpeded. The approval and respect will be determined in the way the speaker say their statement. Brown and Levinson (1987) and Yule (1996) also argue that there are two faces; positive face and negative face. Positive face is the desire to be accepted, liked, treated, and recognized that her or his desires are known or (Positive face response is the desire to be liked and appreciated) and negative face is the desire to be independent and not interrupted or disturbed. Negative face response is the desire to be independent and not be imposed upon.

Politeness is the way to save another person s face. Showing awareness of another person s face when other seems socially distanced is often described in terms of respect or deference. Brown and Levinson (1987) placed politeness strategy in five categories that speakers choose in performing face-threatening acts (FTAs): bald-on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, off record, and no FTA that the risk of face loss grows the further down.

Positive face and negative face according to (Yule, 1996, p. 135) as follows.

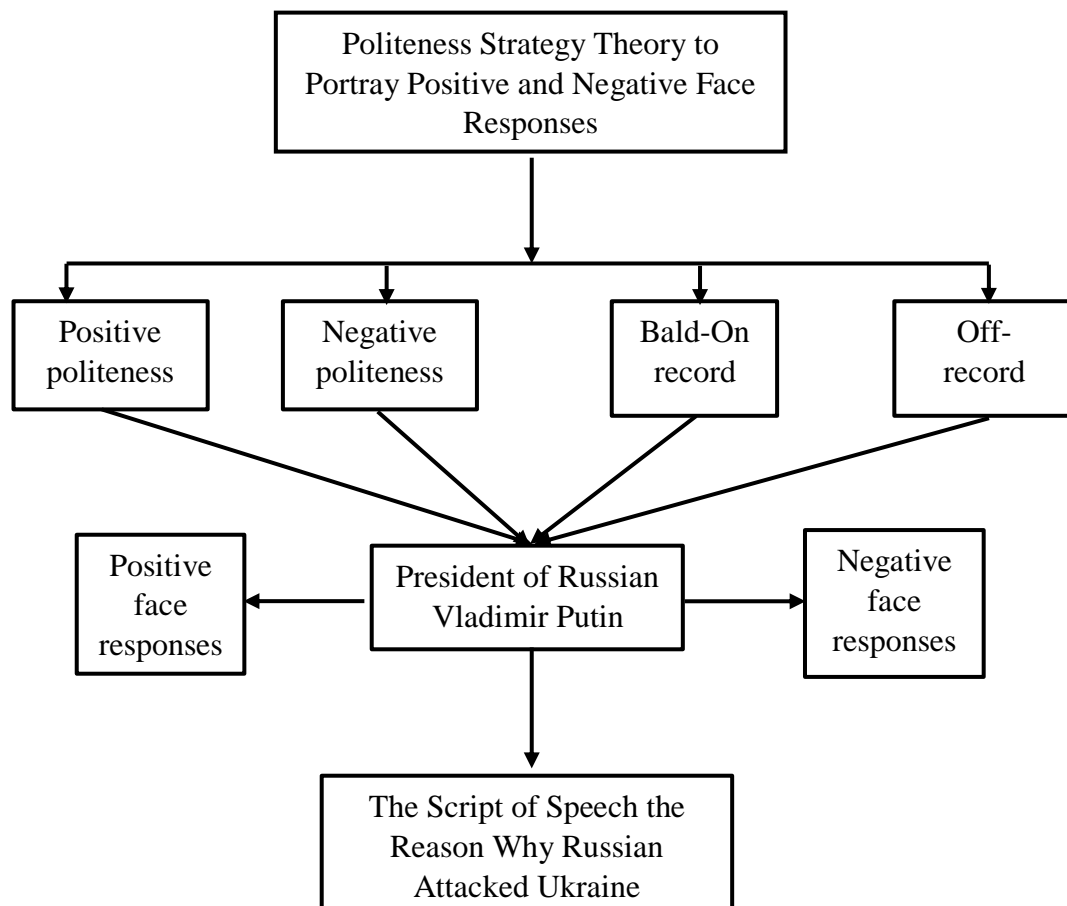
1. Positive face

It is a social approach that aims to save by applying closeness and solidarity, usually in friendship, making others feel comfortable and emphasizing that both (speaker and listener) have the same goal (Yule, 1996, p. 135).

2. Negative Face

Negative Face is the want and willingness of everyone that his actions be unimpeded by others. Positive faces and negative faces relate to positive politeness and negative politeness. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), the positive politeness concerns positive face in which the speaker satisfies the hearer's positive face by wanting the hearer's want in some respect.

B. Conceptual Framework



The study particularly aims at analyzing the use of politeness strategy theory in Vladimir Putin's speech and the factors affecting the positive and negative face responses to politeness strategies. The writer summarizes the theory related to the

study to answer the two formulated research questions. In order to analyze the use of politeness strategy in Vladimir Putin's speech, politeness theories as well as positive and negative face responses have been presented previously.

This study presents politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) to answer the first research problem; "What are Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies used by Vladimir Putin's speech?" Brown and Levinson's politeness theory is used as the basis theory as it provides politeness strategies classification and a detailed explanation of each strategy.

The writer, as a result, classifies all into four politeness strategies as Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed. Those are Bald-On Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off-Record. In understanding politeness strategies applied by Vladimir Putin's speech, it is essential to find out factors affecting in the speech facial expression from President of Russia.

C. Previous Related Study

Some studies had been done previously relating to this research. The first study is Politeness Strategies in Barrack Obama' Speech in Democratic National Convention 2012 by Akbar Kusuma (2014) this thesis aims to analyze politeness strategies are used in communication to show the respect to other people and satisfy the hearer. This study conducted Mr. Obama is chosen as the subject, because he is indicated to use politeness strategies successfully in his Speech in Democratic National Convention. As a result, the purpose of this research is to discover the types of politeness strategies employed by Obama, as well as the

functions of employing those politeness strategies. This study employs descriptive qualitative methods in order to comprehend a specific phenomenon, namely the politeness strategies employed by Obama during his DNC speech. The source of the data in this study is Obama speech in Democratic National Convention 2012. The data were analyzed inductively by the researcher himself through observation. The approach for analyzing the politeness strategies is based on Brown and Levinson's Theory of Politeness. This study investigates politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), as well as a speech as a subject.

The second previous study had been done by Mandelasari, Elic Yuneyka. 2014. *Megawati Soekarno Putri's Politeness Strategies in Her Speech Merindukan Negarawan* English Program, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. This study looks at Megawati Soekarno Putri's politeness strategies in her speech Merindukan Negarawan. The qualitative approach was used in this study because it aims to analyze and discuss FTAs and different types of Politeness Strategies in Merindukan Negarawan's speech. According to this study, Megawati Soekarno Putri poses more positive than negative threats. Furthermore, the analysis reveals that Megawati Soekarno Putri employs three main strategies in her speech: positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

And the last previous study related to this research had been done by Handoko, Pinto Zakiri. 2014 which title is *Politeness Strategies in Tony Abbott's Speech Concerning Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue*. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. This study analyzed political speech from Australia's

Prime Minister Tony Abbot and it discussed politeness strategies in Tony Abbot's speech concerning Australia-Indonesia tapping issue. The data for this study were collected in the form of words or sentences, using a qualitative approach. This study used document analysis to examine Tony Abbott's politeness strategies in his speech on the Australia-Indonesia Tapping Issue. According to the findings of this study, both the positive and negative faces are under threat. In terms of politeness strategies, four were discovered in this study: bald on record, positive politeness strategies, negative politeness strategies, and off record.

From those three previous studies above related to this research are going to use as a references. This study focuses on Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech Related on Russian and Ukraine Crisis. The previous studies that had been done by some researchers above, the first one used descriptive qualitative method and the second and the third studies used qualitative approach. From those previous study above this study have the similar step that is collecting the data uses word and sentences from the script of speech. Then the writer hoped this study is going to be used more complete than those three previous studies as the references for other researcher.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter describes the researcher's research methodology and research strategy. Then, this research described the data and the source data, the instrument's key, the data collection and analysis procedures.

A. Research Methodology

In this qualitative research, the researcher describes the deployment of the politeness strategy idea by Russian President Vladimir Putin in his speech titled Why Russia Attacked Ukraine. The purpose of qualitative research is to investigate and comprehend the significance that individuals or groups attribute to a social or human situation. (Creswell, 1998, p. 15) Describes qualitative research as an inquiry process based on distinct methodological traditions that investigates a social or human issue. The researcher constructs a sophisticated, holistic picture, analyzes language, reports informants' perspectives in depth, and conducts the study in a natural context. This is relevant with Astatin (2013 :118) Qualitative research is defined as a systematic scientific investigation that aims to develop a comprehensive, primarily narrative account of a social or cultural phenomena to inform the researcher's knowledge of it. As a human instrument, the qualitative researcher determines the study objective, selects informants as data sources, collects data, evaluates the availability of data, interprets findings, and draws conclusions. (McMillan & Schumacher, 1993, p. 479)Qualitative research is

described as the inductive process of categorizing data and recognizing patterns between categories.

In addition, (Mason, 2002) Qualitative research is defined as study based on methodologies that are adaptable and sensitive to social environment. (Merriam, 2009) Stated Qualitative research is a method for comprehending how individuals make sense of their world and their experiences within it. This study employed qualitative research since statistical processes were not used to examine the data. (Vanderstoep, 2009) Defines qualitative research as a sort of investigation that produces a descriptive text of the phenomenon. In addition, they indicated that the objective of qualitative research is more descriptive than predictive. After collecting data, the researcher provides a descriptive summary of the findings. The subject of this study is Russian President Vladimir Putin. The study chose Vladimir Putin's speech because news about the Russian invasion of Ukraine appeared often in social media. It is due to Ukraine's desire to join NATO as Europe.

B. Source of Data

The research data consisted of utterances extracted from Vladimir Putin's Speech transcript, the script was downloaded from the internet (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220225134715-4-318424/pidato-putin-alasan-lengkap-mengapa-rusia-serang-ukraina>). The data chosen based on consideration in which is the result of Vladimir Putin's Speech stated in front of the public. It has a big opportunity to determine politeness strategies from the script that

he stated. In reference to the data, the data focused on the expression of faces that he shows when President's speech in front of public that have politeness strategy.

C. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher himself served as the principal instrument. As it is stated in (Bogdan & Biklen, 1982, p. 27) that the natural environment serves as the direct source of data for qualitative research, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument. The researcher serves as the researcher's designer, data collector, data analyzer, data interpretation, and results reporter (Moleong, 2001, p. 121). In this research, the researcher was the primary instrument, as he was the only one who could guide the process from collecting raw data to drawing conclusions. (Ary, 2010, p. 424) According to the authors, "the principal instrument for data gathering and analysis is the human investigator". (Merriam, 2009, p. 15) States, "Humans as instruments are capable of expanding their understandings through nonverbal and vocal communication, clarifying and summarizing information, and verifying the accuracy of interpretation." And as the secondary instrument, only the researcher is capable of selecting, collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating all the data relevant to the study's objectives. The data were utilized to assist the researcher in identifying and analyzing the data.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The qualitative researcher uses a range of data collection methods to address the study questions. In this study, the researcher obtained data using the following procedures:

1. Downloading the script of speech Vladimir Putin from the website (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220225134715-4-318424/pidato-putin-alasan-lengkap-mengapa-rusia-serang-ukraina>). After downloading the script, the researcher rereads it to ensure its correctness and to determine which lines from the play pertain to Politeness Strategy Theory by Brown and Levinson Theory.
2. Understanding and analyze attentively and thoroughly the speech of President Russian Vladimir Putin carefully in order to obtain the information required to answer the research objectives.
3. Transferring the data into the data sheets or doing document analysis to evaluate the hypothesis is relatively simple.

E. Technique of Analysis of the Data

The data analysis methodology employs a referential method in which the data are assessed in light of the investigated hypothesis. According to (Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtler, 2010, p. 165) in any qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are ongoing throughout the project, thus insights gleaned from the initial data analysis can inform subsequent data gathering. Data Analysis is the process by which researchers look for and organize data in order to better their comprehension of the data and to be able to communicate what they have learnt to

others (Donal Ary, 2002, p. 465). Then, the data analysis for this study comprised of the following steps:

1. Preparing the data containing Politeness Strategies.

Before collecting the data, the first stage is to prepare the data that will be used to search for politeness strategy theory, which includes the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech titled *The Reason Why Russia Attacked Ukraine*.

