Politeness in Languageand Speech Events in War Situations: Analysis of Abu Ubaidah's Speech

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ABSTRACT

Through an analytical study of Abu Ubaidah's speech in a war situation between Hamas-Israel, this qualitative descriptive research explores the elements of Geoffrey Leech's politeness maxims and Dell Hymes' speech events in a war situation. Speech analysis consists of looking for aspects of politeness in the form of maxims of wisdom, maxims of generosity, maxims of praise, maxims of humility, maxims of agreement, and maxims of sympathy. This research found three maxims used in Abu Ubaidah's speech, namely the maxims of praise, humility, and sympathy. This can be seen from Abu Ubaidah's speech by showing the application of these three maxims, such as showing respect, recognition, and sympathy for Allah, the fighters, and the Palestinian people. Analysis was also carried out to look for speech events in settings and scenes, participants, and ends in Abu Ubaidah's speech. The theory of Abu Ubaidah's speech events in the Hamas-Israel conflict includes three main factors: setting and scene involve the location and time of the speech amid intensive attacks in Gaza. Participants include Abu Ubaidah, the al-Qassam Brigades, the Palestinian community, the enemy, and the international community. And ends, which include several main objectives depending on the context of the intended speech partner.

Keywords: conflict, language politeness, speech, speech events

INTRODUCTION

Language has many very wide variations, depending on the science (Umaroh & Kurniawati, 2017). One approach to language study is to use pragmatics. Pragmatics is a linguistics sub-discipline that focuses on language structure as a communication. So this can bemedium that connects speakers and listeners

(Susanto & Rahayu, 2014). Pragmatics is a scientific discipline that studies language use by considering context (Félix et al., 2024). Pragmatics studies have a sub-study, namely language politeness, which is closely related to language rules and values in communication interactions with other people (Anggraini et al., 2019). There is a theory of politeness in language by Geoffrey Leech, who introduced six maxims in politeness in language, namely tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim, which function to convey information and manage social relations. (Susandi et al., 2024). Politeness theories can be used to analyze prose, including speech (Claudia et al., 2019). Just like Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech in the Hamas-Israel war situation, which contained information about the ongoing war conditions in Gaza and communication with the fighters to remain confident and patient with the ongoing struggle.

In pragmatic studies, there is also Dell Hymes' speech event theory, which examines setting and scene, participants, and endings, which can be used to study a speech to gain a deeper understanding of the context and impact of the speech (Tanimu & Nwaobasi, 2024). Abu Ubaidah's speech also provides a picture of the expected outcome of the speech, namely that the world will know about the ongoing war in Gaza and receive support from the world community. Abu Ubaidah is one of the leading spokesmen of Hamas' military wing, known as the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades. In his role as spokesperson, Abu Ubaidah often appears in the media to convey official Hamas statements regarding various issues, including the conflict with Israel, military operations, and the organization's policies (Hussein, 2021). Like the contents of Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech, which tells all fighters are tough and great heroes and an independent nation that represents George Leech's politeness in language (Abu, 2024). Then, the contents of other speeches mention the conditions of the war that lasted for 76 days and mention the people who are the target of the speech, representing the events of Dell Hymes' speech (Abu, 2024).

Although the development of the Hamas-Israel conflict continues to be researched, based on data from Publish or Perish with the use of Google Scholar Search and Scopus Search, there has been no research related to the analysis of speeches on the Hamas-Israel conflict delivered by Hamas spokesperson Abu Ubaidah by analyzing the use of language politeness Geoffrey Leech and speech events Dell Hymes in a war situation. Previous studies only discussed and studied how Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis debated the spread of news about the attack by Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip through the KompasOnline news page using a Critical Discourse Analysis approach (Solikhin, 2023). Using a Critical Discourse Analysis approach, this research only criticizes the spread of news about the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

In addition, other studies only analyze the function of collective and national narratives in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and relate the role of narratives in the construction of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict without discussing the latest developments in the conflict (Lobera & Torres-Albero, 2021). Then, other research results only discuss the reaction of American officials to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 2021 through an analysis of US Vice President Joe Biden's speech to Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu (El-Zaghal, 2021). The research only explains the tendency that the cycle of violence between Israel and Palestine will soon end using Dell Hymes' approach without explaining the latest developments in the conflict.

