

POLITENESS AS STATECRAFT: A MAXQDA-ASSISTED DISCOURSE-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF NAWAZ SHARIF'S 71ST UNGA SPEECH

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Abstract:

This study provides a comprehensive discourse-pragmatic analysis of the diplomatic address delivered by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, at the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Utilizing MAXQDA computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software, the text was systematically categorized using Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory to explore how a state representative navigates acute global and regional complexities. The speech addresses key macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges, including multipolarity, shifting power dynamics, counter-terrorism strategies, and pressing regional crises, such as the situation in Afghanistan and the Kashmir dispute. By operationalizing concepts of positive politeness, negative politeness, and Bald-on-Record Face-Threatening Acts (FTAs), this paper examines how diplomatic language balances the preservation of international rapport with the assertive articulation of national security concerns. The findings suggest that politeness strategies serve as a vital mechanism of statecraft, allowing sovereign states to voice dissent and demand justice without structurally jeopardizing diplomatic harmony.

Keywords: Economic Development, Terrorism, Globalization, Kashmir Issue, Peace and Dialogue, Human Rights.

Introduction:

The diplomatic address delivered by a representative of Pakistan to the United Nations General Assembly is a comprehensive and insightful exploration of global and regional challenges. Touching upon issues ranging from shifting geopolitical dynamics to counter-terrorism strategies, the speech reflects Pakistan's multifaceted engagement with international affairs. As the world grapples with a historic inflection point, marked by both progress and unprecedented human suffering, the speech underscores the urgency of collective action and adherence to the Sustainable Development Agenda. The evolving international order, the complexities of major power competition, and regional conflicts in Afghanistan and Kashmir are addressed with a focus on fostering peace, stability, and justice. Amidst these global concerns, the speech also highlights Pakistan's commitment to economic development, counter-terrorism efforts, and the pursuit of a new world order grounded in principles of fairness, equity, and the United Nations Charter. Embedded within diplomatic discourse are elements of positive and negative politeness theories, frameworks that illuminate how individuals navigate communication to maintain social harmony. Positive politeness involves strategies that seek to enhance camaraderie and rapport, often through expressions of friendliness, empathy, and inclusivity. In diplomatic language, positive politeness is evident when the speaker congratulates Mr. Peter Thomson on his election and pays tribute to Mr. Mogens Lykketoft, fostering a positive and appreciative tone. On the other hand, negative politeness strategies involve mitigating potential threats to social harmony by being more indirect, using formal language, or showing deference. The diplomatic address also incorporates negative politeness in its subtle critique of global challenges, major power confrontations, and issues like the Kashmir dispute, where the speaker delicately communicates concerns without causing unnecessary offense. Together, these politeness theories contribute to the nuanced and diplomatic nature of the discourse, allowing for the discussion of sensitive topics while maintaining a level of respect and courtesy.

Research problems:

Politeness theory, as proposed by sociolinguists *Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson*, can be applied to analyze the diplomatic language used in the speech. Politeness theory posits that individuals use linguistic strategies to maintain face and uphold social harmony. In the context of the speech, politeness theory can be observed in the careful choice of words, expressions of

congratulation and gratitude, and diplomatic language employed to discuss sensitive issues.

- Explore the impact of positive politeness strategies in diplomatic discourse, particularly in expressions of congratulations and tributes. Investigate how positive politeness contributes to fostering international relationships and maintaining a positive tone in addressing global and regional issues.
- Analyze the use of negative politeness strategies in discussing sensitive topics, such as major power confrontations and the Kashmir dispute. Investigate how diplomatic language employs indirectness and formal expressions to communicate concerns while minimizing potential conflict and offense
- Investigate how cultural variations influence the application of politeness theory in diplomatic communication. Explore whether politeness norms vary across cultures and how diplomats navigate these differences. Assess the effectiveness of politeness strategies in transcending cultural barriers and promoting mutual understanding in international relations.

Literature Review:

Face is the public self-image that every person tries to protect. There are two terms used to define a person’s image in public- positive and negative. Brown and Levinson defined positive face two ways: as “the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others executors”

, or alternatively, “the positive consistent self-image or ‘personality’ (crucially including the desire that this self-image be appreciated and approved of) claimed by interactants” (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

Goffman describes three levels which influence an individual’s actions in order to correspond to one’s face needs:

The need to fulfil one’s own desires is described as pride.

- One’s emotional and physical attitude in social interaction is described as dignity.
- An individual’s duties towards the society are defined as honour (Goffman 1967).

One of the first people who began to study a social behavior of people in public, were Penelope brown and Stephen Levinson. Their politeness theory accounts for the compensation of offences to a person’s ‘face’ by face-threatening acts (Hinze, 012). The concept of face was derived from Chinese into English in the 19th century (Goffman, 1967). Although politeness has been studied in a variety of cultures for many years, Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson’s politeness theory has become very influential. In 1987, Brown and Levinson proposed that politeness was a universal concept, however, this is a controversial issue. The question goes beyond my studies thus I will just mention that culture plays a major role in defining politeness as something that is believed to be polite for an American might appear to be face threatening for an Englishman. Another definition is “a battery of social skills whose goal is to ensure everyone feels affirmed in a social interaction” (Foley, 1997). Therefore, being polite can be an attempt for the speaker to save their own face or the face of who he or she is talking to. Any speech act might have an influence on the image and might create an atmosphere where a person could easily lose his/her image. According to analyses I have performed. I can say that a person needs to know and follow the maxims of politeness to be able not to lose his/her image. **Positive face** is the desire to be liked, appreciated, approved, etc. Positive Face in other words Solidarity Politeness which is very often characterized by Involvement Strategy. **Negative face** is the desire not to be imposed upon, intruded, or otherwise put upon. Positive and Negative Face (Fellowship, Competence, Autonomy Face) Brown and Levinson’s definition of face reflects their view that face actually has two components: positive face and negative face. **A face-threatening act (FTA)** is an act that indicates the threat a person’s face might encounter while interacting with other people. It can be verbal or non-verbal, however I will speak about verbal face threatening acts in the process of communication. FTA can threaten the hearer’s or the speaker’s selfimage in public. FTAs

threatening the hearer’s positive self-image include (i) expressions negatively evaluating the hearer’s positive face, e.g. disapproval, criticism, complaints, accusations, contradictions, disagreements etc., as well as (ii) expressions which show that the speaker does not care about H’s positive face, e.g. expressions of violent emotions, taboo topics, bad news, emotional topics, interruptions etc.

