

Positive Politeness Strategies of Claiming Common Ground in Biden's Speech on Russia's Attack on Ukraine

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استراتيجيات التآذب الإيجابي لأءاء ارضية مشتركة في خطاب بايأن

على هءوم روسيا على أوكرانيا

البأئة

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Abstract:-

This study is a pragmatic study of positive politeness strategies of claiming common ground in Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine. In fact, there is a lack of studies tackling claiming common ground strategies in political speeches, especially in Biden's speeches. The study tries to bridge the gap in this concern by focusing on claiming common ground strategies in Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine. Furthermore, the questions of the study are: What are the positive politeness strategies for claiming common ground in Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine? What are the most and least frequently used ones of those strategies?

To achieve its aims, the study employs Brown and Levinson's (1987) model of claiming common ground in positive politeness strategies. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses are employed to analyze the data. The study concludes that Biden's speech on Russia's attack on Ukraine employs the most frequently used strategies, which are "assert common ground" and "exaggerate (approval, etc.) with the hearer." The study finds that "avoid disagreement" and "intensify interest to hearer" are the least frequent strategies.

Keywords: positive politeness, claiming common ground, exaggerating, in-group identity markers, seeking agreement.

المخلص:-

الدراسة الحالية هي "دراسة تداولية استراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابي لادعاء أرضية مشتركة في خطابات بايدن عن عدوان روسيا على أوكرانيا". في الواقع، هناك ندرة في الدراسات التي تناولت استراتيجيات الأرضية المشتركة في الخطابات السياسية وخاصة في خطابات بايدن. تهدف هذه الدراسة الى سد الفجوة في هذا المجال من خلال التركيز على استراتيجيات الأرضية مشتركة في خطابات بايدن عن العدوان الروسي على أوكرانيا. وتطرح هذه الدراسة الاسئلة التالية: ماهي إستراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابي لادعاء الأرضية مشتركة في خطابات بايدن عن عدوان روسيا على أوكرانيا؟، ما هي إستراتيجيات الأقل والأكثر تكرارا للتأدب الإيجابي لادعاء الأرضية مشتركة في تلك الخطابات؟

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى البحث عن إستراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابي لادعاء أرضية مشتركة في تلك الخطابات، وتحديد أقل وأكثر تلك الإستراتيجيات توظيفا في تلك الخطابات. واستخدمت الدراسة الحالية أنموذج براون ولنفسن (١٩٨٧) لاستراتيجيات التأدب الإيجابي لادعاء الأرضية مشتركة. وقد استخدمت الدراسة التحليليين النوعي والكمي للتعامل مع تلك البيانات. وجدت الدراسة ان بايدن في خطاباته عن العدوان الروسي على أوكرانيا يوظف الاستراتيجيات التالية (الاهتمام بالسامع، التأكيد على الأرضية المشتركة بين المتكلم والسامع، المبالغة، استخدام علامات الهوية ضمن المجموعة، طلب الاتفاق، تجنب اختلاف الرأي، التشديد على مصلحة السامع، المزاح).

وجدت الدراسة ان أكثر تلك الإستراتيجيات توظيفا هي استراتيجية التأكيد على أرضية مشتركة بين المتكلم والسامع واستراتيجية المبالغة. كما وجدت الدراسة ان الاستراتيجيات الأقل شيوعا في خطاب بايدن هي استراتيجية التشديد على مصلحة السامع واستراتيجية تجنب اختلاف الرأي بين المتكلم والسامع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التأدب الإيجابي، التأكيد على الأرضية مشتركة، المبالغة، استخدام علامات الهوية ضمن المجموعة، طلب الاتفاق، تجنب اختلاف الرأي

1. Introduction

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker; the meaning of the speaker varies and is shaped by the speech context (Yule, 1996). Furthermore, according to Yule (1996), politeness is defined as appropriate social conduct or manners in a given culture (p. 13).

