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A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Position as Power Dynamic in the American Political Discourse

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Council of the Faculty of the College of Education
for Human Sciences/ University of Kerbala in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Master Degree in English Language and
Linguistics**

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١٤٤٤ A.H.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خُلُقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَخِطَافُ السِّتْرِ وَالْوَالِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

(الرؤم: ٢٢)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

In The Name of Allah, The Most Merciful, The Most
Compassionate

“And among His Signs Is the creation of the heavens and
the earth, and the variations in your languages and your
colours: verily in that are Signs for those who know”

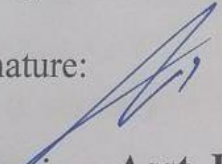
(Al-Rum: ٢٢)

Almighty Allah, The Most High has told the truth

(Ali, ٢٠١٨)

Supervisor's Declaration

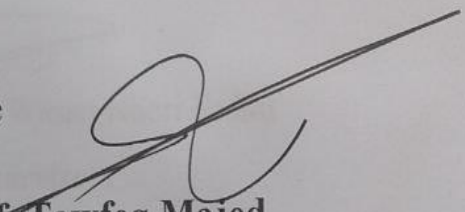
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To

AL-Immam Ali bin Abi -Talib (Peace be upon him and his family),

AL-Immam Al- Abbass (Peace be upon him and his family)

AL-Immam Al-Hussein (Peace be upon him and his family),

AL-Immam Al- Mahdi (May Almighty Allah hasten the reappearance of him),

My great mother & my deceased father,

My bother & my Sisters.

My dear friends.

To Durr AL-A mmed School, my favorite place,

and All of the Iraqi martyrs.

I dedicate this work with pleasure.

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All Praise be to Allah Lord of the world, and Peace and Blessings are upon the prophet Mohammad and his Blessed Progeny.

Glancing back to the process of compiling this thesis, I feel so intendable to the support and assistance of many people. It is their efforts, love, support and, the blessing that help me to accomplish this work.

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Abstract

The current study examines position as a significant social variable in six selected American political discourses. Position has been studied as one of the primary discourse categories in political speeches. However, there has not been much investigation on the positions taken in American political speeches, especially from a socio-pragmatic standpoint. The current study aims to close this gap by identifying position differences and their manifestations in the data under scrutiny.

The study aims at finding out the way speech acts are utilized to reflect position differences in the political speeches of the two American politicians, the president Joe Biden and the Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin. Figuring out how politeness strategies assist these two American politicians in reflecting their position differences, and identifying how position differences can be manifested through the use of the Grice's maxims in the political speech of the two American politicians. In association with the aims, the study proposes three hypotheses: (1) Representative speech act is the most dominant type that is pragmatically utilized by Biden in his political speech while commissive speech act is the most prominent type that is pragmatically utilized by Austin. (2) Positive politeness is the most common type that is pragmatically utilized by both Biden and Austin in their political speeches. (3) Relation maxim is the most frequent type that is pragmatically utilized by Biden in his political speech whereas quality maxim is the most recurrent type that is pragmatically used by Austin

To achieve the aims and verify these hypotheses, the study presents a model consisting of three layers for the analysis. The first layer is composed of speech acts according to the classification of Searle (1969). The second layer is based on Livenson's politeness strategies (1978) and the third layer based on the Grice's

maxims (1970). A qualitative approach is used in data analysis that supported with tables of frequencies and percentages. Some conclusions are drawn depending on the results of the analysis. One of these conclusions is that, representative speech act is the most dominant type that is pragmatically utilized by Biden and Austin in their political discourses. The second one is that, positive politeness is the most common strategy that is pragmatically used by Biden and Austin in their political discourses, and the third conclusion is that, relation maxim, which calls for speakers to make their points relevant, is the one that is pragmatically utilized by Biden and Austin in their political discourses.

The study ends with some recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

Key Words: Socio-pragmatics, position, social position, authority, power, political speech, politeness, speech acts, Grice's maxims.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated Forms	Full Forms
CP.	Cooperative Principle
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
FTAS	Face Threatening Acts
Fr.	Frequency
Gr .	General
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Pr.	Percentage

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter provides a brief explanation about the background of the research. It also comprises the research problem, aims, hypotheses, methodology and procedures, the limits, and significance.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Language is a primary medium of communication. This medium of communication has been used by different social groups for sharing their thoughts, beliefs and ideas. Politicians as a social group usually use language to expose their judgments and viewpoints about other people, situations and things. While the majority of sociologists interchangeably use the words "position and status," others have made the distinction. Position in a role-structure relates to one's place in that structure, whereas status refers to how others perceive that position, whether they think it is high or low. It serves as an objective phase in this sense (Merton, 1968).

One of the most crucial tools for influencing position is authority. Within Western political philosophy, the idea of authority has a long and rich history. There, it has frequently been compared to and contrasted with other important ideas like liberty. In sociology, although it frequently arises in the same context as the power notion, it has not had the same impact. However, the two notions' connection is understood in quite different ways. Power and authority are occasionally sharply contrasted. For instance, Nisbet **argues** that the power phenomenon has replaced authority with the arrival of modernity in his important book *The Sociological Tradition* (1967).

Position has been studied as one of the primary discourse categories in political speeches. However, there has not been much investigation on the positions taken in American political speeches, especially from a socio-pragmatic standpoint. The current study aims to close this gap by identifying position differences and their manifestations in the data under scrutiny.

Accordingly, the following questions can summarize the problem of the study:

- ۱- How can speech acts reflect position differences in the political speeches of Biden and Austin?
- ۲- To what extent can politeness strategies be employed by the two American politicians to reflect position differences in their political speeches?
- ۳- How can position differences be manifested through the use of the Grice's maxims in the political speech of the two American politicians?

۱.۲ Aims

The study aims at the following:

- ۱- Finding out the way speech acts are utilized to reflect position differences in the political speeches of the two American politicians.
- ۲- Figuring out how politeness strategies assist these two American politicians in reflecting position differences in their political speeches.
- ۳- Identifying how position differences can be manifested through the use of the Grice's maxims in the political speech of the two American politicians.

١,٣ Hypotheses

In connection with the aims of the study, it is hypothesized that:

١. Representative speech act is the most dominant type that is pragmatically utilized by Biden in his political speech while commissive speech act is the most prominent type that is pragmatically utilized by Austin.
٢. Positive politeness is the most common type that is pragmatically utilized by both Biden and Austin in their political speeches.
٣. Relation maxim is the most frequent type that is pragmatically exploited by Biden in his political speech whereas quality maxim is the most recurrent type that is pragmatically used by Austin in his political speech.

١,٤ Methodology and Procedures

In order to achieve the aims of the study and verify the hypotheses, the following procedures are followed:

- ١- Reviewing the relevant literature about the field of socio-pragmatics, the concept of position, political position, and some other related topics in the field.
- ٢- Developing a model of analysis that considers speech act theory, politeness strategies and Grice's maxims and their manifestation in the selected political speeches.
- ٣- Selecting the data of analysis.
- ٤- Analyzing the data qualitatively according to the model of the analysis.
- ٥- Conducting a qualitative analysis via tables of frequencies and percentages to achieve the aims and quantitatively support the findings of the study.

- ٦- Discussing the results, drawing conclusions based on the findings of the analysis, and presenting recommendations and suggestions for further research.

١,٥ Limits

- ١- The present study confines itself to the analysis of position as power dynamic used in six selected political speeches of the American president Joe Biden and the American Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin. The data are obtained from the American political websites (*cf.* appendices A, B).
- ٢- The study is also limited to three layers for the analysis. The first layer is composed of speech acts according to the classification of Searle (١٩٧٦). The second layer is based on Livenson's politeness strategies (١٩٧٨) and the third layer based on the Grice's maxims (١٩٧٥). These layers comprise the model of analysis that is suitable and adjustable with the data analyzed in the practical section of the study. In addition, it achieves the aims and answers the questions of the study.

١.٦ Significance of the Study

The current study is expected to be of value to students of linguistics in general and researchers of pragmatics and socio-pragmatics in particular. It is hoped that this study will enrich the researchers' knowledge of the pragmatic strategies of the political position in the political discourses. Furthermore, it will increase their understanding of political institutional discourses. Finally, the study also attempts to elevate the researcher's awareness of the impact of position on the language used by showing how position affects the selection and use of speech strategies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Preliminary Remarks

This chapter is classified into four parts. The first part introduces the theoretical background of socio-pragmatics, its definitions and the principles which relate to the scope of the present study. The second part covers the concept of position, its relevant definitions, and its relation to language. The third part sheds light on the nature of the political discourse in general and the American political discourse in particular as institutional discourse. Finally, the fourth part tackles chronologically a number of previous studies in relation to the present study.

2.1 Socio-pragmatics

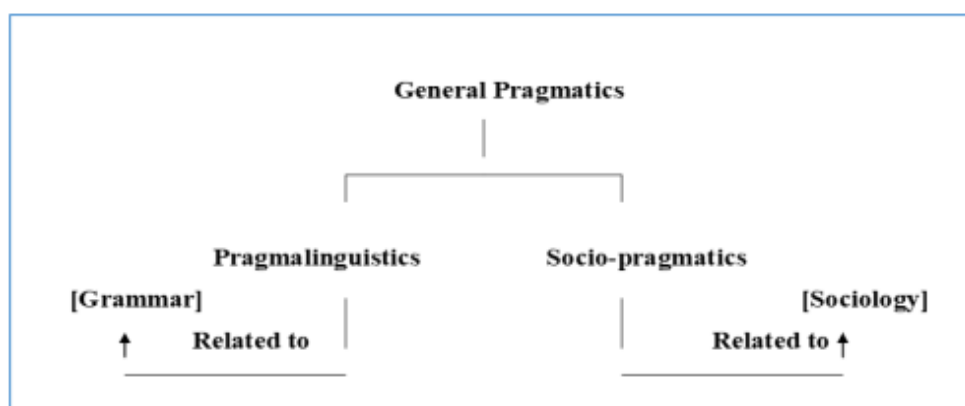
2.1.1 Definitions and Nature

Socio-pragmatics, as (Angermuller et al., 2014, p. 209) mentions, is an approach of analyzing language and speech. Leech (1983) was one of the first linguists to recognize socio-pragmatics as a significant component of general pragmatics (see Figure 1). He defines general pragmatics as "the general conditions of the communicative use of language". He divides it into two categories: Pragmalinguistics and socio-pragmatics. The former refers to pragmatics' linguistic component, which consists of "the particular resources that a given language provides for conveying particular illocutions," i.e., the pragmatics-grammar interaction. The latter relates to the interaction between pragmatics and sociology, or the "sociological interface of Pragmatics."

To put it another way, socio-pragmatics is primarily concerned with how discourse interacts with unique "local conditions on language use" such as social classes, gender, and power (pp. 10-1). Leech's (1983) classification of general pragmatics is demonstrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Leech's (1983) Classification of General Pragmatics



Some linguists elucidate further the distinction between Pragmalinguistics and socio-pragmatics. Pragmalinguistics is the interface between linguistics and pragmatics, according to Richards and Schmidt (2002), focusing on the linguistic approaches used to achieve pragmatic aims, such as asking how to convey a compliment in a certain language. In contrast, socio-pragmatics is concerned with "the relationship between social factors and pragmatics". For example, to introduce the conditions and techniques that can be used for creating compliments in that language, such as "the social relationship between speaker and hearer" (p. 41). While Stranzy (2000) defines Pragmalinguistics as "the structural resources of language." Socio-pragmatics is concerned with language use, whereas Sociolinguistics is concerned with language use and "relative social situations" (pp. 870 - 872).

The social environment in which language is used in social interactions shapes it. In other words, depending on their social situation, people communicate in a number of ways. Socio-pragmatics emphasizes the link between language and its social environment. Socio-pragmatics, according to Trosborg (1990, p. 37), is effective for analyzing interaction patterns in specific social situations and social systems. Swann et al. (2004, p. 247) take a distinct perspective to socio-pragmatics, emphasizing "social or cultural elements that impact language usage," i.e., how social objects such as power, gender, position and authority influence language. Meanwhile, socio-pragmatics, according to Crystal (2004, p. 44), is the study of social conduct, i.e. "the way conditions on language use derive from the social situation". Finally, according to Culpeper (2011, p. 1), socio-pragmatics is that side of pragmatics that "concerns itself with any aspect of the social context".

Furthermore, socio-pragmatics, according to Aijmer and Andersen (2012), pp. 2-3) is "the study of language and communication in its social and cultural context,". Its main purpose is to show how social and cultural factors impact pragmatic tactics "as manifested through language forms in certain communication circumstances." Socio-pragmatics examines how situational circumstances shape and change the norms that speakers utilize, and it may connect with other social sciences such as Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth CDA) and Sociolinguistics (Angermuller et al., 2014, p. 209). Sociopragmatics here, includes numerous "societal viewpoint studies to pragmatics" such as interactional sociolinguistics, variational pragmatics, linguistic anthropology, CDA, and other related topics. This discipline is concerned with how language forms may represent social or situational qualities due to its strong relationship with certain contexts or situational factors.

Accordingly, socio-pragmatics is the study of how speech techniques are effectively adjusted and modified in response to a variety of social characteristics such as position, power, social dominance, and distance between the participants in the act of communication (Harlow, 1990, as cited in Beeching & Woodfield, 2010, p.102). Furthermore, such social factors may impact not just the choice of speaking styles but also "the sequential structure of the discourse," according to Blum-Kulka (1997, p. 03). According to Schmitt (2002, p. 8), Socio-pragmatic approaches emphasize on the socially grounded judgments, attitudes, and interactional principles that "underlie people's choice of strategies." To summarize, Understanding the connected relationship between language and its social environment, in which social variables or circumstances play a major role, is a cornerstone in socio-pragmatics.

To sum up, the viewpoint of the current study on socio-pragmatics covers the following key facets:

- It is an approach to studying discourse that is sociologically based.
- It prioritizes the social factors (e.g., position and power) that affect and govern the choice of the structural resources in a language.
- It examines how speaking techniques are changed and improved in response to environmental and social factors.
- Finally, it deals with the examination of position differences in discourse, which is covered by the current study.

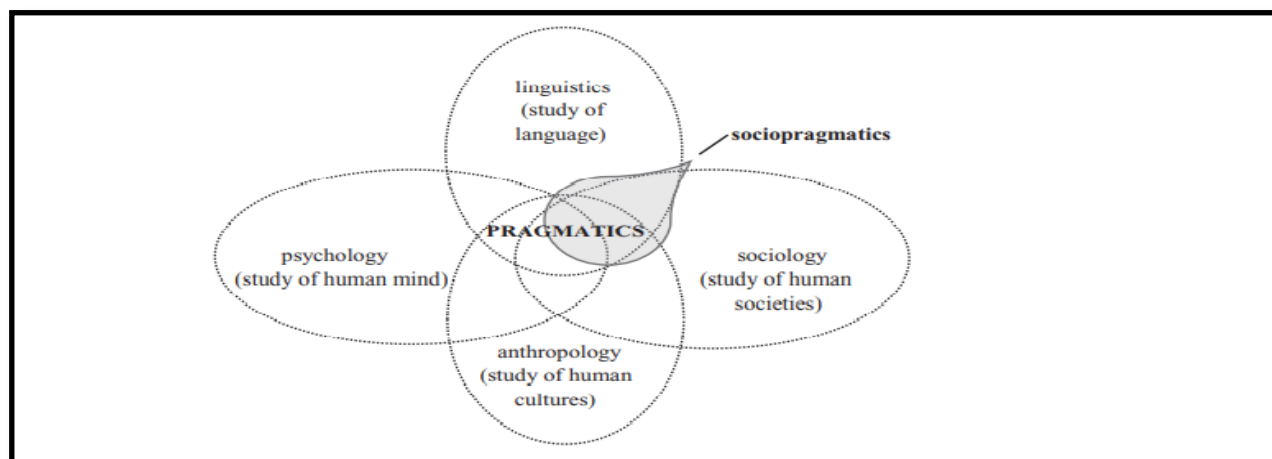
2.1.2 The Scope of Socio-pragmatics

When one considers the scope of socio-pragmatics, what the area comprises, and its theoretical and methodological underpinnings, many shades and subtleties arise. Examining socio-pragmatics' disciplinary predecessors is one method to

obtain a sense of the field. The basis of pragmatics includes the work of the famous language philosophers (Austin, Grice, Searle, and later Wittgenstein), as well as attempts to comprehend the abstract, context-general principles by which people use language to represent and achieve things in the world. Early on in this study, the relevance of social components in the application of such theories was also emphasized (e.g. Austin 1962; Brown and Gilman 1960; Lakoff 1973; Leech 1977).

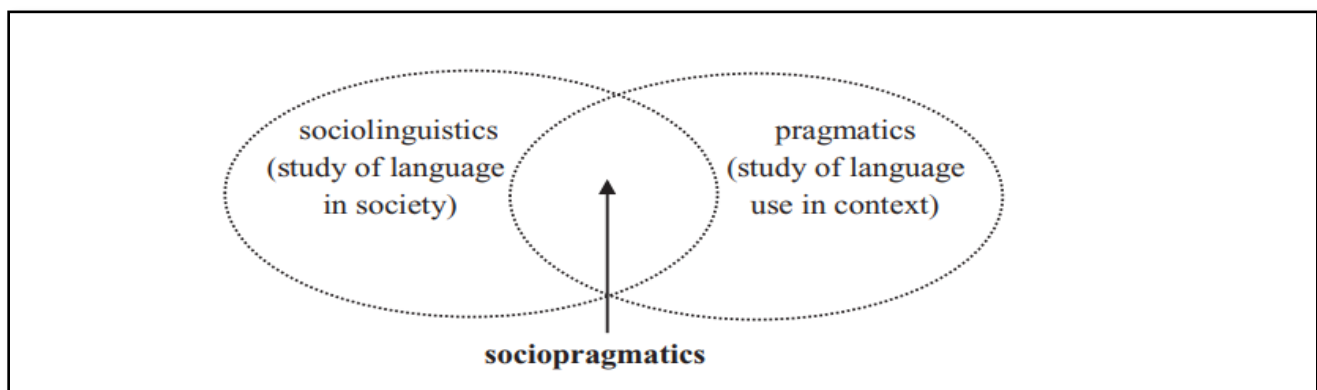
When examining the scope of socio-pragmatics, there are mainly two viewpoints. First, as shown in Figure (5) below, socio-pragmatics stands at the intersection of language and social issues that may be approached from a variety of perspectives. Socio-pragmatics focuses on the role of social factors and variables in shaping the use of language to explain and accomplish things in the world from this extremely significant standpoint. Thus, it lies at the crossroads of linguistics and sociology, a position that has historically been filled by sociolinguistics, as well as anthropology and (social) psychology (Haugh & Culpeper, 2014, p. 220).

Figure (5) *Socio-pragmatics at the Intersection of Linguistics and Sociology* (Haugh & Culpeper, 2014).



The second view is to see socio-pragmatics as the result of a fusion of (classical) pragmatics with (classical) sociolinguistics, as seen in Figure 3. This viewpoint is best expressed by Holmes (2018). According to her, pragmatics, on the one hand, is the study of how people use language in context, especially "how people employ linguistic resources to make and interpret meaning in interaction, and occasionally to transform relationships" (p. 11). Sociolinguistics, on the other hand, is concerned with the study of language in society, producing descriptions of the diversity of linguistic resources accessible in speech communities, as well as "systematic analyses of how social factors impact linguistic choices from among those resources" (Holmes 2018, p. 11). Socio-pragmatics, according to this viewpoint, entails "identifying and assessing evidence supporting societal norms, as well as how they are adhered to and challenged" (Holmes 2018, p. 10). In addition to the well-documented focus on users and the social component of language usage shown in the two methods above, this perspective emphasizes the role of norms and interaction. It is worth noting that this view of socio-pragmatics as amalgamation of sociolinguistics and pragmatics is the one adopted in the current study.

Figure(3) *Socio-pragmatics at the Intersection of Sociolinguistics and Pragmatics.*



A socio-pragmatic approach is adopted in the present study rather than Pragmatics proper because pragmatics is insufficient for its purpose. Mey (۲۰۰۹, p. ۵۱۸) justifies this point by saying that politics correlates with strategic uses within the realm of the very performative character of language, aimed at changing mental states of the subject or the state of things of the reality to formulate politics for Pragmatics means ultimately rendering intelligible the agent, the act, and the context. He asserts that a socio-pragmatic explanation in terms of politics is essential in this regard. The relevance of this approach to the data under scrutiny is derived from the fact that the relation between politics, position and language requires a kind of study that accounts for the social situation.

۲,۲ Position

۲,۲,۱ The Concept of Social Position

Most of the sociologists use the two terms “position and status” synonymously, but some have made distinction between these terms. “Position’ in a simple way refers to place where something or someone is ,it denotes one’s situation in the role-structure, while ‘status’ refers to the evaluative aspect of position whether others see it as ‘high’ or ‘low’. In this sense, it is an objective term (Merton ,۱۹۶۸). Johnson (۱۹۶۰) distinguishes the three related concepts, ‘role’, ‘status’ and ‘position’. He defines a social position as something filled by an individual member of a social system. Accordingly, position consists of two main elements:

(۱) Expectations and obligations held by other members concerning the behavior of the position incumbent.

(۲) **Right or the legitimate** expectations of the position incumbent concerning the behavior of other members. Johnson calls the first element the role of a position,

while he calls the second element the status of a position, it denotes the prestige of a position or an individual (Johnson, ۱۹۶۰).

The position conceptions compose a typical kind of the different position conceptions, according to which social position is, in a certain sense, the position held in the system or network of social relations (Farkas, ۲۰۲۱ pp.۷-۸).

However, just as the representatives of the various conceptions interpret the concept of social relation in different ways, they also interpret the concept of social position in different ways if their conception is consistent. Social position means the position of the given individual (or group) in the system of social relations, which includes the position in the system of interest relations, and the position in the system of social power relations. This term is used in three analytical contexts with quite different meanings. In the analysis of social structure and differentiation, social status refers to:

- (۱) A position in social relations (for example student, parent, or priest) that is socially recognized and normatively regulated. This usage is often contrasted with a more specific one, associated with sociological studies of **inequalities**, and meaning,
- (۲) A hierarchical position in a vertical social order, an overall social rank, standing, and social worth. In this context, individual statuses are associated with privileges and discriminations. Finally, in contemporary studies of social stratification, especially those inspired by Max Weber, social status refers to
- (۳) An aspect of hierarchical location in the social order derived from established cultural conventions (traditional beliefs and popular creeds). It is contrasted with class (market position in the economic order) and party (authority or command position in the political/organizational order) (Turner, ۲۰۰۶. pp. ۵۸۳-۵۸۴).

Commenting on the term system in the above definition, that is used in a wider sense, and it means a specifically organized totality or whole, rather than a functional system. The subjects of social positions can be not only individuals, but, in a certain sense, they can also be social groups. Thus, the social position of the given individual can be examined within a given social group, in the system of social relations within the given group; but it can also be examined in the given sphere of social life or in a narrower circle of individuals(Farkas,۲۰۲۱).

Moreover, social relations are constituted of interest relations and social power relations. The concept of social position in this sense contains the two components of social position: the position in the system of interest relations and the position in the system of social power relations. (p.۷).

As a result, social position is the position within the system of social relations, so the determining features of social position are the same as the ones that determine social relations. These features which in the traditional class theoretical conception are expressly taken into consideration (like property, occupation and qualification, authority, power etc.) as the determining factors of social position or as factors that are, to a certain degree, in correlation with the factors determining social position (Farkas, ۲۰۱۷, pp. ۶۳-۶۵).

۲,۲.۲ Position and Authority

Authority represents one of the most important tools to aspect position. The concept of authority has a long and rich history within western political philosophy where it has been often coupled and contrasted with liberty and other significant concepts. It has not had the same resonance within sociology, where it often appears in the same context as the power concept (Turner, ۲۰۰۶).

The relationship between the two concepts, however, is construed in rather different ways. Sometimes authority is categorically contrasted with power. For instance, Nisbet, in his influential work *The Sociological Tradition* (1967), has argued that, with the advent of modernity, the power phenomenon has displaced authority. This displacement has happened in a particularly dramatic manner in the course of the second of the “twin revolutions” – the industrial one with its main site in England, and the political one breaking through in France. Much in the sociological tradition, he suggests, constitutes a critical reflection on the power phenomenon, and compares it unfavorably with “authority” (p. 27).