Based on this, no research specifically analyzes speech in a war situation in this case, namely the speech delivered by Abu Ubaidah using Geoffrey Leech's theory of politeness and Dell Hymes' theory of speech events. In addition, this highlights the gap in academic literature related to speech analysis in the context of the development of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with a pragmatic approach. Based on the background above, this study was conducted to answer (1) how the maxims of politeness are used in Abu Ubaidah's speech and (2) how the speech events in Abu Ubaidah's speech in the Hamas-Israel war situation.

By answering these questions, Geoffrey Leech's theory of politeness and Dell Hymes' theory of speech events can provide an adequate theoretical framework for analyzing speeches delivered in war situations, considering how the speech can influence the perception and actions of the broader community toward the conflict (Leech, 2016). Through the speeches delivered by Hamas spokesmen and analyzed, the Palestinian community can gain international support, strengthen the spirit of the Palestinian people, provide up-to-date information on conditions on the ground, and condemn all actions in the conflict.

This research is fundamental and urgent to discuss, considering the content of the speech is related to the development of the conflict between Hamas and Israel because of its ability to convey messages and influence the broader audience regarding the occupation situation experienced by Palestine. Language is considered an effective and symbolic tool in an effort to maintain power (Triana & Zamzani, 2020). This research is expected to be a reference for the study of pragmatic linguistics of Geoffrey Leech's theory of politeness maxims and Dell Hymes' speech events as a language that can produce action and become additional information about the development of the conflict. They can recognize and understand the importance of using excellent and practical language to adjust and make it easier for speech partners to understand the message conveyed.

The limitations in this study are in the object of study studied, namely, a menologous speech. It isn't easy to find several politeness maxims, such as the maxim of agreement and wisdom used in dialogue communication. Future research should consider using the theory of politeness in the object

of study, which is dialogue. In Dell Hymes' theory, components such as Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, and Norms require other approaches, such as a sociolinguistic approach that explores more deeply.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, namely the techniques and procedures used to understand and interpret a speech's meaning, context, and implications (Moleong, 2018). Meaning and context are used to understand the content of Abu Ubaidah's speech and its relevance in various contexts. The technique used in this research is content analysis, used to understand the meaning of data, in this case, Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech in the Hamas-Israel war situation, which started on October 7, 2023 (Mahsun, 2017).

The method used in this research is the listening method, where the data source is obtained through observing language use sourced from videos of Abu Ubaidah's speeches, accessed on the Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube account (Abu, 2024). The analysis was carried out by listening to Abu Ubaidah's speech, transcribing and reducing it, and then classifying the elements relevant to the language politeness maxims developed by Geoffrey Leech and the speech event theory developed by Dell Hymes (Adlini et al., 2022).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. Geoffrey Leech's Maxims of Politeness in Abu Ubaidah's Speech
The results of the analysis will focus on Abu Ubaidah's speech and Geoffrey Leech's theory regarding the application of the principles of language politeness. Therefore, this research will describe the various language politeness maxims in Abu Ubaidah's speech. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, there are 11 utterances found in Abu Ubaidah's speech, including the maxim of approbation, which consists of six utterances, the maxim of modesty, which consists of two utterances, and the maxim of sympathy which consists of three utterances.

I. Approbation Maxim
According to Leech, a person is considered to behave politely when he consistently shows respect in speaking by avoiding mocking, insulting, or demeaning other people (Leech, 2016). The following are the results of analyzing the politeness approbation maxim in Abu Ubaidah's speech on the Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel.

(1)   بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم.

   " In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful."

In data (1), the speaker begins his speech by using sentences that reflect the maxim of praise, where the speaker praises His qualities of being Most Gracious and Most Merciful. 2 sentences This shows respect and recognition of God's goodness and mercy. Most Gracious and Most Merciful are expressions of praise that emphasize God's unlimited love and affection for His servants (Sri, 2019).

Greetings in conflict situations can be a form of moral support because there is a message that shows concern and well-being of the listener. The greeting itself contains a prayer that asks that the listener always be given safety and blessings from Allah. Indirectly, this can rekindle the spirit to continue fighting in this case, namely fighting for Palestinian independence. The impact is that the listener will feel the appreciation that is much needed in conflict.

(2) الحمد الله كتب العزة والغلبة للمؤمنين والذلة والخزي على المعتدين.