Furthermore, "claiming common ground" is one of the positive politeness strategies (Brown and Levinson, 1978). It refers to the speaker and the hearer having similar needs, goals, and values. According to Brown and Levinson (1978), being polite is a strategic move meant to shield the addressee from hurt feelings (Escandle-Vidal, 1998, p. 46). This strategy includes showing a shared viewpoint or membership without explicitly stating the group's identity while also praising the hearer's aims (p. 103).

According to the background of the study, the main questions are: What are the positive politeness strategies for claiming common ground in Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine? What are the positive politeness sub-strategies for claiming common ground in the speeches mentioned above? Which are the most and least frequently used positive politeness strategies to find common ground in those speeches?

Additionally, the aims of the study are (1) to find out positive politeness strategies of claiming common ground in Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine; and (2) to point out the most and least frequently used ones of those strategies.

The study sets out the following hypothesis: (1) The most frequently used positive politeness strategies of claiming common ground are: seeking agreement; using group identity markers). (2) The less frequently used positive politeness strategies of claiming common ground are (avoid disagreement and intensify interest to hearer).

2. Literature Review

2.1 Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is a communicative strategy the individual uses to address the addressee's positive face (Brown and Levinson, 1987, p. 317). This entails acknowledging the speaker's interest in the addressee's preferences and treating the addressee as a friend

or member of a closely connected group that respects and appreciates him. In this instance, the speaker generally desires at least some of the listener's needs, such as that the speaker considers the listener to be important in some respects and reduces the threat to the listener's face (p. 317).

In addition, positive politeness strategies serve as active demonstrations of the listener's desire for respect (Moheddin and Hamadamin, 2022). These strategies function to form friendship and approval between the talker and the addressee, effectively reducing the likelihood of causing imposition or offense during the request or the conversation for the addressee (p. 273).

2.1.1 Claiming Common Ground

One of the three main mechanisms of positive politeness strategies is claiming common ground (Brown & Levinson, 1987). In order to achieve "common ground," the speaker must acknowledge that both the speaker and the audience belong to a community of people who share similar goals, aspirations, and moral principles with the hearer. This involves the speaker suggesting that some of the hearer's goals are respectable. In addition, the speaker may assert that he and the hearer share a common viewpoint or that they are members of the same group (in-group membership) without mentioning in-group identity membership (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 103).

Noticing to H's (needs, etc.): This strategy indicates that the speaker observes any notable adjustments or possessions made by the addressee (p. 103–104). For example:

- You must be tired; it has been a long time since you have studied. How about going to sleep?

In the above example, the speaker observes that the hearer spends a lot of time studying, so the hearer needs to give himself a rest (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 103–104).

Exaggerating (showing approval, etc.): The speaker exaggerates using prosody in other areas such as intonation and stress (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 104–106). Intensifying adverbs like absolutely, presume, really, and exactly can also serve as techniques. e.g. (Fita, 2021, p. 18):

- Luna says to Martha, Your dress is stunning; where can I get one as your dress?

- Martha replies to Luna: My dress is a gift from my mother.

In the above example, Luna employs an exaggeration strategy of positive politeness in order to engage Martha in the conversation (p. 18).

Intensify Interest to H: The speaker employs the "stereotypes strategy," which is the sub-strategy of intensifying interest to H (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The strategy of intensifying interest to H involves immersing the listener in captivating narratives by utilizing vivid present-tense descriptions, effectively placing them in the midst of the events being discussed. The speaker might vividly describe a scene (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 106–107). For example:

- Ruby says to Briny: Do you know that Ethan is not only a poet but also the writer of two narratives?

In the above example, Ruby employs the storytelling strategy of claiming common ground in order to engage Briny in the conversation (106–107).