A person with authority is characterized by the sense that it speaks from above individuals, with a voice at the same time forbidding and benevolent, whose commands evoke respect and create in their addressees a sense of obligation. But if here authority is contrasted with power, other sociological renderings of the concept juxtapose it to power. For instance, in the context of recurrent arguments about the respective conceptual provinces of power, force, coercion, influence, manipulation, and authority, the latter is sometimes seen as exemplified by the phenomenon banally characterized as “doctor’s orders.” Here, authority typically seeks to induce subjects to actions they would not engage in on their own, but does so because it is grounded on another subject’s superior knowledge of the circumstances and expresses its concern with the interests of the former subjects. The benevolence component of the first understanding is strongly stressed. To simplify these complex conceptual relations, one might say that a further use of “authority” subordinates it conceptually to “power” (Turner, 2006, pp. 27-28).

The phenomenon of authority can be analyzed from a number of perspectives. Most notably, authority can be theorized empirically, using sociological theory or normatively using political theory. It can also be analyzed

with reference to meaning in language as has been argued with regard to power (Haugaard, 2010).

Max Weber's perspective on authority was strictly sociological. As observed by Beetham (1991), Weber argued that for a social scientist to say that Power is a generalized phenomenon, while authority relates more specifically to institutionalized command (Weber, 1978, pp. 53, 212). In addition, Max argues saying: "Power is the probability that one actor within a social relationship will be in a position to carry out his own will despite resistance, regardless of the basis upon which that probability rests" (p. 53).

Dahl's (1957) suggests that, "A has power over B to the extent to which A can get B to do something that B would not otherwise do" (pp. 202-203). With regard to authority, Weber writes, as follows: "Authority is the probability that a command with a given specific content will be obeyed by a given group of persons" (p. 53). The words specific content refers to the scope of authority. Meanwhile, as argued by Dahl (2002, pp. 12-13), "the scope of power of a university professor is not the same as that of the traffic police." The former has authority power with regard to what books the students read while the latter over where they park their cars.

There are three ideal types of authority which are based upon Weber's characterization of different sources of validating legitimacy. They are as follows:

1. legal authority: "resting on a belief in the legality of normative rule."
2. Traditional grounds: "resting upon established belief in the sanctity of immemorial traditions."

٣. Charismatic authority: "resting upon devotion to the specific and exceptional sanctity, heroism or exemplary character of an individual person " (Weber, ١٩٧٨, p. ٢١٥).

To summarize, authority is a form of power that usually goes with an office or position and, in addition, entails some level of consent by the grantee of authority based upon a belief in legitimacy rooted in the specific rationalization of a given type of action. This is an empirical sociological claim. Weber is interested primarily in the grantee social actors' belief in legitimacy rather than in the normative question of whether or not these beliefs are defensible relative to the norms identified, and problematized by particular scholars of political theory. For this reason, Weber did not tackle the issue of the dividing line between the sociological fact of legitimate authority and the normative judgement that some forms of sociologically legitimate authority are dominating.

٢,٣ The Political Discourse

٢,٣,١ Language and Politics

A more restricted language examination of political speech cannot disregard the wider sociological and political context in which it is entrenched. Despite several studies on "political language," Van Dijk has recently claimed that "discourse and conversation analysis has so far had nothing to give to political science," and he has urged for discourse analysis to be a "real social, political, or cultural study" (van Dijk, ١٩٩٤). Such an integrative approach should, in all likelihood, produce the most promising findings (p.١٦٤).

However, one issue in the complicated of language and politics is defining what is political. Because of the huge proliferation of print and electronic media in the twentieth century, an increasing number of individuals are exposed to speech

that might be classified as political. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming involved in political action in their daily lives, for example, by being asked to vote in an election, or by watching the news on TV or reading a newspaper, or simply by talking with friends about the implications of recent government decisions for each individual. Each person's ability to be - more or less actively - involved in political dialogue has greatly risen. In addition to that, from the standpoint of linguistics and discourse analysis, one must accept that the phrases political language, political discourse, and political text are all ambiguous. Political language has been used in linguistic literature to refer to either the use of language in the context of politics, i.e. language use with the goal of achieving a specific, politically motivated function, or the specific political vocabulary, i.e. words and phrases that refer to extra linguistic phenomena in the domain of politics (Dieckmann, 1981).

Based on the situation and communicative partners engaged, two types of political communications may be distinguished in terms of language use: internal and external political communication. Internal political, on the one hand, communication refers to any types of speech that are concerned with the operation of politics within political institutions, such as governmental bodies, political parties, or other organizations. The texts in this context describe a society's or portion of a society's political ideals, beliefs, and behaviors. External political communication, on the other hand, is mostly directed towards non-politicians. These two modes of communication are accomplished through a range of text types, or genres, which can be used both internally and externally (Watson & Hill, 1993).

Furthermore, political discourse may be both intra-state and inter-state, and it can take many different forms. Bilateral or multilateral treaties, speeches given

during an election campaign or at a political party's convention, a member of parliament's participation to a legislative discussion, newspaper editorials or commentary, a press conference with a politician, or a politician's memoirs are all examples (Watson & Hill, 1993, p. 146).

2.3.2 Political Speech

Many studies of political speech, some of many are discourse-analytic, this focus on the language of professional politicians and political institutions (Chilton, 2004, p. 14). The players or creators of political speech, i.e. politicians, are recognized. In this context, politicians refer to a group of persons who are paid for their (political) activities and who are elected or appointed to positions of power in politics. However, diverse recipients, such as the public, the people, and citizens, should be included in political communication events. All of these individuals and groups, as well as their organizations and institutions, may participate in the political process, and many of them do so actively (Van Dijk, 1997, p. 13).

Political representatives have been affected by the organizing of public life around style-oriented service and consumer activities. It is no wonder, however, that politicians are using a more individualized language of choice and lifestyle values to express their political messages to voters. Political debate is about more than just articulating public viewpoints. It is a political issue. It is all about using words to accomplish goals. The political body is influenced by words. Lexical items may be chosen not only because they effectively emphasize political attitudes and opinions, manipulate public opinion, manufacture political consent, or legitimate political power, but also because they effectively emphasize political attitudes and opinions, manipulate public opinion, manufacture political consent, or legitimate political power (Simpson & Mayr, 2010, p. 42).

The pragmatic regulation of speech actions and interactional-self presentation may be similar. To put it another way, while political speech structures are seldom mutually exclusive, normal and successful discourse in political contexts may likely have favored forms and techniques that are useful in the effective execution of political acts in political situations (Simpson & Mayr, ۲۰۱۰, p. ۴۳).

Studies on presidential addresses as a kind of political discourse have been conducted from a variety of angles. Political discourse has, without a question, been a prominent sector of language usage that has piqued the interest of scholars for a long time. This is because political speech is a complex human activity that warrants careful examination, especially given its prominent role in society's organization and control (Leech, ۱۹۸۳, p. ۲۰).

In addition, ideas and ideologies must be transmitted through language in political speeches so that they are accepted by the receivers as well as anyone who may read or hear parts of the speech later in the media. Words and phrases are used or removed in many ways to impact meaning. Furthermore, political speeches are written by a team of experienced speech writers who have been trained in compelling language. The success of a political speech is not always determined by its accuracy; rather, it may be determined by how well it presents ideas. For example, before an election, several speeches are given to the public; these speeches are referred to as Pre-election special addresses, especially during rallies (Bread, ۲۰۰۰, p. ۱۸).

Moreover, the message being communicated or the speech act being performed, the participants involved, their intention, knowledge of the world, and the impact of these on their interactions, what they have taken for granted as part of the context, the deductions they make on the basis of the context, what is

implied by what is said or left. The majority of politicians are ignorant that there is a connection between what is said, what is intended, and the action that is transmitted by what is stated (Thomas, ١٩٩٥, p. ٧).

٢,٤ Previous Studies on Socio-pragmatics

This section of the chapter will present the previous studies that conducted in the field of socio-pragmatics since there were no previous studies that talk about the topic of position, the researcher will present the previous studies that occurred within this field:

١. **Khadim (٢٠٢٢)**

The study is entitled as “A Sociopragmatic Study of Power in Selected American Police Interviews”. The present study scrutinizes power as an influential social variable in three selected American police interviews. Its major aim is to identify power-practicing and power-resisting strategies, power influence on interaction, most and least exploited power strategies by both police interviewers and suspects, the differences between the various power strategies, and the devices that manifest each power strategy.

To achieve the aims, the study develops a model consisting of two layers for the analysis. The first layer is composed of power strategies that serve as an umbrella for the model. The second layer is based on Fairclough’s (١٩٩٢, ٢٠١٥) and Cotterill’s (٢٠٠٣) models and is composed of the devices that manifest power strategies in discourse.

The data are obtained from three selected American police interviews with three suspects: George Huguely (٢٠١٠), Bryan Greenwell (٢٠١٦), and Lee Rodarte (٢٠١٧).

The findings reveal that power plays a significant role in the selection of these strategies and the degree of focus on one strategy more than others.

2. Hutchby (1996)

The study is entitled as “Power in Discourse: The Case of Arguments on a British Talk Radio Show”. It explores the way in which power operates in institutional discourse. Its major aim is to show how power in discourse can be analyzed from a conversation analysis perspective. Thus, the conversation analysis (henceforth CA) approach is adopted by focusing on how participants design their turns in specialized ways, such as restricting themselves to asking questions or giving answers.

Notions like topic control and formulation are examined. The data are obtained from a case study in which a series of approximately 100 taped calls to a British talk radio show are analyzed. Bryan Hayes is the host of the show.

Hutchby selects the show because the host thoughtfully discusses specific issues with his callers. According to Hutchby, power is used to change the distribution of resources, allowing certain participants to achieve conversational effects that others are unable to achieve.

The findings reveal that power is not a homogenous attribute in talk radio data. Instead, power dynamics are variable and shift from one participant to another.

3. Haryanti (2016)

The study is entitled as “A Sociopragmatic Analysis of Interruptions by the Male Characters in Marc Cherry’s Desperate Housewives Season 1 TV. Series.”. In this research interruptions by male characters in Desperate Housewives Season

۱ TV series are analyzed using socio-pragmatic approach. This research has three objectives: to identify the linguistic features employed in the interruptions, to find out the types of interruption, and to describe the purposes of the interruptions

To achieve the aims, the study employs a descriptive qualitative method and was supported by quantitative method in presenting the occurrence of the data in frequency. The descriptive qualitative method was applied since the discussion was presented descriptively with the researcher as the main instrument and the data sheet as the secondary instrument. The data are obtained from s the first-ten episodes in Desperate Housewives Season ۱ TV series and their transcripts.

The findings reveal The results of the research are presented as follows. First, there are three types of interruption found in the TV series: simple, overlap, and butting-in interruption.

۴. Farnia (۲۰۱۵)

The study is entitled as “A Sociopragmatic Analysis of the Speech Act of Criticism by Persian Native Speakers”. his paper examines the speech act of criticism among Iranian native speakers of Persian. The major objectives of this study are to examine Iranians' perception and production of the speech act of criticism. The corpus was then analyzed and categorized based on Nguyen's (۲۰۰۵) coding scheme, in which criticisms are coded according to their realization strategies and external modifiers.

The data consisted of four situations given to ۱۰۰ Iranian native speakers of Persian at Payame Noor University, Iran. The overall findings showed that the use of direct strategies outnumbered that of indirect strategies and mitigating devices.

۲.۵ The Current Study

After discussing the aforementioned previous studies, it is necessary to pinpoint the differences between the current study and the previously mentioned ones. First, there are no previous studies on the concept of position, while the present study presents it for the first time and investigates the concept of position from a socio-pragmatic perspective in order to reveal the way position is manifested in the data under scrutiny.

Second, the model for the analysis of position is different. Although some elements have been investigated in the previous studies like interruption, formulation, and question types, still, there are additional elements that have not been studied before. The model of the study consists of three basic linguistic strategies; all of which are based on Searle's (۱۹۷۹) classification of speech acts, Levinson's (۱۹۷۸) politeness strategies, and the Gricean Maxims that are presented by Grice (۱۹۷۵). The researcher has considered these language strategies and has used them as the basis of the analytical framework of the study.

Three strategies have been chosen to be studied by demonstrating their appearances in the political speeches presented by the American president, Joe Biden, and the Defense Secretary in America, Lloyd Austin. The three strategies are the foundation upon which the eclectic model is firmly based.

The composition of the eclectic model is fundamental to manifest position differences in the American political speeches presented by the above mentioned leaders. All of the three components are elaborated in the following sections.

Third, the present study restricts itself to the American political discourses as a type of institutional discourse. Since position asymmetry affects any interaction,

the American political discourses are chosen because they, in and of themselves, create power disparity and position differences between the questioner. Moreover, the researcher limits her study to six American political discourses conducted with the following suspects: The American president, Joe Biden, and the Defense Secretary in America, Loiyd Austin. To conclude, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, the manifestations of power asymmetry in this specific kind of institutional discourse, the American political discourses, have not so far been studied socio-pragmatically.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

٣,٠ Preliminary Remarks

This chapter introduces the study methodology adopted in this study. It tackles the research design, data collection and selection, the sample size and saturation, and finally the structure of context.

٣,١ Research Design

The current study utilizes a qualitative method supported by percentages and frequencies. On the one hand, qualitative research is defined as the “Study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them” (Denzin & Lincoln, ١٩٩٤, p.٢). Most importantly, qualitative research is “situationally constrained”, i.e., the social context plays a key role since it determines the meaning of the social actions (Neuman, ٢٠١٤, p.١٧). In line with Vanderstoep and Johnston (٢٠٠٩, p.١٦٧), qualitative research is aimed to be more descriptive in order to make a deep and understandable research. However, to interpret the data, to support the findings, and to present the number of data found in this research and the phenomenon analyzed in this research that represented by speech acts types, politeness theories and the Grice’s maxims through the American political discourse which represented social phenomena that can be explored deeply by using qualitative method. According to Creswell (٢٠٠٩, p.٦), qualitative method is used to explore and understand the meaning of social or human problem. Since the data under study reflects a conversational phenomenon in society so that, the qualitative research was an appropriate method to be used. This technique causes

the method to complete perfectly resulting in a “richer and more comprehensive” research (Creswell, ٢٠٠٩, p.٢٠٣; Neuman, ٢٠١٤, p.١٦٧). Such a method can be utilized to assist the researcher in deeply investigating the data; so, it is believed to enhance the validity of the study and detect the issue understudy from a more holistic viewpoint. The qualitative part of this research is represented by socio-pragmatically examining the use of speech acts types, politeness theories and the Grice’s maxims through the American political discourse. Meanwhile, it is supported with set of percentages and frequencies that support the researcher’s interpretation, and avoid bias or subjectivity.

٣,٢ Data Collection and Selection

٣,٢,١ Procedures

The data collection followed in this study is internet-based. firstly, the researcher searched for data and found about (١٦ scripts of political discourse). Later, following specific criteria mentioned below. The selected data include publicly available discourses of two American leaders. The data are obtained from ٢٠٢١ -٢٠٢٢, whereby videos of the political speeches along with their scripts are published. The discourses are fully copy-pasted. However, to strengthen the reliability of the data, the researcher thoroughly reads the discourses and matched them with their transcripts. These transcripts are available in the appendices at the end of the thesis.

٣,٢,٢ Criteria

In this study, the selection of the data is purposefully intended. Purposive sampling is defined by Maxwell (١٩٩٧) as a type of sampling whereby “particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that cannot be got as well from other choices” (p. ٨٧).

Accordingly, this selection can be justified by the use of specific criteria: First, since the current study is introduced in English, American political discourses are believed to meet the researcher's demand to accomplish her task as these discourses are in English, and the participants are American English speakers.

Second, it focuses exclusively on real video-recorded political discourses “as part of the standard police procedure” and then published on YouTube (de Pablos-Ortega, ۲۰۱۹, p. ۹). However, the study depends on their transcripts in the analysis. Video recorded political discourses are selected for three reasons:

a. to guarantee the authenticity of the political leaders themselves since video recordings are considered “authentic communication data without question” (Penn Edwards, ۲۰۰۴, p.۲۷۰),

b. to increase the reliability of the data by comparing the two forms of data; video and transcript, and

c. to reach the proper interpretation of the utterance since video recordings assist the researcher in understanding the context of the discourses because of “the information that can be deduced from them” (Penn-Edwards, ۲۰۰۴, p.۲۷۴).

Third, all the data include male suspects in order to avoid any interference of gender differences in the interpretation of results. Fourth, the data include suspects who would later be proved position differences. The reason is to assess the truthfulness of a position differences and the observance or non-observance of Grice's maxims.

Finally, all of the political discourses are recent and well known according to the statistics of the number of viewership provided by the other websites.

٣,٣ Sample Size and Saturation

Data saturation is considered a cornerstone in deciding the sample size and is “present in all qualitative research” (Morse, ٢٠١٥, p. ٥٨٧). Morse (٢٠٠٤, p. ١١٢٣, as cited in Aldiabat & Navenec ٢٠١٨, p. ٢٤٧) refers to data saturation as “the phase of qualitative data analysis in which the researcher has continued sampling and analyzing data until no new data appear”. Saturation is an important aspect of the qualitative part of the current research. The saturation of the current study relies on the following factors: a. Information Power a term originated by Malterud et al. (٢٠١٦, as cited in Aldiabat & Navenec, ٢٠١٨, p. ٢٤٨) as a guideline for sample size. It is defined as the kind of power built on controlling information to achieve important goals (Aldiabat & Navenec, ٢٠١٨, p. ٢٤٨). Malterud et al. (٢٠١٦) assume that three aspects govern information power:

- a) narrowing the aim of the study,
- b) applying a theory, and c) specifying the sample according to certain criteria of selection (Aldiabat & Navenec, ٢٠١٨, p. ٢٤٨).

Accordingly, the current study embraces all three aspects. It has narrow and specific aims, as shown in Chapter One. Besides, testing the workability of the model on data demonstrates that the theoretical framework is applicable and the data are representative and rich with power strategies (cf. ٣,٦). Finally, the selection of data is based on the criteria mentioned above. B. The Smaller the Better Malterud et al. (٢٠١٦, as cited in Aldiabat & Navenec, ٢٠١٨, p. ٢٤٨) assure that the smaller the sample size is, the greater information power it has. Similarly, Padgett (١٩٩٨, p. ١١) affirms that a smaller sample size can be used to enhance the richness and depth of analysis. Mason (٢٠١٠, p. ١) agrees that a smaller sample size is preferable because the analysis of a large sample “can be time-consuming and

often simply impractical”. He adds that since qualitative research is based on meaning rather than making statements of generalized hypotheses, one occurrence of a code or a piece of data is “as useful as many in understanding the process behind a topic”. Thus, no need for more data if the same information appears. Therefore, to achieve the advantages of the smaller sample size, only ١٦ American political discourses are selected.

٣,٤ Structure of Context

Context is a crucial factor in understanding and interpreting utterances and expressions. The most significant dimensions of context include the co-text (the surrounding utterances), “the immediate physical situation”, the broader situation (both social and power relations), and the shared knowledge between participants (Cruse, ٢٠٠٦, p.٣٥).

٣,٥ The Eclectic Model

The model of the study consists of three basic linguistic strategies; all of which are based on Searle's (١٩٧٦) classification of speech acts, Levinson's (١٩٧٨) politeness strategies, and the Gricean Maxims that are presented by Grice (١٩٧٥). The researcher has considered these language strategies and has used them as the basis of the analytical framework of the study.

Three strategies have been chosen to be studied by demonstrating their appearances in the political speeches presented by the American president, Biden, and the Secretary of Defense in America, Austin. The three strategies are the foundation upon which the eclectic model is firmly based.

The composition of the eclectic model is fundamental to manifest position differences in the American political speeches presented by the above

mentioned leaders. All of the three components are elaborated in the following sections.

٣.٥,١ Speech Acts

Language is a tool for social interaction and human communication. Humans use language to transmit information to each other in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, sentiments, and emotions. Language constantly arises in the form of specific speech actions or behaviors in everyday conversations. As a result, every study of language structure should begin with an examination of speech actions.

The pragmatic analysis of speech acts is based on the fact that speech acts are a tangible representation of the functions of language (Rahardi, ٢٠٠٥). People can accomplish a variety of things when they talk, such as communicating the truth as they see it, convincing others to do what they want, frightening others, and so on. A speech act is one of these choices: something we do consciously, a performance. Furthermore, Aitchison (٢٠٠٣, p. ١٠٦) defines a speech act as a collection of utterances that behave in a manner similar to actions. She claims that when a person speaks a series of words, the speaker is frequently attempting to achieve some impact with those words; an effect that could, in some situations, have been achieved with a different action.

Accordingly, when depending on the speaker's aim of communication speech act can be classified into several parts: there is the act of saying something, what one does while expressing it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is attempting to influence the listener. A speech act is a linguistic utterance that is characterized by the speaker's intention and the effect it has on the listener. As a result, a speech act would simply be defined as getting things done using words. The following is an example of a speech act.

Example: ١ - You're Fired.

The utterance above may be utilized to conduct the act of ending your employment by your boss, and it demonstrates that the speaker utters it for communicating something.

In conclusion, a speech act, on the one hand, is an utterance that replaces an action in a specific setting for a specific goal. Speech-act is a theory of pragmatics that studies how words may be used not just to convey information but also to perform actions. Speech act, on the other hand, is a set of psychological symptoms that are dictated by the linguistic skill of the speakers in a certain context where the meaning or importance of someone's words is shown in a speech act Yule (۱۹۹۶, p.۴۸).

One of the most popular theories of Speech-act is represented by the Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in his book "How to Do Things with Words" (۱۹۶۲). He developed this theory and presented it at Harvard University in ۱۹۵۵. In this theory, Austin looks at the idea that a statement of fact should be verified in some way. Many philosophical issues, he argues, had developed as a result of the urge to consider all utterances as verifiable statements. Straightforward declarations of fact are dubbed "constative" by him. However, he classifies the statements that do not 'describe' or 'report' or constant anything at all as not being 'true' or 'false,' and the uttering of a sentence or a part of a sentence, an activity that would not typically be regarded as saying something as not being 'true' and 'false' (Austin, ۱۹۶۲. p. ۳). He then goes deeply about the nature of performative utterances, before attempting to connect these ideas in a broader sense.

Austin concludes that all of the utterances he has studied have a happiness or unhappiness dimension, an illocutionary force, a truth/falsehood dimension, a locutionary meaning, and that what is needed is a study of the spectrum of illocutionary forces (Austin, ۱۹۶۲. p.۵۴).

At the end of his book, Austin leaves many loose strands and a lot of unanswered questions. Consequently, Speech act theory is later developed by the American philosopher J.R. Searle who considers three levels or components of such utterances: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. Searle introduces this summary of the three interrelated speech acts originally presented by John L. Austin in "How to Do Things with Words" (۱۹۶۲): "a speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary act), and with a particular force (illocutionary act), in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary act) Holdcroft (۱۹۷۸).

It is worth mentioning that the current study adopts Searle's (۱۹۷۹) classification of speech acts because it represents one of the most beneficial theories in the analysis of the political speech therefore, the coming section is devoted to this classification.

۳,۵,۱,۱ Searle's Theory of Speech Act

Searle, Austin's student who is principally responsible for establishing speech act theory into the form that it is today recognized, provides a significant solution to these issues and challenges that have not been solved by Austin. His most important works in this area are Searle (۱۹۶۹, ۱۹۷۹) and Searle and Van der Veken (۱۹۸۵).

Moreover, in numerous ways, Searle's work varies from Austin's: first, Austin distinguished between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary actions, but Searle is skeptical of this difference, preferring instead a rigorous approach to illocutionary act description. Another contrast is the emphasis that Austin and Searle place on the power and meaning of a speech act. A speech act's force is a sort of gradation for a certain type of speech act. Thus, if we take directive as a term to characterize speech actions in which the speaker strives to

persuade the listener to perform an action, a suggestion would have a weak force and a command would have a stronger power. In addition, Searle uses the idea of illocutionary force as the central plank of his theory, particularly in his formal theory of illocutionary logic Austin, on the other hand is more concerned with individual speech acts and less with illocutionary force (Searle and Van der Veken ۱۹۸۵).