"Praise be to Allah who has ordained glory and victory for those who believe, and humiliation and disgrace for those who transgress."

In data (2), the speaker expressly utters sentences containing praise to Allah, recognition of the victory given to believers, and respect for the prophet, family, friends, and people who struggled on the God road. This reflects the use of respectful language. This can be seen in the verb 'puji' which is a statement praising something (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.). Apart from that, praise also means praising everything that is done (Lavanga & Sulla, 2024). In this case the speaker praises all the provisions provided.

He above praise in a conflict situation can increase faith that believers will have a promised victory. This can strengthen the belief of the listeners of the speech that everything that happens is one of the plans for the believers. The impact is that the listeners can feel an increase in faith in Allah and togetherness in the beliefs held, so solidarity will be one of the keys to continuing the struggle to liberate Palestine.

(3) يا أبناء شعبنا المجا هد الطل العظيم يا مجاهدين المغاوير ومقاتلي شعبان وأمتنا يا جماهير أمتنايا كل أحرار العالم.

"O sons of our nation, brave and great fighters, O mujahideen, commandos, fighters of our people and nation, O people of our nation, and all the Free people in the world."

In data (3), the speaker mentions a sentence that contains elements of praise by calling the fighters "heroic and great", which shows recognition of their courage and sacrifice. The verb heroic means a hero, and brave means having a steady heart and great self-confidence when facing danger and difficulties (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.). This is also the principle of

praising or appreciating other people and avoiding conflict (Ramli et al., 2023).

In a conflict situation, mentioning heroic and grand as a form of praise for what has been done can build solidarity among the fighters. The impact is that the fighters will get moral and spirit strengthening, increased pride, and self-confidence, which are crucial in facing and overcoming conflict.

(4)   يا أبناء شعبنا و أمتنا و يا كل أحرار العالم. اننا في كتائب القسام وبعد ١١أسبوعا م التصدي للعدوان

والحرب الهمجية النازية.

"O sons of our nation, our people, and all the free people of the world, we Al-Qassam Brigades, after 11 weeks of facing Nazi aggression and barbaric war..."

In data (4), the speaker states that the maxim of praise is related to how someone gives appreciation. Praise goes to the Al-Qassam Brigades, recognizing their bravery and resilience in difficult situations for 11 weeks. This appreciation is a form of respect and praise for actions carried out by a person or group (Osman & Hamidah, 2018).

The praise in the conflict situation above mentions the recognition and resilience of the Al-Qassam Brigades in a tough situation. This will impact the listeners, in this case, the Al-Qassam Brigades, because they will feel that their actions are recognized and appreciated by the leaders. In addition, it also supports common goals and strengthens group bonds. This will increase solidarity and unity among them so that they can continue fighting for the independence they aspire to.

(5)   وختاما: نشد على أيادي أبناء شعبنا العظيم الصابر الذي يحمل أثقالا كالجبال في مواجهة هذه المحرقة

النازية الصهيونية، لكنه يقف شامخا صابرا على أرضه.

"In closing, we praise the big and patient hands of our nation who carried the burden like a mountain of the Nazi-Zionists, but they still stood strong and patient in their homeland."

In data (5), the speaker explicitly mentions a sentence that contains elements of praise by stating that the Palestinian people are a "great and patient" nation, which shows recognition of their toughness and toughness in facing challenging situations. Praise can be seen in the verb great which means very meaningful and the verb patient which means to withstand trials (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.). These two verbs minimize praise for oneself and maximize appreciation for others (Migdadi, 2021).

The above praise in a conflict situation is critical to do. Appreciation in the form of praise helps create a positive atmosphere of solidarity that will be built amid a conflict situation. It supports the goal of Palestinian independence and strengthens the bonds among the Palestinian people. The impact, this recognition can increase the morale and spirit of the Palestinian

people, also providing an essential psychological boost in dealing with difficult situations in the midst of the ongoing conflict.

(6) وتحية لكل مجاهدين ومقاومين شعبنا في الميدان الذين أذهلوا العدو والصديق لصمودهم وبأسهم وصلابتهم وبطولاتهم. واننا على يقين بالله، لأن هذا الصبر والصمود الملحمي لن يضيع في ميزان الله.