Using In-Group Identity Markers: The speaker uses in-group identity markers to form a sense of familiarity and belonging within the group (Anugrawati et al., 2020, cited in Nurmilha, 2023). This also helps to facilitate communication by encouraging a sense of solidarity and mutual understanding among users. This strategy aims to reduce any feelings of formality or threat by making the listener feel like they belong to the same group because of the shared identity the shared language invokes. Identity markers cover a wide range of linguistic features, including dialects, slang, and addressee terms (p. 10). For example: - Amelia asks the little girl, Do you like to cook cake with me, my daughter?

In the above example, Amelia uses the term "my daughter" when asking the question to denote familiarity and affiliation between her and the little girl (Nurmilha, 2023, p. 10).

Seek Agreement: The participants in the conversation, using the seek agreement strategy of positive politeness, utilize a safe topic and repetition in their speech with other individuals (Wangia & Otonde, 2020). For example (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 112):

- Sebastain asks David: Your book of English stories is interesting, isn't it?

In the above example, Sebastain knows that David likes discussing English stories with him, so Salem employed a safe topic that seeks an agreement strategy in order to establish common ground between him and David (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 112).

Avoid Disagreement: The avoid disagreement strategy involves the speaker's actively employing various techniques to avoid disagreement or form the illusion of agreement with their interlocutor, the addressee (Nurmilha, 2023). Positive politeness often entails exaggeration or the use of hyperbolic language to steer clear of disagreement, while hedging opinions enables speakers to cautiously navigate potentially contentious conversations. By hedging their opinions, speakers can handle delicate situations prudently, maintaining a level of uncertainty that fosters harmony in discourse (p. 11). Moreover, Brown and Levinson (1987) state that the avoid disagreement strategy has four sub-strategies: token agreement, pseudo agreement, white lie, and hedging opinions. For example (Fita, 2021, p. 19–20):

- Louis: I think Nicolas agrees with me that traveling outside becomes less convenient when it rains in September.
- Nicolas: I suppose Louis's idea is useful, but it's better if we ask the employees first before deciding on withdrawal schedules.

The above example demonstrates that Louis utilizes hedging opinions during the conversation with Nicolas in order to avoid direct disagreement (p. 20).

Assert common ground: The assert common ground strategy serves various communicative functions, such as highlighting shared values and bridging any perceived gap between the speaker and the listener (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 118–120). The speaker actively engages the listener in discussions about shared interests and presuppositions, offering ample opportunities to emphasize common ground regarding concerns and attitudes towards events (p. 118–120). For example:

- Albert says to Edward, I must study for the French exam, you know. In the above example, Albert employs the phrase "you know," which functions as a sub-strategy of asserting common ground strategy in order to engage Edward in the conversation. (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 118–120).

Joke: A joke is a strategy of claiming common ground; the speaker utilizes it to make other individuals feel more at ease and lessen the impact of requests or favors during social interactions (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 124). For example (Thoyyibatunnisa, 2020, p. 15):

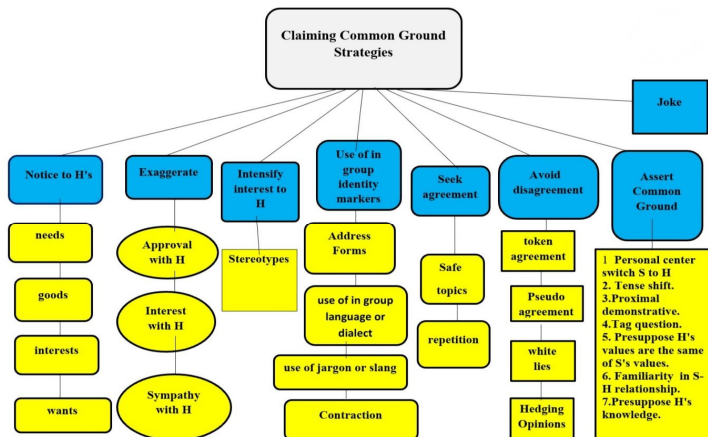
- Joe asks Michael, How about selling me this useless car?

In the above question, Joe employs the joke strategy in order to achieve his request politely and cushion the imposition inherent in his request, making it easier for Michael to accede to the request (p. 15).