Furthermore, Searle (۱۹۷۹) attempts to explain the differences between the different types of illocutionary acts he distinguishes nine crucial differences:

۱. Differences in the point of the type of act. One of the most fundamental aspects of Searle's theory is the illocutionary point. The illocutionary point is the purpose of a certain sort of act; for example, an assertive act's purpose is to tell people how things are. The illocutionary point, according to Searle, is a component of the illocutionary force.
۲. Differences in the direction of fit between words and the world. The direction of fit is central to Searle's theory; however, the whole notion of direction of fit rests on the a priori assumption of two-dimensional view of language as a relationship between words and the world. The whole idea of direction of fit falls apart if it can be shown that locutions sometimes serve some purpose other than to relate to the world.
۳. Differences in the expressed psychological state. An illocutionary act can indicate belief (in the form of an assertion), intention (in the form of a promise), or even desire or want. This is a fascinating but small aspect of Searle's theory. If it is believed that illocutionary acts are related to a small number of psychological states, then it should be able to express the acts in terms of these psychological states.
۴. Differences in the force or strength with which the illocutionary point is presented. Clearly, asserting is significantly more powerful than suggesting. As

a result, the illocutionary point might be given a strength rating. It seems natural that if all of the assertive behaviors are grouped together, some of them will have a stronger argument than others, ranging from the hesitant suggestion to the powerful statement. However, one question about the degree of force of the illocutionary point is whether it allows us to categorize individual types of assertive on a linear (or even nonlinear) scale, or whether different types of utterance that convey the same illocutionary act have a different degree of illocutionary point strength. This point appears to be overlooked by Searle.

- ۵. Differences in the status or position of the speaker and hearer as they bear on the illocutionary force of the utterance. Searle uses this distinction rarely, despite the fact that he defines it. Although it is obvious that the speakers' relative position influences the sorts of utterances made in a discussion, Searle's theory has little to say about this. There appears to be an influence on the illocutionary point's strength. A person of higher position, for example, could give a suggestion to someone of lower status that is basically a directive. The issue of relative status of speaker and hearer is explored by Berry (۱۹۸۲).

In addition, for example, an inferior may issue orders to a superior, such as ۶-"**Kindly take your hand off my knee.**" This is more relevant when discussing discourse structure because it is contextual in nature. The potential of persons to change an utterance form based on their relative statuses, however, puts some doubt on Searle's notion of a one-to-one link between utterance form and illocutionary point.

- ۶. Differences in propositional content that are determined by illocutionary force indicating devices. Searle notices that the illocutionary power of an utterance is influenced by certain surface form constructions. Adverbs, for example, can either strengthen or weaken the force of a statement. For instance, ۷- "**you**

really must go.” ۴- **“You must go immediately.”** The adverb gives a lot of power to the statement.

- ۷. Differences between those acts that require an extra linguistic institution for their performance and those that do not. This argument is worth noting if only to emphasize that the vast majority of speech acts that fall within this category do not fit neatly into Searle's formal theory. Austin refers to speech acts that require an extralinguistic institution as performatives, while Searle refers to them as declaratives.
- ۸. Differences between those acts in which the illocutionary verb have a performative function and those in which it does not.
- ۹. Differences in the style of performance of the illocutionary act. To demonstrate this argument, Searle distinguishes between making an announcement and confiding in someone. This is, once again, a non-linguistic point. Searle is emphasizing the fact that the manner in which a speech act is delivered influences the category into which it fits. Confiding usually means notifying a small number of people about something that is not widely known, whereas announcing means making public something that was previously only known to the speaker or a few others. Confiding implies that it is done in quiet tones, whereas announcing might be done to increase the number of the audience.

۳,۵,۱,۲ Searle's Classification of Speech Acts

Searle suggests five macro-classes of illocutionary act:

- ۱- **Representative:** The point or purpose is to commit the speaker to something. In other words, it is an utterance in which the speaker fits his words to the world and which incorporates his belief. The degree of belief can obviously vary between “swear”, “suggest” and “hypothesizes” and affect features can be incorporated in “boast” and

“complain” Coulthard (۱۹۸۰, pp.۲۲-۴). Yule (۱۹۹۶, p. ۰۳) indicates that representatives are these kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are examples of the speaker representing the world as he/she believes it is. For example:

۰-**The earth is round**

۱-**Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.**

۲- **Directives:** They are all attempts made by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this class, the speaker wants to achieve a future situation. Directives include not only “order” and “request”, but also “invite” “dare” and “challenge” Coulthard (۱۹۸۰, pp.۲۲-۴). Yule (۱۹۹۶, p. ۰۴) states that directives are these kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and they can be positive or negative. For example:

۳-**Don't touch it.**

۴- **Open the door, please.**

۵- **Commissive:** A category taken from Austin, like directives concerned with committing the speakers to achieve a future action. The point is to commit the speaker himself to acting and it necessarily involves intention Coulthard (۱۹۸۰, pp.۲۲-۴). Yule (۱۹۹۶, p.۰۴) states that these kinds are those speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. For example:

۶-**I'll be back will not do that.**

۷-**I will repay the money I borrowed.**

4- **Expressive:** It is much less well defined; Searle (1979, p. 10) suggests that expressive is often represented the most difficult category, expressing the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content". As example he offers "thank", "apologize" and "deplore". In addition, Cutting (2002, p. 17) says that the expressive group includes acts which the words state what the speaker feels, such as "apologizing", "praising", "congratulating", "deploring", and "regretting". For example:

10- **A man without a wife is like a radio without a wave.**

11- **I'm rich and I'm poor- rich is better.**

5- **Declarations:** They include many of those acts which Austin (1962) considers performatives. They typically require an extra linguistic institution which provides rules for their use, a court committee, church, rule book, except for special cases of declarations concerned with language use itself for example "I define", "abbreviate", "name" or "call" (Coulthard, 1980, pp. 22-3). Yule (1996, p. 53) indicates that declarations are these words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. For example:

12- **I hereby pronounce you man and wife.**

13- **This court sentences you to ten years.**

A major difference between Austin's and Searle's lies in the assignment of the illocutionary force of an utterance. It is the successful realization of the speakers' intention, but for Searle a production of the listener's interpretation (Coulthard, 1980, pp. 22-3).

۳, ۵, ۱, ۳ Levels of Analyzing Speech Acts

According to Yule (1۹۹۶, p. ۴۸), there are three levels of studying speech acts. The words themselves are the first level of examination. The speaker's actions alongside their words are the second level. The final level is concerned with the result of the words being spoken. He declares that “the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.”

According to Yule (۱۹۹۶) and Verschueren (۱۹۹۹), these levels are:

۱. Locutionary Act: The basic act of speech, or making a meaningful language phrase, is known as the locutionary act. If there is a trouble in forming the sounds and words necessary to make a meaningful speech in a language, we may be unable to perform an illocutionary act (Yule, ۱۹۹۶). In addition, Verschueren (۱۹۹۹, pp. ۲۲- ۳) also refers to this level suggesting that, it refers to the act of speaking. When a person makes a series of sounds, he is speaking in a typical manner, and it is reasonable to assume that this series of sounds comprises the constative part of the speech act. For example:

۱۴- **"I promise to come here tomorrow,"**

۲. Illocutionary Act: According to Yule (۱۹۹۰), when a speaker creates an utterance with a specific function in mind, they deploy illocutionary force. An utterance's communicative energy is used to conduct the illocutionary act. The speaker may utilize the utterance to make a statement, make an offer, explain something, or communicate something else. Meanwhile, Verschueren (۱۹۹۹) states that the illocutionary power of the speech refers to this action. An illocutionary act relates to what happens when someone says anything. For instance:

۱۵- **"I promise to come here tomorrow,"**

In the example above, the speaker is not only saying a sequence of sounds; he is also doing something. He is, for example, not just speaking, but also promising (pp.۲۲-۳).

- ۳. Perlocutionary Act: The speaker does not make a function utterance without intending for it to have an impact. Perlocutionary act is the name given to this dimension. Depending on the situation, the speaker will make a number of statements with the hope that the listener would realize the impression that the speaker wants to achieve. Cutting (۲۰۰۲, p. ۱۶). Furthermore, a perlocutionary act refers to what is accomplished via the use of language. When a speaker says a statement, he or she is performing an action, such as ۱۶-"**I promise to come here tomorrow.**" The speaker assures us that he will be here tomorrow (Verschueren, ۱۹۹۹, pp. ۲۲- ۳).

۳,۵,۱,۴ **Felicity Conditions of Speech Acts**

Austin stresses the conventional nature of the performative act and that and an agreed procedure must be followed. There are four conditions that must be satisfied if the performative act is not misfire.

- ۱- There must exist an accepted conventional procedure, having a certain conventional effect, by this condition. Austin draws attention to the fact that there is a limited number of performative act and one cannot arbitrarily adapt a procedure to perform what appears to be a similar act. They are procedures for christening babies but not dogs, for naming ship but not houses (Parker et al., ۲۰۰۵, pp.۱۴-۳۵).
- ۲- The particular person and circumstances in a given case must be appropriate for the invocation of the particular procedure involved (Coulthard, ۱۹۸۵, pp. ۱۴-۳۴). This condition emphasizes the fact that uttering the correct and

appropriate words is sufficient to achieve the successful performance of the act (Parker et al., ୨୦୦୦, pp. ୧୧-୩୦).

- ୩- The procedure must be executed by all participants both correctly and completely (Parker et al., ୨୦୦୦, pp. ୧୧-୩୦).
- ୧- These conditions cover misfires which occur despite the existence of a conventional procedure and the presence of the appropriate circumstances. The problem may be verbal or non-verbal. The marriage ceremony includes yes – no questions " Do you take this woman but "yes" is not an acceptable answer and the ceremony has a fixed point for the ring to be place on the finger. Failure to produce the ring or placing it on the finger at a different point in ceremony would again cause the act to misfire.

Also the actual speech act will take the grammatical form of having:

- ୧- A first person subject.
- ୨- A verb in the present tense.
- ୩- It may or may not also include the word. For example, I name this ship Mary Jane. Parker et al (୨୦୦୦, pp. ୧୧-୩୦).

୩.୦.୧.୦ **Direct and Indirect Speech Act**

According to Yule (୧୯୯୬, p.୦୦), when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function of a sentence, it is called a direct speech act, but when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function of a sentence, it is called an indirect speech act.

Finch (୨୦୦୦) suggests that, direct speech act, on the one hand, means using language in such way there is a direct connection between sentence meaning and speaker meaning. The form of the utterance the speaker uses parallels with what the speaker is intending to convey. For example, when we want to know a certain

thing that we do not know, we use a sentence like “can you tell me the name of the book”; here we use the form of a question as a direct speech act.

Indirect speech act, on the other hand, means when a speaker uses a form of an utterance which its meaning is different from the structure of the utterance; there is no connection between the form and function of the utterance. The speaker intends another meaning behind that utterance. For instance, when your statement makes a request or orders. Meanwhile, when a speaker says: "It's cold here", he or she in this means the meaning of the sentence and something else which the listener should interpret correctly. The listener may also detect an extra or indirect meaning; there should be an agreement between the speaker's intended meaning and the listener interpretation of the utterance. We use the indirect speech act because of the view that considers it politer especially in certain societies (p. ١٨٣).

On the same vein, Cutting (٢٠٠٢, p. 1٩) indicates speech acts can be classified into two types: direct and indirect speech acts. He says that Searle's explanation is as follows: the speaker uses a direct speech act to communicate the literal meaning that the words express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function. This means that a declarative form such as: "I go to school every day" has the function of a statement or assertion; an interrogative form such as "what are you doing?" has the function of the question; and an imperative form such as "give me the pen. please" has the function of a request or order.

Meanwhile, Searle (١٩٧٩, p.١٧) explains that someone uses an indirect speech act to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning; the form and function are not directly related. This means that there is a pragmatic meaning, and one speech act is performed through another speech act. Thus. a declarative form such as "I was going to get another one"; an interrogative form such as "can you pass me the salt" has the function of a request or order.

Finch (٢٠٠٠, p. ١٨٣) stresses that in indirect speech act, the only approach which can be taken here is pragmatic. Searle (١٩٧٩, p.١٩) suggests that in understanding indirect speech acts we combine our knowledge of three elements:

- ١- The felicity condition of direct speech act in which the speaker should be in an appropriate situation to make the utterance. E.g. "I can't promise you my expensive watch if I don't have one".
- ٢- The context of the utterance: It means the situation in which it is made. This gives the clue as to how the utterance should be interpreted.
- ٣- The conversational principles: These principles represent assumptions which both speakers and listeners should hold about relevance, orderliness and truthfulness. The combination of these three elements draws much on inference because much of what is meant is not stated or found in the utterance itself, but in the intended meaning which should be interpreted correctly by the listeners.

٣,٥,٢ Politeness

Brown and Levinson developed the most influential theory of 'Politeness' in (١٩٧٨) and refined it in (١٩٨٧). 'Politeness,' which refers to the desire of interlocutors to be nice to one another by using a positive manner of addressing, is thought to be a worldwide occurrence. The theory's core is that some 'Face' threatening activities towards others are intended to lessen 'Face' threats.

The concept of "politeness theory" is founded on the idea that interlocutors have a "Face" (i.e., self and public image) that they intentionally project, guard, and preserve. When addressing people, numerous etiquette methods are utilized to defend their 'Face,' according to the notion.

According to this theory, there is a positive and negative "Face." The former shows a desire to be accepted by others, whereas the latter represents a desire to

avoid being imposed on. As a result, the recommended 'Politeness Strategies' are used differently depending on the “Face”. Hence, the following section is devoted to explore in more details some definitions of politeness, politeness in various disciplines, politeness and face, and Levinson’s (୧୯୬୯) politeness strategies.

୩.୧.୨.୧ The Definitions of Politeness

The concept and nature of "politeness" have piqued people's curiosity throughout the last three decades. The study of “politeness” encompasses a number of disciplines, including Pragmatics, Stylistics, Sociolinguistics, Conversational Analysis, and Communication Ethnography. Meanwhile, the definition, borderline, and conceptualization of the concept of "politeness" remain controversial. Some believes that “politeness” is a Pragmatics phenomenon, whereas others say it is a Sociolinguistic phenomenon.

Politeness, according to Lakoff (୧୯୬୦, p. ୧୧), is a notion evolved by communities to decrease friction in interpersonal communication. Furthermore, Thomas (୧୯୯୦, p. ୧୦୦) defines "politeness" as "a genuine desire to be pleasant to others, or as the underlying motivation for an individual's linguistic behavior," stating that there is no access to an addresser's motivation to be more or less polite than others, and that the only information available is what addressers actually say and how their addressee(s) react. As Yule (୨୦୦୦) points out, politeness in an interaction may be defined as the techniques used to demonstrate awareness of another person's face. Meanwhile, Leech (୨୦୦୧) views politeness as a type of strategic conflict avoidance that can be assessed in terms of the amount of effort expended to avoid a conflict situation.

According to Holmes (୨୦୦୧), "politeness" is determined by the level of social interaction between the interlocutors, which in turn defines the level of

formality utilized in the interlocution. Fairclough (١٩٨٩, p. ٦٦) agrees with Holmes when he says that "politeness" is founded on "recognition of power differences, degree of social distance," and that the scale of "politeness" in every society is determined by two factors:

- (١) An evaluation of the interlocutors' social relationship.
- (٢) Understanding of the socio-cultural community's social values and norms.

When addressing someone higher in position, social standing, or age, for example, an imperative statement cannot be used, as in **example (No.٢)** below. In any culture, using such expressions is likely to be impolite.

١٧- Be quiet.

٣,٥,٢,٢ Politeness in Various Disciplines

Politeness is associated with a number of disciplines that are unique yet complimentary to one another. For example, Leech (١٩٩٦, p. ١٠٨) argues that "politeness" should be viewed and linked to the speech's surface level, implying that it is unrelated to the utterance outside of its context of usage. Hatim and Mason (١٩٩٧, p. ٧٩) have a similar viewpoint, claiming that "politeness" is an essential phenomenon in the study of interpersonal pragmatics and meaning.

According to Thomas (١٩٩٥, p. ١٥٨), "politeness" is utilized to maintain social balance in social interactions, drawing a parallel between politeness and deference. She points out that the concept of "politeness" is linked to the concept of "deference," but that the two are still different phenomena because the latter is the opposite of familiarity. She distinguishes the two occurrences, explaining that deference "refers to the respect we offer other individuals because of their higher

rank, greater age, or other factors." While "politeness is a broader concept that entails demonstrating (or at least appearing to show) care for others. deference and politeness can also be manifested through general social behavior." (pp. ١٤٩-١٥٠). Hudson (١٩٩٦, p. ١٢٨) adds that that in some languages, deference is linked to the use of terms of address or the use of single / plural pronouns.

Some scholars associate "politeness" with the concept of "register," for example, Lyons (١٩٧٩, p. ٥٨٤) considers it to be a variation based on social context. Meanwhile, others associate it with the surface level of the utterance, for example, Leech (١٩٩٦, p. ١٠٨) claims that politeness is unrelated to the utterance outside its context of use.

Politeness, according to Thomas (١٩٩٥, p. ١٥٨), promotes a social equilibrium in the encounter. Eventually, Cheepen (٢٠٠٠, p. ٢٩٥) claims that "politeness" is a phenomenon that preserves social equilibrium rather than being explicitly oriented toward a communication purpose.

٣,٥,٢,٣ Politeness and Face

People frequently associate politeness with courteous and refined terms, i.e., the acceptable or proper use of words in a specific setting. Studies on linguistic politeness, in contrast, show that politeness does not always imply courtesy (Al-Khasaali & Al-Hindawi, ٢٠١٦, p. ١٢). The task of conceptualizing language politeness has been approached by several theories. Brown and Levinson's (١٩٨٧) theory is regarded as "the most influential work" (Al-Khasaali & Al-Hindawi, ٢٠١٦, p. ١٦), in which they describe politeness "as a complicated system for softening face threats" (Brown & Levinson (١٩٨٧, p. ١). Their understanding of politeness is based on Goffman's (١٩٦٧, p. ٥) 'Face theory,' who defines Face as "the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself... during a given

interaction." Face is "the public self-image that every member [of society] seeks to claim for himself," according to Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧, p.٦١). In other words, "everyone's emotional and social sense of self, which they expect others to recognize" (Yule, ٢٠١٤, p.١٣٢).

Yule (٢٠١٤), posting comments on Brown and Levinson's (١٩٨٧) view that face is divided into two categories, positive and negative, asserts that negative face is not necessarily 'bad,' but rather the total opposite of positive face: the former being the "need to be independent and free from imposition," whereas the latter being the "need to be connected, to belong, and to be a member of the group" (p.١٣٣).

Face-Threatening Acts (henceforth FTAs) are circumstances in which a speaker says something that threatens another person's self-image (positive or negative), such as when strong persons employ direct speech acts to persuade someone to do something. When the contrary occurs, when someone says something that "lessens the potential harm to another's face," such as through indirect speech acts, it is referred to as Face Saving Acts (Yule, ٢٠١٤, p. ١٣٣). Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧) offer their "face-saving politeness theory" to protect the speaker's and hearer's faces from being endangered. As a result, politeness strategies are utilized to "mitigate, lessen, or decrease" the potential threat posed to speaker's or hearer's face by behaviors such as apologies, request, and rejection (Sa'd & Mohammadi, ٢٠١٤, p.٣٧).

٣,٥,٢,٤ Levinson's (١٩٨٧) Politeness

There are many theories that are introduced by a group of famous scholars and linguists such as Lakoff (١٩٧٥), Leech (١٩٨٣) and Levinson (١٩٨٧). The

following section is limited to Levinson (1987) as it is the one adopted in the current study.

Brown and Levinson's (1987, 1987) theory of politeness is the most well-known and commonly utilized work in the field of interlanguage pragmatic research (Brunet, et al., 2012, p. 2). The major focus of the theory is on how politeness is expressed in order to protect participants' faces. Brown and Levinson (1987) base their theory on Goffman (1966, 1967), the first to establish positive face and to emphasize its relevance and need in every social encounter (Brunet et al., 2012, p. 2). Brown and Levinson (1987), on the other hand, were more obvious in their handling of the face. They stressed two different ways to expressing the idea of face. The first focuses on the face from both positive and negative perspectives, whereas the second one concentrates on the claim that positive and negative faces represent interlocutors' steady wants.

Brown and Levinson (1987) extend the concept of "face" and applied it to politeness. They see politeness as a concept having both positive and negative aspects. "Positive politeness" refers to what may be expressed in order to meet the demands of a positive face, whereas "negative politeness" has two functions: First, it may be conveyed negatively or positively to save the "interlocutor's face," and second, it can be stated by meeting the conditions of the negative face by showing respect to the addressee and remembering that his rights must be respected and not imposed on him (Kitamura, 2000, p. 1). In order to keep their faces, interlocutors collaborate with one another in every social situation as the need to maintain everyone's face, they cooperate with each other (Wijayanto, Laila, Prasetyarini, & Susiati, 2013).

Accordingly, Brown and Levinson (1987) offer politeness strategies to save the face of the interlocutor when expressing speech acts in any social engagement.

They believe that these techniques might be used universally to assist speakers in taking into account the social variables involved in preserving others' faces in the use of speech acts. Thus, the researchers feel forced to address social elements before describing politeness strategies because of their relevance in defining politeness strategies.

In addition, Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧) also focus on three social variables that speakers should think about while engaging with one another. They are ١) power, ٢) social distance, and ٣) imposition degree. The social rank of both the speaker and the listener is referred to as power. The social distance is described as a factor that reflects how familiar interlocutors are with one another (Brown & Levinson, ١٩٨٧). According to Kida (٢٠١١, p. ١٨٣), social distance may be represented through the use of several verbal terms that imply "respect, deference, and politeness." Meanwhile, the degree of imposition denotes an addresser's status and capacity to press his or her beliefs and goals on others. In a similar manner, Martinze-Flor (٢٠٠٧, p. ٦) suggests that the degree to which imposition is linked to the manner in which the speaker can impose his intention on the hearer.

Therefore, it is necessary to take these social factors into consideration when using any speech act suitably according to the social context because these factors control the linguistic terms used. Wang, Johnson, & Gratch et al. (٢٠١٠, p. ٢) argue that, to be extremely polite, this depends on the possible threat of a communicative act. They suggest that the factors used in evaluating face threats as proposed by Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧) might affect the politeness strategies utilized to express certain speech acts. Along the same line, Scollon and Scollon (٢٠٠١) replicate, to some extent, Brown and Levinson's (١٩٨٧) definition of the social factors as a vertical relationship that takes place between members not from the same level or status.

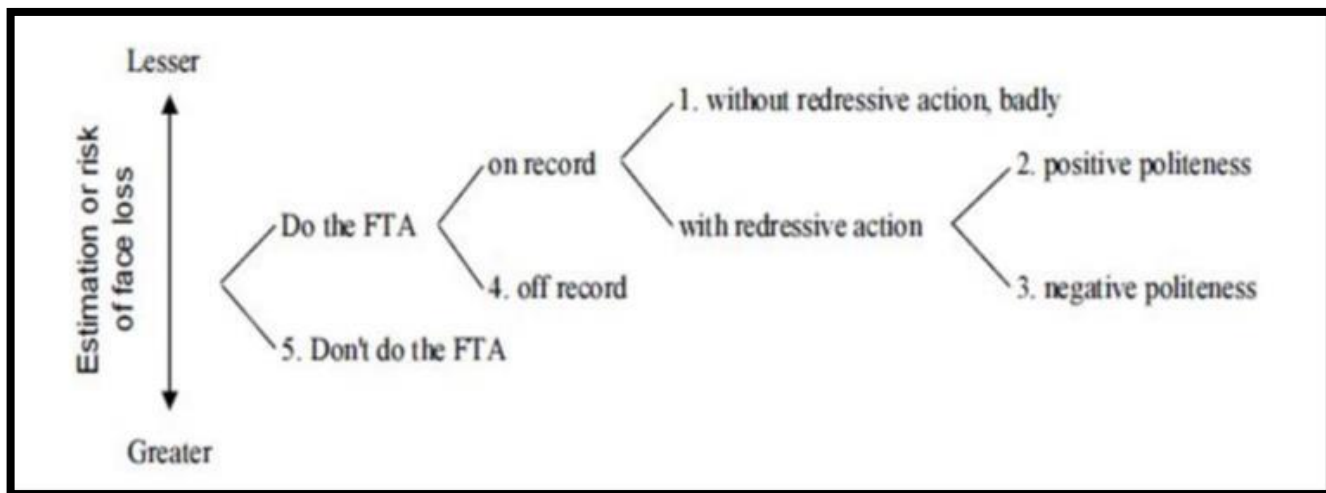
It is important not to confuse social distance with the difference in social power between individuals when it comes to the second aspect, which is social distance. Because not all hierarchical relationships require a social gap between individuals, this is the case. For example, two people may have a hierarchical relationship because one is a manager and the other is an assistant manager, but they know each other well, see each other every day, and work together to the point that there is no separation between them (Scollon & Scollon, ٢٠٠١, p. ٥٣). As a result, there is no need to link social distance to hierarchical structural interactions. It is incorrect to assert that social distance exists anytime that the individuals have a hierarchical connection. Consequently, social norms play an essential role in selecting the proper social strategies of politeness for expressing speech acts.