2. The data were categories based on types of Politeness Strategies and how these strategies were implemented.

Any utterances from President Russian Vladimir Putin's speech that contain Politeness strategy for conducting Off Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Bald on Record According to (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The research emphasizes the sentence containing the politeness strategy idea in the president's address to the audience.

3. The data were reported and analyzed to address the study question.

Describe the data that has been found after categorizing the data to clarify the meaning of the data from the Speech of Vladimir Putin which entitled *The Reason why Russian Attacked Ukraine* related to the Politeness Strategy theory stated by Brown and Levinson (1987).

4. Conclusions were reported based on the theory.

After processing the data, the final data results are then concluded in the point of the data from the script. In this stage, the researcher draws conclusions about the research based on the employed research questions

and politeness tactics theory. This result is also become an explanation of the problem study and becomes a reference for completing the next research study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the study's results, which include findings and analysis. This chapter examines and evaluates the study results in relation to two specified research topics. The finding is divided into two data descriptions and an analysis of the data based on the problem of the study, while the discussion section discusses the Analysis of politeness Strategy theory to depict positive and negative face reactions to Vladimir Putin's Speech on the reason why Russian attacked Ukraine.

4.1 Findings

The author supplied the facts from the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech containing The Politeness Strategy in this subchapter. Then, the spoken words are transcribed into written language. In the appendix, the entire transcriptions are supplied.

In this section, the author recognized the Politeness Strategy and positive and negative facial expressions Vladimir Putin employed throughout his speech. Due to the limitations of the Russian language, the writer has translated the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech into English so that it may be easily studied. After summarizing and choosing the utterances, the author identified the utterances containing The Politeness Strategy, which serve as the study's data. The conclusion of this investigation is represented by the data analysis.

Table 4.1 Type of Politeness Strategy in Percentage

No	Type of Politeness Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bald on Record	6 times	26%
2	Positive Politeness Strategy	9 times	33,4%
3	Negative Politeness Strategy	8 times	30%
4	Off Record	3 times	10,6%
Total		26 times	100%

4.1.1 Bald On-Record in Vladimir Putin's Speech

In this statement, contains 6 utterances that used Bald on Record strategy. In this speech, there are several strategies belong to Bald on Record that is highlighted on following sentences:

Utterances 1

“Then came the turn of Iraq, Libya and Syria. The illegal use of military force against Libya and the distortion of all UN Security Council decisions in Libya destroyed the country, created a huge seat of international terrorism, and pushed the country towards a humanitarian catastrophe, into the maelstrom of civil war, which has continued there for years. The tragedy, which has affected hundreds of thousands or even millions of people not only in Libya but across the region, has led to a massive exodus from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe.”

“Kemudian datang giliran Irak, Libya dan Suriah. Penggunaan kekuatan militer secara ilegal terhadap Libya dan distorsi dari semua keputusan Dewan Keamanan PBB di Libya menghancurkan negara itu, menciptakan kursi besar terorisme internasional, dan mendorong negara itu menuju bencana kemanusiaan, ke dalam pusaran perang saudara, yang terus berlanjut. Disana selama bertahun-tahun. Tragedi, yang telah mempengaruhi ratusan ribu atau bahkan jutaan orang

tidak hanya di Libya tetapi di seluruh wilayah, telah menyebabkan eksodus besar-besaran dari Timur Tengah dan Afrika Utara ke Eropa.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, as you can see on the underline sentence that he stated to the audience that The illegal use of military force against Libya and the distortion of all UN Security Council decisions in Libya destroyed the country, created a huge seat of international terrorism, and pushed the country towards a humanitarian catastrophe, into the maelstrom of civil war, which has continued there for years. In this speech of Vladimir Putin, he used Bald on Record Strategy as one of the parts of the theory of Politeness Strategy. Then, the characteristic of Bald on Record is by telling the truth, not to say less or more than necessary, being pertinent to the matter at hand, being clear; avoiding ambiguity and obscurity. Based on the kind of Bald on Record involves in type 1 case of non-minimizations of the face threat. It is employ when maximum efficiency is crucial and both S (speaker) and H (hearer) are in agreement, no face redress is required (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 95). The key is that when S (speaker) delivers the actual information to H (hearer), the information must be accurately understood by both parties in order to achieve optimal efficiency.

Utterances 2

“The answer is simple. Everything is clear and clear. By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was getting weaker and then broke up. That experience should be a good lesson for us, as it has shown us that paralysis of strength and willpower is the first step towards complete degradation and culling.”

“Jawabannya sederhana. Semuanya jelas dan jelas. Pada akhir 1980-an, Uni Soviet semakin lemah dan kemudian bubar. Pengalaman itu harus menjadi pelajaran yang baik bagi kita, karena telah menunjukkan kepada kita bahwa

kelumpuhan kekuatan dan kemauan adalah langkah pertama menuju degradasi dan pemusnahan total.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, as you can see in underline sentence “Everything is clear and clear. By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was getting weaker and then broke up”. He states the highlighted sentence which incorporates parts of Bald on Record Strategy where he intends to offer the audience with clear and precise intents so as to elicit an unfavorable face responses. This declaration also includes an explanation of the effects of the treatment of European nations. This pertains to the second sort of Bald on Record approach, cases of FTA – oriented Bald on Record usage (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 98) Respect for face requires mutual orientation, such that each person seeks to anticipate what the other participant is trying to anticipate. This method is typically employed in greetings, where the speaker emphasizes that the hearer may impose on his negative face, in farewells, where the speaker insists that the hearer may infringe on his positive face by discussing his leave, and in offers.

Utterances 3

“They will certainly try to bring war to Crimea as they have done in the Donbas, to kill innocent people as did members of Ukraine's nationalist punishing units and Hitler's accomplices during the Great Patriotic War.”

“Mereka pasti akan mencoba membawa perang ke Krimea seperti yang telah mereka lakukan di Donbas, untuk membunuh orang-orang yang tidak bersalah seperti yang dilakukan anggota unit nasionalis Ukraina dan kaki tangan Hitler selama Perang Patriotik Hebat.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, as you can see in underline sentence “They will certainly try to bring war to Crimea as they have done in the

Donbas". He employs the Bald on Record Strategy. This is evident in the highlighted statement, which highlights the use of language that persuade listeners with the facts Vladimir Putin stated about NATO nations attempting to bring conflict to the Donbas and murdering innocent people during the great pacific battle. This sentence utilized a similar kind of Bald on Record, namely Bald on record strategy type 2 that is cases of FTA – oriented Bald on Record usage. Additionally, it is directed to face. This neatly demonstrates how respect for face requires mutual orientation, in which each person seeks to anticipate what the other is striving to anticipate. For it is plausible for S to suppose that H will be more concerned about H's possible violations of S's commitment under specific conditions. In these situations, it is courteous for S to assuage H's concerns by asking H to invade S's preserve in advance.

Utterances 4

“It is a fact that over the past 30 years we have patiently sought to reach agreements with leading NATO countries on the principles of equal and indivisible security in Europe. In response to our proposals, we have always faced fraud and cynical lies or attempts at pressure and blackmail, while the North Atlantic alliance continues to thrive despite our protests and concerns.”

“Adalah fakta bahwa selama 30 tahun terakhir kami dengan sabar berusaha mencapai kesepakatan dengan negara-negara NATO terkemuka tentang prinsip-prinsip keamanan yang setara dan tak terpisahkan di Eropa. Menanggapi proposal kami, kami selalu menghadapi penipuan dan kebohongan sinis atau upaya tekanan dan pemerasan, sementara aliansi Atlantik Utara terus berkembang meskipun ada protes dan kekhawatiran kami.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used the Bald on Record strategy. Vladimir Putin employed Maxim 1 in his Bald on Record campaign, as evidenced by the statement. (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in

language usage., 1987, p. 95) State that is Maxim of quality: Be non-spurious (speak the truth, be sincere). As you can see in underline sentence “It is a fact that over the past 30 years we have patiently sought to reach agreements with leading NATO countries on the principles of equal and indivisible security in Europe”.

Here we are able to get the message from the statement Vladimir Putin says the historical fact that Russian has patiently sought to reach agreements with leading NATO countries, however the reality is Russia has always faced fraud and cynical lies or attempts at pressure and blackmail from the NATO countries. In this statement Vladimir Putin damaged the FTA of the H (hearer) with maximum efficiency because the contribution to conversation should be truthful based on the evidence and the S (speaker) delivered the information by telling the truth to the audience.

Utterances 5

“What I am saying now is not only about Russia, and Russia is not the only country that is worried about this. It has to do with the entire system of international relations, and sometimes even the allies of the United States (US). The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the redistribution of the world, and the norms of international law that developed at the time and the basic norms adopted after World War II and largely formalized the results came in the way of those who declared themselves cold war winners.”

“apa yang saya katakan sekarang bukan hanya tentang Rusia, dan Rusia bukan satu-satunya negara yang mengkhawatirkan hal ini. Itu ada hubungannya dengan seluruh sistem hubungan internasional, dan kadang-kadang bahkan sekutu Amerika Serikat (AS). Runtuhnya Uni Soviet menyebabkan redistribusi dunia, dan norma-norma hukum internasional yang berkembang pada saat itu dan norma-norma dasar yang diadopsi setelah Perang Dunia II dan sebagian besar diformalkan hasilnya menghalangi mereka yang menyatakan diri mereka perang dingin pemenang.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used the Bald on Record strategy. It can be seen from the statement that Vladimir Putin used Maxim of

quantity in Bald on Record Strategy. Maxim of Quantity: a. don't say less than is required, b. don't say more than is required (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some universal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 95). From the statement it can be seen in underline sentence “The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the redistribution of the world, and the norms of international law that developed at the time and the basic norms adopted after World War II and largely formalized the results came in the way of those who declared themselves cold war winners.” that Vladimir Putin is saying to the audience about Russia and the collapse of the Soviet Union that led the redistribution of world. For that statement it is able to get the message that he want to damage the FTA of the audience so that he is able to get the attention while he is speaking.

Utterances 6

“There are many examples of this. The first bloody military operation was launched against Belgrade, where without UN Security Council sanctions, warplanes and missiles remain in use in the heart of Europe. The bombardment of peaceful cities and vital infrastructure lasted for several weeks.”

“Ada banyak contoh tentang ini. Operasi militer berdarah pertama diluncurkan terhadap Beograd, di mana tanpa sanksi Dewan Keamanan PBB, pesawat tempur dan rudal tetap digunakan di jantung Eropa. Pemboman kota-kota damai dan infrastruktur vital berlangsung selama beberapa minggu.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used the Bald on Record Strategy. From the statement, it can be seen in underline sentence “The first bloody military operation was launched against Belgrade, where without UN Security Council sanctions, warplanes and missiles remain in use in the heart of Europe” that Vladimir Putin has informed to audience the launch of a military operation was carried out to Belgrade as an example that there was no sanction

from the UN Security Council. This military operation involved military machinery and missiles used to destroy the city in Belgrade over a period of time. Here it can be seen that he explained the statement using case of FTA oriented Bald on Record usage based on (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 98), where this illustration is the way which respect for face involves mutual orientation.

4.1.2 Positive Politeness Strategy in Vladimir Putin's Speech

In this study, the writer found that there are 9 utterances using positive politeness strategy. In this speech, there are some strategies belong to positive politeness such as:

Utterances 1

“Russian citizens, friends”

“I consider it necessary today to talk again about the tragic events in Donbass and key aspects to ensure Russia's security. I will start with what I said in my speech on February 21, 2022.”

“Warga rusia, teman-teman”

“Saya menganggap perlu hari ini untuk berbicara lagi tentang peristiwa tragis di Donbas dan aspek-aspek kunci untuk memastikan keamanan Rusia. Saya akan mulai dengan apa yang saya katakan dalam pidato saya pada 21 Februari 2022.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used Positive Politeness Strategy. It can be seen in the beginning of his speech that he convey the opening by saying greetings form. Vladimir Putin tries to expresses his friendly to the audiences. Pay attention to the utterances “Russian citizens, friends” it can implicitly by producing this kind of sentence, that S (speaker) wants to say to

audience and make a close connected. This statement included into positive politeness in strategy 4, it means by using any of innumerable ways to convey in-group membership, S (speaker) can implicitly claim the common ground with H that is carried by that definition of the group. Where speaker wants to satisfy the H's face and it contributes the establishing relationships and solidarity.