2.2 Methodology

According to Brown & Levinson (1987), sub-strategies of claiming common ground involve the following: the strategy of noticing H's (needs, interest, goods, and wants); the strategy of exaggerating (approval, interest, and sympathy); the strategy of intensifying interest to H (stereotypes); the strategy of using in-group identity markers (address forms, use of in-group language or dialect, use of jargon or slang, and contraction); the seek agreement strategy (safe topic and repetition); the strategy of avoiding disagreement (token agreement, pseudo agreement, white lie, hedging opinions); the strategy of asserting common ground strategy (personal center switch S to H, tense shift, proximal demonstrative, tag question, presuppose H's values are the same as S's values, familiarity in the S-H relationship, presuppose H's knowledge); joke strategy.

Figure (1) Brown and Levinson's claiming common ground Strategies of Positive Politeness (1987) Model.



2.3 Data Description and Selection

The data for the current study are Biden's three speeches, which have been collected from websites (see references). Moreover, Biden's first speech is titled "Remarks by President Biden and President Zelensky of Ukraine Before the Bilateral Meeting." It is between Biden and Zelensky on September 1, 2021. In the first speech, the president of the USA uses the strategy of claiming common ground to emphasize that achieving Ukraine's independence and the freedom of Ukrainians are crucial for maintaining global security, particularly for European member states.

Furthermore, Biden's second speech is titled "Remarks by President Biden Announcing a Response to Russian Actions in Ukraine." It is on February 22, 2022. In the second speech, members of Congress impose economic sanctions on Russia as a result of its occupation of Ukraine. Additionally, Biden's third speech is titled "Remarks by President Biden on Russia's Unprovoked and Unjustified Attack on Ukraine." It is on February 24, 2022. This speech states that Russia's war against Ukraine, the killing of innocent Ukrainians, and the violation of their freedoms represented Russia's violation of international law.

Moreover, Biden uses "claiming common ground strategies" in his political speech to show that Russia's war against the independence of Ukraine represents a threat to the security and independence of all European countries. Furthermore, the selected extracts are analyzed according to Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness model, namely, claiming common ground as being part of positive politeness strategies.

2.4 Data Analysis

The contextual factors are going to be explained in terms of Hymes's (1974) framework. For all of Biden's chosen speeches, the key remains serious. In addition, the channel for all of Biden's selected speeches remains oral. Furthermore, the genre of all of Biden's chosen speeches remains political speech. The participants in the first speech are the speaker, Biden, and Zelensky, the hearer.

Meanwhile, the participants in the second and third speeches are Biden, the speaker, and Congress members, the hearers. The

message content of the first speech is that the United States firmly commits to supporting Ukraine's sovereignty, while the message content of the second speech is that the United States, their allies, and their partners support Ukraine, and the message content of the third speech is that Russia's war against Ukraine represents a violation of international law. The end of the first speech is about achieving international support to protect Ukraine's independence. Meanwhile, the end of the second speech is the implementation of international sanctions targeting the Russian invasion, and the end of the third speech is that Congress members support Ukraine.

Notes: The speeches are numbered 1, 2, and 3 according to their time, and each speech is given a number; thus, Sp1 means (speech 1, etc.).

Extract (1) (Sp.1)

"The threats to America, to Europe, and the world will only keep rising if we don't act. And I intend that we act. The American people, Democrats and Republicans alike, I think, understand this, and they understand the very real fight that's going on right now. In the winter this winter, Putin plans once again to bombard Ukraine's electric grid, intends to — with rockets — plunging families into darkness in the coldest part of the year and doing great damage. We can't and won't let him succeed. We mustn't let him succeed in that."

Biden emphasizes the joint obligation of NATO member nations to unite in support of Ukraine's sovereignty and counter the Russian invasion. He emphasized that the Russian aggression not only imperils Ukraine's independence but also represents a substantial menace to the security and self-governance of all countries within the NATO alliance. This call to action highlights the critical importance of collective defense and mutual support among NATO allies in safeguarding regional stability and upholding international norms.