Finally, because each language has its own way of conveying messages, intentions, and expressing various speech acts that may threaten face positively or negatively, Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧), as illustrated in Figure ٥ below, offer five politeness super-strategies for dealing with FTAs. As indicated in the left side of the same Figure, these strategies entail varying degrees of risk to the speaker's or hearer's face, i.e., "the most impolite politeness approach is 'bald on record,' and the politest is 'Do not do FTA'" (Sa'd & Mohammadi, ٢٠١٤, p. ٣٦).

- ١) Bald on-Record.
- ٢) doing face-threatening acts.
- ٣) Off-Record (indirectness)
- ٤) Positive Politeness
- ٥) Negative Politeness

Figure 4

Politeness Strategies (Brown and Levinson, 1987)



It's worth noting that the current study uses Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory in the analysis of politeness as a manifestation of position in selected political speeches as it is related to power and authority. Fairclough (1992) considers this theory to be the most appropriate because it "incorporates an excellent account of politeness phenomena" (p. 163). The study, however, is limited to examining only the first three strategies, namely:

- 1- Performing FTA without a Redress Mechanism (Bald on Record).
- 2- Performing FTA in conjunction with Redress (Positive Politeness).
- 3- Performing FTA in conjunction with Redress (Negative Politeness).

The goal is to see how certain politeness strategies help with the study of position as a power dynamic. Each super-strategy is made up of a number of sub-strategies, as seen in the following explanation:

1-Performing FTA without Redress (Bald on Record)

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), this strategy entails carrying out FTA "in the most direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise manner possible" (p. 69). According to Austin (1987), bald on record strategies are "the most likely of all the strategies to be perceived as rude" because they pay "little consideration to hearer's face demands," and are utilized when power imbalance is extreme (p. 40). Furthermore, according to Verschueren (2003), this strategy is "totally open and direct, without any attempt to allow the addressee to preserve some sense of freedom of action or equality" (p. 40). It repeats, for example, acts that "tend to include the imperative without any mitigating measures," that is, acts that lack mitigation and indirectness (Cutting, 2008, p. 46):

18- **“Tell me where you were that night”** (Bruijnes et al., 2010, p.228).

2- Performing FTA with Redress (Positive Politeness)

Positive politeness is defined as “redress directed to the addressee’s positive face” where his/her wants are thought of as desirable and taken into consideration (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.101). It seeks to establish a positive relationship between the speaker and the hearer, for example, when the speaker expresses his approval of the hearer’s behavior as in:

19- **“I think it’s decent of you that you try to support your family financially”** (Bruijnes et al., 2010, pp.228-9)

Likewise, the S can take into account the H’s wants as in:

20- **“Would you like to tell me where you were that night?”** (Bruijnes et al., 2010, pp.228-9).

According to Brown and Levinson (١٩٨٧, pp. ١٠٢-٢٩), the strategies of positive politeness include three broad mechanisms along with fifteen sub-strategies as follows:

First: Claim common ground :(١-٨ strategies).

Second: Convey that speaker and hearer are cooperative: (٩-١٤ strategies).

Third: Fulfil H's wants: (only one strategy: ١٥).

These strategies are enlisted and exemplified in the Table ١.

Table ١

Positive Politeness Strategies (Brown & Levinson, ١٩٨٧)

Strategy		Example
A-Claim Common Ground	١- Notice, Attend, to H (Interests, Wants, Needs, Goods)	٢١- <i>Goodness, you cut your hair!</i>
	٢- Exaggerate (Interest, Approval, Sympathy with H)	٢٢- <i>It hurts me to know that you got sick.</i>
	٣- Intensify Interest to H (by exaggerating facts or making a good story)	٢٣- <i>I came into his room, and guess what I saw! A huge mess all over the place, especially in the center.</i>
	٤- Use In-group Identity Markers	٢٤- <i>Yeh, mate, can you lend me a dollar?</i>
	٥- Seek Agreement (Safe Topics and Repetition)	٢٥- <i>Chris: I had a flat tire on my way home.</i> ٢٦- <i>Mike: Oh God, a flat tire!</i>
	٦- Avoid Disagreement	٢٧- <i>A: Can you hear me? B: Barely</i>
	٧- Presuppose/Raise/Assert Common	٢٨- <i>I really had a hard time</i>

		Ground	<i>learning to drive, you know.</i>
	8-	Joke	<p>29-<i>How about lending me this rusty heap of junk?</i></p> <p>30-<i>(It is a new Cadillac).</i></p>
B- Convey that S and H are Cooperative	9-	Assert or Presuppose S's Knowledge of and Concern for H's Wants	31- <i>Mike, I'm sure that you don't want anyone to know about your problem, but I can help you to resolve it.</i>
	10-	Offer, Promise	32- <i>I'll drop by sometimes next week.</i>
	11-	Be Optimistic	33- <i>You don't mind if I use your pc for a second, do you?</i>
	12-	Include both S and H in Activity	34- <i>Let's have a cookie, then.</i>
	13-	Give (or Ask for) Reasons	35- <i>Do you have any reason to doubt?</i>
	14-	Assume or Assert Reciprocity('I'll do X for you if you do y for me')	36- <i>Do me this favour, and I'll make it up to you.</i>
C- Fulfil H's Want	15-	Give Gifts to H (Goods, Sympathy, Understanding, Cooperation)	37- <i>You look like you've had a rough week.</i>

3-Performing FTA with Redress (Negative Politeness)

Negative politeness is a "redressive action geared to the addressee's negative face: his need for unrestricted activity and unrestricted attention" (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.129). That is, when the speaker employs negative politeness, he or she is attempting to avoid, or at the very least reduce, the imposition of a certain

FTA on the hearer. Harris (၂၀၀၃) claims that negative politeness is used to "reify existing power structures" in institutional settings. This is accomplished through depersonalizing and isolating the participants' relationship in order to prevent explicit conflicts or potential communication breakdowns (p. ၂၃), for example:

၃၈- "I hope having this chat with you isn't too bothersome."

၃၉- "Could you tell me where you were that night if it's not too bothersome for you?" (Bruijnes et al., ၂၀၁၀, p. ၂၂၅).

Brown and Levinson (၁၉၈၇, pp. ၁၃၁-၂၁၁) list the following (၁၀) strategies of negative politeness as shown in the following illustration below:

Table ၂
Negative Politeness Strategies (Brown & Levinson, ၁၉၈၇)

Strategy	Example
၁- Be conventionally indirect	၃၀- <i>Can I ask you a question?</i>
၂- Question, hedge	၃၁- <i>You're quite right.</i> ၃၂- <i>He went in the dark, did he?</i>
၃- Be Pessimistic	၃၃- <i>I don't suppose there'd be any chance of you...</i>
၄- Minimize Imposition	၃၄- <i>It's just that I want to ask you (to sell) a bit of chilli.</i>
၅- Give deference	၃၅- <i>Can I help you, sir?</i> ၃၆- <i>Yes, sir</i>
၆- Apologize	၃၇- <i>I simply can't manage to . . .</i> ၃၈- <i>Excuse me, but . . .</i>
၇- Impersonalize S and H	၃၉- <i>One shouldn't do things like that</i>
၈- State the FTA as a general rule	၄၀- <i>The committee requests the President to attend the meeting.</i>
၉- Nominalize	၄၁- <i>I am surprised at your failing to reply</i>

๑๐-	Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting H	<i>๑๒-I will never be able to repay you if you...</i>
-----	--	---

๓,๑,๓ Gricean Maxims

๓,๑,๓,๑ Cooperative Principle

The cooperative principle (henceforth CP) is a concept in social science that defines how individuals accomplish effective conversational communication in everyday social contexts, that is, how listeners and speakers cooperate and jointly accept that they are interpreted in a certain way. The linguist Paul Grice introduces the concept in his pragmatic theory, argues saying: “Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged” (Grice, ๑๙๗๑, p. ๕๑-๑๗).

Accordingly, the CP is divided into Grice's four conversational maxims, known as the Gricean maxims, which are quantity, quality, relation, and manner. These four maxims reflect unique rational principles noticed by persons who pursue efficient communication using the cooperation principle (Betti, ๒๐๒๑, p. ๑๒).

The Gricean maxims can be used to describe the relationship between utterances and what is inferred from them (Betti, ๒๐๒๑, p. ๓). The concept is meant as a description of how people generally behave in conversation, despite the fact that it is framed as a prescriptive mandate. Grice's maxims, according to Jeffries (๒๐๑๐), "encapsulate the assumptions that we prototypically hold when we engage in speech" (Jeffries and McIntyre, ๒๐๑๐.p.๑๐๖). Meanwhile, statements that appear to flout them on the surface may indicate implicatures that contribute to the meaning of the speech (Betti & Khalaf, ๒๐๒๑).

٣,٥,٣,٢ Observing the Conversational Maxims

As mentioned above, cooperation in interaction requires the observance of these maxims. These maxims run briefly as follows:

A. Maxim of Quantity (Content Length and Depth)

In simple words, it is the first CP maxim that relates to the quantity of information shared by a speaker during a discussion. In other words, presenters are required to convey sufficient information while speaking, i.e., not to be too brief or to provide more details than are essential. They should avoid being "not explicit enough" or "boring" (Cutting, ٢٠٠٢, pp. ٣٤-٥). In Grice's (١٩٧٥, p. ٤٥) words, the quantity maxim encompasses two submaxims that are supposed to be followed:

- ١- Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange).
- ٢- Do not make your contribution more or even less informative than is required.

B. Maxim of Quality (Truth)

This maxim, according to Cruse (٢٠٠٠, p.٣٥٥), is about the accuracy of the information provided in contact. Speakers must supply truthful information and refrain from giving any false information; they must not lie. "Speakers are expected to be serious to be speaking something that they feel relates to reality," says Cutting (٢٠٠٢, p.٣٥). This maxim is stated as follows by Grice (١٩٧٥, p.٤٦):

- ١- Do not say what you believe to be false.
- ٢- Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

C. Maxim of Relation (Relevance)

There is just one sub-maxim in the relation maxim, which requires the speaker to make his or her contribution "relevant" (Yule, ١٩٩٦, p.٣٧). To put it another way, speakers should say things that are "relevant to the topic or aim of communication" (Widdowson, ٢٠٠٧, p. ٦١).

D. Maxim of Manner (Clarity)

The fourth maxim is about how things are expressed and how they are most likely to be said. It comprises the supermaxim "be perceptive," as well as the following submaxims:

- ١. avoid ambiguity, avoid obscurity of expression — i.e., avoid language that is difficult to understand,
- ٢. be brief i.e., avoid unnecessary prolixity,
- ٣. be orderly i.e., provide information in an order that makes sense and
- ٤. Avoid obscurity of expression (Grice, ١٩٧٥, p. ٤٦).

٣,٥,٣,٣ Flouting the Maxims

It is possible to flout a maxim and communicate a different meaning than what is stated explicitly (Grice, ١٩٧٥, pp. ٤١-٥٨). As with sarcasm or irony, a speaker frequently breaks a maxim in speech to have a negative pragmatic impact. One might defy the quality maxim by telling a clumsy acquaintance who has just experienced a nasty fall that his grace is outstanding, implying the exact opposite. Similarly, disobeying the quantity maxim can lead to ironic understatement, the relevance maxim to irrelevant praise, and the manner maxim to ironic ambiguity (Kaufer, ١٩٨١, pp. ٤٩٥-٥١٠).

The Gricean maxims are so frequently deliberately flouted by politicians and authors, who may hide the entire truth and chose their words for the story's effect and the reader's enjoyment. Speakers that flout the maxims do so with the intention of their audience understanding their underlying implicature. In the instance of the clumsy buddy, he will almost certainly recognize that the speaker is not actually complimenting him (Betti, ١٩٩٠, p. ٩١).

Therefore, cooperation is still taking place, but no longer on the literal level. When speakers flout a maxim, they still do so with the aim of expressing some

thought. Thus, the Gricean maxims serve a purpose both when they are followed and when they are flouted (Grice, ๑๙๗๑, pp. ๕๑-๑๙).

๓,๑,๓,๕ **Violating the Maxims**

In circumstances of violation, a speaker purposely breaches a maxim in order to produce a false implicature, i.e., the objective of breaching any maxim is to deceive the audience. In other words, the speaker may deceive listeners by offering confusing, irrelevant, and inadequate information, causing "the hearer to incorrectly think that they are collaborating" (Cutting, ๑๙๙๗, p. ๕๑).

Thomas (๑๙๙๑) also points out that "pragmatically incorrect statements of this sort are frequently seen in particular activity types such as trials, legislative speeches, and debates" (pp. ๑๓-๕). As a result, examples of CP violations might be found in the data being examined.

The following instances provide information on various topics, and in each of them, the speakers break one of the maxims:

๑๓-A- How are you today?

๑๕- Well, my car is broken and to tell you the truth I have no money to pay my sandwich this evening.

๑๑-A- The leaves danced in the breeze.

๑๖-John Major spoke in his usual forceful fashion.

๑๗-A- I do think Mrs. Jenkins is an old windbag, don't you? Huh, lovely weather for March, isn't it?

๑๘-Speaking about something irrelevant to A's utterance,

๑๙-A- "How much did that new dress cost, darling?"

๑๙- tiny fraction of my salary, though probably a bigger fraction of the salary of the woman that sold it to me".

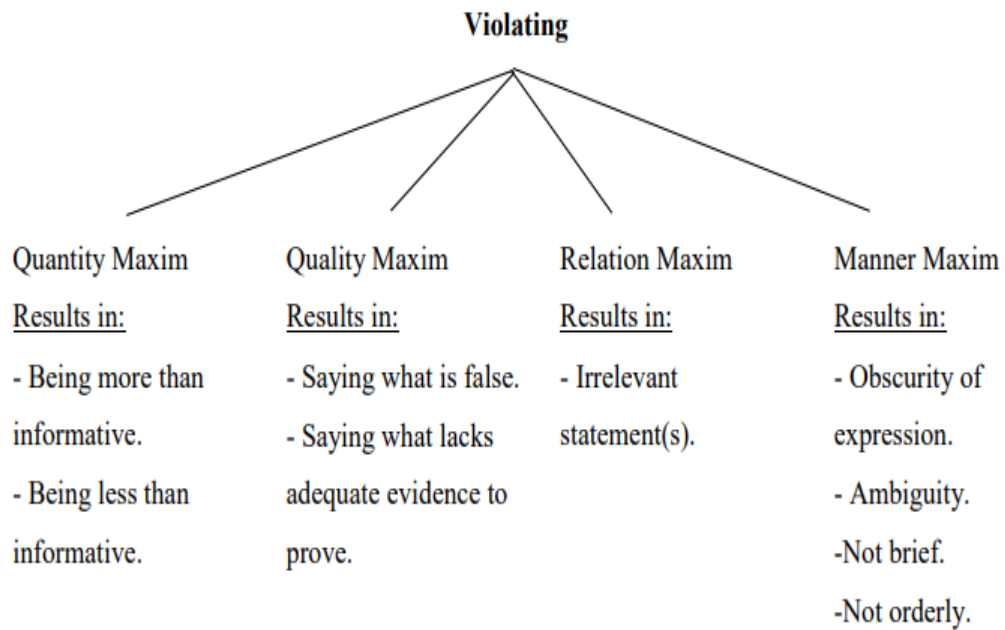
In (๑) (b) violates quantity maxim as she has not made her contribution as informed as it is required, (๑) (b) violates the quality maxim only if she gives

incorrect information, (۳) violates the relation maxim as she changes the conversation topic to avoid responding to his question, and, eventually, (d) violates the manner maxim by not being brief enough.

To sum up, the results of the violation of maxims are summarized in the following figure (۶).

Figure ۶:

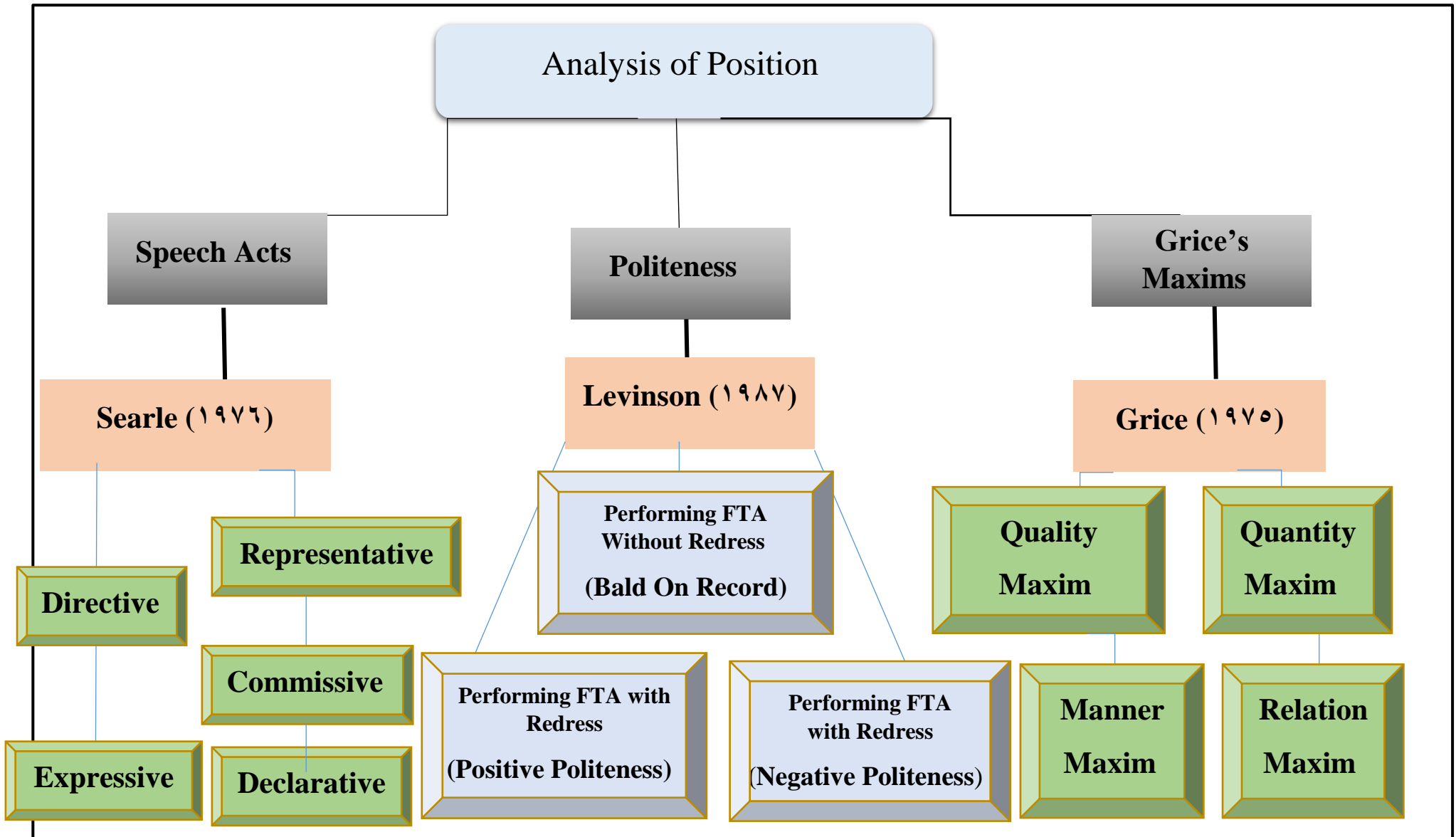
Violating Grice's Maxims (1975)



To conclude, the components of the model are summarized in the figure below:

Figure ٦

The Model of Analysis



CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

٤,٠ Preliminary Remarks

This chapter presents the practical part of the study. It describes the procedures of the analysis and analyzes the data based on the model of the study. Furthermore, it introduces the results of the study with their discussion.

٤,١ Analytical Procedures

The process of analyzing the targeted data contains a set of procedures to be followed in accomplishing the current study. These procedures are as follows:

- ١- Finding and selecting the political speeches of the two American leaders following the criteria of data selection.
- ٢- Rereading the transcripts of the speeches and comparing them with their original speeches as a procedure to reinforce the reliability of the resource and check the accuracy of the transcripts.
- ٣- Introducing a gist of the contextual factors before analyzing the speeches, like the setting, participants, and the other elements to get the reader prepared to understand what is going on in the study.
- ٤- Electing sixteen extracts as samples for analysis and excluding the rest of the transcripts from the thesis to avoid lengthiness of the analysis. eight extracts are selected from each speech. The selection of the extracts based on their richness with the strategies and devices outlined in the model, and their representativeness to meet the requirements of the analysis rather than the length of the excerpts or the number of turns. The researcher aims to show

how position is reflected through speech acts, politeness and the Grice's maxims in each extract.

- The analysis of each extract is limited to the analysis of the two American leaders' speeches (the president Joe Biden and the Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin) while the speeches of the speakers are neglected.
- ٦- Depending on the date the extracts are numbered from (١) to (١٦) and arranged chronologically from the earliest to the latest (see Table ٣).
- ٧- Analyzing the data according to the model of the study that is introduced in chapter three. As it is mentioned before, the data analysis of the current study will be qualitative analysis supported with percentages and frequencies. The qualitative analysis of each extract is summarized in a table to clarify the usage of speech acts, politeness strategies, and the Grice's maxims with their violation.
- ٨- Finally, discussing results, drawing conclusions, suggesting recommendations and suggestions for further research.

٤,٢ The Qualitative Analysis

٤,٢,١ Contextual Analysis

Table ٣

The Contextual Factors of the Selected Political Speeches

Contextual factors	Descriptions
Setting and scene	The time (date) ranges between ٢٠٢١-٢٠٢٢. The place is in America and Germany
Participations	There are two politicians , whose names are Joe Biden and Lloyd Austin .

Ends	The main goal of the selected political speeches is to identify how position manipulates the linguistic utterances.
Act Sequence	The form of the selected political speeches generally appears in question-answer sequences.
Key	Generally speaking, the political speeches under study are serious, accusatory, conflictual, and free of any comic instances since they are about political issues.
Instrumentalities	The selected data encompass both video recordings and their written scripts in English. However, the study is limited to the analysis of only the written form and especially the answers of the two politicians. Videos are only consulted to reach the correct interpretations wherever necessary.

٤,٢,٢ Data Analysis

٤,٢,٢,١ Biden's Speeches

Extract ١

The President Joe Biden holds news conference at NATO Summit in Madrid in ٦/٣٠/٢٠٢٢. He discusses the most important American issues and comments on the Ukrainian invasion by Russia. Biden starts the conference with greeting the reports and asks them to start asking their questions.

Speaker ١: Thank you, Mr. President. Two questions, please.

Joe Biden: of course.

Speaker ١: America is back being your motto at the first NATO summit last year. And you've come to this summit here and the one in Germany. After the US Supreme Court overturned constitutional protections for abortion, after the shootings in Buffalo and Texas, at a time of record inflation, and as new polling this week shows that ٨٥% of the US public thinks the country is going in the wrong direction. How do you explain this to those people who feel the country is going in the wrong direction, including some of the leaders you've been meeting with this week who think that when you've put all of this together, it amounts to an America that is going backward?