Utterances 2

“Of course, the practices, international relations, and rules that govern them must take into account the changes taking place in the world and the global balance of power. However, this should be done professionally, smoothly, patiently, and with due regard and respect for the interests of all countries and their own responsibilities.”

“Tentu saja, praktik, hubungan internasional, dan aturan yang mengaturnya harus memperhitungkan perubahan yang terjadi di dunia dan keseimbangan kekuatan global. Namun, ini harus dilakukan secara profesional, lancar, sabar, dan dengan memperhatikan dan menghormati kepentingan semua negara dan tanggung jawab mereka sendiri.”

In his speech, Vladimir Putin stated that his speech is performed on February 21, 2022. Which, the influence of European nations has had a devastating impact on Russia. Through this statement, he tried to invite all the audiences to reflect on the way European effects Russian nations. This statement contained Positive Politeness Strategy because it damaged the hearer's positive face by showing his criticism to the audience as the nation of Russia. He used this statement to criticize the direction and future of the nation at this time. In this statement, he also used Positive Politeness Strategy on the line of sentence “However, this should be done professionally, smoothly, patiently, and with due regard and respect for the interests of all countries and their own responsibilities”. In this sentence related to the theory of According to Brown and Levinson (1987), positive politeness strategy is a strategy for doing an FTA with face-saving way or

maintaining a positive face of opponents' speaker. In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used type of positive politeness strategy that includes strategy 3 that is Intensify interest to H (hearer) (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some universal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 106), that is to communication with H (hearer), S (speaker) share some of his wants to intensify interest of his own contribution to conversation, by making a good story and expression that draw H as a participants into the conversation. From that statement it can be interpreted that Vladimir Putin sent the message to engage all audience to be able to build international relations and help balance the power Nations of Russia.

Utterances 3

“For the US and its allies, it is a policy of containing Russia, with clear geopolitical advantages. For our country, it is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future of our history as a nation. This is not an exaggeration; this is a fact. This is not only a very real threat to our interests, but also to the existence of our country and its sovereignty. This is a red line that we have talked about on many occasions. They've been through it.”

“Bagi AS dan sekutunya, ini adalah kebijakan untuk menahan Rusia, dengan keuntungan geopolitik yang jelas. Bagi negara kita, ini adalah masalah hidup dan mati, masalah masa depan sejarah kita sebagai sebuah bangsa. Hal ini tidak berlebihan; ini adalah fakta. Ini bukan hanya ancaman yang sangat nyata bagi kepentingan kita, tetapi juga bagi keberadaan negara kita dan kedaulatannya. Ini adalah garis merah yang telah kita bicarakan dalam banyak kesempatan. Mereka telah melaluinya”

In this statement Vladimir Putin stated that the US is doing a policy to restrain Russia's progress with a clear Geopolitical advantage. Geo means earth and politics comes from the Greek "Politeia". Poly means the unity of the people who stand and the Teia means affairs. In general, geopolitics can be interpreted as

a political system or regulations in the form of national wisdom and strategy driven by the geographical location of a State.

In this statement Vladimir Putin damaged the positive hearer's face by giving the proof to the audience in underline sentence "it is a policy of containing Russia, with clear geopolitical advantages. For our country, it is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future of our history as a nation" it means that the future and history of a country is important to the entire Russian people. Here Vladimir Putin also uses the pronoun "Our" to invite all Russian to unite for the sovereignty of the State and protect the Russian State from the threat of foreign States. In this statement Vladimir Putin used strategy-1 which is "Notice, attend to H (hearer)" (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 103). It means he generally this output suggests that S (speaker) should take notice of aspects of H (hearer) condition. From that statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, it can be interpreted the message meaning that Vladimir Putin states that the threat made by the US to Russia means a lot to Russia's sovereignty therefore he informed the audience of this as a real view. Therefore, he uses strategy 1 to get the attention of the audience and tries to invite the audience to understand that the US and its allies who are planning to hold Russia with geopolitical advantages.

Utterances 4

"Dear state colleagues. I am sure that the loyal soldiers and officers of the Russian armed forces will perform their duties with professionalism and courage. I am confident that government agencies at all levels and specialists will work effectively to ensure the stability of our economy, financial system, and social well-being, and the same is true for corporate executives and the entire business community.

“Rekan-rekan negara bagian yang terhormat. Saya yakin para prajurit dan perwira angkatan bersenjata Rusia yang setia akan menjalankan tugas mereka dengan profesionalisme dan keberanian. Saya yakin bahwa lembaga pemerintah di semua tingkatan dan spesialis akan bekerja secara efektif untuk memastikan stabilitas ekonomi, sistem keuangan, dan kesejahteraan sosial kita, dan hal yang sama berlaku untuk eksekutif perusahaan dan seluruh komunitas bisnis.

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech. He used Positive politeness Strategy to impact positive face of hearer. In his statement, he used strategy 11 that includes in Positive Politeness Strategy that is Be Optimistic (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 126) as you can see in underline sentence “I am sure that the loyal soldiers and officers of the Russian armed forces will perform their duties with professionalism and courage” which means this strategy shows a tacit claim that H (hearer) will cooperate with S (speaker) because it will be in their mutual shared interest. This is relevant with the Brown and Levinson (1987) Theory of Politeness Strategy that states being optimistic is one way to implement the Positive Politeness strategy (p. 126). It aims to respect hearers’ notions of positive face. Similarly, (Holtgraves, 2002, p. 47) mentions that optimism can be used to convey Positive Politeness. In this case he believes and optimism that all the soldiers and the officers of the Russian army are going to run their duty well to take care of the security of Russian and to protect the nations of Russian. Here the statement contain of positive politeness strategy because Vladimir Putin wants to put the future of Russian to the all of multiethnic society. With full of energy Vladimir Putin tries to build people’s courage for the sake of Russian homeland.

Utterances 5

“I hope all parliamentary parties and civil society take a consolidated patriotic position. Ultimately, the future of Russia is in the hands of its multi-ethnic people, as has always been the case in our history. That is, the decision I make will be executed, that we will achieve the goals we have set, and ensure the security of our homeland reliably. I believe in your support and an invincible force rooted in love for our homeland.”

“Saya berharap semua partai parlemen dan masyarakat sipil mengambil posisi patriotik yang terkonsolidasi. Pada akhirnya, masa depan Rusia ada di tangan orang-orang multi-etnisnya, seperti yang selalu terjadi dalam sejarah kita. Artinya, keputusan yang saya buat akan dijalankan, bahwa kita akan mencapai tujuan yang telah kita tetapkan, dan menjamin keamanan tanah air kita dengan andal. Saya percaya pada dukungan Anda dan kekuatan tak terkalahkan yang berakar pada cinta untuk tanah air kita.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, this utterances is similar with the utterances 4 before because of he used Positive politeness Strategy to impact positive face of hearer. As you can see in underline sentences “I believe in your support and an invincible force rooted in love for our homeland.” In his statement, he used strategy 11 that includes in Positive Politeness Strategy that is Be Optimistic (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 126) which means this strategy shows a tacit claim that H (hearer) will cooperate with S (speaker) because it will be in their mutual shared interest. This is relevant with the Brown and Levinson (1987) Theory of Politeness Strategy that states being optimistic is one way to implement the Positive Politeness strategy (p. 126). It aims to respect hearers' notions of positive face.

Utterances 6

“Russian Citizens”

“The culture and values, experiences and traditions of our ancestors have always provided a solid foundation for the well-being and existence of entire states and nations, their success and survival. Of course, this directly depends on the ability to quickly adapt to constant changes, maintain social cohesion, and

readiness to consolidate and gather all available forces to move forward. We must always be strong, but this power can take a different form.”

“Warga Negara Rusia”

“Budaya dan nilai-nilai, pengalaman dan tradisi nenek moyang kita selalu memberikan landasan yang kokoh bagi kesejahteraan dan keberadaan seluruh negara bagian dan bangsa, keberhasilan dan kelangsungan hidup mereka. Tentu saja, ini secara langsung tergantung pada kemampuan untuk beradaptasi dengan cepat terhadap perubahan yang konstan, menjaga kohesi sosial, dan kesiapan untuk mengkonsolidasikan dan mengumpulkan semua kekuatan yang ada untuk bergerak maju. Kita harus selalu kuat, tetapi kekuatan ini dapat mengambil bentuk yang berbeda.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s Speech in underlined sentence, it contains positive politeness strategy because it damaged the positive face of the hearer. As you can see in underline sentence “The culture and values, experiences and traditions of our ancestors have always provided a solid foundation for the well-being and existence of entire states and nations” This utterances has the same include with previous utterances 3 that is used strategy 11 (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 126) which means being optimistic. In this statement related to the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987) Theory of Politeness Strategy that states being optimistic is one way to implement the Positive Politeness strategy (p. 126) it aims to respect hearers’ notions of positive face. As stated in his speech, they are as Russian’s nation to be ready to face significant changes in any form and gather full strength in facing the danger that will come in future. The meaning of the utterances is that to aim at protecting the sovereignty of Russian from the threat of western countries who want to expand their power. In that thing Vladimir Putin express feeling love and care for the country and society, especially for Ukraine.

Utterances 7

“The same thing happened today. They gave us no other choice to defend Russia and our people, other than the one we are forced to use today. Under these circumstances, we must take decisive and immediate action.”

“Hal yang sama terjadi hari ini. Mereka tidak memberi kami pilihan lain untuk membela Rusia dan rakyat kami, selain yang terpaksa kami gunakan hari ini. Dalam keadaan seperti ini, kita harus mengambil tindakan tegas dan segera.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s Speech relevant with the strategy of Positive politeness Strategy that is strategy 13 Give (or ask for) reasons (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 128) reasons which means another way of indicating that S (speaker) and H (hearer) are cooperators is by including H (hearer) in the activity so for S (speaker) to give reason as to why he wants. As long as he stated in underlined sentence “They gave us no other choice to defend Russia and our people, other than the one we are forced to use today” it can be interpreted the message that he received news that people of republic Donbas asking help for Vladimir Putin. For those reason he explained in accordance with Article 51 (Chapter VII) of the UN Charter, with the permission of the Council of the Russian Federation, and in the implementation of the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with the Donetsk People's Republic and the Lugansk People's Republic, at last he make a decision to an operation of military that has aim to protect Russian.

Utterances 8

“This is not going to happen. No one has ever managed to do this, nor will they succeed now. Despite all that, in December 2021, we made another effort to reach an agreement with the US and its Allies on the principles of European security and non-expansion of NATO. Our efforts were in vain. The U.S. has not changed its position. He does not believe it is necessary to agree with russia on an issue that is very important to us. The U.S. pursues its own goals, while ignoring our interests.”

“Ini tidak akan terjadi. Tidak ada yang pernah berhasil melakukan ini, mereka juga tidak akan berhasil sekarang. Terlepas dari semua itu, pada Desember 2021, kami melakukan upaya lain untuk mencapai kesepakatan dengan AS dan Sekutunya tentang prinsip-prinsip keamanan Eropa dan non-ekspansi NATO. Usaha kami sia-sia. AS tidak mengubah posisinya. Dia tidak percaya bahwa perlu untuk setuju dengan Rusia tentang masalah yang sangat penting bagi kami. AS mengejar tujuannya sendiri, sementara mengabaikan kepentingan kita.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used Positive politeness Strategy to impact positive face of hearer. In his statement, he used strategy 5 that includes in Positive Politeness Strategy that is Seek Agreement (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 112) it means safe topics. Another characteristic way of claiming common ground with H (hearer) is to seek ways in which it is possible to agree with him. As you can see in underlined sentence “He does not believe it is necessary to agree with russia on an issue that is very important to us”. The raising of ‘safe topics’ allows S (speaker) to stress his agreement with H and therefore to satisfy H’s desire to be ‘right’, or to be corroborated in his opinions. The "weather is a safe topic for

virtually everyone, as is the beauty of gardens, the incompetence of bureaucracies (to those outside of them, at least), and the irritations of having to wait in line. From the definition it can be seen that Vladimir Putin said he had tried to get the agreement with the US and its Allies on the principles of European Security. The word “agreement” here relate to the strategy that he used it is able to damaged positive face of the H (hearer), because aspect of seeking agreement involves looking for those aspects of topics on which it is possible to agree and sticking to them.

Utterances 9

“Let me reiterate that we have no illusions in this regard and are very realistic in our judgment. As for military affairs, even after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the loss of most of its capabilities, Russia today remains one of the most powerful nuclear states. Moreover, it has a certain advantage in some cutting-edge weapons. In this context, there is no doubt to anyone that the would-be aggressor will face defeat and unpleasant consequences if it attacks our country directly.”