In this extract, Biden states Ukraine's need for security and independence as he employs the "notice to hearer strategy," utilizing the sub-strategy as the need of the Ukrainian people to live safely in their country. President Biden emphasizes the "seek agreement strategy," as when he employs the sub-strategy "repetition," as "winter" and "we" in his speech.

Moreover, Biden employs "the in-group identity markers strategy," employing the sub-strategy "address forms," and using the pronoun "we" in his speech to state that Ukraine is part of NATO and all NATO countries must confront Russian aggression and preserve the security and independence of Ukraine because the invasion against Ukraine represents an invasion of all NATO countries. In addition, the president of the USA utilizes "the use of in group identity markers strategy," employing the sub-strategy "contraction," as Biden's words are "can't," "won't," and "mustn't." Additionally, he uses the "exaggerate strategy," employing the sub-strategy "sympathy," as in Biden's sentence, "Putin plans once again to bombard Ukraine's electric grid, intends to — with rockets — plunging families into darkness in the coldest part of the year and doing great damage."

Furthermore, the president employs the "avoid disagreement strategy" when he employs the sub-strategy "hedging opinions," as the words are "will," "intend," "think," "can't," and "won't," as in Biden's sentences are "the world will only keep rising if we don't act" and "I intend that we act," "I think," "Putin plans once again to bombard Ukraine's electric grid, intends to - with rockets," and "we can't and won't let him succeed." Additionally, the speaker also states the "assert common ground strategy," as employing the sub-strategy "presuppose familiarity in the congress members and Ukraine relationship," and hearer," as in the president's speech, "the threats to America, to Europe, and to the world will only keep rising if we don't act. And I intend that we act. The American people, Democrats and Republicans alike, understand the very real fight that's going on right now," which means Ukraine, as a member of the North Atlantic Group, and all NATO countries must support Ukraine in its fight against the Russian invasion.

Extract (2) (Sp.2)

"Who in the Lord's name does Putin think gives him the right to declare new so-called countries on territory that belonged to his neighbors? This is a flagrant violation of international law, and it demands a firm response from the international community. Over the last few months, we have coordinated closely with our NATO Allies and partners in Europe and around the world to prepare that response. We've said all along and I've told Putin to his face a

month— a month a- — more than a month ago that we would act together and the moment Russia moved against Ukraine. Russia has now undeniably moved against Ukraine by declaring these independent states."

President Biden condemns the Russian aggression in Ukraine, questioning Putin's justification for claiming the right to establish a new state on Ukrainian territory. He issues a stern warning to Russia, emphasizing that the United States, in collaboration with NATO allies and our partners in Europe and around the world, will confront the Russian invasion and support the security and independence of Ukraine.

Based on the extract above, the president utilizes the "exaggerate strategy," employing the sub-strategy "approval," as in the sentence "We've said all along and I've told Putin to his face a month ago—more than a month ago—that we would act together and the moment Russia moved against Ukraine." Moreover, Biden employs the "seek agreement strategy" as a sub-strategy of "repetition," in the words "world," "month," and "Russia moved against Ukraine."

Furthermore, the president of the USA uses the strategy of "in group identity markers," utilizing the sub-strategy "address forms," as in the words "we" and "our allies and partners," as in Biden's sentences: "Over the last few months, we have coordinated closely with our NATO Allies and partners in Europe and around the world to prepare that response," we would act together and the moment Russia moved against Ukraine," and "Who in the Lord's name does Putin think gives him the right to declare new so-called countries on territory that belonged to his neighbors?" which means the United States, along with our NATO allies and partners in Europe and around the world, is dedicated to safeguarding Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Furthermore, the president uses "the in-group identity markers strategy," employing the sub-strategy "contractions," as in Biden's speech, "I've" and "we've."