Joe Biden: They do not think that. **You haven't found one person, one world leader to say America's going backward. America's better positioned to lead the world than we ever have been. We have the strongest economy in the world.** Our inflation rates are lower than other nations of the world. The one thing that has been **destabilizing** is the outrageous behavior of the Supreme Court of the United States in overruling not only Roe V Wade, but essentially challenging the right to privacy. We've been a leader in the world in terms of personal rights and privacy rights. **And it is a mistake in my view for the Supreme Court to do what it did.**

In this part the president uses one of the crucial types of speech acts which is Representative (statement). This type reflects the idea that the president tries to fit his words to the world and incorporates his beliefs. Biden in his utterance confirms the importance of someone's position within the country who have the right to talk about America's position in the world "**You haven't found one person, one world leader to say America's going backward.**"

Furthermore, Biden supports his speech by utilizing another type of speech act that is expressive (praise) when he says **We have the strongest economy in**

the world. The purpose of using this type of speech act is to reflect what the speaker feels. Biden utilizes this important type as a strategy he used to deal with in order to add more feelings and positivity to his speech. This makes his speech strong, understandable, uses language skillfully, and he has good communication management. He uses this speech act to make the American people, American allies, and even the American enemy more aware of the positive aspects of America, which he describes as the leader of the world and possessing the world's strongest economy. This is one of the most significant factors that influences other people to believe that America cannot be defeated.

In addition, he states that U.S. was grappling with fallout from last week's Supreme Court decision ending the constitutional right to abortion, which Biden condemned Thursday as **“destabilizing.”** Biden faces both the lowest approval ratings of his presidency and rising pessimism about the direction of the country. In this utterance, Joe Biden laid out his foreign policy vision for America when he says **America's better positioned to lead the world** “America will according to the president's words lead by example and rally the world to meet common challenges that no one nation can face on its own, from climate change to nuclear proliferation, from great power aggression to transnational terrorism, from cyberwarfare to mass migration.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to negative politeness that manifests ‘impersonalize’ strategy. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like **“it is a mistake in my view for the Supreme Court to do what it did.”** “Furthermore, within the same line the president adheres to bald on record politeness which is another strategy of politeness. Biden here uses the most direct, open and clear manner to talk about the

Supreme Court decision that he describes it as “a mistake” since it ends the constitutional right to abortion.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required to convey the idea that America that is not going “backward.” He rises pessimism about the direction of the country. The president’s utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his response is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quality when he says it is a mistake in my view for the Supreme Court to do what it did. Because he says what lacks adequate evidence to prove and what can be described as false and can be presented as a personal opinion avoiding the fact that the reporter depends on “a poll” when he asks his question.

Table ٤

The Analysis of Position in Extract ١

Type				Number
Speech act	Representative (statement)	Number	Expressive	١
		١	(praise)	
Politeness	negative		Bald on record	١
Grice’s maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	١	Quality	١

	Manner	\		
	Relation	\		

Extract ٧:

Speaker \: my second question is G٧ leaders this week pledged to support Ukraine “For as long as it takes.” And I’m wondering if you would explain what that means to the American people, “For as long as it takes.” Does it mean indefinite support from the United States for Ukraine? Or will there comes a time when you have to say to President Zelensky that the United States cannot support his country any longer? Thank you.

Joe Biden: *We’re going to support Ukraine as long as it takes. Look at the impact that the war on Ukraine* has had on Russia. They’ve had to renege on their national debt for the first time since the beginning... Almost well over ١٠٠ years. They’ve lost ١٥ years of the gains they made in terms of their economy. *They’re in a situation where they’re having trouble because of my imposition of dealing with what can be exported to Russia.* In terms of technology, they’re going to have trouble maintaining oil production because they don’t have the technology to do it. They need American technology. And they’re also in a similar situation in terms of their weapons systems and some of their military systems. *So they’re paying a very, very heavy price for this.*

In this part the president uses three types of speech acts first, he uses commissive (promise). This type of speech act reflects the idea that the speaker tries to commit himself to some future action and it expresses what the speaker

intends to do. Biden in his utterance commits himself to help Ukraine in her war with Russia. The president here talks about the American government's intention for the future to help Ukraine and the Ukrainian People "**We're going to support Ukraine as long as it takes.**"

Biden in this utterance uses the personal pronoun "**We**" referring the American government and confirming the idea that the president represents the higher position within the government who have the rights to talk about the American government's decisions. The second type of speech act appears in the same line of the president's speech that is directive (request), when he says, "**look at the impact that the war on Ukraine has had on Russia. The** purpose of utilizing this type of speech act is to attempt to persuade the recipient to take action. When the speaker asks the listener to do something for him or her, the directive speech act is utilized. Biden urges the world, the American people, the Ukrainian people, and even the Russian people to pay attention to the war's effects on Russia in the military, economic, and humanitarian aspects. This is in accordance with his stance as the United States president. Biden wants to convey that America supported the beleaguered country of Ukraine and cared about its future. But there was more than just economic suffering being sent to Russia. Moreover, he adds that the US and its allies will battle to protect "every square mile of Nato countries".

Biden also addressed Americans in an effort to convey the concept that this war is having a negative influence on American culture as a whole and that we should be concerned about the chance that US forces may be put in danger during the fight in Ukraine. While outlining the US's responsibilities to Nato partners, he also made clear that US forces "are not involved and will not engage in confrontation with Russian forces in Ukraine."

In addition, he follows that talking about the circumstances of the war on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people in terms of their economy. Within the utterance Biden confirms the position of America as a leader of the world when he talks about the United States, in partnership with its allies, has hit Russia with some of the most sweeping export restrictions ever imposed, barring companies across the world from sending advanced technology in order to penalize President Vladimir V. Putin for his invasion of Ukraine *They're in a situation where they're having trouble because of my imposition of dealing with what can be exported to Russia.* The restrictions are aimed at cutting off the flow of semiconductors, aircraft components and other technologies that are crucial to Russia's defense, maritime and aerospace industries, in a bid to cripple Mr. Putin's ability to wage war. The third type of speech act appears in this utterance is Representative (conclusion) when Biden concludes using *So* that the price of the war will be higher for both Ukraine and Russia *So they're paying a very, very heavy price for this.*

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to positive politeness that manifests 'promise' strategy. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like "*We're going to support Ukraine*" "trying to establish positive relationships between both Ukraine and America. Furthermore, within the same line the president uses the word *support* which refers to the idea, that if you support someone or their ideas or aims, you agree with them, and perhaps help them because you want them to succeed.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quality because the president here provides truthful information, avoids presenting any false information and he also avoids lying when he conveys the idea that America is going to support Ukraine *We're going to support Ukraine as long as it takes.*

Look at the impact that the war on Ukraine He rises pessimism about the direction of the country. The president's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quantity because he doesn't give enough information about the types of the American aids to Ukraine, the time of starting these aids. So, he his statement is not informative as is required.

Table ٥

The Analysis of Position in Extract ٣

Type				Number
Speech act	Commissive (promise)	Number	Representative (conclusion)	١
		١		
Politeness	Positive			١
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quality	١	Quantity	١
	Manner	١		
	Relation	١		

Extract ٣

Speaker ٧: Mr. President, thank you. This week, you and G٧ allies introduced a plan for an oil price cap for Russian exports, which is not yet filled out. And obviously is a response to the high price of gasoline in the United States and around the world. Are you confident that that cap would bring down prices for American drivers? And how long is it fair to expect American drivers to continue to pay a premium because of this war?

Joe Biden: *As long as it takes so Russia cannot in fact defeat Ukraine and move beyond Ukraine.* This is a critical, critical position for the world. Here we are. Why do we have NATO? *I told Putin that in fact, if he were to move, we would move to strengthen NATO. We would move to strengthen NATO across the board.* Look, *let me explain the price.* I suggested a while ago *that what we should consider doing is putting a cap on the amount of money that the world would pay for Russian oil. And that we would not provide... The west provides insurance. Would not ensure Russian ships carrying oil.* We would not provide insurance for them so they would have great difficulty getting customers. The point is that we've said to them, "Here's the deal. We are going to allow you to have a profit on what you make, but not the exorbitant prices that you're charging for the oil now."

In this part which is related to the previous part since both of them tackle the Ukrainian war with Russia and the view of the American government of this war represented by the president who represents the higher position within the government. The president uses two types of speech acts in the first line of this speech, the president is asked by New York Times reporter Jim Tankersley about the surging price of oil as a result of Western sanctions on Russia he uses in his answer the Representative (conclusion) type when he says *so Russia cannot in fact defeat Ukraine.* This type reflects the idea that the president tries to fit his

words to the world and incorporates his beliefs. President Joe Biden says the United States will support Ukraine for “as long as it takes” to ensure it is not defeated by Russia he wants to recall America's position in supporting Ukraine and preventing the Ukrainian army from being defeated in the war against Russia. in the third line of the speech, he uses commissive (threat) which is another type of speech act when he says *I told Putin that in fact, if he were to move, we would move to strengthen NATO.* This type of speech act reflects the idea that the speaker tries to commit himself to some future action and it expresses what the speaker intends to do and it is performed either by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of the group. Biden in his utterance performs his words that represented a threat to the Russian President Vladimir Putin, confirming his position as head of the U.S. government who have the right to take such a decision.

In addition, the U.S. President follows talking about his discussion about the issue with his counterparts at a summit of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations when he says *that what we should consider doing is putting a cap on the amount of money that the world would pay for Russian oil.* After President Vladimir Putin launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February ٢٤, the United States and the European Union imposed sanctions on Russian energy imports in an attempt to undermine the Kremlin’s ability to fund the war. While the volume of Russian oil and gas output has declined on the back of those sanctions, that has been offset by surging energy prices driven higher in large part by fear of further supply disruptions from Russia in an already tight market the goal is to push down the price of Russian oil and depress Putin's revenues, while allowing more oil supply to reach the global market.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to negative politeness that manifests ‘impersonalize’ strategy. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like “*Russia cannot in fact defeat Ukraine*” “attempting to avoid, or at the very least reduce, the imposition of Russia and trying to confirm his position as the U.S. leader who know very well about the importance of the economic issues for any country in the war. Furthermore, within the third line the president adheres to bald on record politeness when he says *I told Putin that in fact, if he were to move, we would move to strengthen NATO.* This line is uttered in the most direct, open, clear, unambiguous, and concise manner possible that represented a direct threat to the Russian President V. Putin. Accordingly, this utterance is based on future actions, that if you (Putin) do so, we (the U.S. government) will do so, confirming the power of position as a leader without paying any attention to the old relationships between the two countries (America and Russia) and even Putin's position as the president of the greatest country in the world, who enjoys wide popularity among his countrymen.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quality because the president here provides truthful information, avoids presenting any false information and he also avoids lying when he conveys the idea that America is going to support Ukraine *as long as it takes.* He rises pessimism about the direction of the country. The president’s utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quantity because he doesn’t give enough information when he says *so Russia cannot in fact defeat Ukraine and move beyond Ukraine* he

doesn't show at least how Russia can't defeat Ukraine and what are the strong points of Russia in front of the Ukrainian weak ones. So, his statement is not informative as is required.

Table ٦

The Analysis of Position in Extract ٣

Type				Number
Speech act	Commissive (promise)	Number	Representative (conclusion)	'
		'		
Politeness	Negative		Bald on record	'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quality	'	Quantity	'
	Manner Relation	' '		

Extract ٤

Speaker ٣: Thank you, Mr. President, I'm going to keep the trend and also ask two questions if that's okay. One on the summit and one domestic question. On the summit, you just said that there would be another round of security assistance for Ukraine. After hearing President Zelensky's assessment that the war needs to end before the winter. Are you changing your calculation in terms of the pace of the assistance and what kind of assistance you're sending to Ukraine?

Joe Biden: No. *The war could end tomorrow, by the way, if Russia stops its irrational behavior.* So when the war will end, I hope it ends sooner than later. But for it to end, they have to be in a position where the Ukrainians have all that they can reasonably expect... We can reasonably expect to get to them in order to provide for their physical security and their defenses. And so one does not relate to the other. *We're going to be providing another... Well, I guess I'll announce it shortly, but another \$^... million in aid for additional weaponry, including air defense system, as well as offensive weapons.* I have a whole list I'd be happy to give to you. But that's the next trache that's going to occur.

In this part which is related to the previous parts since all of them tackle the Ukrainian war with Russia, the view of the American government of this war represented by the president who represents the higher position within the government and the U.S. aids from America to Russia. The president uses two types of speech acts, in the first line of this speech, the president is asked by the speaker about American assistances for Ukraine Which has been at war with Russia since a period of time. He uses in his answer the declaration (announcement) type when he says *The war could end tomorrow, by the way, if Russia stops its irrational behavior.* This type reflects the idea that the president tries to fit his words to the world and incorporates his believes and his utterance is produced based on the president's observation of the Ukrainian war then followed by stating his opinion based on his observation. Biden asserts in this line that the war could end in any moment and that depends on Russia first not Ukraine.

Furthermore, Biden uses the "if condition" in his answer *if Russia stops its irrational behavior* to ensure the idea that the war between Ukraine and Russia is conditioned by the Russian behavior which is described by the president as

irrational behavior that, if the Russian army which supported by the government stop the attack on Ukraine and stop controlling the life of the Ukrainian people the war will end sooner not later. He wants to recall America's position in supporting Ukraine and preventing the Ukrainian army from being defeated in the war against Russia. When he talks about the end of the war, the president here depends in his opinion about his observation as a president who is in a position that allows him to observe what is going on in the world.

In addition, the U.S. President end his utterance going back to the central point of the question, which is the American humanitarian, medical, and military aids to the Ukrainian government and people. In the seventh line, he utilizes another type of speech act that is commissive (promise) when he says **We're going to be providing another... Well, I guess I'll announce it shortly, but another \$^.. million in aid for additional weaponry, including air defense system, as well as offensive weapons.** This type of speech act reflects the idea that the speaker tries to commit himself to some future action, it expresses what the U.S. president intends to do. Ukraine according to Biden's speech is about to get more weapons and military equipment from the U.S. President Biden delivered the news to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The \$^.. million in new security aid comes on top of more than \$٢,٦ billion the Biden administration has already provided. This latest offering includes artillery systems, artillery rounds, armored personnel carriers and helicopters. It could dramatically increase Ukraine's ability to withstand the Russian onslaught in the next phase of the war. Biden in his utterance performs his words that represented a promise and a peace message to the Ukrainian people that America supports you, confirming his position as head of the U.S. government who have the right to take such a decision.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to bald on record politeness when he says in the first line of his speech, *the war could end tomorrow, by the way, if Russia stops its irrational behavior.* This line is uttered in the most direct, open, clear, unambiguous, and concise manner possible that represented a direct description of the Russian attack on Ukraine that is described as *irrational behavior.* Accordingly, Biden here attacks clearly the Russian army of dealing with the war since the first moment of the war. Biden here agrees with what is declared by Human Rights Watch has documented several cases of Russian military forces committing laws-of-war violations against civilians in occupied areas of the Chernihiv, Kharkiv, and Kyiv regions and other cases of unlawful violence and threats against civilians between February ٢٧ and March ١٤, ٢٠٢٢. Soldiers were also implicated in looting civilian property, including food, clothing, and firewood. Those who carried out these abuses are responsible for war crimes. Furthermore, within the seventh line the president adheres to positive politeness that manifests (promise) strategy when he says, *We're going to be providing another... Well, I guess I'll announce it shortly, but another \$^.. million in aid for additional weaponry, including air defense system, as well as offensive weapons.* trying to establish positive relationships between both Ukraine and America and confirming one of the most important responsibilities of his position that is to keep the friendly relations between America and the countries of the region.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that America is going to send more additional aids to Ukraine *Well, I guess I'll announce it shortly, but another \$^.. million in aid for additional weaponry*”_He rises pessimism about the direction of the country. The president’s

utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quality because he says what he believes in and what lacks adequate evidence to prove. *the war could end tomorrow.*

Table ٧

The Analysis of Position in Extract ٤

Type				Number
Speech act	Representative (assertion)	Number	Commissive (promise)	'
		'		
Politeness	Bald on record		positive	'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	'	Quality	'
	Manner	'		
Relation	'			

Extract ٥

Speaker ٤: Can you describe for us, sir. Many Americans are grappling with this. What is your sense today about the integrity and the impartiality of the Supreme Court? Should Americans have confidence in the court as an institution. And your views on abortion have evolved in your public life. Are you the best messenger to carry this forward when Democrats...? Many of them, many progressives want you to do more?

Joe Biden: Yeah, I am. I'm the President of the United States of America. That makes me the best messenger. *And I really think that it's a serious, serious problem that the court has thrust upon the United States, not just in terms of the right to choose, but in terms of the right to who you can marry. A whole range of issues relating to privacy.* And I have written way back a number of large articles about the Ninth Amendment and the 14th Amendment and why privacy is considered as part of a constitutional guarantee. And they've just wiped it all out. *And so I'm the only president they got. And I feel extremely strongly that I'm going to do everything in my power which I legally can do in terms of executive orders, as well as push the Congress and the public.* The bottom line here is if you care if the polling data is correct and you think this decision by the court was an outrage or a significant mistake, vote. Show up and vote. Vote in the off year and vote, vote, vote. That's how we'll change it.

In final part of the president's speech, he goes back to the central point that he tackles at the beginning of his speech, that is the Supreme Court's decision which is described by the president as outrageous behavior. The president in these lines uses two types of speech acts, in the second line of this speech, the president is asked by the speaker about his views on the abortion in the public life, he uses in his answer the Representative (complain) type when he says *And I really think that it's a serious, serious problem that the court has thrust upon the United States, not just in terms of the right to choose, but in terms of the right to who you can marry. A whole range of issues relating to privacy.* This type reflects the idea that the president's utterances are produced based on his observation of the impact of the Supreme Court decision on the public life in America. Then, he follows by stating the fact or opinion based on that observation. the president here tries to fit his words to the world and incorporates his believes.

Accordingly, Biden lamented the impact of the court's decision that he describes as *a serious, serious problem* on a woman's right to have an abortion, calling Roe a "critical, critical piece." But he also sought to broaden his critique of the ruling, saying it threatened decades of court precedent guaranteeing other fundamental tenets of American life based on the idea of a right to privacy in the Constitution. With his comments, Biden forcefully joined the chorus of voices warning that the legality of same-sex marriage and the availability of legal contraception could be at risk if the court – now dominated by conservative justices – decides to expand their rulings to other areas of the law.

In addition, the U.S. President end his utterance by Clearly indicating the actions that he will take as the President of the United States against the decision of Court Supreme. In the eighth line, he utilizes another type of speech act that is commissive (promise) when he says *And so I'm the only president they got. And I feel extremely strongly that I'm going to do everything in my power which I legally can do in terms of executive orders, as well as push the Congress and the public.* This type of speech act reflects the idea that the speaker tries to commit himself to some future action, it expresses what the U.S. president intends to do.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to negative politeness that manifests (impersonalize) strategy when he says in the second line of his speech *And I really think that it's a serious, serious problem that the court has thrust upon the United States, not just in terms of the right to choose, but in terms of the right to who you can marry. A whole range of issues relating to privacy.* This line is uttered according to the fact that the president attempts to avoid or at least reduce the

imposition of the Supreme Court and that he tries to reify existing power structures in the institutional settings. Biden accomplishes that through depersonalizing the last decision from the Court. Accordingly, Biden here attacks clearly Those who carried out these abuses are responsible for war crimes. Furthermore, within the seventh line the president adheres to positive politeness that manifests (promise) strategy when he says, *We're going to be providing another... Well, I guess I'll announce it shortly, but another \$^1 · · million in aid for additional weaponry, including air defense system, as well as offensive weapons.* trying to establish positive relationships between both Ukraine and America and confirming one of the most important responsibilities of his position that is to keep the friendly relations between America and the countries of the region.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here provides a sufficient amount of information, i.e., neither being too short nor having more details than necessary. He also avoids being “not explicit enough” or “boring” when he says *and I really think that it's a serious, serious problem that the court has thrust upon the United States, not just in terms of the right to choose, but in terms of the right to who you can marry. A whole range of issues relating to privacy.* The president's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is “relevant to the topic or the purpose of communication”. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity, answers orderly and briefly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quality because he says what lacks adequate evidence to prove avoiding the fact that the reporter depends on “a poll” when he asks his question.

Table ۸

The Analysis of Position in Extract ۶

Type				Number
Speech act	Representative (assertion)	Number	Commissive (promise)	'
		'		
Politeness	Bald on record		positive	'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	'	Quality	'
	Manner	'		
	Relation	'		

Extract ۶

Speaker ۶: thank you. How worried are you by a growing number of Russian comments in the media and amongst some of their officials painting this conflict as actually already a conflict between NATO, the U.S., and Russia? And they're painting in very alarmist terms, talking of nuclear weapons, saying it's a life-or-death struggle, et cetera. And just separately — well, connected to that: Lavrov himself self says it's already a proxy war — not a direct war but a proxy war. So are either of those two things true? And do they worry you, those things?

Joe Biden: *They're not true. They do concern me because it shows the desperation that Russia is feeling about their abject failure in being able to do what they set out to do in the first instance.* And so, it — I think it's more of a reflection not of the truth but of their failure. And so, instead of saying that the — the Ukrainians, equipped with some capability to resist Russian forces, are doing this, they've got to say — tell their people the United States and all of NATO is engaged in — in taking out Russian troops and tanks, et cetera. *So, it's — number one, it's an excuse for their failure.* But number two, it's also, if they really mean it, it's — it's — no — no one should be making idle comments about the use of nuclear weapons or the possibility that they'd use that. It's irresponsible.

This part of Biden's speech is presented on April 14, at the White House, here Biden criticized recent remarks by senior Russian officials that amounted to nuclear saber-rattling, as well as claims NATO is fighting a *"proxy war"* in Ukraine, saying Moscow was trying to excuse its surprising military failures.

In his speech, the president uses two types of speech acts in the first line, he uses Representative (statement). The purpose of using such type of speech is to commit the speaker to something. In other words, Biden in his utterance fits his words to the world and incorporates his beliefs about the truth of the war between Ukraine and Russia. The president after announcing a request he made to the congress about presenting more \$33 billion in funding to the Ukrainian army as support for its war with Russia. After the president made his prepared statement, a reporter asked him about Russian officials "painting this conflict as actually already a conflict between NATO, the U.S., and Russia." The reporter also brought up Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov recently stating that "NATO is essentially going to war with Russia through a proxy" and if such comments worried him.

Biden answers saying *it's not true* that the US and NATO are in a proxy war with Russia – and that Russian claims of a proxy war are “*an excuse for their failure*” in Ukraine. In this utterance, the president directly attacks the Russian war is a failure movement and that what is mentioned by Lavrov is just an excuse for the failure of the Russian government in Ukraine.

In addition, he ends his utterance going back to the central point of the speech. In line eight, he uses the Representative (conclusion) type of speech act when he says, *So, it's — number one, it's an excuse for their failure.* Biden concludes using *So* to confirm the idea that the Russian attack on Ukraine is failed and that the American continues aids to the Ukrainian army represents one of the most important reasons behind this. Biden here confirms the importance of his position as the U.S. president that gives him the enough confident to translate the statement of Lavrov as a reflection of the Russian fail in Ukraine.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to bald on record politeness. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like *it shows the desperation that Russia is feeling about their abject failure in being able to do what they set out to do in the first instance.* This utterance is uttered in the most direct, clear and unambiguous manner. Biden in these line directly attacks the Russian war with Ukraine describing it as a *failure* movement. Biden declares clearly that Lavrov's accusation that NATO was using the Ukraine war as a proxy is just a strategy used by Lavrov to direct the world's attention towards NATO and its role in the war, as well as distracting attention from Russia's failure in the war. Furthermore, within the eighth line, the president repeats the same idea again when he says *So, it's number one, it's an excuse for their failure.* He tries to convey again the idea that Russia fails in the war.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that what is stated by Lavrov is not the truth about the war when he says, *They're not true.* The president's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the Russian situation in the war that they fail to achieve what they wanted to achieve in Ukraine.

Table ٩

The Analysis of Position in Extract ٧

Type				Number
Speech act	Representative (statement)	Number	Representative	'
		'	(conclusion)	
Politeness	Bald on record			'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	'	Quality	'
	Manner	'		
	Relation	'		

Extract 4

Speaker 4: Mr. President, Majority Leader Schumer said yesterday that you're, quote, "getting closer" to using executive authority to cancel up to \$0.000.000 in student loan debt. Can you confirm that? What exactly are you looking to — plan to do here in the coming —

Joe Biden: Look, number one, one of — the first thing we did was reform the system that was in place that didn't work for anybody that allowed people to write off debt if they engaged in public service. We've almost a million — seven hundred and eighty-five — don't hold me to the exact number; I'll get the number — seven hundred and some thousand have had debt forgiven — their whole debt forgiven because of their work working in — either as teachers or other means by which they qualify. And we continue to make that easier. Secondly, **I am considering dealing with some debt reduction. I am not considering \$0.000.000 debt reduction. But I'm in the process of taking a hard look at whether or not there are going to — there will be additional debt forgiveness,** and I'll have an answer on that in the next couple of weeks.