Theoretical Framework: Politeness theory

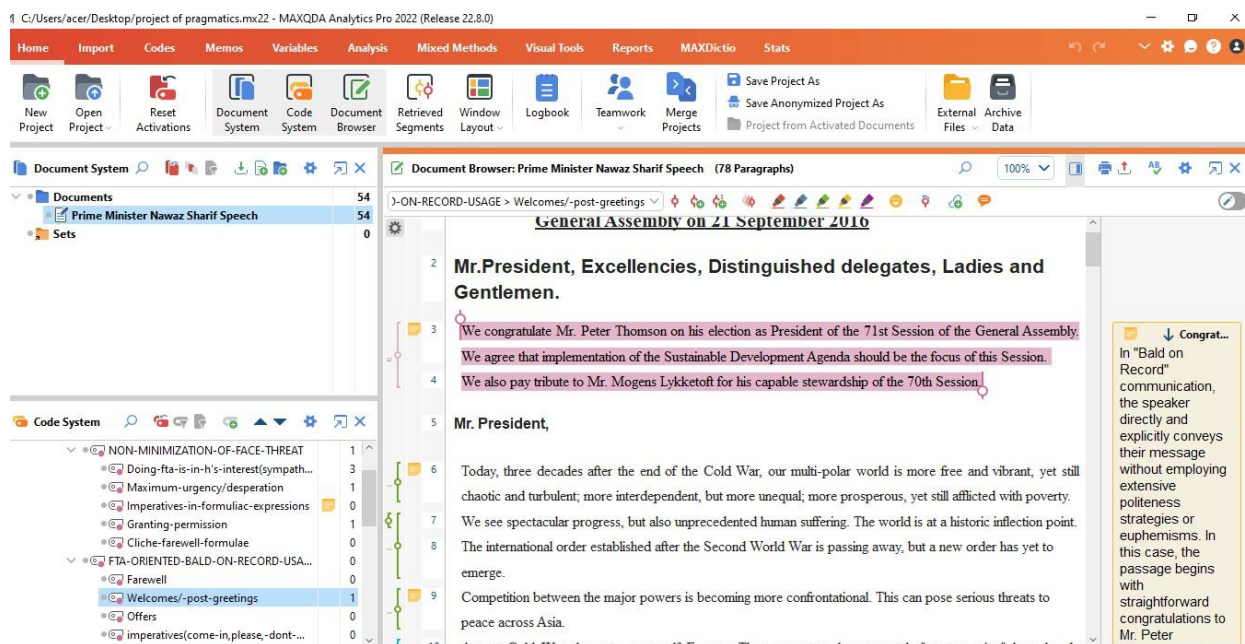
This theory posits that individuals employ various linguistic strategies to manage face, or one's public self-image, and to navigate social relationships effectively. The theoretical framework revolves around two key aspects: **positive politeness**, which involves demonstrating friendliness and empathy to enhance rapport, and **negative politeness**, which emphasizes strategies to mitigate potential threats to autonomy or personal space. Certain speech acts inherently pose a threat to face, termed Face Threatening Acts (FTAs), while others are designed to alleviate potential face threats, termed Face Saving Acts (FSAs). Both positive and negative face types are susceptible to threats, prompting conscious interactants to employ communication strategies to preserve them. Face Saving Acts are accomplished through mitigation, involving the use of politeness strategies such as indirection, hedges, deference, apology, generalization, and nominalization, as outlined by Brown and Levinson. The nature of texts influences the prevalence of FTAs and determines the appropriateness of politeness strategies in mitigating potential face threats. The theory assumes that language users are motivated by the desire to maintain social harmony and avoid face-threatening acts. In diplomatic contexts, such as the provided speech to the United Nations, politeness theory can illuminate the careful selection of expressions, use of diplomatic language, and strategies employed to address sensitive issues while preserving positive social relations. The theoretical framework of politeness theory thus provides insights into the intricate ways language is employed to manage social face and foster effective communication within diverse social settings.

Discussion:

● **Bald on Record**

1:Politeness > BALD-ON-RECORD-(CONFIRMS-GRICE'S-MAXIMS) > FTA-ORIENTED-BALD-ON-RECORD-USAGE

Figure

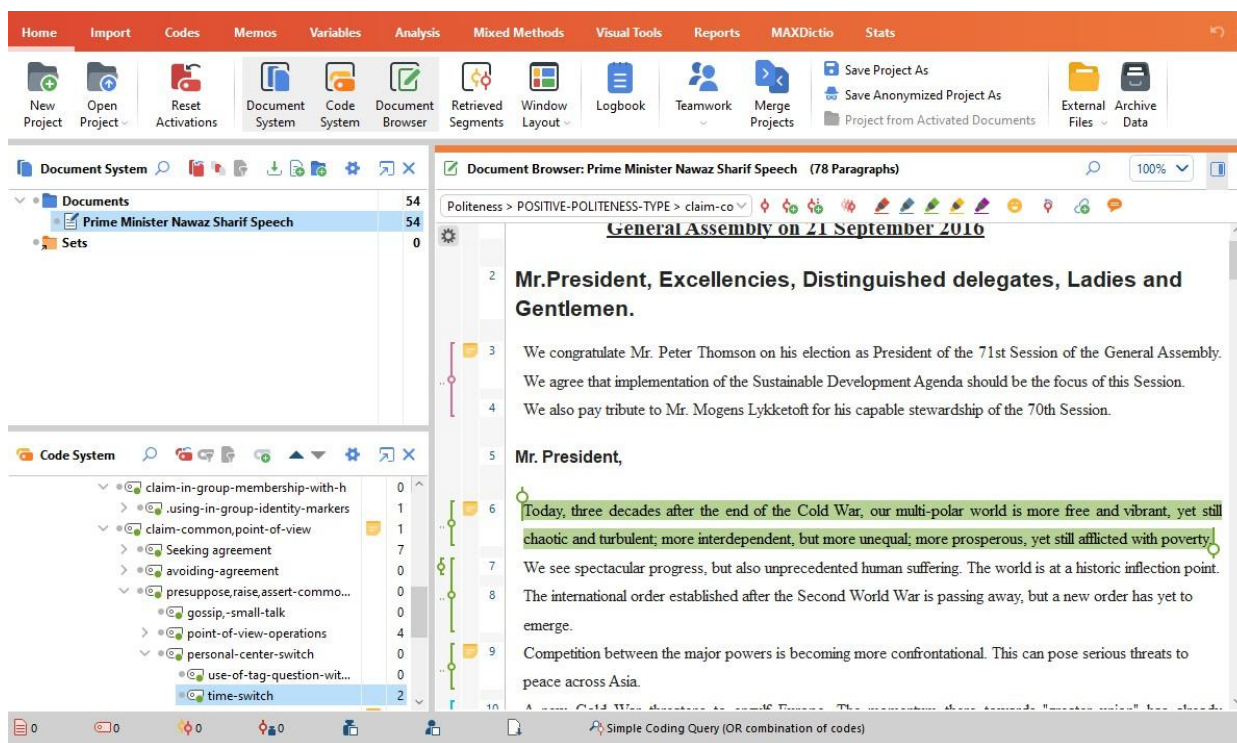


In this excerpt from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's speech, there is a demonstration of politeness through a communication strategy categorized as "Bald-On-Record" that confirms Grice's maxims. The prime minister employs a direct and straightforward approach to express congratulations to Mr. Peter Thomson on his election as President of the 71st Session of the General Assembly. This directness aligns with the "Bald-On-Record" politeness strategy, where the speaker openly and unambiguously communicates their message without employing mitigating or softening language. The use of "We agree that implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda should be the focus of this Session" also reflects a bald-on-record style, confirming Grice's maxim of Quantity by providing a clear and specific statement about the session's focus. Additionally, by paying tribute to Mr. Mogens Lykketoft for his capable stewardship of the 70th Session, the speaker acknowledges and appreciates the contributions of the previous session's president. This expression of respect aligns with the politeness strategy of confirming Grice's maxim of Relation, as it maintains relevance and acknowledges the context of the transition between sessions.

● **Positive politeness:**

Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > claim-common-grounds > claim-common, point-of-view > presuppose, raise, assert-common-ground > personal-center-switch > time-switch

Figure



The phrase "Today, three decades after the end of the Cold War" serves as a time-switch, indicating a shared temporal reference point that the audience can relate to. This strategy aligns with the positive politeness approach of "claiming common grounds" by establishing a shared historical context. Furthermore, the speaker employs a "claim-common, point-of-view" strategy by presenting the current state of the world as both free and vibrant, yet chaotic and turbulent. This serves to acknowledge different perspectives and opinions, promoting inclusivity and understanding. The use of contrasting pairs, such as "more interdependent, but more unequal" and "more prosperous, yet still afflicted with poverty," presupposes common ground by recognizing the complexities and dualities of the contemporary world. The phrase

"our multi-polar world" reflects a personal-center-switch, emphasizing a shared identity and perspective. By using the pronoun "our," the speaker aligns themselves with the audience, fostering a sense of unity and shared concern.

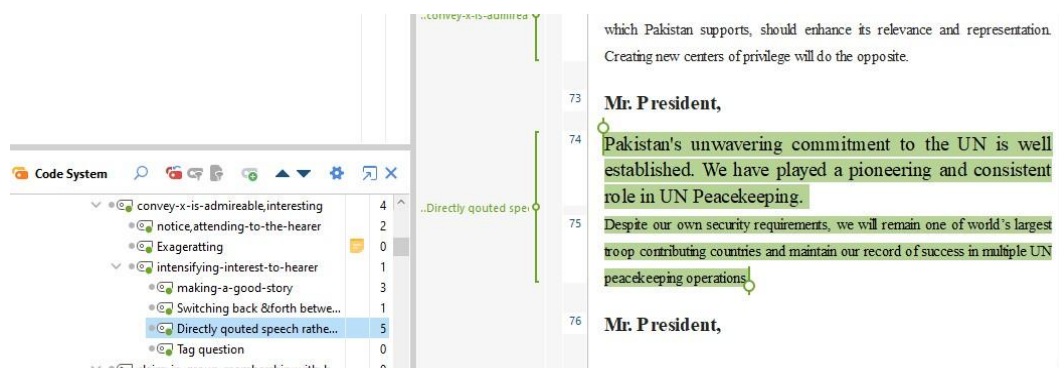
Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > claim-common-grounds > claim-common, point-of-view > presuppose, raise, assert-common-ground > point-of-view-operations

The statement "Competition between the major powers is becoming more confrontational" serves as a claim to common ground by presenting a shared understanding of the geopolitical landscape. The use of the term "major powers" implies an acknowledgment of the global players involved, presupposing a common awareness of these entities among the audience. The subsequent sentence, "This can pose serious threats to peace across Asia," aligns with the positive politeness strategy of "claim-common, point-of-view." Here, the speaker not only states a perspective but also implies a shared concern for the potential threats to peace in Asia. The word "confrontational" implies a potential source of concern, and by addressing this concern, the speaker aligns with the audience's likely perspectives on the challenges posed by such competition.

Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > claim-common-grounds > convey-x-is-admirable, interesting > intensifying-interest-to-hearer > Directly quoted speech rather than indirect reported speech

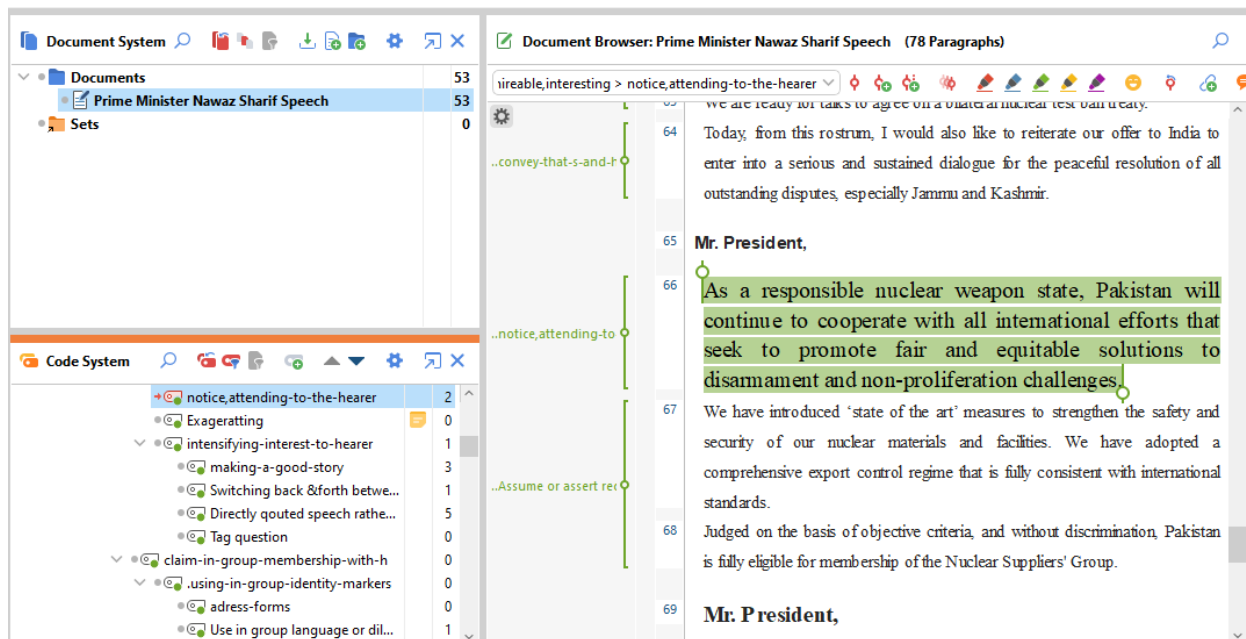
The statement "Turmoil is intensifying in the Middle East" serves as a claim to common ground by acknowledging the shared awareness of the escalating challenges in the region. The use of "intensifying" adds a sense of urgency, highlighting the gravity of the situation. The phrase "International efforts to defeat Daesh are therefore urgent" conveys a sense of urgency and importance. The following sentence, "For this, it is essential to reconcile the divergent objectives and priorities of regional and external powers," aligns with the positive politeness strategy of intensifying interest to the hearer. The concluding statement, "The long-festering tragedy of Palestine demands determined action by the international community," employs a positive politeness approach by emphasizing the admirable and interesting nature of determined action to address the longstanding issue of Palestine. The use of direct speech rather than indirect reported speech adds immediacy and sincerity to the message. The statement "Peace cannot be built when injustice prevails" is a claim to common ground, suggesting a shared value for peace and justice

Figure 1



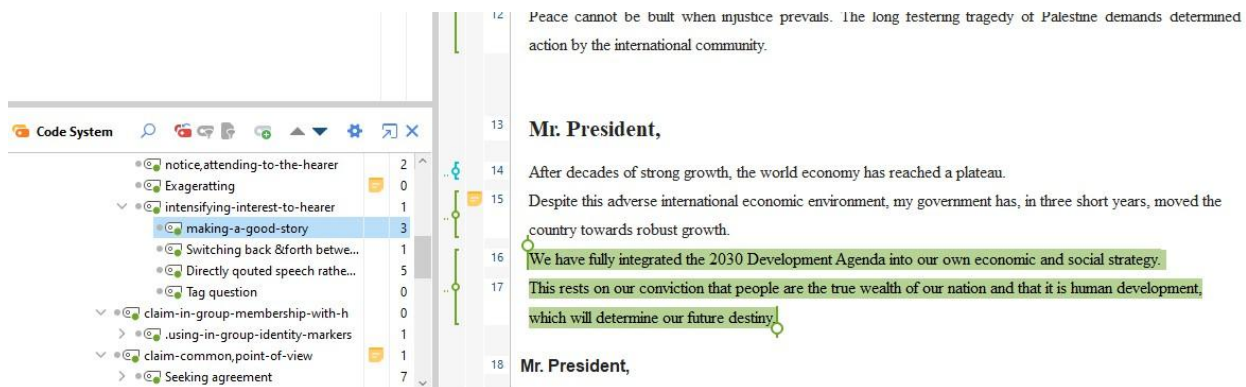
The Prime Minister directly quotes the commitment of Pakistan to the United Nations and its significant role in UN Peacekeeping. By asserting Pakistan's unwavering commitment to the UN and its pioneering role in UN Peacekeeping, the Prime Minister is claiming common ground with those who value international peace and security. The use of direct quotes adds a

sense of authenticity and immediacy to the statement, intensifying the interest of the hearer.
Figure 2.



In the given statement by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, the positive politeness strategy employed is "claiming common grounds." This is evident in the phrase "as a responsible nuclear weapon state," which suggests a shared commitment to responsibility in handling nuclear capabilities. By framing Pakistan as a responsible actor, Prime Minister Sharif is implicitly asserting that the international community also values and appreciates responsible behavior in nuclear matters. The positive politeness type used here is to "convey x is admirable, interesting." In this case, Prime Minister Sharif is conveying that Pakistan's commitment to cooperation with international efforts for disarmament and non-proliferation is admirable. The use of the term "responsible" implies a sense of commendable conduct in dealing with nuclear weapons. Furthermore, there is an element of "noticing" and "attending to the hearer" in the statement.
Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > claim-common-grounds > convey-x-is admirable, interesting > intensifying-interest-to-hearer > making-a-good-story

Figure 3



The assertion "We have fully integrated the 2030 Development Agenda into our own economic and social strategy" is a claim to common ground, emphasizing a shared commitment to a

global developmental agenda. By aligning the country's strategy with the broader international development goals, the speaker seeks to connect with the audience on a common objective. The subsequent statement, "This rests on our conviction that people are the true wealth of our nation and that it is human development, which will determine our future destiny," falls under the positive politeness strategy of conveying that something is admirable and interesting. The phrase "future destiny" introduces an element of making a good story. By framing the integration of the 2030 Development Agenda as part of a larger narrative about the nation's destiny, the speaker adds a storytelling element to capture the audience's attention and make the information more engaging.