Additionally, the president of the USA employs the "seek agreement strategy," employing the sub-strategy "repetition," as in Biden's speech, "Russia moved," "international," "a month," "we," and "Ukraine."

Extract (3) (Sp3):

"Putin's aggression against Ukraine will end up costing Russia dearly — economically and strategically. We will make sure of that. Putin will be a pariah on the international stage. Any nation that countenances Russia's naked aggression against Ukraine will be stained by association. When the history of this era is written, Putin's choice to make a totally unjustifiable war on Ukraine will have left Russia weaker and the rest of the world stronger. Liberty, democracy, human dignity — these are the forces far more powerful than fear and oppression. They cannot be extinguished by tyrants like Putin and his armies. They cannot be erased by people — from people's hearts and hopes by any amount of violence and intimidation. They endure."

In the aforementioned extract, Biden employs the "assert common ground strategy," utilizing the sub-strategy of "presupposing the H's values are the same as the S's values." This implies that the values of Congress members are the same as Biden's values, as indicated in the sentences: "Putin's aggression against Ukraine will end up costing Russia dearly — economically and strategically. Putin will be a pariah on the international stage. Any nation that countenances Russia's naked aggression against Ukraine will be stained by association." This means the President of the United States and members of Congress aim to impose tough economic sanctions aimed at deterring Russia from invading Ukrainian territory.

Furthermore, the president uses the "exaggeration strategy," employing the sub-strategy of "approval," as in the sentence: "Putin's aggression against Ukraine will end up costing Russia dearly — economically and strategically. Putin will be a pariah on the international stage. Any nation that supports Russia's naked aggression against Ukraine will be stained by association." This implies that Russia will face international sanctions, including economic losses, and will become an international pariah. Any country supporting the Russian invasion of Ukraine will also face these sanctions.

Additionally, the President of the USA employs the strategy of noticing to Ukrainians, utilizing the sub-strategy "Ukrainians' good," in the sentence: "Liberty, democracy, human dignity—these are the

forces far more powerful than fear and oppression. They cannot be extinguished by tyrants like Putin and his armies. They cannot be erased from people’s hearts and hopes by any amount of violence and intimidation. This means Biden praises the courage and determination of the Ukrainian people in confronting and resisting the Russian army, aiming to achieve freedom and independence for their country.

Moreover, the president uses "the in-group identity marker strategy," utilizing the sub-strategy "address forms," as in the word "we." In addition, the president uses the "avoid disagreement strategy," employing the sub-strategy "hedging opinions," as the words are "will" and "more," as in Biden' sentences, "these are the forces far more powerful than fear and oppression," and "Putin’s aggression against Ukraine will end up costing Russia dearly-economically and strategically."

Additionally, Biden employs the "seek agreement strategy" when he uses the sub-strategy of "safe topic," as in Biden's sentence, "Liberty, democracy, human dignity these are the forces far more powerful than fear and oppression," which means Congress members are aware that the primary motivation for the Ukrainian people is to achieve freedom and independence for Ukraine in this war against the Russian invasion.

2.5 Findings and Discussion

The frequencies and percentages of strategies of claiming common ground appear in Table (1) as below:

Table (1) Frequencies and Percentages of Strategies of Claiming Common Ground

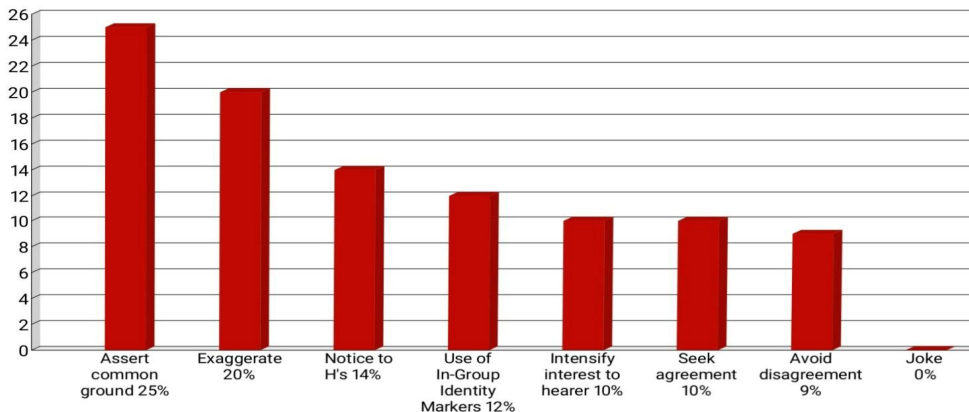
No.	Claiming Common Ground	Frequency	percentage
1.	Notice to H's (needs, etc.)	14	14%
2.	Exaggerate	20	20%
3.	Use of in-group identity markers	12	12%
4.	Seek agreement	10	10%
5.	Avoid disagreement	9	9%
6.	Assert common ground	25	25%
7.	Intensify interest to hearer	10	10%
8.	Joke	0	0%
Total		100	100%

Regarding Table (1), shows the occurrence of the strategies of claiming common ground. The most frequent strategy is the assert common ground strategy, which attains (25) frequencies with a percentage of 25%. Meanwhile, the strategy of exaggerating (interest, etc.) with the hearer achieves (20) frequencies with a percentage of 20%.

As for the intermediate reoccurrences and proportions, they come with the strategy of noticing to H's (needs, etc.) and the strategy of using in-group identity markers. In addition, the strategy of Notice to H's (needs, etc.) achieves (14) frequencies with a percentage of 14%. Additionally, the strategy of in-group identity markers achieves (12) frequencies with a percentage of 12%.

The least frequent strategies are the seek agreement strategy, the avoid disagreement strategy, and the strategy of intensifying interest to the hearer. After that, the seek agreement strategy recurs (10) frequencies with a percentage of 10%. The intensify interest to H) strategy achieves (10) frequencies with a percentage of 10%. Then, the avoid disagreement strategy recurs (9) times with a percentage of 9%. Moreover, Biden has not employed the joke strategy in his speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine, so the joke strategy achieves a percentage of 0%. Figure (1) below clarifies the use of the strategies of claiming common in the investigated data:

Figure (1) A Graph of The Strategies of Claiming Common Ground.



The questions of the study have been answered that the most frequent strategies in Biden's speeches involve the strategies of (asserting common ground and the exaggerated). Meanwhile, the strategies of noticing H's (needs, etc.) and using in-group identity markers accompany the intermediate reoccurrences and proportions. Additionally, the strategies of intensifying interest in the hearer, seeking agreement, and avoiding disagreement are the least common.

2.6 Conclusion

1. Biden utilizes various strategies for claiming common ground in his speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine. They are: (the strategy of noticing the hearer's (needs, goods, interests, and wants); (the strategy of using in-group identity markers); (assert, common ground strategy); (exaggerate strategy); (intensify interest to H strategy); (seek agreement strategy); and (avoid disagreement strategy). Moreover, the president of the USA does not employ the (joke strategy) in his speeches that are serious about Russia's attack on Ukraine.
2. In Biden's speeches on Russia's attack on Ukraine, the most frequent strategies are (assert common ground and exaggerate). Meanwhile, the least frequent strategies in Biden's speeches are (avoid disagreement and jokes). This verifies the first and second hypotheses (see 1).
3. Biden employs the strategies of exaggerating and asserting common ground to emphasize the common ground between him and Ukraine and to state his support for Ukraine. Furthermore, Biden has not employed the joke strategy because the situation is serious, which is Russia's war against Ukraine.

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<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefingroom/speechesremarks/2022/02/22/remark-s-by-president-bidenannouncing-response-to-russian-actions-in-ukraine/>.

Web source 3 (Sp3):

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2022/02/24/remarks-by-president-biden-on-Russias-unprovoked-and-unjustified-attack-on-ukraine/>.