In his speech, the president discusses one of the most crucial issues within the American society especially for the educated group of the society. Actually, Biden here tries to answer the question in a specific way in order to convey a message for the American students those who study different specialties outside America that the government is standing with you. Biden's answer for the beginning till the end is a promise but in an indirect way for the American students that the American president who presents the higher position in America is working to cancel student loan debt on a broad scale. Biden utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts that is commissive (promise) when he says, **I am considering dealing with some**

debt reduction. I am not considering \$0 debt reduction. But I'm in the process of taking a hard look at whether or not there are going to — there will be additional debt forgiveness, the purpose of using such type of speech is to commit the speaker to something in the future. In other words, Biden in his utterance expresses his intentions for the future that is to use the authority of his position to help the students to reduce their debts, especially when he refers to that saying, *I am considering dealing with some debt reduction.*

Accordingly, Biden reportedly told members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus that he is seriously contemplating using executive action to cancel student loan debt on a broad scale. According to CBS News, one lawmaker suggested that Biden is considering *I am considering* forgiving student loan debt “entirely” for a broad swath of borrowers, Biden and his staff were “incredibly positive” about using executive action to implement some form of widespread student loan forgiveness, and that regardless of the specifics, advocates would be happy with the result.

In addition, he ends his utterance by giving a promise to support \$1 in student loan forgiveness for borrowers, *I'm in the process of taking a hard look at whether or not there are going to there will be additional debt forgiveness,* although he has expressed uncertainty that he would have authority to cancel student debt without new Congressional authorization. Biden also indicated he would oppose larger amounts of student loan forgiveness, in part because of his concern that it would disproportionately benefit higher income earners or graduates of elite private institutions.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to positive politeness that manifests (promise) strategy. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like *I am considering dealing with some debt*

reduction. I am not considering \$° debt reduction. But I'm in the process of taking a hard look at whether or not there are going to there will be additional debt forgiveness. Biden in these lines directly is trying to establish positive relationships with the people in the American society especially those educated group who presents the upper class of the society and those who control the economy, education, the government and most of the important institutions in America. Biden by declaring the additional forgiveness is trying to improve his popularity among the community, which has declined due to several reasons, including his position as President of the United States by standing against Russia and its war against Ukraine.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that Accordingly, Biden reportedly told members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus that he is seriously contemplating using executive action to cancel student loan debt on a broad scale when he says, I *am considering dealing with some debt reduction.* The president's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since the purpose of the communication is crucial to his response. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of quality because he says something that he believes corresponds to reality. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of manner because this maxim deals with what is said and how it is most likely to be said. Biden in his utterances uses obscurity of expression, ambiguity, and not brief information since he wants to re confirm the importance of the authority of his position that enables him to cancel student loan debt.

Table ۱۰

The Analysis of Position in Extract ۷

Type				Number
Speech act	Commissive (promise)	Number		
		'		
Politeness	Positive			'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity Quality Relation	'	Manner	'
		'		
		'		

Extract ۸

Speaker ۷: Thank you, Mr. President How far are you willing to go to achieve those promises that you made to the American people?

Joe Biden: Well, look, when I took office, I decided that it was a fairly basic simple proposition, and that is, I got elected to solve problems and the most urgent problem facing the American people I stated from the outset was COVID-۱۹ and the economic dislocation for millions and millions of Americans. And so that's why I put all my focus in the beginning, there were a lot of problems, but all my focus on dealing with those particular problems. And the other problems we're talking about from immigration to guns and the other things you mentioned are long-term problems. They've been around a long time, and what we're going to be able to do, God willing, is now began

one at a time to focus on those as well, and whether it's immigration or guns or a number of other problems that face the country.

The current speech presents the first speech for Joe Biden as a president of America, he presents his political speech after the American election that results in electing Biden to be the head of the US government. Biden starts his speech by greeting the audience and giving brief notes about his efforts to solve the most important issues that face the American people like, COVID-19, the immigration and the crucial economic problems in the society.

In his speech, Biden utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts that is commissive (promise) when he says, **what we're going to be able to do, time to focus on those as well, and whether it's immigration or guns or a number of other problems that face the country.**

the purpose of using such type of speech is to commit the speaker to something in the future. In other words, Biden commits himself to solve all of the problems that worried the American people and that his intentions for the future are to use the authority of his position to rebuild the country and to focus on solving or reducing all of the problems in America that the previous governments failed to solve or reduce.

Accordingly, what is tackled by Biden in his speech refers clearly to his future policy as the president of America Biden. Ending the coronavirus pandemic, fixing the economy, and rebuilding America's infrastructure are Biden's top concerns, and he made it plain that he would not be distracted by situations he considered to be secondary. The pragmatism of Biden, which contrasts sharply with that of his predecessor, former President Donald Trump, is a result of his decades of

advancing legislation on Capitol Hill. He continues by saying that it is just a matter of time before he realizes his political goals in relation to gun control. Gun control, voting rights, climate change, and immigration reform were all referred to by Biden as "long-term challenges" that "have been there for a long time."

In addition, he ends his utterance saying that, Gun control, voting rights, climate change, and immigration reform were all referred to by Biden as "long-term problems" that "have been there for a long time" will be the core of his policy as a president.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the president adheres to positive politeness that manifests (promise) strategy. For example, Biden utilizes expressions like what we're going to be able to do, time to focus on those as well, and whether it's immigration or guns or a number of other problems that face the country. Biden in these lines directly is trying to establish positive relationships with the people in the American society. He is trying to build bridges of trust with society by conveying a message that his government will strive to solve all of the "long-term problems" as he describes that the society was suffering from at the time of the government of former President Trump. Biden here wants to deliver a message of challenge to everyone who stood against him in his election campaign and everyone who claimed that he was unable to take over the US presidency because of his inability to fix what was corrupted by previous governments.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea Biden commits himself to solve all of the problems that worried the American people and that his intentions for the future are to use the authority of his position to rebuild

the country and to focus on solving or reducing all of the problems in America that the previous governments failed to solve or reduce what we're going to be able to do, time to focus on those as well, and whether it's immigration or guns or a number of other problems that face the country The president's speech also incorporates, on the one hand, the relation maxim since his response is pertinent to the communication's goal. On the other hand, since the president avoids ambiguity and provides structured responses, it also incorporates the maxim of manners. Meanwhile, Biden violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the future.

Table 11

The Analysis of Position in Extract 1

Type			Number
Speech act	Commissive (promise)	Number	
		'	
Politeness	Positive		'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance
	Quantity	'	Quality
	Manner	'	
	Relation	'	

4.2.2.2 Austin's Speeches

Extract 9

Speaker A: Mr. Secretary, who is responsible for the shelling today in Ukraine's Donbas region, and how concerning is it? And what are you doing to lower the risk of dangerous and potentially explosive US- Russia interactions like the close call between aircraft this weekend?

Secretary Austin: Well, we've seen the reports of the shelling, Phil, and they're certainly **troubling**. We're still gathering the details. But we've said for some time that the Russians might do something like this in order to justify a conflict, so we'll be watching this very closely. **In terms of any potential interaction with our aircraft and someone else's aircraft, of course we'll follow our own procedures very closely, which I think our airmen are very well rehearsed on.** And we'll make sure that we're doing everything that we can to remain safe in the air. **If we see unsafe acts, we'll certainly demarche the people that are responsible for that.**

The current speech presents one of the most important speeches through which the American department of defense that headed by Austin conveys firstly, a message to the American society that the new government includes all of its institutions will work hard to rebuild what is corrupted by the previous governments. Secondly, convey a peace message to the people in Ukraine that America is standing with them in their war with Russia. At a NATO news conference on Feb 17, 2022 Thursday morning, the Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin states that the America is monitoring the developments of the situation concerning the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

In his speech, Austin utilizes two crucial types of speech acts on one hand, he utilizes commissive (threat) when he says *in terms of any potential interaction with our aircraft and someone else's aircraft, of course we'll follow our own procedures very closely, which I think our airmen are very well rehearsed on.* The purpose of using such type of speech is to commit the speaker to something in the future. In other words, Austin commits himself and his group of military leaders in pentagon to monitor all of the movements of the Russian troops on the Ukrainian lands. According to his position as a Commander, Austin gives a clear promise to the American society that everything is monitoring by the leaders and that any *potential interaction* will be followed with a direct respond from the American troops.

Accordingly, what is tackled by Austin in his speech refers clearly to the opinion of the pentagon concerning the Russian shelling on one of the Ukrainian villages that the pentagon describes it as a *troubling* movement. Actually, Austin repeats President Biden's recent statement that, if necessary, the United States is ready to "defend every inch of NATO territory," but he also made it plain that they are ready to speak with Putin and find a peaceful solution to prevent conflict. After a shelling incident on Thursday, Austin addressed claims that Ukraine and Russian-backed rebels were accusing one another of breaking a cease-fire and said the United States is keeping an eye on the situation. Austin states that while he has been worried that Russia would attempt to exploit a false flag operation as justification to attack Ukraine, the U.S. is not drawing any hasty conclusions just yet.

In addition, he ends his utterance by using the same type of speech act that is commissive (threat) when he says, *if we see unsafe acts, we'll certainly demarche the people that are responsible for that* by adding the 'if condition 'to

his speech, Austin here gives a conditioned threat which reflects the that the U.S. troops actions against the Russian troops are conditioned by any unsafe act from them. The word **demarche** in this line is a French word from ‘*démarche*’ a term that is used by the leaders in a diplomatic way to give the idea that a new step will be taken. Austin here uses this word diplomatically to confirm that new and important steps will be taken against any attack threatens peace in America or one of its allies.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to bald on record politeness twice for example at the beginning of his speech, Austin utilizes expressions like **in terms of any potential interaction with our aircraft and someone else’s aircraft, of course we’ll follow our own procedures very closely, which I think our airmen are very well rehearsed on.** Moreover, he ends his speech by utilizing expressions like, **if we see unsafe acts, we’ll certainly demarche the people that are responsible for that** Austin utters these important lines in the most direct, unambiguous, and concise manner possible is trying to establish positive relationships with the people in the American society. He is trying to build bridges of trust with society by conveying a message that his government will strive to solve all of the **"long-term problems"** as he describes that the society was suffering from at the time of the government of former President Trump. Biden here wants to deliver a message of challenge to everyone who stood against him in his election campaign and everyone who claimed that he was unable to take over the US presidency because of his inability to fix what was corrupted by previous governments.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because Austin here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys his ideas when he says, **if we see unsafe acts, we’ll certainly demarche the people that are**

responsible for that. The current speech presents one of the most important speeches through which the American department of defense that headed by Austin conveys firstly, a message to the American society that the new government includes all of its institutions will work hard to rebuild what is corrupted by the previous governments. Austin's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of quality since he provides truthful information, avoids presenting any false information, and avoid lying. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of manner his speech contains Obscurity, ambiguity, not brief, and not orderly expressions.

Table 12

The Analysis of Position in Extract 9

Type				Number
Speech act	Commissive (threat)	Number		
		2		
Politeness	Bold on records			2
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	1	Manner	1
	Quality	1		
	Relation	1		

Extract 10

Speaker 9: Thanks. Mr. Secretary, I understand you have the evidence that there's more troop building rather than troop withdrawal in Russia. At the same time, I hear some skepticism, certainly in the German public debate. How can we trust this? How can we trust American intelligence? What do you suggest to build more public trust, and would you consider at one point to make more evidence you have publicly available? Thank you.

Secretary Austin: Well, I don't see this as a competition of narratives. I think we've been very transparent about everything that we've seen thus far. We've shared what we know with our allies and partners. We really have done a very, very extensive job of making sure that our allies knew what we knew as soon as possible. But **I think in order to address the issue** that you raise, **the solution is to continue to be transparent, to continue to talk to the American people, and people around the world quite frankly, and explain what we're seeing.** I think that has been very helpful thus far. We will continue to do that, and we certainly endeavor to do that while we're in this conference this week.

In this speech, Austin's answers tackle one of the most important issues that the new government policy concerned with. After being asked by Bettina Klein a German reporter about the Russian troops new movements in Ukraine that there's more troop building rather than troop withdrawal in Russia and the U.S. procedures to stop these movements. Austin utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts that is, Representative (suggestion) when he **I think in order to address the issue** that you raise, **the solution is to continue to be transparent, to continue to talk to the American people, and people around the world quite frankly, and explain what we're seeing.**

the purpose of using such type of speech act is to commit the speaker to something. In other words, this type reflects what the speaker believes in and his utterances incorporates the speaker's believes. Austin commits himself and his group of military leaders in pentagon to monitor all of the movements of the Russian troops withdrawal from the Ukrainian lands. According to his position in the American government, Austin gives a clear statement that the most important steps that the government should keep on is **to talk to the American people, and people around the world quite frankly,** concerning all of the important issues that face the American society in special and the outside world in general. Austin here is working to support and confirm Biden's new policy in America that is to solve all of the problems of the last American governments and share the American society in ruling themselves and working with the government in order to solve what is corrupted by the previous governments.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to positive politeness when he says, **I think in order to address the issue** that you raise, **the solution is to continue to be transparent, to continue to talk to the American people, and people around the world quite frankly,** Austin utters these important trying to establish positive relationships with the people in the American society. He is trying to build bridges of trust with society by conveying a message that his government will strive to solve all of the "long-term problems" as he describes that the society was suffering from at the time of the government of former President Trump. The solution is according to Austin, regarding all of the significant problems that American society in particular and the outside world in general are currently facing. Austin is striving to back up and ratify Biden's new American strategy, which is to resolve all of the issues brought on by prior administrations and empower the populace to

rule themselves and cooperate with the government to address issues brought on by previous administrations' corruption.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the president here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that The solution is according to Austin, regarding all of the significant problems that American society in particular and the outside world in general are currently facing. Austin is striving to back up and ratify Biden's new American strategy, which is to resolve all of the issues brought on by prior administrations and empower the populace to rule themselves and cooperate with the government to address issues brought on by previous administrations' corruption. *to talk to the American people, and people around the world quite frankly*. Austin's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since the president avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation only.

Table ١٣

The Analysis of Position in Extract ١٠

Type				Number
Speech act	Representative	Number		
		٢		
Politeness	Positive politeness			٢
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number

	Quantity	\	Quality	'
	Manner	\		
	Relation	\		

Extract 11

Speaker 1: Thank you for doing this. Ukraine is calling this week's cyber-attack the largest in the country's history. Can you confirm whether Russia was behind this attack? And President Biden last month said that if something short of an invasion happens, like if Russia continued to use cyber-attacks, the US could respond in a similar way with cyber. So has the US responded to the latest attack, and if not, why not?

Secretary Austin: In terms of confirming whether or not this was Russia that was behind this, again, the intelligence community continues to assess what happened there. But I would just point out to you that this is a play taken out of his playbook. You know, we would expect to see, before any attack we'd expect to see cyber-attacks, false-flag activities, and increasing rhetoric in the information space. And we're beginning to see more and more of that. *In terms of a response to the cyber-attack, if someone attacks the United States of America then certainly we will hold that element responsible or accountable.* At this point, we haven't seen it. We have not been attacked, NATO elements have not been attacked. So we'll leave it at that.

In his speech, Austin utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts, he utilizes commissive (pledge) when he says, *In terms of a response to the cyber-attack, if*

someone attacks the United States of America then certainly we will hold that element responsible or accountable.

The purpose of using such type of speech is to commit the speaker to something in the future. This type of speech act can be performed either by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. In other words, Austin pledges himself and his group of military leaders in pentagon who supported by the U.S. government to stop any **cyber-attack** that could happen against America and threaten its community peace. According to his position as a Commander, Austin gives a clear promise to the American society that everything is monitoring by the leaders and that any potential attack will be followed with an immediate respond from the American troops.

Accordingly, what is tackled by Austin in his speech refers clearly to the opinion of the pentagon concerning the Ukrainian calls about one of the biggest cyber-attacks in the country's history that he describes as **a play**. Austin as one of the great leaders in the Pentagon convey the opinion of the Pentagon that they cannot confirm the identity of those who are responsible for the last cyber-attack at the same time, this statement is another American attempt to express the opinion of the United States on the Russian war on Ukraine and to convey a message that the new government led by Biden is pledged to protect the American people and American interests as well as it is standing with its allies concerning both the political and military aspects. Actually, Austin repeats President Biden's recent statement concerning the economic, the military and the political procedures of the U.S. government to protect America and its allies in the world.

In addition, Austin adds the 'if condition' to his speech when he says, **if someone attacks the United States of America then certainly we will hold that**

element responsible he reflects the powerful aspects of his position as a commander since Conditionals are a subtle but powerful technique used in political speech to spread ideas and attitudes to a larger audience. The use of conditionals by skilled politicians to force, convince, threaten, or even terrify their opponents into performing a favor for them be it a political choice or a personal favor—was also demonstrated. Furthermore, Speech conditionals are the most significant kind of conditionals because they are used most frequently in political discourse, which has a tendency to influence listeners. These conditionals can be used to represent a variety of persuasive tactics, including threats, warnings, ultimatums, offers, invites, requests, and many others. Concisely because of this characteristic, conditionals are an extremely helpful tool in the context of political speech, and skilled politicians frequently employ them in all of their forms.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to positive politeness that manifests (promise) strategy. For example, Austin utilizes expressions like *in terms of a response to the cyber-attack, if someone attacks the United States of America then certainly we will hold that element responsible or accountable*. Austin utters these important in order to establish positive relationships with the people in the American society. He is challenging all of those who stand against the president Biden's decision to choose Austin be the first Black U.S. secretary of defense, since Austin's retirement in 2016 was less than the requisite seven years ago, Congress will need to grant him a waiver. Given that James Mattis, a former Marine general, was chosen by President Donald Trump to be his first defense secretary, he would be the second Pentagon head in four years to require a waiver. Given his position in retirement on the boards of many corporations, notably

weapons manufacturer Raytheon Technologies Corp., Austin's candidacy as the former commander of the United States Central Command under President Obama may come under assault from certain progressive organizations, But during the Obama administration, Biden and Austin grew close, and the retired general has been counseling the transition team on matters of national security, according to one of the people familiar with the situation.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because Austin here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that he pledges himself and his group of military leaders in pentagon who supported by the U.S. government to stop any cyber-attack that could happen against America and threaten its community peace. According to his position as a Commander, Austin gives a clear promise to the American society that everything is monitoring by the leaders and that any potential attack will be followed with an immediate respond from the American troops. Austin's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since he avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the future movemements of the Russian troops saying what lacks adequate evidence to prove.

Table ۱۴

The Analysis of Position in Extract ۱۱

Type			Number
Speech act	Commissive	Number	

	(<i>pledge</i>)	'		
Politeness	<i>Positive politeness</i>			'
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	'	Quality	'
	Manner	'		
	Relation	'		

Extract ١٢

Speaker ١١: I'm here. Thank you, Mr. Secretary for the question. Some of these troops that we've seen Russia mass along Ukraine's border have come from very far parts of Russia's territory, including the Far East. So why do you think Russia feels comfortable enough to leave that border with China undefended? Does this represent a closer alliance between the two? Thank you.

Secretary Austin: Well, certainly I can't speak to the strength of that alliance. What I can say, I'm not sure it infers anything at all. But *we did note with alarm China's tacit approval of Putin's activities here in the region. So I'm not sure that we can make any kind of a direct inference from what you just raised,* but certainly those are things that we'll continue to watch going forward. But *I think you raise a very, very interesting and important question, so thanks.*

In his speech, Austin utilizes two crucial types of speech acts, in the second line, he utilizes Representative (statement of facts) when he says, *we did note with alarm China's tacit approval of Putin's activities here in the region. So I'm*

not sure that we can make any kind of a direct inference from what you just raised,

The purpose of using such type of speech act is to commit the speaker to something. In other words, this type is used by the speaker in order to incorporate his beliefs about something and this type of speech act can be performed either by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. Accordingly, Austin in these lines wants to convey the idea that the American government is monitoring all of the movements of the Russian troops **we did note with alarm China's tacit approval of Putin's activities.** According to his position as a Commander, Austin speaks from a military side that the new connection between the Chinese - Russian sides in the East regions is monitored by the American troops also but that according to the power of his position he cannot make **any kind of a direct inference** about this connection because this is something that must be tackled by the politician leaders not the military ones.

Accordingly, what is tackled by Austin in his speech refers clearly to the opinion of the Pentagon concerning the Chinese **tacit approval** of the Russian activities on East lands in their war with Ukraine. In his speech he uses the personal pronoun **we**. The pronoun "we" is used to express collective responsibility and to avoid referring to oneself as an individual, which is typically done purposefully to demonstrate strength, unity, or authority. Austin used the pronouns "we" preferentially to present himself as the voice of the country. Politicians frequently utilize pronouns in their speeches to create positive perceptions of both themselves and other people. Pronouns can be skillfully used to indicate connection or establish distance between individuals. Rather than accurately representing the politician or others, pronouns are employed to socially build their identities. This is a wonderfully astute observation since it highlights how language choices are used

to jointly build and sustain political realities. *Putin's activities* refer to the last Russian movement that in a sign of expanding defense cooperation between Moscow and Beijing as they both deal with tensions with the United States, Russia on Thursday began a week-long war exercise featuring soldiers from China and other nations. The military exercises are also meant to show that Moscow is capable of conducting large-scale training exercises while still sending soldiers into combat in Ukraine.

The Vostok 2022 (East 2022) exercise, according to the Russian Defense Ministry, will go until September 9 at seven shooting ranges in the Sea of Japan and the Far East of Russia and involve more than 50,000 soldiers and 5,000 weapons units, including 140 planes and 70 vessels.

In addition, Austin ends his speech by using another type of speech act that is expressive(thank) when he says, *I think you raise a very, very interesting and important question, so thanks.* The purpose of using this type of speech act is to state what the speaker feels. This speech as mentioned above presents his first speech as a Secretary of Defense so he wants to make a peace and intimate relationships with the reporters because he understands that political media are modes of communication that make it easier for political material to be produced, disseminated, and exchanged on platforms and within networks that support cooperation and engagement. They have advanced quickly over the past three decades and are still evolving in fresh, perhaps unexpected ways. The impact of new media on democratic governance and political activities is extensive. They have fundamentally changed how political leaders and governmental institutions interact. They have changed the structure of the political media and altered the function of journalists. They have changed how

people participate in politics and how elections are contested. Furthermore, it seems that the reporter's question gives an opportunity to Austin to convey that America is dealing with this war cautiously and any decision concerning it will be taken by only those elite leaders in the American government.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to two types of politeness first, negative politeness that manifests (disagreement) strategy. For example, Austin utilizes expressions like *So I'm not sure that we can make any kind of a direct inference from what you just raised,* Austin in his lines links between the previous Russian movement that Russia on Thursday launched a week-long military practice with soldiers from China and other countries, signaling growing defense cooperation between Moscow and Beijing as they both grapple with tensions with the United States. The military drills are also intended to demonstrate Moscow's capacity for conducting significant training exercises while simultaneously committing troops to active duty in Ukraine. Second, the Secretary of Defense adheres positive politeness that manifests (praise) strategy when he says, *I think you raise a very, very interesting and important question, so thanks.* He recognizes that political media are forms of communication that make it simpler for political material to be produced, disseminated, and exchanged on platforms and within networks that support cooperation and engagement. As a result, the Secretary of Defense wants to establish peace and close relationships with the reporters. Over the past three decades, they have evolved swiftly and are continuously developing in novel, maybe surprising ways. New media have a significant influence on political activity and democratic administration. They have significantly altered the relationship between political figures and governmental organizations. They have affected the role of journalists as well

as the structure of the political media. They have altered political participation and the way elections are held.

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because here, Austin strives to provide as much information as necessary he conveys the idea that *Putin's activities* refer to the last Russian movement that in a sign of expanding defense cooperation between Moscow and Beijing as they both deal with tensions with the United States, Russia on Thursday began a week-long war exercise featuring soldiers from China and other nations. On the other hand, since Austin avoids ambiguity and provides structured responses, it also incorporates the maxim of manners. As his response is pertinent to the communication's goal, Austin's statement likewise adheres to the relation maxim. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the Russian- Chinese new connection and refers clearly to the opinion of the Pentagon concerning the Chinese *tacit approval* of the Russian activities on East lands in their war with Ukraine.