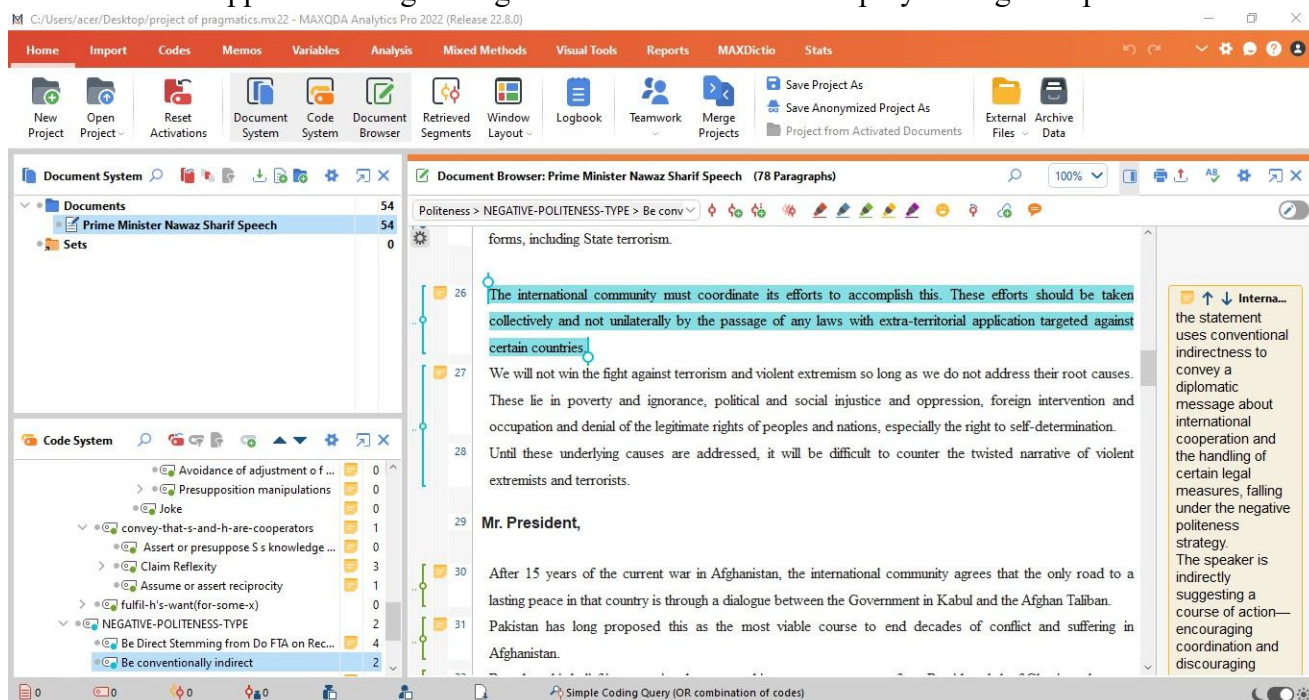
● **Negative Politeness:**

Politeness > NEGATIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > Be Direct Stemming from Do FTA on Record

In this segment of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's speech, negative politeness strategies are employed, falling under the category of "Be Direct Stemming from Do FTA on Record." The speaker adopts a direct and straightforward approach to communicate concerning developments in Europe and the associated challenges. The statement "A new Cold War threatens to engulf Europe" is an example of being direct on record. The use of the term "threatens" indicates a sense of urgency, and framing it as a potential Cold War conveys the seriousness of the situation. This directness aligns with the negative politeness type, as the speaker chooses not to soften the impact of the message. The subsequent sentences provide additional direct observations. "The momentum there towards 'greater union' has already reversed" asserts a straightforward statement about the reversal of the trend towards European integration. Mentioning "Barricades and walls are going up" adds a tangible dimension to the challenges faced, emphasizing the physical and metaphorical barriers that are emerging.

Politeness > NEGATIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > Be conventionally indirect Figure,4

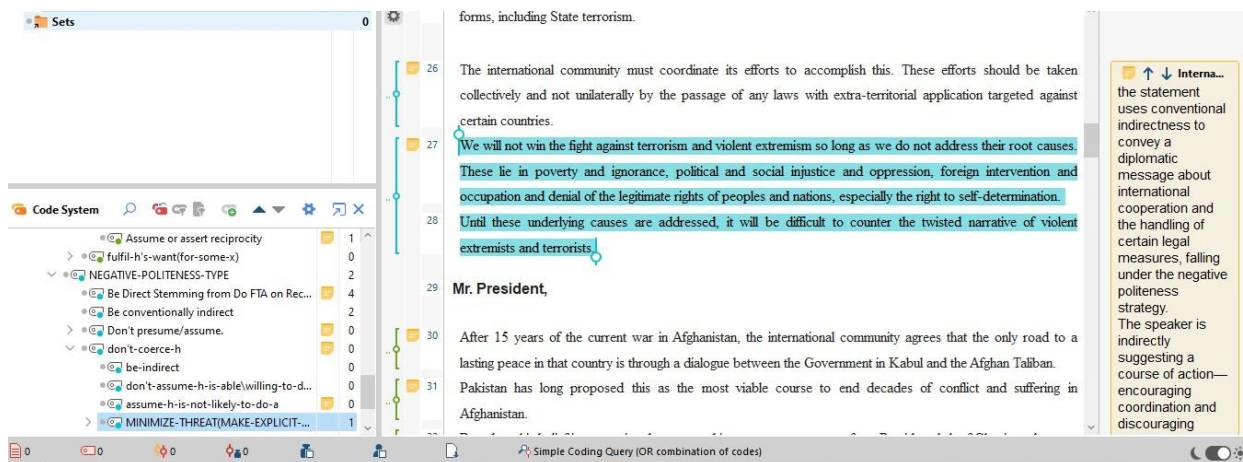
The statement "The international community must coordinate its efforts to accomplish this. These efforts should be taken collectively and not unilaterally by the passage of any laws with extra-territorial application targeted against certain countries" employs a negative politeness



strategy by advocating for a collective approach without directly imposing or specifying particular actions. The use of phrases like "must coordinate its efforts" and "should be taken collectively" reflects a more indirect and considerate tone.