"We extend our greetings to all the mujahideen and resistance fighters of our people on the battlefield who amazed enemies and friends with their steadfastness, courage, strength and heroism. We truly believe in Allah because this extraordinary patience and steadfastness will not be in vain. a scale. The results of Allah's deeds are good, open (victory), and honorable."

In data (6), the speaker makes a statement containing strong mujahideen and resistance fighters, recognizing their steadfastness, courage, strength, and heroism. This shows appreciation and recognition of their value and contributions during the conflict in Palestine. The appreciation given by the speaker gives a deep impression so that respect can arise between the speaker and his speech partner (Rudolph et al., 2021).

In a conflict situation, they praise the Palestinian people by calling them "great and patient,, "acknowledging their resilience and strength in difficult situations. As a result, the Palestinian people will get an essential psychological boost in dealing with difficult situations and increase their sense of pride and self-confidence. This can make them feel appreciated and recognized for the struggles they have made.

II. Modesty Maxim

The maxim of humility is to maximally appreciate and acknowledge the contributions and successes of others before oneself. Individuals who apply this principle tend to minimize self-praise and criticize themselves more (Leech, 2016). This principle invites speakers to show humility towards each other by reducing praise directed at themselves. The following are the results of politeness analysis using the modesty maxim in Abu Ubaidah's speech on the Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel.

(1) ... المحتلة الذين يتعرضون لهجمة نازية تدل على كذب العدو واجرامه وامعانه في الطغيان، سواء قتل شعبنا وامتلك السلاح والعتاد أو كان أعزلا يقاتل ببضعة بنادق وحجرة وخناجر.

"...which was the target of Nazi attacks that demonstrated lies, criminality and arbitrariness whether our society was fighting and having weapons and equipment or unarmed, fighting with guns, stones and daggers."

In data (1), the informant provides a narrative that shows the humility and sacrifice of the Palestinian people who fight in all conditions, whether armed or unarmed, against lies, crime and arbitrariness. This reflects

recognition of their courage and struggle without being self-effacing or belittling others directly; This is in line with the principle of humility in language politeness (Daulay et al., 2022). An illustration of his humility can be seen in the sentence "our people are at war" which shows appreciation for the mujahideen group, not just the speaker himself.

In the context of the conflict above, the speech interprets the recognition of their courage and struggle without highlighting themselves or belittling others. As a result, the Palestinian people feel recognized for their bravery and sacrifice, which can build fighting spirit and self-confidence. This is very important in a conflict situation so that solidarity and the spirit to work together to create a desire for independence for their colonized country will occur.

(2)   وستكون عاقبته خير وفتح وكرامة وسيكون مقدمة لنصر عظيم بعون الله وقوته.
"And that will be the beginning of a great victory with God's help and strength.."

In data (2), the speaker mentions the maxim of humility which is related to expressions that show appreciation or respect for Allah, in this case referring to "Allah's help and strength" as a determining factor in achieving "great victory". The use of this expression indicates recognition of a higher power. This is a form of the speaker's humility towards the role and participation of these forces in achieving success or victory (Bakar & Saniah, 2017). The speaker maximizes and shows a humble attitude that there is no power that is more meaningful than God's help.

In the data above, the speaker mentions that a greater power must be believed in the context of religion. In a conflict situation, this can increase faith or belief in God to create solidarity and a sense of brotherhood among fellow human beings in terms of faith. Listeners with the same vision, namely wanting to trust Palestine, will be even more enthusiastic because solid religious beliefs unite them. This is perfect because strong solidarity will present a significant fighting force for the independence that it aspires to achieve.

III. Sympathy Maxim

The Sympathy Maxim is a principle in communication that emphasizes the importance of speakers to increase feelings of sympathy and reduce feelings of antipathy towards the person they are speaking to (Leech, 2016). When the person you are talking to achieves success or happiness, the speaker is obliged to congratulate them. On the other hand, if the person you are talking to is facing difficulties or disasters, it is best for the speaker to express sadness or condolences as a sign of sympathy. The following are the results of maxim simpati's politeness analysis in Abu Ubaidah's speech on the Al-Jazeera YouTube channel.

(1)   السلام عاليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

"May salvation, Allah's mercy, and His blessings be upon you."