“Izinkan saya menegaskan kembali bahwa kami tidak memiliki ilusi dalam hal ini dan sangat realistis dalam penilaian kami. Adapun urusan militer, bahkan setelah pembubaran Uni Soviet dan kehilangan sebagian besar kemampuannya, Rusia saat ini tetap menjadi salah satu negara nuklir paling kuat. Selain itu, ia memiliki keunggulan tertentu dalam beberapa senjata mutakhir. Dalam konteks ini, tidak ada keraguan bagi siapa pun bahwa calon agresor akan menghadapi kekalahan dan konsekuensi yang tidak menyenangkan jika menyerang negara kita secara langsung.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used positive politeness strategy. In this statement he damages the positive face by using strategy 11: Be optimistic. As you can see in underline sentences “Let me reiterate that we have no illusions in this regard and are very realistic in our judgment. As for military affairs, even after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the loss of most of its

capabilities, Russia today remains one of the most powerful nuclear states”.

Where in this utterances Vladimir Putin said to the audience that he reassured the audience by giving a statement that Russia currently remains one of the most powerful nuclear states in the world. He delivered this remark without any doubt that Russia is really a strong State in the military sphere. This refers to the strategy of 11 be optimistic (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 126) states that this be optimistic affects the face of the Hearer by making a positive contribution to the topic under discussion so that it can attract the attention of the Hearer's face.

4.1.3 Negative Politeness Strategy in Vladimir Putin’s Speech

In this study, there are 8 utterances that used negative politeness strategy. In this speech, there are some strategies belong to negative politeness such as hedge, apologize and impersonalize speaker and hearer.

Utterances 1

“I spoke about our biggest concerns and concerns, and about the fundamental threat created by Irresponsible Western politicians to Russia consistently, violently and irreverently year after year. I am referring to NATO's eastward expansion, which moves its military infrastructure ever closer to Russia's borders.”

“Saya berbicara tentang keprihatinan dan keprihatinan terbesar kami, dan tentang ancaman mendasar yang diciptakan oleh politisi Barat yang tidak bertanggung jawab ke Rusia secara konsisten, dengan kekerasan dan tidak sopan dari tahun ke tahun. Saya mengacu pada ekspansi NATO ke arah timur, yang menggerakkan infrastruktur militernya semakin dekat ke perbatasan Rusia”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he tried to convey the content of speech to all the audiences was performed on February 21, 2022. The content of that speech was about the reason why he decided to attack Ukraine. In this

statement, Vladimir Putin said on the underline sentence “I spoke about our biggest concerns and concerns, and about the fundamental threat created by Irresponsible Western politicians to Russia consistently, violently and irreverently year after year” to all the audiences which can be seen on the first line. It is involved into strategy 1 be conventionally indirect in negative politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 132) In this strategy a speaker is faced with opposing tensions: the desire to give H an ‘out’ by being indirect, and the desire to go on record. From the definition that states by Brown and Levinson it means the S (speaker) tries to talk H (hearer) to be indirect, and the desire to go on record, so there can be knows misunderstanding of what he means. So, uses understandable indirect speech act.

This statement contained Negative Politeness because it damaged the negative face of the hearer. In conveying this utterance, Vladimir Putin gave the suggestion to all the audiences to show sympathy and concern for the security threats posed by NATO. This statement relevant with the Brown and Levinson (1987:129) point of view that he states Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee's negative face: his want to have his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded.

Utterances 2

“Where does the brash way of speaking from the heights of their exceptionalism, infallibility, and all permissive actions come from? What is the explanation of this contemptuous and contemptuous attitude against our interests and completely legitimate demands?”

“Dari mana datangnya cara bicara yang kurang ajar dari ketinggian eksepsionalisme, infalibilitas, dan semua tindakan permisif mereka? Apa

penjelasan dari sikap menghina dan menghina ini terhadap kepentingan kita dan tuntutan yang sepenuhnya sah?”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he expresses his disagreement and anger over western countries that have deceived and spawned lies. In the underlined sentence “Where does the brash way of speaking from the heights of their exceptionalism, infallibility, and all permissive actions come from?” he expresses Negative Politeness Strategy which refers to the characteristics of Negative Politeness Strategy which is an action to prevent or minimize threats to the listener's negative face when the speaker wants something from the recipient so that the freedom of the recipient and the speaker's desire will be overwhelmed or disturbed. This is relevant with the strategy 2 Questions, hedge in negative politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 145) states in the literature, a ‘hedge’ is a particle, word, or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or noun phrase in a set; it says of that membership that it is partial, or true only in certain respects, or that it is more true and complete than perhaps might be expected (note that this latter sense is an extension of the colloquial sense of ‘hedge’). Which means this strategy is used to modify the force of a speech act. In this statement Vladimir Putin used question word in his utterances for getting critical thinking from the audience that what has been done by the European is that give fraud and cynical lies or attempts at pressure and blackmail into Russia.

Utterances 3

“Overall, it seems almost everywhere, in many areas of the world where the US enforces its law and order, this creates incurable bloody wounds as well as the curse of international terrorism and extremism.”

“Secara keseluruhan, tampaknya hampir di mana-mana, di banyak wilayah di dunia di mana AS menegakkan hukum dan ketertibannya, ini menciptakan luka berdarah yang tak tersembuhkan serta kutukan terorisme dan ekstremisme internasional.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he used Negative Politeness Strategy on underlined sentences. In first sentence above he said the word that related to negative politeness strategy such as “incurable bloody wounds” and “the curse of international terrorism and extremism” on those underlined sentences Vladimir Putin used word choice that include the negative politeness strategy that have meaning war and terrorist. He conveyed those statement to the audience with disagreement of expansion NATO to East. He tries getting attention from the hearer by mentioning some dissatisfaction from European. Those sentences draw that European such as US is giving bad impact to the Russia and other east country such as Libya, Suriah, Afganistan, on the other statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he also used negative politeness strategy in drawing the utterance of sentences. In which he expresses his hostility from the western country that has been manipulate Russian and the dirty political of them. This can be seen from the underlined sentences that relevant with the strategy 5 Give difference in negative politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 178) which means it was used by Vladimir Putin to show that he tried to be polite to all the audiences and he raised the hearer’s negative face by satisfying the hearer’s want to be treated as superior there are two sides to the coin in the realization of difference one in which S (speaker) humbles and abases

himself and another where S (speaker) raises H (Hearer) pay him positive faces of a particular kind, namely that which satisfies Hearer's want to be treated as superior.

Utterances 4

“To repeat: they have deceived us, or, simply put, they have played tricks on us. Sure, people often hear that politics is a dirty business. It could be, but it shouldn't be as dirty as it is now, not to such an extent.”

“Untuk mengulangi: mereka telah menipu kita, atau, sederhananya, mereka telah mempermainkan kita. Memang, orang sering mendengar bahwa politik adalah bisnis yang kotor. Bisa jadi, tapi seharusnya tidak sekotor sekarang, tidak sampai sedemikian rupa.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used negative politeness strategy that damage the negative face. As you can see in underline sentence “To repeat” This statement refers to the strategy that include in negative politeness strategy in (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 130) that is strategy Be Direct. Be direct means intuition tells one that there is an element in formal politeness that sometimes directs one to minimize the imposition by coming rapidly to the point, avoiding the further imposition of prolixity and obscurity. Where In this statement Vladimir Putin speaks to audience directly by remind the audience that NATO countries has deceived Russia in sector politic. It damaged negative face because his statement has a negative connotation so that the audience can understand the bad actions NATO has committed against Russia that have a direct impact on Russian citizens.

Utterances 5

“Just lies and hypocrisy all around. Incidentally, U.S. politicians, political scientists, and journalists write and say that a real "kingdom of lies" has been created within the United States in recent years.”

“Hanya kebohongan dan kemunafikan di sekitar. Kebetulan, politisi AS, ilmuwan politik, dan jurnalis menulis dan mengatakan bahwa "kerajaan kebohongan" yang sebenarnya telah dibuat di Amerika Serikat dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used negative politeness strategy which in the underlined sentence is Vladimir Putin giving a response to the behavior of western countries. In this statement, Vladimir Putin also made negative words in his speech. This is relevant with theory (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 173) include in the strategy 3 is Be pessimistic in negative politeness strategy. He states that the strategy give redress to H (hearer's) negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the condition for the appropriateness of S (speaker's) speech act obtain. The word is "kingdom of lies". The meaning of the word "kingdom of lies" is negative because lying (falsehood) is reporting that is not in accordance with the truth, either by word of mouth or by action. Lies are a type of fraud in the form of statements that are not true, especially with the intention of deceiving others. In line with his speech, President Vladimir Putin used the Negative Politeness Strategy to express to listeners that they continue to lie to the world.

Utterances 6

“But the example that stands apart from the events above is, of course, the invasion of Iraq without a legal basis. They used the pretext of allegedly credible information available in the US about the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. To prove the accusation, the US Secretary of State raised the bottle with white force, in public, for the whole world to see, convincing the international community that it was a chemical warfare agent created in Iraq.”

“Namun contoh yang menonjol dari peristiwa di atas tentu saja invasi ke Irak tanpa dasar hukum. Mereka menggunakan dalih informasi yang diduga kredibel yang tersedia di AS tentang keberadaan senjata pemusnah massal di Irak. Untuk membuktikan tuduhan itu, Menteri Luar Negeri AS mengangkat botol dengan kekuatan putih, di depan umum, untuk dilihat seluruh dunia, meyakinkan masyarakat internasional bahwa itu adalah agen perang kimia yang dibuat di Irak. Belakangan ternyata semua itu palsu dan palsu, dan Irak tidak memiliki senjata kimia.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's Speech, he used negative politeness strategies in underlined sentences. This is related to (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 190) the strategy 7 impersonalize S (speaker) to H (Hearer) it is used because the speaker did not want to impinge on the hearer is to phrase the FTA as if the agent were other than S (Speaker), or at least possibly not S (Speaker) or not addressee in the conversation. If the agent were other that S (speaker), or at least Possibly not S (speaker) or not S (speaker) alone, and the addressee were other that H (hearer) or only inclusive of H (hearer). He stated that “They used the pretext of allegedly credible information available in the US about the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq”. From the utterances above it can be interpreted that he explains some information that affects listeners in the form of statements directly in front of the audience which refers to the system of lies. This lie was perpetrated by the US Secretary of State by claiming that there are weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and chemical warfare agents made in Iraq but in fact it is not true or false according to the explanation given by Vladimir Putin in his speech. This lie also caused disappointment from Vladimir Putin over the lie by the US foreign minister. This lie can also have a negative impact if it is received directly

by listeners in the form of trust in the statement of the US Secretary of State. It is also lead misunderstandings.

Utterances 7

“We lost confidence for only one moment, but it was enough to upset the balance of power in the world.”

“Kami kehilangan kepercayaan diri hanya untuk satu saat, tetapi itu cukup untuk mengganggu keseimbangan kekuatan di dunia“

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he used Negative Politeness Strategy that damaged Negative face. In this statement include into strategy 3: Be Pessimistic in Negative Politeness Strategy (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 173). Be Pessimistic means 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. In this statement it can be seen that Vladimir Putin said in his speech when he realized that paralysis of strength and will is the first step towards degradation and complete annihilation. For that reason Vladimir Putin was concerned about the security of the Russian State, saying “We lost confidence for only one moment.” in his speech.

Utterances 8

“I have said that Russia accepted a new geopolitical reality after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. We have treated all new post-Soviet countries with respect and will continue to act in this way. We respect and will respect their sovereignty, evident by the assistance we provide to Kazakhstan when facing tragic events and challenges in terms of its statehood and integrity.”

“Saya telah mengatakan bahwa Rusia menerima realitas geopolitik baru setelah pembubaran Uni Soviet. Kami telah memperlakukan semua negara baru pasca-Soviet dengan hormat dan akan terus bertindak dengan cara ini. Kami menghormati dan akan menghormati kedaulatan mereka, terbukti dengan bantuan

yang kami berikan kepada Kazakhstan ketika menghadapi peristiwa dan tantangan tragis dalam hal kenegaraan dan integritasnya.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he used Negative Politeness Strategy in underline sentences and damage negative face of hearer. This is statement is using strategy 5, Give deference (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 178). Give Deference is that there are two sides to the coin in the realization of deference: one in which S humbles and abases himself, and another where S raises H (pays him positive face of a particular kind, namely that which satisfies H’s want to be treated as superior). From the definition 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. From the statement it can be interpreted the message that Vladimir Putin give deference in statement “We respect and will respect their sovereignty” Give respect in this sentence means Vladimir Putin treat other States well and respect the sovereignty of those States. And that is evidenced by the way Vladimir Putin provided assistance to one of the States facing tragic events and challenges.