Table ١٥

The Analysis of Position in Extract ١٢

Type				Number
Speech act	<i>Representative (statement of fact)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Expressive (thank)</i>	١
		١		
Politeness	<i>Positive politeness</i>			١
	<i>Negative politeness</i>			١
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	١	Quality	١
	Manner	١		
	Relation	١		



Extract 13

Speaker 12: The -- Ukraine was asking for battle tanks -- special, heavily-armed battle tanks to be delivered, especially from Germany, but today, it was no topic. So what are the reasons?

Secretary Austin: So we see Ukraine rightfully request help with armored vehicles throughout this conflict, and a lot of help has been provided. We've seen countries from -- you know, throughout the entire region, move forward and provide tanks and armored personnel carriers to Ukraine. *The United States has provided a number of armored personnel carriers, up-armored Humvees, armored ambulances, MRAPs -- as you know, those are the heavier wheel vehicles --* and other countries have stepped up as well. And you'll recall -- I know you -- you're very familiar with this -- Germany just recently provided some armored air defense capabilities to Ukraine. So the entire community -- continues to work together to provide as much as we can, as fast as we can, and focus on those things that are -- that are relevant to the -- to the current fight but also provide some capability going forward there. *So again, it -- it's a -- it continues to be a work-in-progress* but I can assure you that -- that the team or -- the entire team remains focused on this and Germany stepped up to do its part along the way as well.

Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Army Gen. Mark A. Milley will hold an on-camera press conference on Thursday, Sept. 8, 2022 at Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany, following the Ukraine Defense Contact Group meeting, the fifth such meeting of defense leaders

from around the world since Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine.

In his speech, Austin utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts, in the fourth line, he utilizes declaration (announcement) when he says, *The United States has provided a number of armored personnel carriers, up-armored Humvees, armored ambulances, MRAPs -- as you know, those are the heavier wheel vehicles.*

The purpose of using such type of speech act is to reflect the idea that the speaker has a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In other words, declarations are speech acts that the utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. Accordingly, Austin in these lines wants to convey the idea that the White House said Biden was holding a call with allies and partners "to underscore our continued support for Ukraine as it defends itself from Russian aggression. *The United States has provided a number of armored personnel carriers, up-armored Humvees, armored ambulances, MRAPs.* According to his position as a Commander and a former soldier, Austin speaks from a military side that the new vehicles that are sent to the Ukrainian troops are the most powerful and the *heavier wheel vehicles* as he describes them. Austin tells reporters the latest tranche of U.S. military assistance to Ukraine is worth \$1.7 billion, and it is the 21st drawdown of equipment from U.S. stocks since August. 2021. He also provides reporters with a battlefield update in the war and outlined how U.S. military equipment is aiding the Ukraine fighters. "It's having a direct impact on the Russian ability to project and sustain combat power."

Accordingly, what is tackled by Austin in his speech refers to the fact that Austin's comments came as U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken paid an unannounced visit to Kyiv as the Biden administration ramped up military aid to Ukraine and other European countries threatened by Russia by more than \$2.6 billion.

The new assistance comes as the U.S. and its allies seek to boost momentum in Ukraine's counteroffensive against Russia in the south and east. The new funding and military weapons are designed to provide enduring training and support for what U.S. Gen, and that results in Ukrainian troops have launched to retake territory gained by the Russians in the south and east. Moreover, the package announced by Austin includes *of armored personnel carriers, up-armored Humvees, armored ambulances, MRAPs,* anti-tank systems and more that is intended to assist Ukraine with its shorter-term needs as it presses a counteroffensive against Russian forces.

In addition, Austin ends his speech by using another type of speech act that is Representative (conclude) when he says, *so again, it -- it's a -- it continues to be a work-in-progress.* The purpose of using this type of speech act is to state what the speaker feels. Austin in this line delivers his beliefs concerning the cooperation between America and its allies in the political and military aspects, that presents *a work-in-progress* as he describes it. Work in progress or WIP is a term that is sometimes used to refer to assets that require a considerable amount of time to complete. The assumption regarding work in progress is there is larger project framework in play that requires a heavier investment in time for the process. As a result, Austin here tries to call the world that the American procedures present a work in progress that will obtain its results soon. These

announcements came as fighting between Ukraine and Russia has intensified in recent days, with Ukrainian forces mounting a counteroffensive to retake Russian-held areas.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to positive politeness twice, in the fourth line that manifests (exaggerate) strategy. When Austin utilizes expressions like *The United States has provided a number of armored personnel carriers, up-armored Humvees, armored ambulances, MRAPs -- as you know, those are the heavier wheel vehicles* Austin utters these important lines in order to send a positive message for those who are looking for the American role in assisting Ukraine in the war with Russia. He is exaggerating in describing the new vehicles that the U.S. send when he describes them as *the heavier wheel vehicles*. According to the Pentagon, these vehicles are the most effective ones with V-shaped hulls to spread the effect of bomb explosions, will save many Ukrainian forces' lives, and are hurriedly retaking their territory. In the thirteenth line of his speech, Austin utilizes positive politeness for the second time that manifests (promise) strategy when he says, *so again, it -- it's a -- it continues to be a work-in-progress*. In an indirect way, Austin gives a promise to the American society, the people in Ukraine and the American allies that all of these efforts presents a *work-in-progress* and their results will be obtained in the future for all of those people who look to live in a safe and strong society by strengthening their military integration with NATO and fending off Russian influence and aggression, the results of this cooperative project will assist those nations in deterring and defending against new challenges to their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Additionally, the aforementioned utterance exemplifies the maxim of the maxim of manner as his response is pertinent to the communication's goal to

convey the idea that, in accordance with his position as a Commander and a former soldier, Austin speaks from a military perspective when he claims that the new vehicles that are sent to the Ukrainian troops are the most powerful and heavy-duty wheel vehicles as he describes them. It also incorporates the maxim of quality because he mentions something that he believes corresponds to reality, Austin's statement likewise adheres to the relation maxim. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quantity because Austin isn't as informative as is necessary when he doesn't mention clearly the main reason that the Ukrainian government have to ask for more military aids from America.

Table ۱۶

The Analysis of Position in Extract ۱۳

Type				Number
Speech act	Declaration	Number	Representative	۱
	(announcement)	۱	(conclude)	
Politeness	Positive politeness			۲
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quality	۱	Quantity	۱
	Manner	۱		
	Relation	۱		

Extract ۱۴

Speaker ۱۳: Can you explain to the American taxpayers why did -- why Congress should approve additional funding for military aid to Ukraine, given that the domestic economy is still in a precarious situation?

Secretary Austin: Well, *thanks, Idrees.* As you know, what we've seen in terms of support from Congress to this point has been broad bipartisan support, and based upon the interest and the -- and the -- and the support that we've seen, I fully expect that *we'll continue to receive broad bipartisan support because, you know, our leaders recognize how important this is, how important it is that -- that we continue to help Ukraine have the ability to protect its sovereign territory.* So clearly, you know, as we -- as we ask for resources, there's always an expectation that we are able to lay out the rationale for those -- for those requests, and we'll certainly do that.

In his speech, Austin utilizes two crucial types of speech acts, in the first line, he utilizes expressive (thank) when he says *thanks, Idrees.* The purpose of using such type of speech act is to reflect the idea that the speaker expresses his psychological state. In other words, declarations are speech acts that represent the speaker's expressions when he welcomes someone's else utterance or question. Accordingly, Austin as elaborated above wants to make a peace and intimate relationships with the reporters because he understands that political media are modes of communication that make it easier for political material to be produced, disseminated, and exchanged on platforms and within networks that support cooperation and engagement. Furthermore, he used to use this technique in his speech that praising the reporter's questions or statements when he feels that this question or that statement implies an important idea to be tackled and sent to the outside community. According to his position

especially as a Commander and as political leader in general, Austin wants to show how important it is to keep the congressional support to America and its allies especially in this period in order to continue the political, military and humanitarian support to Ukraine.

In addition, Austin continues his speech using another type of speech act that is commissive (promise) when he says, *we'll continue to receive broad bipartisan support because, you know, our leaders recognize how important this is, how important it is that -- that we continue to help Ukraine have the ability to protect its sovereign territory.* The purpose of using this type of speech act as elaborated before is to commit the speaker to something in the future. This type of speech act can be performed either by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. Austin in these lines delivers his beliefs concerning the cooperation between America and the Congress and how important is this cooperation for America in order to keep its position as one of the great nations in the world. As one of the effective leaders in the American government, Austin confirms the U.S. last decision that is to continue *receive broad bipartisan support* from the Congress since this support will assist America to keep supporting Ukraine in the war.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to positive politeness twice, in the fourth line that manifests (praise) strategy. When Austin utilizes expressions like *thanks, Idrees.* Since political media are modes of communication that make it simpler for political material to be produced, disseminated, and exchanged on platforms and within networks that support cooperation and engagement, Austin, as further explained above, wants to establish peace and close relationships with the reporters. Additionally, he might praise a reporter's question or comment in his speech when he thought it implied a significant issue that should be addressed and

communicated to the general public. In the thirteenth line of his speech, Austin utilizes positive politeness for the second time that manifests (promise) strategy when he says, *we'll continue to receive broad bipartisan support because, you know, our leaders recognize how important this is, how important it is that -- that we continue to help Ukraine have the ability to protect its sovereign territory.* In these words, Austin expresses his views on the need of collaboration between the United States and the Congress for the country's continued status as one of the world's superpowers. Austin, one of the more capable leaders in the American administration, affirms that the country's most recent decision—to continue receiving wide, bipartisan support from Congress—is the right one since it will enable the country to continue aiding Ukraine in the conflict.

Additionally, the aforementioned utterance exemplifies the maxim of manner as his response is pertinent to the communication's goal to convey the idea that, the need of collaboration between the United States and the Congress for the country's continued status as one of the world's superpowers *we'll continue to receive broad bipartisan*. It also incorporates the maxim of quality because he mentions something that he believes corresponds to reality, Austin's statement likewise adheres to the relation maxim. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quantity because Austin isn't as informative as is necessary when he doesn't mention clearly the main reasons behind the importance of the connection and support between America and the congress.

Table 17

The Analysis of Position in Extract 14

Type	Number
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Speech act	Declaration	Number	Representative	'
	(announcement)	'	(conclude)	
Politeness	Positive politeness			ʔ
Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quality	'	Quantity	'
	Manner	'		
	Relation	'		

Extract 10

Speaker 14: You just heard the horror-horrific reports of what's happening inside Mariupol. The AP is reporting a school that held hundreds of civilians was deliberately targeted. Can you confirm that?

Secretary Austin: We've seen deliberate targeting of cities and towns and civilians throughout in the last several weeks. And- and again, *I believe that he's taking these kinds of steps because as was described earlier his campaign is stalled. He's not been able to achieve the goals as rapidly- that he wants to achieve* as rapidly as he wants to achieve them. And so he's- he's resorting to tact-ty-types of tactics that we- we see on display every day. And again, this is- this is really disgusting. But again, *my hats off to- my hat off to the Ukrainian people who have fought valiantly and remain determined to defend their country.*

Between March 18 and March 19, 2022, U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin was in Bulgaria to talk with his counterparts there about their country's

solid security relationship and to reinforce our shared commitment in the wake of Russia's unjustifiable and aggressive invasion of Ukraine.

In his speech, Austin utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts, in the fourth line, he utilizes Representative (hypothesis) when he says, *I believe that he's taking these kinds of steps because as was described earlier his campaign is stalled. He's not been able to achieve the goals as rapidly- that he wants to achieve.*

The purpose of using such type of speech act is to reflect the idea that the speaker has a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In other words, declarations are speech acts that the utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. Accordingly, Austin in these lines wants to convey the idea that Russian President Vladimir Putin is seeking to "reestablish some momentum" in Ukraine, according to Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin, amid claims that Moscow's assault has paused. Margaret Brennan, the anchor of CBS's "Face the Nation," questioned Austin about whether Russia's assertion that it used hypersonic missiles in Ukraine was a game-changer.

"It is hardly a game-changer in my opinion. I believe that Putin is deploying these kinds of weapons as a last option because he wants to regain some momentum. And we have witnessed him openly attacking towns, cities, and citizens. We anticipate that to continue. However, I don't believe that this will fundamentally alter the course of events," Austin remarks.

Accordingly, what is tackled by Austin refers to the fact that, these actions brought up questions about whether Putin is in short supply of weapons or lacks confidence in his troops' ability to regain momentum in the invasion. Brennan also noted reports that Russia has lost 10 percent of its combat power since starting its invasion of Ukraine and asked Austin if Russia can still be effective. He refers clearly that They're not being effective today in terms of their maneuver forces on the ground. They're essentially stalled, and it's had the effect of Putin moving his forces into a woodchopper. Moreover, the Ukrainians have continued to trip his forces, and they've been very effective using the equipment that we provide.

In addition, Austin ends his speech by using another type of speech act that is expressive (praise) when he says, *my hats off to- my hat off to the Ukrainian people who have fought valiantly and remain determined to defend their country.* The purpose of using this type of speech act is to state what the speaker feels. Austin in this line delivers his feelings of sympathy to the Ukrainian people. The U.S. defense secretary accuses Russia of deliberate cruelty in its war in Ukraine, he mentions that, Moscow was intentionally targeting civilians. Austin makes the accusation during a speech at the Ronald Reagan National Defense Forum in California. He adds that, with deliberate cruelty, Russia is putting civilians and civilian targets in its gun sights, Austin says. Russian attacks have left children dead, schools shattered, and hospitals smashed and that the Pentagon is also concerned about escalating the Ukraine conflict into a U.S. war with Moscow "We will not be dragged into Putin's war."

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to bold on record politeness, when he says, *I believe that he's taking these kinds of steps because as was described earlier his campaign is stalled. He's not been able to achieve the goals as rapidly- that he wants to achieve.* Austin utters these important lines in the most direct, unambiguous, and concise manner possible. He refers to the fact that these acts raised concerns over whether Putin is lacking in armaments or lacks faith in the capacity of his forces to gain momentum in the assault. Brennan also cited statistics claiming that since beginning its invasion of Ukraine, Russia had lost 10% of its fighting capacity, and he questioned Austin about whether Russia is still capable of being effective. He makes it quite evident that they are now failing to effectively use their ground maneuver troops. They've practically come to a standstill, which has caused Putin to shift his men into a woodchopper. The Ukrainians have also kept his troops off balance, and they've done a great job with the tools we give them.

Moreover, in the second line Austin adheres to positive politeness that manifests (praise) strategy. When he utilizes expressions like *my hats off to- my hat off to the Ukrainian people who have fought valiantly and remain determined to defend their country.* Austin utters these important lines in order to send a positive message for the Ukrainian people who are looking for the American role in assisting Ukraine in the war with Russia. He adds that Moscow purposely targeted people throughout its conflict in Ukraine, accusing Moscow of willful brutality. During a speech at the Ronald Reagan National Defense Forum in California, Austin makes the charge. Austin continues, saying that Russia deliberately targets people and places them in its fire crosshairs. Children have been killed, schools have been destroyed, and hospitals have been destroyed as a

result of Russian airstrikes. The Pentagon is particularly concerned about the Ukraine conflict turning into a U.S. confrontation with Moscow. "We won't become involved in Putin's conflict,"

Additionally, the utterance above reflects the maxim of quantity because the Austin here tries to be as informative as is required he conveys the idea that, Austin utters these important lines in the most direct, unambiguous, and concise manner possible. He refers to the fact that these acts raised concerns over whether Putin is lacking in armaments or lacks faith in the capacity of his forces to gain momentum in the assault. *I believe that he's taking these kinds of steps because as was described earlier his campaign is stalled. He's not been able to achieve the goals as rapidly- that he wants to achieve.* Austin's utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since Austin avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the Russian situation in the war that they fail to achieve what they wanted to achieve in Ukraine.

Table ۱۸

The Analysis of Position in Extract ۱۰

Type				Number
Speech act	Declaration	Number	Representative	۱
	(announcement)	۱	(conclude)	
Politeness	Positive politeness			۲

Grice's maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	1	Quality	1
	Manner	1		
	Relation	1		

Extract 16

Speaker 10: Moscow is blasting the United States for pouring in weapons, you talked about all the things that are game changers, you say the anti-tank, the stingers, the eight hundred million that the president authorized and secretary of state signed off on. When does that equipment begin to arrive? And what makes the most difference in terms of what we are providing Ukraine?

Secretary Austin: *We've been providing this type of equipment throughout, and this enables us to provide more. In the last two weeks, we've provided over \$300 million worth of equipment to Ukraine and the \$100 million* that the – that the president signed off on here just recently brings a total to over to \$2 billion in terms of the amount of security force assistance that we've been providing to Ukraine. I would remind you that we've had trainers there since 2014, along with some of our other allies. And not only have we provided them equipment, but they were ready to use that equipment once we provided.

In his speech, Austin utilizes one of the crucial types of speech acts, in the fourth line, he utilizes declaration (announcement) when he says, *We've been providing this type of equipment throughout, and this enables us to provide more. In the last two weeks, we've provided over \$300 million worth of equipment to Ukraine*

and the \$۸۰۰ million. The purpose of using such type of speech act is to reflect the idea that the speaker has a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In other words, declarations are speech acts that the utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. Accordingly, Austin in these lines wants to convey the idea that the White House confirms to continue support for Ukraine as it defends itself from Russian aggression. “We've been providing this type of equipment throughout, and this enables us to provide more. In the last two weeks, we've provided over \$۳۰۰ million worth of equipment to Ukraine and the \$۸۰۰ million Austin comments from a military perspective, claiming that the new vehicles supplied to the Ukrainian army are the most potent and have the heaviest wheels, in accordance with his status as a Commander and a former soldier. Austin informs journalists that the most recent \$۳۰۰ million in military aid from the United States to Ukraine is the country's ۲۰th equipment withdrawal since August ۲۰۲۱. He also gave reporters an update on the war's battlefield and explained how American military hardware is helping the Ukrainian forces. It is directly affecting Russia's capacity to project and maintain fighting might.

The increased support so comes as the US and its allies aim to bolster momentum in Ukraine's counteroffensive against Russia in the south and east, which is what Austin addresses in his speech. The extra military equipment and financing are intended to provide Ukrainian soldiers the training and assistance they need to recover land that the Russians have won in the south and east, as directed by U.S. Gen. Additionally, the Austin-announced package includes MRAPs, anti-tank systems, armored ambulances, up-armored Humvees, armored

personnel carriers, and more to help Ukraine with its immediate requirements as it pursues a counteroffensive against Russian forces.

To intensify the sense of cooperativeness and shed light on certain aspects, the Secretary of Defense adheres to positive politeness that manifests (exaggerate) strategy When Austin utilizes expressions like **“We've been providing this type of equipment throughout, and this enables us to provide more. In the last two weeks, we've provided over \$2.2 billion worth of equipment to Ukraine and the \$1.1 billion.”** Austin utters these important lines in order to send a positive message for those who are looking for the American role in assisting Ukraine in the war with Russia. He is exaggerating in describing the new assistance that the U.S. send. The United States, our allies, and our partners worldwide are united in support of Ukraine in response to Russia's premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified war against Ukraine. We have not forgotten Russia's earlier aggression in eastern Ukraine and occupation following its unlawful seizure of Crimea in 2014. The United States reaffirms its unwavering support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters. Ukraine is a key regional strategic partner that has undertaken significant efforts to modernize its military and increase its interoperability with NATO. It remains an urgent security assistance priority to provide Ukraine the equipment it needs to defend itself against Russia's war against Ukraine.

The aforementioned utterance also illustrates the maxim of quantity because Austin attempts to convey as much information as is necessary. Austin conveys the idea that the increased support comes as the US and its allies seek to boost momentum in Ukraine's counteroffensive against Russia in the south and east, which is the topic of Austin's speech. According to U.S. directives, the additional military funding and equipment are meant to provide Ukrainian forces the instruction and support they need to retake territory that the Russians have taken in

the south and east. “We've been providing this type of equipment throughout, and this enables us to provide more. In the last two weeks, we've provided over \$300 million worth of equipment to Ukraine and the \$100 million.” Austin’s utterance also includes on one hand, the maxim of relation since his respond is relevant to the aim of the communication. On the other hand, it also includes the maxim of manner since Austin avoids ambiguity and answers orderly. Meanwhile, Austin violates the maxim of quality because he shares his expectation about the Russian situation in the war that they fail to achieve what they wanted to achieve in Ukraine.

Table 19

The Analysis of Position in Extract 17

Type				Number
Speech act	Declaration	Number	Representative	1
	(announcement)	1	(conclude)	
Politeness	Positive politeness			2
Grice’s maxims	Observance	Number	Non observance	Number
	Quantity	1	Quality	1
	Manner	1		
	Relation	1		

4.3 Results and Discussions

After conducting the qualitative analysis of the data under scrutiny, now comes the role of the quantitative analysis that supports the findings of the former analysis and confirms or refutes the hypotheses presented in Chapter One. The following section is divided into two parts. The first part presents three detailed tables with frequencies and percentages for speech act, politeness, and the Grices maxims in individual. The second part deals with the analysis of the devices that manifest these strategies in discourse. for conducting the results, the frequency and percentage of occurrences for each strategy and device are calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage of occurrence} = \frac{\text{Number of occurrence}}{\text{Total number of strategies or devices}} \times 100$$

the overall results are tabulated to include frequencies (abbreviated as Fr.) and percentages (abbreviated as Pr.). In addition, specific tables are clarified by figures to conceptualize the results and analyses vividly.

۴,۳,۱ Speech Acts

The tables below are shown in order to answer the first question of the study. They are arranged from top to down:

Table ۲۰

Speech Acts Utilized by Biden

Speech act	Fr.	Pr.
Representative	۶۶	۳۴,۳۸%
Commissive	۴۸	۲۵%
Directive	۱۴	۷,۳۰%

Declarative	۵۳	۲۷,۶۰٪
Expressive	۱۱	۵,۷۲٪
Total	۹۲	۱۰۰٪

Table ۲۱

Speech Acts Utilized by Austin

Speech act	Fr.	Pr.
Representative	۳۵	۳۴,۶۶٪
Commissive	۲۵	۲۷,۴۶٪
Directive	۷	۶,۶۹٪
Declarative	۲۸	۲۷,۷۲٪
Expressive	۶	۵,۹۴٪
Total	۱۰۱	۱۰۰٪

۱- Representative Speech Act

This type of speech act is utilized by Biden ۶۶ times (۳۴,۳۸٪) because firstly, this kind expresses the notion that the president includes his beliefs while also trying to make his words fit the world. In his statement, Biden reaffirms the significance of a person's position inside the nation who has the authority to discuss the place of the United States in the international arena. According to the president, America will set a positive example for the rest of the world and rally them to combat global problems that no one country can solve on its own, such as climate change, nuclear proliferation, great power aggression, transnational terrorism, cyberwarfare, and mass migration.

When the president concludes his address with a statement, Biden used to do it by employing a certain style of speech act. For instance, he comes to the conclusion that both Russia and Ukraine will pay a larger price for the war. His statements are created based on his observations of the issues, and then he gives his viewpoint based on those observations. The president in this instance relies on his observation as a president who is in a position to watch what is happening in the globe and draw conclusions about its outcomes.

Meanwhile, this type of speech act is utilized by Austin 30 times (34.66%) because this kind demonstrates the speaker's worldview. Austin pledges to watch over all moves that can endanger the peace in the United States with his group of military commanders at the Pentagon. What Austin discusses in his lecture is directly related to the pentagon's perspective on current events, which is evident given his position as a commander. Actually, Austin reiterates remarks made by the President Biden that the United States is prepared to "defend every inch of NATO territory" if required. Actually, Austin reiterates President Biden's previous remarks about the use of economic, military, and political means by the American government to defend the United States and its allies across the world.

Unlike Biden, Austin didn't used to end his utterances with a conclusion that is according to his position as a commander whose responsibilities restricted to the military aspects.

2- Declarative Speech Act

This type of speech act is utilized by Biden 03 times (37.60%) because Such speech acts are used to convey the impression that the speaker has a distinct

institutional position within a certain setting in order to make an acceptable assertion. In other words, declarations are speech actions that depend on complex extra linguistic institutions and utterances that immediately alter the institutional condition of affairs. the president, who stands for a higher position within the government, and the U.S. assistance provided to Russia, which reflects the American government's perspective on this conflict. The president first expresses his perspective based on his observation of the Ukrainian war before producing his statement.