In data (1), the speaker expresses, "May salvation, Allah's mercy and His blessings be upon you," this is more in line with the maxim of sympathy in George Leech's theory of politeness. The maxim of sympathy emphasizes the importance of showing sympathy and concern for the situation or welfare of the recipient of the message. In this context, this expression shows good hopes and prayers for safety, mercy and blessings for others, reflecting the sender's sympathy and concern for the recipient of the message. This is based on the principle of sympathy, including concern and sympathy in communication (Ardiati, 2022).

In a conflict situation, greetings can be one of the expressions that can arouse feelings of empathy towards others because greetings that contain prayers express good hopes for others. The impact on listeners in conflict situations will help listeners get support and stay enthusiastic and motivated in facing all conditions, even in the most challenging situations.

(2)   والصلاة والسلام على نبينا المجاهد الشههيدوعلى أله وصحبه ومن جاهد جهاده.

"Sholawat and greetings may be upon our Prophet, the martyred fighters and their families, their companions, and those who carried out their jihad."

In data (2), the speaker states the maxim of humility in his sentence by showing recognition of higher power and the sacrifices made by other people, such as the struggle carried out by the Prophet, his family and the warriors, and friends who have carried out jihad. The speaker maximizes sympathy and respect for others and minimizes antipathy towards the situation or welfare of the recipient of the message or subject matter (Arifianto et al., 2023).

The above praise delivered in the context of conflict can be a lesson in terms of the sacrifices of the Prophets and fighters who provide inspiring examples and continue all the struggles carried out by their previous leaders. Sentences containing prayers can also increase sympathy between the speaker and the listener. As a result, the listener will have an attitude of sympathy and appreciation that helps build trust between them.

(3)   والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

"And may salvation, Allah's mercy and His blessings be upon you."

In data (3), the speaker emphasizes the importance of showing sympathy and concern for the situation or welfare of the speaker. In this case, the expression shows good hopes and prayers for safety, mercy, and blessings to other people, which reflects the attitude of sympathy and concern from

the sender of the message toward the recipient of the message (Nursanti et al., 2023). The verb hopefully comes from the word moga-moga, which means hopefully, shows a form of hope for an event or situation in the future (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.). Usually used before expressing hopes or prayers for someone or something.

In a conflict situation, greetings can arouse empathy between individuals because they contain prayers and good wishes. As a result, listeners in a conflict situation will feel supported, remain enthusiastic, and motivated to face various challenges, even in the most difficult conditions.

Based on the results of the analysis above, there are maxims of praise, maxims of humility, and maxims of sympathy in Abu Ubaidah's speech. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 1:
Maxims of Politeness in Abu Ubaidah's Speech

Language Politeness Maxims	Total	Description	Characteristics
Tact maxim	-	Minimize cost to others; maximize benefit to others	-
Generosity maxim	-	Minimize benefit to self; maximize cost to self.	-
Approbation maxim	6	Minimize dispraise of others; maximize praise of others.	1. The maxim of approbation is the phrase Most Gracious, Most Merciful, and the Greatness of Allah. 2. The maxim of approbation is in the form of heroic, grand, brave, and patient. 3. The maxim of approbation recognizes the courage and resilience of the Al-Qassam Brigades in war situations.
Modesty maxim	2	Minimize praise of self; maximize dispraise of self.	1. Maxim of modesty in the form of recognition and great appreciation for the courage of the Palestinian fighters.

			2. Maxim of modesty is maximizing and showing a humble attitude that there is no power greater than God's help
Agreement maxim	-	Minimize disagreement between self and others; maximize agreement between self and others.	-
Sympathy maxim	3	Minimize antipathy between self and others; maximize sympathy between self and others.	The maxim of sympathy consists of caring for the safety, mercy, and blessings of others by showing good hopes and prayers.

Based on the data above, the maxim of praise can be concluded that the maxim that is most often found is the approbation maxim with a total of six utterances. The maxim that was found the least was the modesty maxim with a total of two utterances. Meanwhile, the tact maxim, generosity maxim and agreement maxim were not found at all in the analyzed data.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the absence of these maxims is due to several reasons, namely: (1) Speeches are usually monologic, where one party delivers a message without direct interaction with the audience, such as the 8th speech delivered by Abu Ubaidah. Maxims such as wisdom, generosity, and agreement appear more often in dialogues or conversations where there is an exchange of opinions and interaction between two or more parties. (2) Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech focuses on providing motivation, support, and recognition of the courage and sacrifice of the Palestinian people. In conflict, the main goal is to strengthen fighting spirit and solidarity, so the more relevant maxims are those related to praise, sympathy,   and   humility.

b. Speech Events by Dell Hymes In Abu Ubaidah's Speech
According to Dell Hymes, speech events are determined by several factors formulated through the acronym SPEAKING. Each letter in this acronym represents a specific determining factor that discusses the setting and scene, participants, endings, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms, and

genres (Hymes, 2020). However, this discussion will focus on three factors of speech events: setting and scene, participants, and ends.