4.1.4 Off-Record Strategy in Vladimir Putin’s Speech

In this study the writer explained there are 3 utterances that used Off Record strategy. In this speech, there are some strategies that is used and it is included to Off Record.

Utterances 1

“This is what happened in the 1990s and early 2000s, when so-called Western collectives actively supported separatism and mercenary gangs in

southern Russia. What a victim, what a loss we have to bear and what trials we have to go through then before we break the back of international terrorism in the Caucasus! We remember this and will never forget.”

“Inilah yang terjadi pada 1990-an dan awal 2000-an, ketika apa yang disebut kolektif Barat secara aktif mendukung separatisme dan geng-geng tentara bayaran di Rusia selatan. Sungguh korban, kerugian yang harus kita tanggung dan cobaan apa yang harus kita lalui sebelum kita mematahkan punggung terorisme internasional di Kaukasus! Kami ingat ini dan tidak akan pernah lupa.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he said that “What a victim, what a loss we have to bear and what trials we have to go through then before we break the back of international terrorism in the Caucasus!”, from the statement he explained that the history and when western collectives actively supported separatism and mercenary gang for real as the enemy from Negara Russia. Here Vladimir Putin used the strategy 8: ironic in Off Record strategy that refers to the (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 221). This strategy means By saying the opposite of what he means, again a violation of Quality, S (speaker) can indirectly convey his intended meaning, if there are clues that his intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly.

Utterances 2

“In this context I want to speak to the Ukrainian people. In 2014, Russia was obliged to protect the people of Crimea and Sevastopol from those you yourself call "nat". The people of Crimea and Sevastopol made their choice to support their historic homeland, Russia, and we support their choice.”

“Dalam konteks ini saya ingin berbicara dengan rakyat Ukraina. Pada tahun 2014, Rusia berkewajiban untuk melindungi orang-orang Krimea dan Sevastopol dari orang-orang yang Anda sendiri sebut "nat". Rakyat Krimea dan Sevastopol membuat pilihan mereka untuk mendukung tanah air bersejarah mereka, Rusia, dan kami mendukung pilihan mereka.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin’s speech, he used Off Record Strategy in underlined sentences. In his speech, it related with the strategy 1 is Give hints in

Off Record Strategy (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some universal in language usage., 1987, p. 213) states that in strategy 1 give hints if S (speaker) says something that is not explicitly he invites H (hearer) to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance. This type explain that if the speaker want to do an FTA and choose to do it indirectly he must give H (hearer) some hints and hope that H (hearer) picks up on them and thereby interprets what S (speaker) really means (intends) to say. As you can see in underlined sentence “In this context I want to speak to the Ukrainian people. In 2014, Russia was obliged to protect the people of Crimea and Sevastopol from those you yourself call "nat". From the utterance, it can be interpreted that he wanted to talk to citizens of Ukraine but that could not happen. So he wants to protect Ukraine citizens from the adverse effects of NATO done to expand NATO territory in Ukraine. This meaning was conveyed by Vladimir Putin as a form of concern that Ukraine is part of the territory of adjacent Russia. So, it intends to maintain the security and sovereignty of the State.

Utterances 3

“However, Russia cannot feel safe, developed, and exists when facing permanent threats from the Ukrainian region today. Let me remind you that in 2000-2005 we used our military to fight terrorists in the Caucasus and defend the integrity of our country. We are preserving Russia. In 2014, we supported the people of Crimea and Sevastopol. In 2015, we used our armed forces to create a reliable shield that prevents terrorists from Syria from penetrating Russia. It's a matter of defending ourselves. We have no other choice.”

“Namun, Rusia tidak bisa merasa aman, berkembang, dan eksis saat menghadapi ancaman permanen dari kawasan Ukraina saat ini. Izinkan saya mengingatkan Anda bahwa pada tahun 2000-2005 kami menggunakan militer kami untuk memerangi teroris di Kaukasus dan mempertahankan integritas negara kami. Kami melestarikan Rusia. Pada tahun 2014, kami mendukung orang-orang

Krimea dan Sevastopol. Pada 2015, kami menggunakan angkatan bersenjata kami untuk membuat perisai andal yang mencegah teroris dari Suriah menembus Rusia. Ini masalah membela diri kita sendiri. Kami tidak punya pilihan lain.”

In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used Off Record strategy in his statement. He used strategy 2: give association clues. It means S gives a related kind of implicates by mentioning something associated with the act required of H. Either S-H have same experience or by mutual knowledge which is not depend on their interactional experience (Brown and Levinson 1987: 215). In this statement of Vladimir Putin's Speech, “However, Russia cannot feel safe, developed, and exists when facing permanent threats from the Ukrainian region today” he explained that he uses the military tools to fight the terrorist as the proof that this crisis has begun over several years, he uses his military for defending his country from the terrorist that comes from Suriah and it also to protect the Russian Sovereignty.

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data and categorizing them based on the type of Politeness Strategy and Positive and Negative face and then analyzing them based on the objectives of this study. The next section is the discussion of the findings related to the two research problems. The two essential points that need to be explained here are the Politeness Strategies theory to portray positive and negative face responses used by Vladimir Putin and the message which is conveyed in Vladimir Putin's Speech on The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine This sub chapter discusses a further result of the analysis. From the analysis, it is found

that Vladimir Putin has done The Politeness Strategy Theory for 26 times, they are: Bald on Record for 6 times, Positive Politeness for 9 times, Negative Politeness for 8 times, and Off Record for 3 times.

From those result of the findings it can be seen that Vladimir Putin mostly used Positive Politeness strategy that involved in Brown and Levinson (1987). One of the examples is when Vladimir Putin's speech did the positive politeness strategy which damaged the positive face of hearer. In his speech, Vladimir Putin said that he felt worry about the problem of security that happened in Russia. As stated in his speech, Vladimir Putin and all the audiences as Russian's nation try to solve this problem that it is the basic need of them. The fact showed aggression by the western State of the US manipulating the world about the existence of nuclear weapons in Iraq, killing hundreds of innocent people in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan as well as provocation Ukraine to join NATO (Western State). This problem has already entered on the stage of crisis and fear. Then he said that US Ministry stated that there is a nuclear weapons in Iraq, but it does not true. It is a lie that AS country has done to get control of the eastern states by killing innocent people.

In this statement made by Vladimir Putin, he challenges the Russian nation, particularly the people, to unite the state's sovereignty. In his speech, he stated that security is the desire and ideal perspective about the future of the nation, which is through ideology Russian citizens can feel the freedom of the nation not only in politics but also in security. He gave the warning for all the audiences not to be seduced by the lies uttered by the US secretary of state. Because this utterance

was categorized as a warning, it damaged the negative face of the hearer. The function of people using the Politeness Strategy is in order to get respect for the face of the hearer. It is extremely beneficial to make others feel respected. Following the analysis of Vladimir Putin's utterances containing Politeness Strategy, there will be a discussion about politeness strategies by Vladimir Putin. Based on the findings of the analysis, the author found 26 utterances containing politeness strategies employed by Vladimir Putin to his addressee. From the analysis of politeness strategies, it was found that four main strategies were used in the utterances. The four strategies which used by Vladimir Putin in his speech related to (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987) those are: Bald on record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. It is also found that Vladimir Putin used 6 Bald on Record strategies, 9 Positive Politeness Strategies, 8 Negative Politeness Strategies, and 3 Off record strategies.

Bald on Record Strategy that was used those are strategy 1- quality, and strategy 2- quantity. Strategy 1 was used by Vladimir Putin to speak to the hearer informatively about the planning of western countries (NATO) to expand their military Army to the east of Ukraine. Type of Bald on Record strategy 1 case of non-minimizations of the face threat (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 95). It is used when maximum efficiency is very important and both S (speaker) and H (hearer) mutually know this, no face redress is needed. Strategy 2 was used by Vladimir Putin to state to the hearer truly about the information of expanding NATO into the edge of Russia. In the

strategy type 2 that is cases of FTA – oriented Bald on Record usage (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 98) which means this strategy is oriented to face, the way in which respect for face involves mutual orientation, so that each participant attempts to foresee what the other participant is attempting to foresee. This strategy is usually used in welcoming where S (speaker) insists that H (hearer) may impose on his negative face, in farewells where S (speaker) insist that H (hearer) may transgress on his positive face by talking his leave, and in offers.

Positive politeness strategies that used are strategy 1: notice, attend to H, strategy 3-intensify interest to H, strategy 4: use in group identity marker, strategy 5: seek agreement, strategy 11: be optimistic is found out in the utterances four times in utterances 4, utterances 5, utterances 6 and utterances 9, and strategy 13-give/ask the reasons. Strategy 1: notice, attend to H (hearer) (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 102) it was used by Vladimir Putin because he gives the output of suggestion and proof to the audience that the future and history of a Country is important to the entire Russian people. Strategy 3: was used when Vladimir Putin wanted to intensify the interest in the hearer by expressing that hearer as the participant (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 106) in his speech by requesting the question from the audience. He did this strategy to do some future acts to give the benefit hearer's life. He chose this strategy to give good intention in satisfying the hearer's positive face by saying that he is sure that he can bring sovereignty and security to the Russian State. In better conditions, if the US does

not give the deceptive statement then war will not happen between Russia and Ukraine. Strategy 4: is used by Vladimir Putin in his speech because he want to get the audience attention and make a close relation with the H (Hearer). Strategy 5: seek agreement in this statement is used by Vladimir Putin refers to (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 112) where it means that Vladimir Putin tries to accept his goal in protecting the sovereignty of Russia from the threatened of NATO countries. According to (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 126) in Strategy 11: was used when Vladimir Putin showed a positive politeness strategy in the utterances four times when he is optimistic that the hearer would have the same thought as him. He is very optimistic that hearer will agree that what has been said and done by him as President of Russia can protect the security of Russia. Because the ideal leader should has understood the Nation and the security of people. This strategy is also used to reduce the distance between speaker and hearer and to maintain the closer relationship between them through expressing the personal pronoun plural Kita (we). Strategy 13 was used when Vladimir Putin included the hearer in the activity for speaker to request the reason why he wants and what he wants for his country (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 128).

Negative Politeness that were used strategy 1: Be conventionally indirect, strategy 2: Question, Hedges, strategy 3: Be Pessimistic is used twice in utterances 5 and utterances 7, strategy 5: give deference is used twice in utterances 3 and utterances 8, strategy 7: Impersonalize S and H. In strategy: 1 be

conventionally indirect in negative politeness strategy (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 132) which means the S (speaker) tries to talk H (hearer) to be indirect, and the desire to go on record, so there can be knows misunderstanding of what he means. So, uses understandable indirect speech act. Strategy: 2 was used by Vladimir Putin to ask the hearer to do something is to presuppose that they can and are willing to do it (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 145). Strategy 3: be pessimistic is used by Vladimir Putin when he felt lost of being confidence and strategy gives redress to H's negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the conditions for the appropriateness of S's speech act obtain. Strategy: 5 was used by Vladimir Putin to show that he tried to be polite to all the audiences and he raised the hearer's positive face by satisfying the hearer's want to be treated as superior there are two sides to the coin in the realization of difference one in which S (speaker) humbles and abases himself and another where S (speaker) raises H (Hearer) pay him positive faces of a particular kind, namely that which satisfies Hearer's want to be treated as superior (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 178). Strategy: 3 is a pessimistic in negative politeness strategy which means this strategy give redress to H (hearer's) negative face by explicitly expressing doubt that the condition for the appropriateness of S (speaker's) speech act obtain (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage.*, 1987, p. 173). Strategy: 7 was used because the speaker did not want to impinge on the hearer to phrase the Politeness Strategies as the addressee in the conversation (Brown & Levinson, *Politeness:*

Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 190). If the agent were other than S (speaker), or at least Possibly not S (speaker) or not S (speaker) alone, and the addressee were other than H (hearer), this results in a variety of ways of avoiding the pronoun.