Politeness > NEGATIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > don't-coerce-h > MINIMIZE-THREAT(MAKE-EXPLICIT-R,P,D-VALUES)

Figure 5



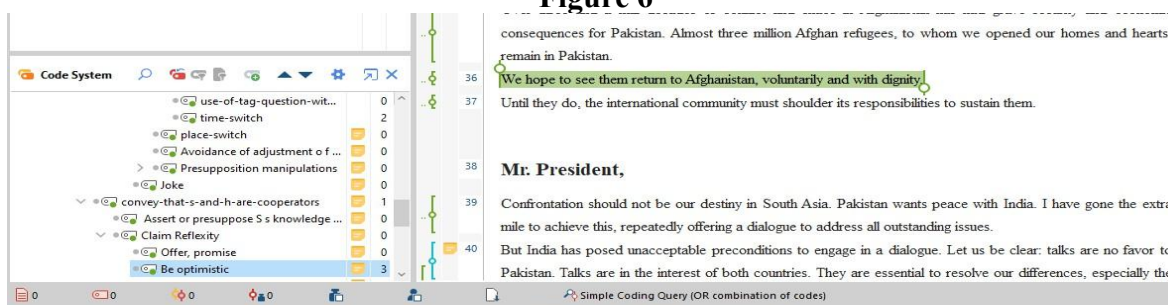
The statement "We will not win the fight against terrorism and violent extremism so long as we do not address their root causes. These lie in poverty and ignorance, political and social injustice and oppression, foreign intervention and occupation and denial of the legitimate rights of peoples and nations, especially the right to self-determination" uses negative politeness by framing the argument in a way that minimizes the imposition of a direct threat or obligation. The speaker avoids a confrontational tone and, instead, presents the need to address root causes as a shared goal. This transparency helps minimize the perceived threat and makes the implicit values more explicit, aligning with the "MINIMIZE-THREAT(MAKE-EXPLICIT-R,P,D-VALUES)" strategy.

The statement "Until these underlying causes are addressed, it will be difficult to counter the twisted narrative of violent extremists and terrorists" further reinforces the negative politeness strategy by highlighting the shared challenge of countering extremist narratives. The use of "it will be difficult" acknowledges the complexity of the situation without coercing specific actions.

Positive politeness:

Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > convey-that-s-and-h-are-cooperators > Claim Reflexivity > Be optimistic

Figure 6



The statement "Progress will be assured only when the Afghan parties themselves conclude that there is no military solution to the Afghan war, and work assiduously, through a meaningful dialogue process, for achieving reconciliation and peace at home" reflects positive politeness through the emphasis on cooperation and optimism. The phrase "Progress will be assured only when the Afghan parties themselves conclude" conveys a sense of agency and

shared responsibility among Afghan parties. This aligns with the positive politeness strategy of portraying actors as cooperators, suggesting a collaborative effort in reaching a solution. Hope to see defines a positive

Politeness > POSITIVE-POLITENESS-TYPE > claim-common-grounds > claim-common, point-of-view > Seeking agreement > safe-topic

Figure 7

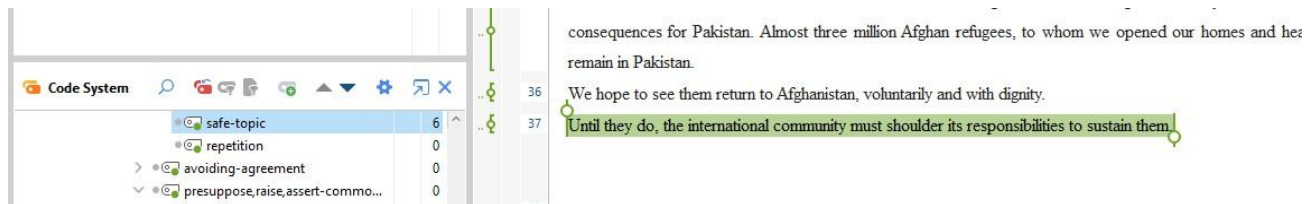
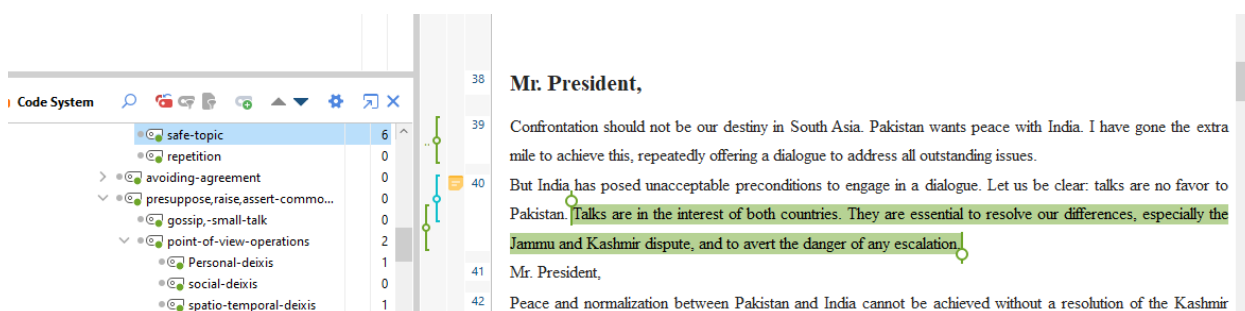