I. Setting and Scene

The setting and scene include elements related to the location and time an event occurs and psychological context, which refers to the emotional atmosphere accompanying communication events (Umezinwa, 2017). In the wave of conflict that resumed on October 7, 2023, between Hamas and Israel, Abu Ubaidah's speech became an essential focal point in strengthening the spirit of Palestinian resistance. In this situation, these speeches are often delivered in Gaza via the Al-Jazeera Arabic YouTube channel, where Israeli air and ground attacks occur intensively, or at the headquarters of the al-Qassam Brigades, becoming a symbol of resistance to the Israeli occupation (Alnwihe, 2022). In this volatile and dangerous atmosphere, Abu Ubaidah used his speech to provide moral encouragement to his supporters and to affirm Palestinian resolve in the face of enemy military aggression.

In Abu Ubaidah's speech, the psychological and cultural atmosphere presented reflects the fiery emotional conditions among supporters of the Palestinian resistance (Monshipouri, 2024). Tension and urgency are prominent elements in an increasingly heated conflict, underscoring the ongoing escalation. The listeners of the speech felt tremendous pressure and uncertainty regarding their uncertain future amid threats that continued to lurk. Still, they also felt a burning spirit of resistance in facing the enemy.

The atmosphere described in Abu Ubaidah's speech created a burning fighting spirit and strong solidarity among supporters of the Palestinian resistance, who together maintained the determination to survive and fight every form of aggression that befell the Palestinian people (Alminawi, 2024). In other words, Abu Ubaidah's speech was a rhetorical statement and an emotional trigger that mobilized the spirit of resistance amidst the uncertainty and pressure they were experiencing (Issa & Yasin, 2024). The atmosphere created in the speech became a means to raise a strong spirit of struggle and unite supporters of the Palestinian resistance in facing increasingly more significant challenges in the field of conflict against Israel.

II. Participant

In the context of Abu Ubaidah's speech, Dell Hymes' theory about participants includes all individuals and groups involved in an interaction (Hymes, 2020). In this case, it is the interaction in Abu Ubaidah's speech. These participants are described in the following discussion.

1) Abu Ubaidah

The first is the speaker in the speech, Hamas spokesperson Abu Ubaidah. Abu Ubaidah is the war name used by a significant military commander from the Izzuddin al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military wing (Alminawi, 2024). He is known as the primary spokesperson for the brigade

and frequently appears in press conferences or via broadcast messages to provide statements about military operations, strategy, and responses to Israeli attacks (Tuastad, 2024). Abu Ubaidah always appears in video recordings with his face covered with the traditional Palestinian face covering, the keffiyeh, which is red. In 2006, Abu Ubaidah was appointed spokesperson for the al-Qassam Brigades. He first appeared publicly on June 25, 2006, as a very influential figure in the Palestinian resistance movement; Abu Ubaidah played an essential role in motivating and directing Hamas fighters and supporters (Mouhamed & Bensalem, 2024).

2) Al-Qassam Brigades

The second is the al-Qassam Brigade fighters. The speech data that has been analyzed shows that a speech partner, the al-Qassam Brigade, is used as one of the objectives in delivering the speech. This can be seen in the following sentence.

يا أبناء شعبناالمجاهد البطل العظيم يا مجاهدين

"O sons of our nation, heroic and great warriors, O mujahideen, commandos..."

The commando troops in the data above refer to the al-Qassam Brigade troops. The al-Qassam Brigades is the Palestinian organization's military wing, Hamas, founded in 1992 (Wibowo, 2024). Known for its bravery and commitment to the Palestinian cause, the al-Qassam Brigades played an essential role in the long-running conflict with Israel. As the primary military force of Hamas, the al-Qassam Brigades is responsible for carrying out military operations and acts of armed resistance against Israel (Mouhamed & Bensalem, 2024). The al-Qassam Brigades remain a force to be reckoned with in the dynamics of the Middle East conflict, with a strong belief in armed struggle as a way to continue fighting for Palestinian independence with all the means at their disposal.