Off Record Strategy that was used by Vladimir Putin in his speech refers to (Brown & Levinson, Politeness: Some iniversal in language usage., 1987, p. 211) states that Off-Record strategy is a communicative act performed in such a way that one clear communicative intention cannot be attributed to the act. It means that Vladimir Putin as the speaker performs an act in a vague manner that could be interpreted by the hearer as some other acts. Such an off record utterance usually uses indirect language that constructs more general utterance of actually different from what speaker mean. In this statement of Vladimir Putin's speech, he used strategy 1 give hints in Off Record type. Giving hints means if Speaker says something that is not explicitly relevant, he invites Hearer to search for an interpretation of the possible relevance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion covers the result of the analysis and discussion in chapter IV, while the suggestion gives advice for the next researchers especially students of the English Department Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who want to conduct similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data by using the theory of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), the study revealed that Vladimir Putin President of Russia in his speech threatened a more positive face including criticism, challenge, complaints, confessions/admission of responsibility, self-humiliation, and bringing the good news about speaker.

Overall, there are 26 utterances of Vladimir Putin found in this analysis using politeness strategies. The writer found that Vladimir Putin used four main types of politeness strategies in his speech, they are Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record. In his speech, it was found that Vladimir Putin performed 6 Bald on Record strategies, 9 Positive Politeness strategies, 8 Negative Politeness strategies, and 3 Off-record strategies. Moreover, Vladimir Putin used a positive politeness strategies and negative politeness strategies in his speech more often than other strategies.

In Positive Politeness strategy the strategy that used four times is strategy 11 (being optimistic). The reason for using a positive politeness strategy in that speech is Vladimir wanted to show his optimism to all the audience that they have the same common goal by including him as the speaker and the hearer in the activity which to convey their goal to save and protect the security of Russian Nation from expanding NATO that put their military into the borders of Russian and tries to expand the region of Ukraine.

This positive politeness strategy can give the advantage for Vladimir Putin that he could give a positive impact on all the audiences because in this case, Vladimir Putin has high power to lead all the audiences. He also used this strategy to reduce the distance between speaker and hearer and tried to emphasize that the national security and sovereignty of the Russian state become Vladimir Putin's top priority for Russia's Welfare and Progress. For getting the attention of the audience Vladimir Putin used word choice which is like the personal pronoun plural Kita (we) through the utterances from his speech so that it can affect the hearers' thoughts to unite forces against NATO military aggression.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer is going to give suggestions to the next writer, especially the students of the English Department program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who is willing to conduct the next study. When considering Politeness Strategies as the topic of the study, the next writer is hoping to develop the analysis and discussion that is taking place in other formal situations or in a

public situations. It is expected that the study of the next writer will give a more complete and detailed explanation of the usage of the Politeness Strategies theory in the formal situation, especially in speech. The writer also recommends the next writer use this study as an additional reference.

Furthermore, the writer also would like to give suggestions to society in general related to the use of The Politeness Strategies Theory in their daily conversation. The writer suggests to society apply the Politeness Strategies Theory in the scope of communication when they order and request something, disagree with someone's opinion, or give suggestions to other people. In another case, the writer also suggests to society use The Politeness Strategies Theory when she/he speaks to older people or to people who have high status. By applying Politeness Strategies, the skill of communication can run well and it can get everyone's respect the other face. So that nobody gets offended by other person's utterances.

REFERENCES

- Ary, D. J. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education (8th ed.)*. Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Astia, I. (2020). Politeness Strategy in Interlanguage Pragmatics of Complaints by International Students . *Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 350.
- Bogdan, R. C., & Biklen, S. K. (1982). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Bousfield, D. (2008). *Impoliteness in Interaction*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Brown, P., & Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universal in Language Usage*. New York USA: Cambridge University press.
- Canale, M. (1980). Theoretical Bases of Communicative Approaches to Second Language Teaching and Testing. *Applied Linguistics*, 1 - 47.
- Chovanec, J., & Dynel, M. (2015). *Researching Interactional Forms and Participant Structure in Public and Social Media*. In Dynel, M., & Chovanec, J. (Eds.),. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Jhon Benjamin Publishing Co.
- Creswell, J. W. (1998). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Traditions*. USA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh: University Press.
- Culpeper, J. (1996). Towards an Anatomy of Impoliteness. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 349 - 367.
- Donal Ary, L. C. (2002). *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition*. New York : Wadsworth Group.
- Fitriyani, s., & Andriyanti, E. (2020). Teacher and Students' Politeness Strategies in EFL Classroom Interactions. *Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 262.
- Gleason, J. B., & Ratner, N. B. (1998). *Psycholinguistics. (2nd ed)*. USA. America : Harcourt, Inc.

- Goffman, E. (1955). On Face-Work: An Analysis of Ritual Elements in Social Interaction. *Psychiatry*, 18, 213 - 231.
- Goffman, E. (1967). *On Facework: An Analysis of Ritual Elements in Social Interaction*. London: Routledge.
- Grice, H. P. (1975). Logic and Conversation in Cole. In J. (. P. & Morgan, *Syntax and Semantics* (pp. 41-58). New York: Academic Press.
- Herman. (2016). Students' Difficulties in Pronouncing the English Labiodental Sounds. *Communication and Linguistics Studies*, 2(1), 1-5.
- Hill, B., Ide, S., Ikuta, S., & Kawasaki, A. &. (1986). Universals of Linguistics Politeness: Quantitative Evidence from Japanese and American English. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 437 - 371.
- Holtgraves, T. M. (2002). *Language as Social Action: Social Psychology and Language Use*. Erlbaum.
- Johnson, K. (1981). *Communication in The Classroom*. London: Longman. .
- Keyton, J. (2011). *Communication and Organizational Culture: A Key to Understanding Work Experience*. Thousand Oaks: CA: Sage. .
- Kingwell, M. (1993). Is it Rational to be Polite? *The Journal of Philosophy*, 90(8), 387 - 404.
- Lakoff, R. (1972). Language in Context. *Linguistic Society of America*, 48 (4), 927.
- Leech, G. N. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatic*. New York : Longman.
- Lodico, M., Spaulding, D., & Voegtle, K. (2010). *Methods in Educational Research: From Theory to Practice, 2nd Edition*. San Francisco: CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative Researching. 2nd Edition*. London: Sage Publications.
- McMillan, J. H., & Schumacher, S. (1993). *Research in Education: A Conceptual Understanding*. . New York: Harper Collins.
- Merriam, S. B. (2009). *Qualitative Research: A Guide to Design and Implementation*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Moleong, L. J. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya.

- Pasaribu, B. H., & Hutahaean, D. T. (2020). Students' Difficulties in Translating Narrative Text from English into Indonesia at Grade VIII of SMP Negeri 9 Pematangsiantar. *Journal of Teaching and Education*, 2(1), 71-81.
- Sondang, M., & Juniati, H. (2015). "An Analysis on Teachers' Politeness Strategy and Student's Compliance in Teaching Learning Process at SD Negeri 024184 BinjaiTimurBinjai –North Sumatra-Indonesia". *Canadian Center of Science and Education*, English Language Teaching Vol. 8, No. 8.
- Tarone, E. (1980). Communication Strategies, ForeignerTalk and Repair in Interlanguage. *Language Learning* , 417 - 431.
- Vanderstoep, S. W. (2009). *Research Methods for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. San Francisco : jossey-Bass.
- Wardhaugh, R. (1992). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing .
- Watts, Richard, S. I., & Ehlich, K. (2005). *Politeness in Language: Studies in its History, Theory and Practice (2nd Edition)*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wierzbicka, A. (2003). Cross-Cultural Pragmatics: The Semantics of Human Interaction. *In Language (Vol. 72)*.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. .
- Yule, G. (1998). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 The Script Of Vladimir Putin Speech

Here are the script of speech from President Russia Vladimir Putin that states The Reason why Russian Attacked Ukraine as follow:

Russian citizens, friends,

I consider it necessary today to talk again about the tragic events in Donbass and key aspects to ensure Russia's security. I will start with what I said in my speech on February 21, 2022. I spoke about our biggest concerns and concerns, and about the fundamental threat created by Irresponsible Western politicians to Russia consistently, violently and irreverently year after year. I am referring to NATO's eastward expansion, which moves its military infrastructure ever closer to Russia's borders.

It is a fact that over the past 30 years we have patiently sought to reach agreements with leading NATO countries on the principles of equal and indivisible security in Europe. In response to our proposals, we have always faced fraud and cynical lies or attempts at pressure and blackmail, while the North Atlantic alliance continues to thrive despite our protests and concerns. Its military machine is moving and, as I said, approaching our borders. Why is this happening? Where does the brash way of speaking from the heights of their exceptionalism, infallibility, and all permissive actions come from? What is the explanation of this contemptuous and contemptuous attitude against our interests and completely legitimate demands?

The answer is simple. Everything is clear and clear. By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was getting weaker and then broke up. That experience should be a good lesson for us, as it has shown us that paralysis of strength and willpower is the first step towards complete degradation and culling. We lost confidence for only one moment, but it was enough to upset the balance of power in the world. As a result, the old agreements and agreements no longer apply. Requests and requests do not help. Anything that does not correspond to the dominant state, the existing power, is denounced as ancient, obsolete and useless. At the same time, everything that is considered useful is presented as the ultimate truth and forced upon others regardless of its cost, in a crude way and in any way available. Those who refuse to comply will be subject to strong weapon tactics.

What I am saying now is not only about Russia, and Russia is not the only country that is worried about this. It has to do with the entire system of international relations, and sometimes even the allies of the United States (US). The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the redistribution of the world, and the norms of international law that developed at the time and the basic norms adopted after World War II and largely formalized the results came in the way of those who

declared themselves cold war winners. Of course, the practices, international relations, and rules that govern them must take into account the changes taking place in the world and the global balance of power. However, this should be done professionally, smoothly, patiently, and with due regard and respect for the interests of all countries and their own responsibilities. Instead, we see a state of euphoria created by a feeling of absolute superiority, a kind of modern absolutism, coupled with the low cultural standards and arrogance of those who formulate and push through decisions that are only suitable for themselves. The situation turned out to be different.

There are many examples of this. The first bloody military operation was launched against Belgrade, where without UN Security Council sanctions, warplanes and missiles remain in use in the heart of Europe. The bombardment of peaceful cities and vital infrastructure lasted for several weeks. I have to keep these facts in mind, because some western colleagues prefer to forget about them, and when we mention those events, they would rather avoid talking about international law, rather than emphasize the circumstances they deem necessary. Then came the turn of Iraq, Libya and Syria. The illegal use of military force against Libya and the distortion of all UN Security Council decisions in Libya destroyed the country, created a huge seat of international terrorism, and pushed the country towards a humanitarian catastrophe, into the maelstrom of civil war, which has continued there for years. The tragedy, which has affected hundreds of thousands or even millions of people not only in Libya but across the region, has led to a massive exodus from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe.

A similar fate is set for Syria. Combat operations carried out by western coalitions in the country without the approval of the Syrian government or UN Security Council sanctions can only be defined as aggression and intervention. But the example that stands apart from the events above is, of course, the invasion of Iraq without a legal basis. They used the pretext of allegedly credible information available in the US about the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. To prove the accusation, the US Secretary of State raised the bottle with white force, in public, for the whole world to see, convincing the international community that it was a chemical warfare agent created in Iraq. Later it turned out that all of it was fake and fake, and Iraq did not have chemical weapons. Amazing and surprising but true. We witnessed lies being made at the highest state level and voiced from the high pulpit of the United Nations. As a result we see tremendous losses in human life, destruction, destruction, and the enormous rise of terrorism.

Overall, it seems almost everywhere, in many areas of the world where the US enforces its law and order, this creates incurable bloody wounds as well as the curse of international terrorism and extremism. I only mentioned the most striking but far from an example of disregard for international law. The arrangement includes a pledge not to expand NATO eastward by even an inch. To repeat: they

have deceived us, or, simply put, they have played tricks on us. Sure, people often hear that politics is a dirty business. It could be, but it shouldn't be as dirty as it is now, not to such an extent. This type of deceitful behavior is not only contrary to the principles of international relations but also and especially the generally accepted norms of morality and ethics. Where is justice and truth here? Just lies and hypocrisy all around. Incidentally, U.S. politicians, political scientists, and journalists write and say that a real "kingdom of lies" has been created within the United States in recent years. It's hard not to agree with this. But one shouldn't feel inferior about it: the U.S. is still a great country and a system-forming force. All his satellites not only humbly and obediently said yes and dismembered him under the slightest pretext, but also imitated his behavior and enthusiastically accepted the rules he offered.