Figure 8

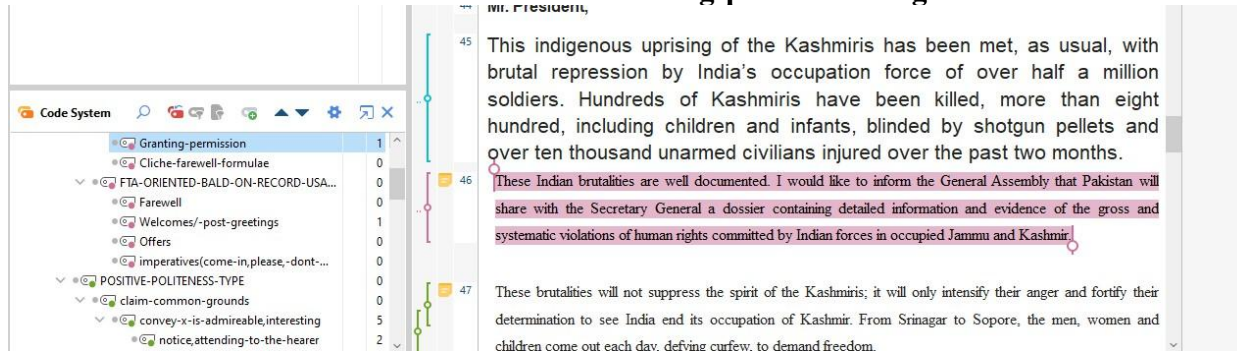


The term "safe topic" in this context refers to a subject or aspect of discussion that is less likely to evoke disagreement or conflict. In the context of the provided statement, the speaker is addressing the international community's responsibility to sustain those affected, presenting it as an area where common ground can be found and agreement can be sought. The choice of emphasizing shared responsibilities is a diplomatic and positive way of framing the discourse, steering away from contentious issues and promoting a cooperative tone. By highlighting the notion that the international community must collectively bear the responsibility until a specified condition is met, the speaker employs a safe topic strategy that focuses on a shared commitment rather than potential points of contention. This aligns with positive politeness, seeking agreement, and maintaining a diplomatic approach to foster a constructive dialogue.

Face Threatening Acts

Politeness > BALD-ON-RECORD-(CONFIRMS-GRICE'S-MAXIMS) > NON-

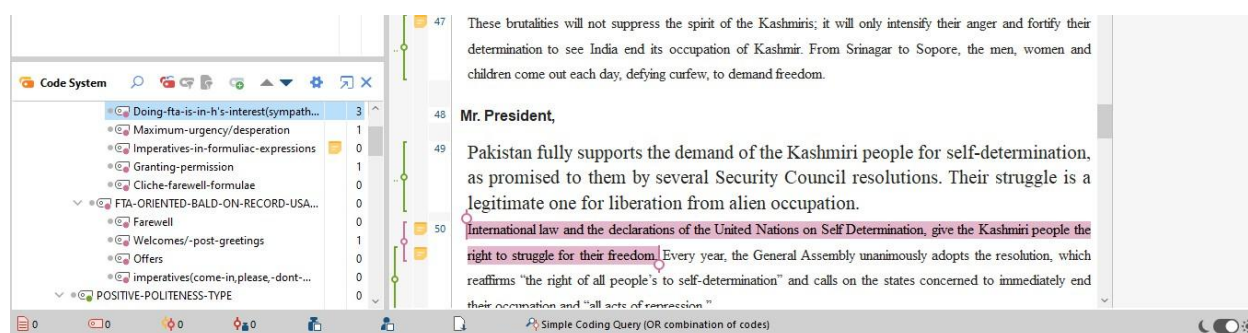
MINIMIZATION-OF-FACE-THREAT > Granting-permission Figure 9



I would like to inform the General Assembly that Pakistan will share with the Secretary General a dossier containing detailed information and evidence of the gross and systematic violations

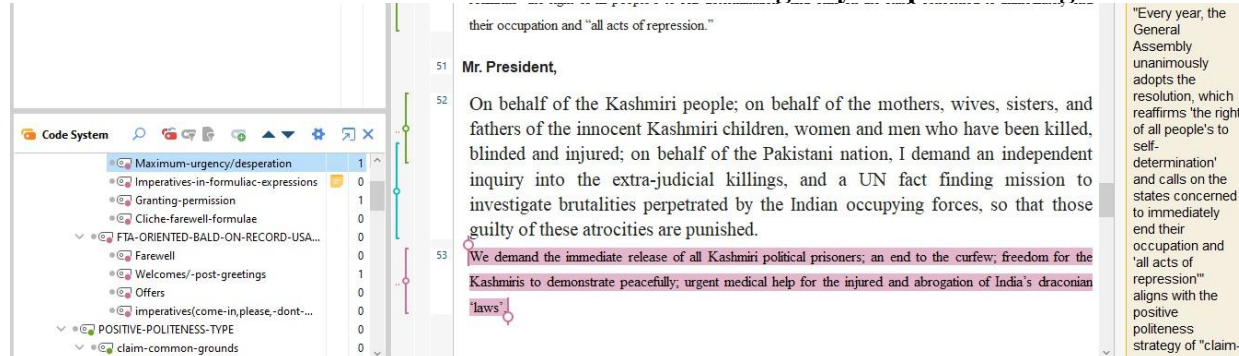
of human rights committed by Indian forces in occupied Jammu and Kashmir" demonstrates a politeness strategy falling under the category of "BALD-ON-RECORD-(CONFIRMS-GRICE'S-MAXIMS)," specifically "NON-MINIMIZATION-OF-FACE-THREAT" and "Granting-permission." The speaker is making a straightforward and direct assertion (BALD-ON-RECORD) about the documented brutalities committed by Indian forces. However, the inclusion of "I would like to inform" and "I would like to share" adds a layer of politeness by expressing the speaker's intention before presenting the information. This can be seen as a non-minimization of face threat, acknowledging the sensitivity of the topic while maintaining the directness of the statement.

Politeness > BALD-ON-RECORD-(CONFIRMS-GRICE'S-MAXIMS) > NON-MINIMIZATION-OF-FACE-THREAT > Doing-fta-is-in-h's-interest(sympathetic-advice/warning)
Figure 10



The speaker is delivering a clear and unambiguous assertion (BALD-ON-RECORD) about the rights of the Kashmiri people according to international law and UN declarations. By emphasizing that these legal frameworks grant the right to struggle for freedom, the speaker is asserting a strong and unapologetic position. The non-minimization of face threat is evident in the straightforward and unambiguous declaration of the rights of the Kashmiri people, acknowledging the gravity of the situation without softening the statement. Moreover, the inclusion of "give the Kashmiri people the right to struggle for their freedom" can be interpreted as sympathetic advice or a warning, suggesting that the struggle for freedom is not only a legal right but also an essential and justified course of action. This aligns with the politeness strategy of advising or warning in the interest of the hearer.