In his sentences, Biden declares that the war may cease at any time, and that it will rely on Russia before Ukraine. believe the conflict would end sooner rather than later if the Russian army, which the government supports, stops attacking Ukraine and stops dictating how the Ukrainian people live. He wants to remind people of America's backing for Ukraine and efforts to save the Ukrainian army from losing the conflict with Russia. The president here relies on his perception as a president who is in a position to be able to monitor what is happening in the globe when he talks about the end of the war in his perspective.

Meanwhile, this type of speech act is utilized by Austin 2^ times (22,22%) because Such speech acts are used to convey the impression that the speaker has a distinct institutional position within a certain setting in order to make an acceptable assertion. In other words, declarations are speech actions that depend on complex extra linguistic institutions and utterances that immediately alter the institutional condition of affairs. The new vehicles, weapons, or other military aids that are supplied to the troops are the most potent and the heaviest wheel vehicles, according to Austin, who used to proclaim them from a military

standpoint and in accordance with his position as a Commander and a former soldier.

3-Commissive Speech Act

This type of speech act is utilized by Biden 48 times (20%) because this kind of speech act conveys what the speaker plans to accomplish and suggests that the speaker is attempting to commit himself to some action in the future. In his speeches, Biden pledges to work with the American people to improve their quality of life and address all societal issues. The president's discussion of the American government's plans for the future supports the notion that the president stands for the highest position within the executive branch and is thus authorized to discuss such matters. Additionally, this style is delivered either by the speaker in solo performance or in group settings. Moreover, when Biden speaks, he performs a speech act that makes his words appear like a threat to the listener, reaffirming his power as the leader of the American government to threaten any force that poses a threat to the country's peace.

Meanwhile, this type of speech act is utilized by Austin 20 times (27,46%) because Austin promises to block any cyberattack that may be launched against America and jeopardize its internal peace, together with his group of military officials in the Pentagon who have the support of the American government. Austin clearly promises the American population that everything is being watched over by the authorities and that any prospective assault will be met with a rapid response from the American forces, in accordance with his role as a Commander. He exemplifies the commanding qualities of his position and reiterates and confirms the words of Biden, who once vowed to safeguard America with his own government. Unlike Biden, Austin due to the restricted

responsibilities of his military position he didn't use to make a threat in his speech he may use that but indirectly because his position forces him to not threaten any other party unless the government issues him permission to do so.

4-Directive Speech Act

This type of speech act is utilized by Biden 14 times (7.30%) because purpose of utilizing this type of speech act is to attempt to persuade the recipient to take action. When the speaker asks the listener to do something for him or her, the directive speech act is utilized. Biden urges the world, the American people, the Ukrainian people, and even the Russian people to pay attention to the war's effects on Russia in the military, economic, and humanitarian aspects. This is in accordance with his stance as the United States president. Biden wants to convey that America supported the beleaguered country of Ukraine and cared about its future. But there was more than just economic suffering being sent to Russia. Moreover, he adds that the US and its allies will battle to protect "every square mile of Nato countries".

Biden also addressed Americans in an effort to convey the concept that this war is having a negative influence on American culture as a whole and that we should be concerned about the chance that US forces may be put in danger during the fight in Ukraine. While outlining the US's responsibilities to Nato partners, he also made clear that US forces "are not involved and will not engage in confrontation with Russian forces in Ukraine."

Meanwhile, type of speech act is utilized by Austin 6 times (6.69%) because This form of speech act is used to compel the listener to take action on behalf of the speaker. Austin hears and, in keeping with his duties as a commander,

makes an indirect request for increased and ongoing transparency between the United States and the outside world, as well as between the American government and the American people, as this transparency in the information reflects one of the most crucial factors in achieving successful outcomes at the end of the war. Additionally, a part of national transparency includes information and procedural transparency. The term "transparency of information on military expenditure" is used to describe the availability of information on the military budget as well as its degree of correctness, completeness, and trustworthiness.

◦-Expressive Speech Act

This type of speech act is utilized by Biden ۱۱ times (۰,۷۲٪) When Biden states, "We have the best economy in the world," he is using another expressive speech act to bolster his argument. This kind of speech act is used to express the speaker's feelings. In order to infuse his speech with greater emotion and optimism, Biden uses this significant kind as a method. Because of this, he speaks clearly, utilizes language carefully, and manages his conversation well. He utilizes this speech act to highlight the benefits of America, which he defines as the world's leader and having the best economy, to the American people, American friends, and even the American adversaries. This is one of the most important things that makes other people think that America is unbeatable.

Meanwhile, type of speech act is utilized by Austin ۶ times (۰,۹۴٪) because This kind of speech act is used to express the speaker's feelings. In this passage, Austin expresses his views on the political and military collaboration between the United States and its allies, which he characterizes as a "work in

progress." The phrase "work in progress," or "WIP," is occasionally used to describe something that will take a long time to finish. Regarding work in progress, it is assumed that a broader project framework is at hand and that a greater time commitment is necessary for the process. Austin is attempting to inform the globe that American methods are still a work in progress but that they will soon provide results.

He used to use this type in his speech with the reporters since He recognizes that political media are modes of communication that make it simpler for political material to be produced, disseminated, and exchanged on platforms and within networks that support cooperation and engagement. As a result, he wants to establish peace and close relationships with the reporters. Over the past three decades, they have evolved swiftly and are continuously developing in novel, maybe surprising ways. New media have a significant influence on political activity and democratic administration. It appears that the reporter's query provides Austin with an opportunity to emphasize that America is handling this battle cautiously and that only those top leaders in the American government will make any decisions regarding it.

۴,۳,۲ Politeness

The tables below are shown in order to answer the second question of the study. They are arranged from top to down:

Table ۲۲

Politeness Utilized by Biden

Politeness	Fr.	Pr.
Positive	102	56.66%
Negative	46	29.84%
Bald on record	32	18.18%
Total	180	100%

Table 22

Politeness Utilized by Austin

Politeness	Fr.	Pr.
Positive	50	64.10%
Negative	22	28.20%
Bald on record	6	7.70%
Total	78	100%

1-Positive politeness

This strategy is utilized by Biden 102 time (56.66%) because in his statements, Biden makes a direct effort to build rapport with members of American society. By sending the message that his government will work to address all of the "long-term challenges," as he calls them, that the society was dealing with under the administration of previous President Trump, he is attempting to forge trust with the public. In this speech, Biden intends to issue a challenge to everyone who opposed him throughout the election campaign and to

anybody who argued that his incapacity to undo the damage done by previous administrations prevented him from becoming the next president of the United States.

Biden actively tries to connect with individuals of American culture in his remarks. He is aiming to build confidence with the populace by stating that his administration will work to solve all of the "long-term difficulties," as he refers to them, that the society was facing during the previous president Trump's administration. In this address, Biden wants to confront everyone who opposed him throughout the election campaign and anybody who claimed that he shouldn't be the next president of the United States because he couldn't repair the harm caused by prior administrations.

Meanwhile, this strategy of politeness is utilized by Austin 50 times (74,1%) because Austin claims that he makes an effort to develop good ties with members of American culture. He is putting the president Biden's choice of Austin to be the first Black secretary of defense of the United States to the test. Since Austin's retirement in 2016 was less than the required seven years ago, Congress will need to grant him a waiver. James Mattis, a retired Marine general who served as President Donald Trump's first defense secretary, would be the second leader of the Pentagon to need a waiver in the previous four years. Given his post-retirement membership on the boards of several businesses, most notably the arms producer Raytheon Technologies Corp.

However, Biden and Austin became close during the Obama administration, and the retired general has reportedly been advising the transition team on matters of national security, according to one of the people familiar with the situation. Austin's candidacy as the former commander of the United States

Central Command under President Obama may come under attack from some progressive organizations and he makes an effort to convey a message of hope to individuals who are wondering what assistance the United States would provide to Ukraine in its conflict with Russia. By strengthening their military integration with NATO and fending off Russian influence and aggression, Austin indirectly promises the American society, the Ukrainian people, and the American allies that their results will be realized in the future for all of those people who seek to live in a safe and strong society. The outcomes of this cooperative project will help those nations in deterring and preserving their territorial integrity and sovereignty against fresh threats.

2-Negative politeness

This politeness strategy is utilized by Biden 46 times (28.8%) because When discussing any choice or movement, both inside and outside of America, Biden used to do so in the most straightforward, honest, and transparent way possible. For instance, he criticizes the Supreme Court ruling, calling it "a blunder" since it eliminates the fundamental right to an abortion. Additionally, he makes an effort to prevent, or at the very least minimize, the imposition of Russia and works to solidify his image as the American leader who understands the significance of the economic concerns for any country engaged in a conflict. His statements reflect the president's efforts to reaffirm established power structures and avoid or at least mitigate the imposition of the Supreme Court, Biden accomplishes that through depersonalizing the last decision from the Court. Finally, Biden employs this strategy of politeness to make a direct assault. War crimes have been committed by those who committed these atrocities.

Meanwhile, this strategy of politeness is utilized by Austin 22 times (28,2%) because Austin makes a connection in his lines between the previous Russian movement and the fact that on Thursday, Russia began a week-long military exercise with troops from China and other nations, signaling a growing defense partnership between Moscow and Beijing as they both deal with US-related tensions. The military exercises are also meant to show that Moscow is capable of sending soldiers to Ukraine while still conducting sizable training exercises.

3-Bald on record

This strategy is utilized by Biden 32 time (18,1%) Because the majority of his statements are made in the most straightforward, honest, unequivocal, and simple way imaginable, they pose a direct danger to Russian President Vladimir Putin. This confirms the power of position as a leader without taking into account the history of relations between the two nations (America and Russia), or even Putin's position as president of the greatest country in the world who enjoys widespread support among his countrymen. As a result, these statements are based on future actions, that if you (Putin) do so, we (the U.S. government) will do so. that was an accurate portrayal of the illogical conduct of the Russian war on Ukraine. As a result, Biden explicitly criticizes the Russian army for managing the conflict from its inception. Human Rights Watch has documented numerous instances of Russian military forces violating the laws of war against civilians in occupied Chernihiv, Kharkiv, and Kyiv regions as well as other instances of illegal violence and threats against civilians between February 27 and March 14, 2022, and Biden here concurs with their findings. Soldiers were also accused of stealing food, clothes, and firewood from civilians. War crimes have been committed by those who

committed these atrocities. Directly criticizes the Russian invasion of Ukraine and calls it a failed movement. The claim made by Lavrov that NATO was utilizing the Ukraine conflict as a proxy is categorically refuted by Biden to direct the world's attention towards NATO and its role in the war, as well as distracting attention from Russia's failure in the war.

Meanwhile, this strategy of politeness is utilized by Austin ۶ times (۷.۷۰٪) because he spoke in the most straightforward, forthright, plain, and brief way imaginable, his words posed a direct danger to the Russian military and the Russian leadership. Like when President Biden Austin used to issue a threat that would change if the Russian forces committed a risky conduct, the U.S. military' actions against the Russian troops would also change. A French phrase from "démarche," which leaders employ diplomatically to suggest that a new move would be taken, is utilized by him in one of his addresses. Austin Hear utilizes this phrase in a diplomatic way to signal that fresh, significant measures will be made to thwart any assault that poses a danger to peace in the United States or one of its allies.

۴,۳,۳ The Grice’s Maxims

The tables below are shown in order to answer the third question of the study. They are arranged from top to down:

Table ۲۴

The Grice’s Maxims utilized by Biden

The Grice’s Maxims		
Observance		
Type	Fr.	Pr.

Quantity Maxim	11	17,46%
Quality Maxim e	9	14,28%
Relation	20	39,68%
Manner	18	28,07%
Total	63	100%

Table 20

The Grice's Maxims utilized by Biden

The Grice's Maxims		
Non-Observance		
Type	Fr.	Pr.
Quantity Maxim	10	24,40%
Quality Maxim	10	36,09%
Relation	0	0%
Manner	16	39,02%
Total	41	100%

Table 26

The Grice's Maxims utilized by Austin

The Grice's Maxims		
Observance		
Type	Fr.	Pr.
Quantity Maxim	20	24,76%
Quality Maxim	18	17,82%
Relation	32	31,69%
Manner	26	20,74%

Total	١٠١	١٠٠٪
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Table ٢٧

The Grice's Maxims utilized by Austin

The Grice's Maxims		
Non-Observance		
Type	Fr.	Pr.
Quantity Maxim	١١	٤٥,٨٤ %
Quality Maxim	٨	٣٣,٣٣%
Relation	٠	٠٪
Manner	٥	٢٠,٨٣%
Total	٢٤	١٠٠%

١- The Relation Maxim

Biden utilizes this maxim ٢٠ times (٣٩.٦٨ %), because this maxim requires the speaker to make his contributions relevant. In other words, the speaker should say things that are relevant to the topic of the communication. This maxim has a big frequency in Biden's speech because it reflects one of the characteristics of his policy that is to keep relevant to the actions and keep positive relationships with the reporters in special and his audience in general and he achieves this through being relevant in his speech. Meanwhile, he violates this maxim ٠ times (٠٪) because in all of his speeches Biden tries to be relevant to the problem even if he doesn't give enough information about the problem. In contrast, this maxim is utilized by Austin ٣٢ times (٣١.٦٩%) because Austin used to be relevant in his speech. In other words, Austin strives to be relevant and only speaks about things that are pertinent to the message or the issue at hand, while he violates this maxim

· times (·%) since he used to work according to what is supposed in Biden's policy.

۳- The Manner Maxim

Biden utilizes this maxim ۱۸ times (۳۸.۵۷%), because this maxim reflects the idea about how things are expressed and how they are most likely to be said. Biden in most of his speeches answers directly, avoids ambiguity and difficult language because this presents one of his speech strategies that he uses to when he wants to send an important message to the American people and the outside world, meanwhile, he violates this ۱۶ times (۳۹,۰۲%) because in some of his speeches Biden doesn't answer briefly or orderly he uses this style as a strategy when he wants to not give his direct opinion about the problem.

In contrast, this maxim is utilized by Austin ۲۶ times (۳۰,۷۴%) because Austin used to be brief and avoid obscurity of expressions while he violates this maxim ۰ times (۲۰,۸۳%) since this presents one of the categories of his speech that he doesn't provide information that make sense when he faced with a question doesn't relate with his military responsibilities of his position.

۴- The Quantity Maxim

Biden utilizes this maxim ۱۱ times (۱۷.۶۴%), because this maxim reflects the idea that the speakers are required to convey sufficient information while speaking and this idea used to appear in his speeches especially when Biden's speech aims to declare something or call someone. meanwhile, he violates this maxim ۱۰ times (۳۴,۴۰%) because in some of his speeches Biden gives more details in his answers than are essential.

In contrast, this maxim is utilized by Austin ۲۰ times (۳۴.۷۶%) because Austin used to make his answers as informative as required. while he violates this maxim

١١ times (٤٥,٨٣%) since he sometimes answers briefly and be less than informative.

•- The Quality Maxim

Biden utilizes this maxim ٩ times (١٤,٢٨%), because this maxim reflects the idea that the speakers are required to supply truthful information and refrain from giving any false information while answering any question and this idea used to appear in his speeches especially when Biden's speech aims to declare something serious relates with his decisions against the enemy of America. meanwhile, he violates this maxim ١٥ times (٣٦,٥٩%) because in some of his speeches Biden says what he believes in without giving any adequate evidence.

In contrast, this maxim is utilized by Austin ١٨ times (١٧,٨٢%) because Austin used to make his answers as truthful as required. while he violates this maxim ٨ times (٣٣,٣٣%) since he sometimes answers without giving any evidence.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

٥,٠ Preliminary Remarks

This chapter contains three sections. The first section presents the conclusions of the findings arrived from the analysis of the selected data. The second section is concerned with introducing some recommendations founded on the outcomes of the study. Finally, the third section offers suggestions for further future studies.

٥,١ Conclusions

Based on the results, the study concludes that:

- ١- Regarding the utilization of speech act by both of the politicians, the study concludes that:
 - a- Biden uses the representative speech act the most because it initially conveys the idea that the president incorporates his opinions while also attempting to make his words match the world. In his remark, Biden reiterates the relevance of a person's position within the country who is qualified to speak about, i.e., the United States' standing in the international community.
 - b- Austin uses the representative speech act the most because it illustrates the speaker's point of view. With his group of military leaders at the Pentagon, Austin promises to keep an eye out for any actions that would undermine domestic peace in the country. Given his position as a commander, it is clear that everything Austin mentions in his presentation is closely tied to the Pentagon's stance on current events.

This conclusion proves the invalidity of the second part of hypothesis **No.١** which reads: “Representative speech act is the most dominant type that is pragmatically utilized by Biden in his political discourses while commissive speech act is the most prominent type that is pragmatically utilized by Austin”.

٢- Regarding the utilization of politeness by both of the politicians, the study concludes that:

- a- Positive politeness is the most politeness strategy utilized by Biden. He employs this strategy because, in his remarks, he makes a conscious attempt to establish a relationship with people of American society. He aims to build confidence with the populace by stating that his administration will work to solve all of the "long-term difficulties," as he refers to them, that the society was facing during the previous president Trump's administration
- b- Positive politeness is the most politeness strategy utilized by Austin. He subtly assures the American society, the Ukrainian people, and the American allies that their goals will be fulfilled in the future for everyone who wants to live in a stable society. The results of this collaborative work will aid those countries in thwarting new threats and protecting their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

This verifies hypothesis **No.٢** which reads: “Positive politeness is the most common type that is pragmatically utilized by both Biden and Austin in their political discourses”.

٣- Regarding the utilization of the Grice’s maxims by both of the politicians, the study concludes that:

- a- Relation maxim, which calls for speakers to make their points relevant, is the one that Biden uses the most. In other words, the speaker should make statements that are pertinent to the communication's subject. This maxim

appears frequently in Biden's speeches because it captures one of his policies, which is to stay relevant to his audience and maintain good connections with reporters in particular and the broader public. He accomplishes this by being current in his speeches.

- b- Relation maxim has been used the most by Austin because he tends to be current in his speeches. In other words, Austin wants to be relevant and says what should be relevant to the topic or the purpose of communication.

Hence, the second part of hypothesis **No. ٣** which reads: “Relation maxim is the most frequent type that is pragmatically exploited by Biden in his political discourses whereas quality maxim is the most recurrent type that is pragmatically used by Austin in his political discourses”, is partially valid.

١,٢ **Recommendations**

- ١- Teachers and students of English should be aware and familiar with the position strategies that may be used in the political speeches.
- ٢- Language instructors should draw more attention to the effect of position on a good linguistic skills of the politicians, presidents, etc.
- ٣- The materials of textbooks at the university level should identify several position-related language techniques to familiarize students with their purpose and how to use them in various contexts, preventing inappropriate usage of such tactics.

٥,٣ Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggestions for further research based on the theoretical review and the practical results of the study:

- ١- A contrastive study between the Iraqi president and the Minister of Foreign Affairs' political speeches.
- ٢- A socio-pragmatic study on position as power dynamic in the British political speeches.
- ٣- A critical stylistic study of position as power dynamic in the American Parliament.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Joe Biden Political Speech

- 1- President Biden holds news conference at NATO Summit in Madrid
6/30/2022 Transcript

<https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/president-biden-holds-news-conference-at-nato-summit-in-madrid-6-30-2022-transcript>

- 2- Ext .6. Remarks by President Biden on the Request to Congress for Additional
Funding to Support Ukraine APRIL 28, 2022•

<HTTPS://WWW.WHITEHOUSE.GOV/BRIEFING-ROOM/SPEECHES-REMARKS/2022/04/28/REMARKS-BY-PRESIDENT-BIDEN-ON-THE-REQUEST-TO-CONGRESS-FOR-ADDITIONAL-FUNDING-TO-SUPPORT-UKRAINE/>

- 3- President Joe Biden First White House Press Conference Transcript March
2022

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/03/20/remarks-by-president-biden-in-press-conference/>

Appendix B: Lloyd Austin Political Speech

1- Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Army General Mark A. Milley Hold a Press Conference Following the Ukraine Defense Contact Group Meeting, Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany Sept. 8, 2022

<https://www.defense.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript/Article/3102082/secretary-of-defense-lloyd-j-austin-iii-and-chairman-of-the-joint-chiefs-of-sta/>

2- Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin Russia-Ukraine Conflict Briefing NATO Transcript 1-Feb 17, 2022

<https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/secretary-of-defense-lloyd-austin-russia-ukraine-conflict-briefing-nato-transcript>

3- Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin on "Face the Nation," March 20, 2022

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/lloyd-austin-defense-secretary-transcript-face-the-nation-03-20-2022/>

الخلاصة

تتناول الدراسة الحالية المنصب كمتغير اجتماعي مهم في ستة خطابات سياسية أمريكية مختارة. تناولت الدراسة المنصب كواحد من فئات الخطاب الأساسية في الخطاب السياسية. ومع ذلك، لم يكن هناك الكثير من الابحاث حول المناصب التي اتخذت في الخطاب السياسية الأمريكية، وخاصة من وجهة نظر اجتماعية. أذ تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى سد هذه الفجوة من خلال تحديد الاختلافات في المنصب ومظاهرها في البيانات الخاضعة للتدقيق.

تهدف الدراسة إلى اكتشاف طريقة استخدام أفعال الكلام لتعكس الاختلافات في المنصب في الخطاب السياسية للسياسيين الأمريكيين، ومعرفة كيف تساعد استراتيجيات التأدب الكلامي هؤلاء السياسيين الأمريكيين في عكس اختلافاتهم حسب المنصب، وتحديد كيف يمكن إظهار اختلافات المنصب من خلال استخدام قواعد المحادثة عند غريس في الخطاب السياسي للسياسيين الأمريكيين.

استنادا الى اهداف الدراسة، تقترح الاخيرة ثلاث فرضيات: (١) فعل الكلام التمثيلي هو النوع الأكثر هيمنة الذي يستخدمه بايدن بشكل عملي في خطابه السياسي في حين أن فعل الكلام الالزامي هو النوع الأبرز الذي يستخدمه أوستن بشكل عملي. (٢) التأدب الكلامي الإيجابي هو النوع الأكثر شيوعاً الذي يستخدمه كل من بايدن وأوستن في خطبهم السياسية. (٣) مبدا الربط هو النوع الأكثر شيوعاً الذي يتم استغلاله بشكل عملي من قبل بايدن في خطابه السياسي في حين أن مبدا الكيفية هو النوع الأكثر تكراراً الذي يستخدمه أوستن بشكل عملي.

لتحقيق الأهداف والتحقق من هذه الفرضيات، تطور الدراسة نموذجاً يتكون من ثلاث جوانب للتحليل. تتكون الطبقة الأولى من افعال الكلام وفقاً لتصنيف سيرل (١٩٧٦). تعتمد الطبقة الثانية على استراتيجيات ليفنسون (١٩٧٨)، أما الطبقة الثالثة بناءً على Grice's Maxims (١٩٧٥).

استخدمت الدراسة منهج نوعي في تحليل البيانات تم دعمه بجداول لبيان التكرارات والنسب المئوية. بناءً على النتائج، تم التوصل الى بعض الاستنتاجات بناءً على نتائج التحليل، أحد هذه الاستنتاجات هو أن فعل الكلام التمثيلي هو النوع الأكثر انتشاراً والذي يستخدمه بايدن وأوستن بشكل عملي في خطاباتها السياسية. والثاني هو أن التأدب الكلامي الإيجابي هو الاستراتيجية الأكثر شيوعاً التي يستخدمها بايدن وأوستن بشكل عملي في خطابهما السياسي، والاستنتاج الثالث هو أن مبداً الربط، الذي يدعو المتحدثين لجعل نقاطهم ذات صلة، هي ذلك الذي يستخدمه كلا من بايدن وأوستن بشكل عملي في خطاباتها السياسية. تنتهي الدراسة ببعض التوصيات والاقتراحات لمزيد من الدراسات.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة كربلاء
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

دراسة اجتماعية – تداولية للمنصب كقوة ديناميكية في الخطاب السياسي الأمريكي

رسالة

مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية/ جامعة كربلاء وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير في اختصاص اللغة الإنجليزية واللغويات

من قبل:

هدى علي عريبي

بإشراف:

أ.م. وسن نوري فاضل

٢٠٢٢ ميلادية

١٤٤٤ هجرية