Therefore, one can say with good reason and confidence that the entire so-called Western bloc formed by the United States in their own image and likeness, on the whole, is the same "kingdom of lies". As for our country, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, given Russia's entire unprecedented new and modern openness, its readiness to work honestly with the US and other Western partners, and the practically unilateral disarmament, they immediately tried to put the last blackmail on us, exhaust us, and destroy us completely. This is what happened in the 1990s and early 2000s, when so-called Western collectives actively supported separatism and mercenary gangs in southern Russia. What a victim, what a loss we have to bear and what trials we have to go through then before we break the back of international terrorism in the Caucasus! We remember this and will never forget.

Meanwhile, attempts to use us for their own interests never stopped until recently: they sought to destroy our traditional values and impose their false values on us that would erode us, our people from within, attitudes they had aggressively forced directly leading to degradation and degeneration, as opposed to human nature. This is not going to happen. No one has ever managed to do this, nor will they succeed now. Despite all that, in December 2021, we made another effort to reach an agreement with the US and its Allies on the principles of European security and non-expansion of NATO. Our efforts were in vain. The U.S. has not changed its position. He does not believe it is necessary to agree with Russia on an issue that is very important to us. The U.S. pursues its own goals, while ignoring our interests.

Of course, this situation raises the question: what's next, what do we expect? If history is any guide, we know that in the 1940s and early 1941 the Soviet Union went to great lengths to prevent war or at least delay the outbreak of war. To this end, the Soviet Union sought not to provoke the would-be aggressor to the end by withholding or delaying the most urgent and clear preparations to be made to defend themselves from an imminent attack. When it finally acted, it was too late.

As a result, the state was not prepared to resist the invasion of Nazi Germany, which invaded our homeland on June 22, 1941, without declaring war. The country stopped the enemy and continued to defeat him, but this came at a tremendous cost. The attempt to appease the aggressor in the run-up to the Great Patriotic War proved to be a mistake that our people had to pay dearly. In the first months after hostilities broke out, we lost a large strategic area, as well as millions of lives. We will not make this mistake a second time. We have no right to do so.

Those who aspire to global dominance have publicly referred to Russia as their enemy. They do it with impunity. Make no mistake, they have no reason to act like this. It is true that they have considerable financial, scientific, technological, and military capabilities. We are aware of this and have an objective view of the economic threats we have heard of, just as our ability to counter this brazen and never-ending blackmail. Let me reiterate that we have no illusions in this regard and are very realistic in our judgment. As for military affairs, even after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the loss of most of its capabilities, Russia today remains one of the most powerful nuclear states. Moreover, it has a certain advantage in some cutting-edge weapons. In this context, there is no doubt to anyone that the would-be aggressor will face defeat and unpleasant consequences if it attacks our country directly.

At the same time, technology, including in the field of defense, is changing rapidly. One day there is one leader, and tomorrow another, but the military presence in the region bordering Russia, if we allow it, will remain for decades to come or perhaps forever, creating a growing and completely unacceptable threat to Russia. Even now, with NATO's eastward expansion, Russia's situation is becoming worse and more dangerous year after year. In addition, in recent days the NATO leadership has been forthright in its statement that it needs to accelerate and step up efforts to bring the alliance's infrastructure closer to Russia's borders. In other words, they have strengthened their position. We cannot remain silent and passively observe this development. It would be a completely irresponsible thing for us to do.

Further expansion of the Infrastructure of the North Atlantic alliance or ongoing efforts to gain a military foothold on ukrainian territory are unacceptable to us. Of course, the question is not about NATO itself. It only serves as a tool of U.S. foreign policy. The problem is that in the region adjacent to Russia, what I have to pay attention to is our historic land, a hostile "anti-Russian" is taking shape. Completely controlled from the outside, it does everything to withdraw NATO's armed forces and obtain cutting-edge weapons. For the US and its allies, it is a policy of containing Russia, with clear geopolitical advantages. For our country, it is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future of our history as a nation. This is not an exaggeration; this is a fact. This is not only a very real threat to our

interests, but also to the existence of our country and its sovereignty. This is a red line that we have talked about on many occasions. They've been through it.

This led me to the situation in Donbass. We can see that the forces that staged the coup in Ukraine in 2014 have seized power, retained it with the help of ornamental electoral procedures and have abandoned the path of peaceful resolution of the conflict. For eight years, for eight endless years we have done everything possible to resolve the situation in a peaceful political way. Everything is in vain. As I said in my previous speech, you can't look without mercy at what happened there. It becomes impossible to tolerate it. We must stop that atrocity, the genocide of the millions of people who live there and who pin their hopes on Russia, on all of us. It was their aspirations, feelings and the pain of these people that were the main driving force behind our decision to recognize the independence of the people's republic of Donbass.

I also want to emphasize the following. Focusing on their own goals, leading NATO countries support right-wing nationalists and neo-Nazis in Ukraine, those who will never forgive the people of Crimea and Sevastopol for freely making the choice to reunite with Russia. They will certainly try to bring war to Crimea as they have done in the Donbas, to kill innocent people as did members of Ukraine's nationalist punishing units and Hitler's accomplices during the Great Patriotic War. They also openly claim several other Russian territories. If we look at the sequence of events and incoming reports, the showdown between the Russians and these forces is inevitable. It's just a matter of time. They get ready and wait for the right moment. In addition, they went as far as aspiring to acquire nuclear weapons. We're not going to let this happen.

I have said that Russia accepted a new geopolitical reality after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. We have treated all new post-Soviet countries with respect and will continue to act in this way. We respect and will respect their sovereignty, evident by the assistance we provide to Kazakhstan when facing tragic events and challenges in terms of its statehood and integrity. However, Russia cannot feel safe, developed, and exists when facing permanent threats from the Ukrainian region today. Let me remind you that in 2000-2005 we used our military to fight terrorists in the Caucasus and defend the integrity of our country. We are preserving Russia. In 2014, we supported the people of Crimea and Sevastopol. In 2015, we used our armed forces to create a reliable shield that prevents terrorists from Syria from penetrating Russia. It's a matter of defending ourselves. We have no other choice.

The same thing happened today. They gave us no other choice to defend Russia and our people, other than the one we are forced to use today. Under these circumstances, we must take decisive and immediate action. The people's republic of Donbass has asked Russia for help. In this context, in accordance with Article 51 (Chapter VII) of the UN Charter, with the permission of the Council of the

Russian Federation, and in the implementation of the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with the Donetsk People's Republic and the Lugansk People's Republic, ratified by the Federal Assembly on February 22, I made the decision to conduct a special military operation. The aim of the operation is to protect people who, for eight years now, have faced humiliation and genocide perpetrated by the Kyiv regime. To this end, we will strive to demilitarize and de-Nazify Ukraine, as well as prosecute those who commit many bloody crimes against civilians, including against citizens of the Russian Federation.

It is not our plan to occupy Ukrainian territory. We don't mean to force anything on anyone by force. At the same time, we have heard more and more statements coming from the West that it is no longer necessary to abide by the documents outlining the results of World War II, as signed by the Totalitarian Regime of the Soviets. How can we respond to it? The outcome of World War II and the sacrifices our people must make to defeat Nazism are sacred. This does not contradict the high values of human rights and freedom in the reality that emerged during the postwar decades. This does not mean that states cannot enjoy the right to self-determination, enshrined in Article 1 of the UN Charter. Let me remind you that people living in the region that is part of Ukraine today were not asked how they wanted to build their lives when the Soviet Union was founded or after World War II. Freedom guides our policies, the freedom to independently choose our future and the future of our children. We believe that everyone living in Ukraine today, anyone who wants to do this, should be able to enjoy this right to make free choices.

In this context I want to speak to the Ukrainian people. In 2014, Russia was obliged to protect the people of Crimea and Sevastopol from those you yourself call "NATO". The people of Crimea and Sevastopol made their choice to support their historic homeland, Russia, and we support their choice. As I said, we can't act otherwise. The current events have nothing to do with the desire to violate the interests of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. They are connected by defending Russia from those who have taken Ukraine hostage and trying to use it against our country and people. I reiterate: We acted to defend ourselves from the threat created for us and from danger worse than it is now. I ask you, however difficult this may be, to understand this and work with us to turn this tragic page as soon as possible and to move forward together, without allowing anyone to interfere in our affairs and relationships, but to develop them independently, thus creating favorable conditions for overcoming all these issues and to strengthen us from within as one, although there are national borders. I believe in this, in our future together.

I also want to talk to the military personnel of the Ukrainian armed forces.

Your father, grandfather, and great-grandfather did not fight the Nazi invaders and did not defend our common homeland to allow today's neo-Nazis to seize power

in Ukraine. You swear allegiance to the Ukrainian people and not to the junta, the enemy of the people who plundered Ukraine and humiliated the Ukrainian people. I encourage you to refuse to carry out their criminal orders. I urge you to put down your arms immediately and go home. I will explain what this means: the ukrainian army military personnel who do this will be able to freely leave the hostile zone and return to their families. I would like to stress again that all responsibility for the possibility of bloodshed will be fully and completely in the hands of the ruling Ukrainian regime. Now I want to say something very important for those who may be tempted to interfere in this development from the outside. No matter who tries to deter us or further create a threat to our country and our people, they should know that Russia will respond immediately, and the consequences will be like you have never seen in your entire history. No matter how the event unfolds, we are ready. All the necessary decisions in this regard have been taken. I hope my words will be heard.

Russian Citizens

The culture and values, experiences and traditions of our ancestors have always provided a solid foundation for the well-being and existence of entire states and nations, their success and survival. Of course, this directly depends on the ability to quickly adapt to constant changes, maintain social cohesion, and readiness to consolidate and gather all available forces to move forward. We must always be strong, but this power can take a different form. The "empire of lies", which I mentioned at the beginning of my speech, in its policies mainly comes from brute direct force. This is where our adage about being "all muscle and no brain" applies. We all know that having justice and truth on our side is what makes us truly strong. If this is the case, it will be hard to disagree with the fact that it is our strength and readiness to fight that is the cornerstone of independence and sovereignty and provides the foundation necessary to build a reliable future for your home, your family, and your homeland.

Dear state colleagues

I am sure that the loyal soldiers and officers of the Russian armed forces will perform their duties with professionalism and courage. I am confident that government agencies at all levels and specialists will work effectively to ensure the stability of our economy, financial system, and social well-being, and the same is true for corporate executives and the entire business community. I hope all parliamentary parties and civil society take a consolidated patriotic position. Ultimately, the future of Russia is in the hands of its multi-ethnic people, as has always been the case in our history. That is, the decision I make will be executed, that we will achieve the goals we have set, and ensure the security of our

homeland reliably. I believe in your support and an invincible force rooted in love for our homeland.