Politeness > BALD-ON-RECORD-(CONFIRMS-GRICE'S-MAXIMS) > NON-MINIMIZATION-OF-FACE-THREAT > Maximum-urgency/desperation
Figure 11



The speaker is making a straightforward and explicit demand (BALD-ON-RECORD) for several urgent actions concerning the situation in Kashmir. The non-minimization of face threat is evident in the direct and unambiguous nature of the demands, emphasizing the urgency and

gravity of the situation. The use of the term "demand" signifies a high level of urgency and insistence, aligning with the strategy of maximum urgency or desperation. This choice of language conveys a sense of immediacy and importance attached to the requested actions, making it clear that the situation demands urgent attention.

Diplomacy in speech: The provided text is a speech by a representative of Pakistan addressing the General Assembly, and it covers various aspects of international diplomacy. In investigating how cultural variations influence the application of politeness theory in diplomatic communication, we can observe several key points in the speech:

1. **Cultural Sensitivity:** The speaker expresses congratulations and pays tribute to individuals, acknowledging their roles. This aligns with the politeness theory's emphasis on positive face, showing respect and appreciation.
2. **Political Sensitivity:** The speech touches upon global issues such as the changing international order, confrontations between major powers, and the challenges faced by different regions. The language used is cautious and diplomatic, reflecting the politeness theory's goal of avoiding conflicts and maintaining harmonious relationships.
3. **Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) and Face Saving Acts (FSAs):** The mention of the complex geopolitical scenarios involves careful language choices to address potential face-threatening situations. The speaker employs rhetorical strategies to save face, such as acknowledging progress but also highlighting challenges.
4. **Diplomatic Language:** The speaker uses phrases like "**we hope to see them return to Afghanistan**" when referring to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, indicating a polite and diplomatic stance. Diplomacy often involves the use of indirect language to navigate sensitive topics.
5. **Conflict Resolution and Peace Efforts:** The speech discusses efforts towards peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, reflecting diplomatic strategies to address conflicts. The emphasis on dialogue and peaceful solutions aligns with politeness theory, promoting positive interaction.

Relating to International Diplomacy:

Regional Conflicts:

The speech addresses geopolitical challenges and conflicts, highlighting the importance of diplomatic efforts. Cultural differences play a significant role in shaping regional dynamics and diplomatic approaches to conflict resolution.

Human Rights and Kashmir Dispute:

The text discusses human rights violations and a long-standing dispute (Kashmir) between India and Pakistan. Different cultural perspectives may influence how these issues are framed, perceived, and addressed on the international stage.

Nuclear Disarmament and Diplomacy: The mention of nuclear issues reflects the importance of diplomacy in managing global security. Cultural considerations can impact how nations approach nuclear disarmament, arms control, and cooperation in international forums.

United Nations and Reform:

The call for UN reform acknowledges the need for a representative and accountable international body. Cultural diversity within the UN membership contributes to discussions on reform and the role of the organization in global governance.

Relation with Politics:

The provided text is a political speech that delves into various geopolitical issues and diplomatic relations. Let's relate the content of the speech to broader political themes and considerations:

Power Dynamics and International Order:

- The mention of a "**multi-polar world**" and the assertion that the international order established after World War II is passing away highlights the speaker's perception of shifting

power dynamics. This reflects broader debates in international relations about the evolving world order.

Conflict and Security:

- The speech addresses contemporary security challenges, such as the threat of terrorism and the situation in the Middle East. It underscores the interconnectedness of global security issues and the need for collaborative efforts to combat common threats.

Human Rights and Sovereignty:

- The discussion on human rights violations in Kashmir reflects the intersection of political and human rights issues. The speaker's call for an independent inquiry aligns with political discourse around the protection of human rights and the sovereignty of nations.

Nationalism and Regional Conflicts:

- References to regional conflicts and tensions, such as the one between India and Pakistan, touch upon the theme of nationalism and its impact on geopolitical relations. The speech illustrates how political leaders navigate nationalist sentiments in addressing international issues.

Economic Development and Global Economy: The discussion on the world economy reaching a plateau and the speaker's emphasis on internal economic development relates to political discourse on economic policies, growth, and the role of nations in the global economy.

Conclusion:

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's speeches consistently demonstrate a nuanced blend of positive politeness and negative politeness strategies to convey messages effectively. . Diplomacy, as portrayed in the speech, is not merely a transaction of information but a carefully crafted exchange that navigates the delicate balance of positive and negative face needs. Politeness theory, as proposed by Brown and Levinson, sheds light on the strategies employed to mitigate face-threatening acts (FTAs) and maintain a semblance of harmony in diplomatic discourse. The speaker, while addressing complex geopolitical issues, adopts indirectness, caution, and careful choice of language to safeguard positive face, demonstrating a diplomatic finesse influenced by politeness principles. Cultural variations, inherent in diplomatic interactions, play a pivotal role in shaping the application of politeness theory. The recognition of diverse cultural norms, preferences, and sensitivities is evident in the speaker's choice of expressions, acknowledgments, and references, reflecting an awareness of the need for cross-cultural politeness. The speech, deeply rooted in the principles of politeness theory, underscores the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the preservation of face in the face of challenging global issues. It not only addresses political and security concerns but also serves as a nuanced example of how diplomatic language can be a tool for conflict resolution, coalition-building, and the promotion of international cooperation. In the realm of politics, where power dynamics, nationalism, and diverse cultural perspectives converge, the application of politeness theory becomes a strategic imperative. The text reinforces the idea that effective political communication, whether at the global or national level, necessitates an understanding of the nuanced interplay between language, cultural variations, and the preservation of face. Ultimately, the speech exemplifies the delicate dance of diplomacy, where the art of politeness becomes a powerful instrument in navigating the complexities of international relations and politics. It emphasizes that, beyond the substance of the message, the manner in which it is delivered is crucial in shaping perceptions, building alliances, and fostering a conducive environment for diplomatic success.

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