Appendix 2 Table 4.1 Table of classification of the utterances that contain type of Politeness Strategies

No	Utterances	Type of politeness strategy theory
1.	Then came the turn of Iraq, Libya and Syria. The illegal use of military force against Libya and the distortion of all UN Security Council decisions in Libya destroyed the country, created a huge seat of international terrorism, and pushed the country towards a humanitarian catastrophe, into the maelstrom of civil war, which has continued there for years. The tragedy, which has affected hundreds of thousands or even millions of people not only in Libya but across the region, has led to a massive exodus from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe.	Bald on record
2.	The answer is simple. Everything is clear and clear. By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was getting weaker and then broke up. That experience should be a good lesson for us, as it has shown us that paralysis of strength and willpower is the first step towards complete degradation and culling.	Bald on record
3.	They will certainly try to bring war to Crimea as they have done in the Donbas, to kill innocent people as did members of Ukraine's nationalist punishing units and Hitler's accomplices during the Great Patriotic War.	Bald on record
4.	It is a fact that over the past 30 years we have patiently sought to reach agreements with leading NATO countries on the principles of equal and indivisible security in Europe. In response to our proposals, we have always faced fraud and cynical lies or attempts at pressure and blackmail, while the	Bald on record

	North Atlantic alliance continues to thrive despite our protests and concerns.	
5.	What I am saying now is not only about Russia, and Russia is not the only country that is worried about this. It has to do with the entire system of international relations, and sometimes even the allies of the United States (US). The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the redistribution of the world, and the norms of international law that developed at the time and the basic norms adopted after World War II and largely formalized the results came in the way of those who declared themselves cold war winners.	Bald on Record
6.	There are many examples of this. The first bloody military operation was launched against Belgrade, where without UN Security Council sanctions, warplanes and missiles remain in use in the heart of Europe. The bombardment of peaceful cities and vital infrastructure lasted for several weeks.	Bald on Record
7.	Russian citizens, friends, I consider it necessary today to talk again about the tragic events in Donbass and key aspects to ensure Russia's security. I will start with what I said in my speech on February 21, 2022.	Positive politeness strategy
8.	Of course, the practices, international relations, and rules that govern them must take into account the changes taking place in the world and the global balance of power. However, this should be done professionally, smoothly, patiently, and with due regard and respect for the interests of all countries and their own responsibilities.	Positive Politeness Strategy
9.	For our country, it is a matter of life and death, a matter of the future of our history as a nation. This is not an exaggeration; this is a fact. This is not only a very real threat to our interests, but also to the existence of our country and its sovereignty.	Positive Politeness Strategy
10.	Dear state colleagues. I am sure that the loyal soldiers and officers of the Russian armed forces will perform their duties with professionalism and courage. I am confident that government agencies at all levels and specialists will work effectively to ensure the stability of our economy, financial system, and social well-being, and the same is true for corporate executives and the entire business community.	Positive Politeness Strategy
11.	I hope all parliamentary parties and civil society take a consolidated patriotic position. Ultimately, the	Positive Politeness

	<p>future of Russia is in the hands of its multi-ethnic people, as has always been the case in our history. That is, the decision I make will be executed, that we will achieve the goals we have set, and ensure the security of our homeland reliably. I believe in your support and an invincible force rooted in love for our homeland.</p>	Strategy
12.	<p>Russian Citizens The culture and values, experiences and traditions of our ancestors have always provided a solid foundation for the well-being and existence of entire states and nations, their success and survival. Of course, this directly depends on the ability to quickly adapt to constant changes, maintain social cohesion, and readiness to consolidate and gather all available forces to move forward. We must always be strong, but this power can take a different form.</p>	Positive Politeness Strategy
13.	<p>The same thing happened today. They gave us no other choice to defend Russia and our people, other than the one we are forced to use today. Under these circumstances, we must take decisive and immediate action.</p>	Positive Politeness Strategy
14.	<p>This is not going to happen. No one has ever managed to do this, nor will they succeed now. Despite all that, in December 2021, we made another effort to reach an agreement with the US and its Allies on the principles of European security and non-expansion of NATO. Our efforts were in vain. The U.S. has not changed its position. He does not believe it is necessary to agree with Russia on an issue that is very important to us. The U.S. pursues its own goals, while ignoring our interests.</p>	Positive politeness Strategy
15.	<p>Let me reiterate that we have no illusions in this regard and are very realistic in our judgment. As for military affairs, even after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the loss of most of its capabilities, Russia today remains one of the most powerful nuclear states. Moreover, it has a certain advantage in some cutting-edge weapons. In this context, there is no doubt to anyone that the would-be aggressor will face defeat and unpleasant consequences if it attacks our country directly.</p>	Positive politeness strategy
16.	<p>I spoke about our biggest concerns and concerns, and about the fundamental threat created by Irresponsible Western politicians to Russia consistently, violently and irreverently year after year.” I am referring to</p>	Negative Politeness Strategy

	NATO's eastward expansion, which moves its military infrastructure ever closer to Russia's borders.	
17.	Where does the brash way of speaking from the heights of their exceptionalism, infallibility, and all permissive actions come from? What is the explanation of this contemptuous and contemptuous attitude against our interests and completely legitimate demands?	Negative Politeness Strategy
18.	Overall, it seems almost everywhere, in many areas of the world where the US enforces its law and order, this creates incurable bloody wounds as well as the curse of international terrorism and extremism.	Negative Politeness Strategy
19.	To repeat: they have deceived us, or, simply put, they have played tricks on us. Sure, people often hear that politics is a dirty business. It could be, but it shouldn't be as dirty as it is now, not to such an extent.”	Negative politeness Strategy
20.	Just lies and hypocrisy all around. Incidentally, U.S. politicians, political scientists, and journalists write and say that a real "kingdom of lies" has been created within the United States in recent years.	Negative Politeness Strategy
21.	But the example that stands apart from the events above is, of course, the invasion of Iraq without a legal basis. They used the pretext of allegedly credible information available in the US about the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. To prove the accusation, the US Secretary of State raised the bottle with white force, in public, for the whole world to see, convincing the international community that it was a chemical warfare agent created in Iraq.	Negative Politeness Strategy
22.	We lost confidence for only one moment, but it was enough to upset the balance of power in the world.	Negative politeness strategy
23.	I have said that Russia accepted a new geopolitical reality after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. We have treated all new post-Soviet countries with respect and will continue to act in this way. We respect and will respect their sovereignty, evident by the assistance we provide to Kazakhstan when facing tragic events and challenges in terms of its statehood and integrity.	Negative politeness strategy
24.	This is what happened in the 1990s and early 2000s, when so-called Western collectives actively supported separatism and mercenary gangs in southern Russia. What a victim, what a loss we have to bear and what trials we have to go through then	Off Record Strategy

	before we break the back of international terrorism in the Caucasus! We remember this and will never forget.		
25.	In this context I want to speak to the Ukrainian people.	Off Strategy	Record
26.	However, Russia cannot feel safe, developed, and exists when facing permanent threats from the Ukrainian region today. Let me remind you that in 2000-2005 we used our military to fight terrorists in the Caucasus and defend the integrity of our country. We are preserving Russia. In 2014, we supported the people of Crimea and Sevastopol. In 2015, we used our armed forces to create a reliable shield that prevents terrorists from Syria from penetrating Russia. It's a matter of defending ourselves. We have no other choice.	Off strategy	Record


Appendix 3 Surat Permohonan Persetujuan Judul



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

PERMOHONA PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on <i>The reason why Russian attacked Ukraine</i>	

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

Medan, 1st March 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing



(Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum.)

Hormat Pemohon



(Abiyu Alamsyah)

Appendix 4 Form K1



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

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

Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 IPK Kumulatif : 3,65 IPK = 3,65

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on <i>The reason why Russian attacked Ukraine</i>	
	An analysis of Politeness Strategies used in text message as a positive response in communication	
	An Analysis of Grammatical Errors in English Writing Recount Text for EFL Learners	

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

Medan, 1st March 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

(Abiyu Alamsyah)

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 5 Form K2



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

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Abiyyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

*Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The reason why Russian attacked Ukraine**

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai:

Dosen Pembimbing: Ibu CUT NOVITA SRIKANDI, S.S., 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, 1st March 2022
 Hormat Pemohon,

(Abiyyu Alamsyah)

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 6 Form K3



**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
Jl. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp 6622400 Medan 20217 Form K3

Nomor : 562 /IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

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

Nama Mahasiswa : ~~Abi~~ Alamsyah
NPM : 1802050021
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portay Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason why Russian attacked Ukraine*.

osen Pembimbing : Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S, M.Hum

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


1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 4 Maret 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 01 Sya'ban 1443 H
04 Maret 2022 M



Dekan


Dra. Hj. Syamsu Yurnita, M.Pd
NIP : 19670604 199303 2 002

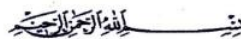
Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 7 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



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

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Abiyu Alamsyah
 N.P.M : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Response in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
28/3/2022	Chapter 1 : back ground of study Masukkan argumen atau pendapat ahli cara mengutip	
09/4/2022	Chapter 1: Background of Study Scope and limitation : Judul Speech, lokasi, tanggal berlangsungnya Speech, pengambilan data.	
21/4/2022	Chapter 1 : background of study Identification of problem Formulation of the problem	
20/5/2022	Chapter 1 : cara mengutip sebuah kutipan. Script of Vladimir Putin Speech ditetapkkan dibagian lampiran. Chapter II : previous study ditambah minimal 3	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, Juni 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, SS, M.Hum)



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



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Abiyu Alamsyah
 N.P.M : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Response in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
03/6/2022	Chapter II review of literature. - penambahan definition of literature operasional. Sebagai bagian bedah untuk membongkar text. B. previous study nama penulis huruf kecil utk previous study Abstrak boleh diringkas - tetapkan persamaan dan perbedaan antara penelitian terdahulu dengan penelitian. Kamu	
10/6/2022	C. Conceptual frame work Chapter III - Technique. of Collecting data. point" menggunakan kalimat gerund. Chapter III Technique. of collecting data. bagian referensi. lampiran script prelat	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, Juni 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, SS, M.Hum)

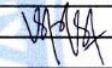


MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Abiyu Alamsyah
 N.P.M : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Response in Vladimir Putin's Speech On *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
1 Juli 22	ACC siap diujikan	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, Juni 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Cut Novita Srikandi, SS, M.Hum)

Appendix 8 Berita Acara Seminar Proposal



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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 15 Juli Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Using Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*.

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	- Background of study - Add "The Objectives of Study"
BAB II	- Theoretical framework - Previous related study
BAB III	- Data : add more speech if it is possible - Technique of data collection & data analysis
LAINNYA	- Cover - References - Grammar / tense / punctuation / capitalization
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 15 Juli 2022

Dosen Pembahas

Yenni Hasnah, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum

Appendix 9 Pengesahan Proposal



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

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – I bagi:

Nama Lengkap : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Yenni Hasnah, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum

Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Appendix 10 Surat Keterangan Telah Melaksanakan Seminar Proposal



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

SURAT KETERANGAN



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

Nama Mahasiswa : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
 Tanggal : 15 Juli 2022
 Dengan Judul Proposal : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kitasemuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di:
 Medan,
 Pada Tanggal: 09 Agustus 2022

Wassalam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Appendix 11 Surat Pernyataan Bukan Plagiat



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

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Abiyvu Alamsvyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

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

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


Medan, 4 Oktober 2022

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan

Abiyvu Alamsvyah

Appendix 12 Surat Permohonan Izin Riset Kampus



UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
 Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1732 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2022

Lamp : ---

H a l : 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 : **Abiyu Alamsyah**
 N P M : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : **Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Responses in Vladimir Puti's Speech on the Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine.**

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

Medan, 24 Muharram 1444 H
 22 Agustus 2022 M




Wassalam
 Dekan



Dra. H. Syamsiyah, M.Pd.
 NIDN : 6009066701

****Pentinggal**



Appendix 13 Surat Balasan Riset Perpustakaan



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

Terakreditasi A Berdasarkan Keputusan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 00059/LAP.PT/IX.2018
 Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567
 • <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> • perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id • [perpustakaan_umsu](https://www.instagram.com/perpustakaan_umsu)

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 2041 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

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

Nama : Abiyyu Alamsyah
NIM : 1802050021
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

“Using Of Politeness Strategy Theory To Portray Positive And Negative Face Responses In Vladimir Putin’s Speech On The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraina ”

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 14 Rabiul Awwal 1444 H
 10 Oktober 2022 M

UMSU
 Unggul | Cerdas | Te



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

Appendix 14 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama : Abiyu Alamsyah
 NPM : 1802050021
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Using of Politeness Strategy Theory to Portray Positive and Negative Face Response in Vladimir Putin's Speech on *The Reason Why Russian Attacked Ukraine*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1/9/2022	Chapter IV Finding and Discussion.	
13/9/2022	Chapter IV Finding	
19/9/2022	Chapter IV Discussion.	
22/9/2022	Chapter IV & Chapter V	
6/10/2022	ACC SIDANG	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Medan, Oktober 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dr. Cut Novita Srkandi, S.S., M.Hum)

Appendix 15 curriculum vitae

I. Personal detail

Name : Abiyyu Alamsyah
NPM : 1802050021
Majoring : English Education
Place and date birth : Deli Serdang, 22 August 2000
Gender : Male
Religion : Islam
Status : Single
Name of Father : Endy Sudibyo Atmaja
Name of Mother : Tengku Erlina Syahrizad
Address : Jl. Kesuma No 12 Sampali, Kab. Deli Serdang
Kec. Precut Sei Tuan, Desa Sampali.
Phone Number : 081957175126
Email : abiyyu22agustus@gmail.com

II. Formal education

2007 – 2012 : Primary School at SD Swasta Pertiwi Medan
2013 - 2015 : Junior High School at SMP Muhammadiyah 57
Kampung Dadap Medan
2015 – 2018 : Senior High School at SMK Keshatan Haji
Sumatera Utara
2018 – 2022 : Student of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera
Utara

III. Experience

2016 – 2017 : Ketua Osis Senior High School at SMK Keshatan
Haji Sumatera Utara