As a military commander and spokesperson, Abu Ubaidah played a crucial role in providing strategic direction to the fighters. His speech to members of the al-Qassam Brigades was particular and strategic, covering various important aspects of military operations. The content of speeches often includes detailed information about military tactics, operational instructions, and motivation to keep morale high even in difficult war conditions (Tuastad, 2024). Abu Ubaidah used his speech to provide clear guidance regarding military movements and strategy, thus ensuring that the fighters deeply understood their duties and responsibilities on the battlefield.

3) Palestinian Society

In the speech data that has been analyzed, apart from the al-Qassam Brigades, a speech partner, the Palestinian community, is used as one of the targets in delivering the speech. This can be seen in the following data.

<div dir="rtl">

يا أبناء شعبنا و أمتنا...

</div>

"O sons of our people, our nation..."

In the data above, what is meant by the sons of your people and our nation is aimed at the Palestinian people. The Palestinian community, consisting of residents of Gaza, the West Bank, and the worldwide diaspora, was one of the main focuses of Abu Ubaidah's speech. This speech has a significant role in conveying actual information about conditions in Palestine, including the suffering caused by the blockade and Israeli military attacks which have an impact on their daily lives (Muwaffa, 2021). Through this speech, Abu Ubaidah also explained the long-term goals of the Hamas struggle, which aims to provide understanding to the Palestinian people regarding the direction of their struggle in the future. More than that, the speech has the ability to evoke a sense of national pride and solidarity among the Palestinian people, who are facing severe pressures and challenges due to the conflict with Israel. By calling for unity and support for the Hamas struggle, Abu Ubaidah's speech has the potential to strengthen the collective identity and psychological resilience of the Palestinian people, giving them hope and enthusiasm in the struggle to liberate a Palestinian state (Firdaus et al., 2020).

In a broader context, Abu Ubaidah's speech became essential to building unity and support among Palestinian communities in various regions, including Gaza, the West Bank, and the diaspora worldwide. Through this speech, Abu Ubaidah aims to provide information. He creates a solid emotional bond among the Palestinian people, who feel connected by the suffering they are experiencing due to the prolonged conflict (Nurjannah & Fakhruddin, 2019). This speech became a source of inspiration and strength for them, strengthening their sense of national pride and solidarity amidst the political and economic pressures they faced. Thus, Abu Ubaidah's speech is a form of communication and a means of strengthening social ties and togetherness among Palestinian people in various parts of the world (Tuastad, 2024).

Apart from that, Abu Ubaidah's speech also brought hope amidst difficult circumstances for the Palestinian people. By highlighting the suffering caused by the Israeli blockade and military attacks, Abu Ubaidah brought up the latest humanitarian issues, trying to mobilize international sympathy and support. This speech not only strengthens the collective identity of the Palestinian people but also reminds the world of its obligations towards humanity and justice in Palestine. Thus, Abu Ubaidah's speech had a far-reaching impact, strengthening solidarity among the Palestinian people

and making the world aware of the suffering they were experiencing. By providing information, highlighting suffering, and calling for unity, this speech strengthened the psychological resilience of the Palestinian people, giving them strength in facing ongoing challenges (Alminawi, 2024). In this way, Abu Ubaidah's speech became more than just political discourse. However, it became a powerful means of giving a voice to the Palestinian people, strengthening their identity, and bringing hope amidst the suffering they experienced.

4) The Enemy and the International Community

In the speech data that has been analyzed, other speech partners, namely the enemy and the international community, are used as objectives in delivering the speech. This can be seen in the following data.

إننا في كتائب القسام وبعد ١١ أسبوعا م التصدي للعدوان والحرب الهمجية النازية...

"Al-Qassam Brigades, after 11 weeks of Nazi aggression and barbaric war..."

In the data above, what is meant by resisting Nazi aggression is the enemy, in this case the Israeli army. Abu Ubaidah's speech not only served as a means of internal communication but was also directed at the enemy, especially Israel, and the international community. These speeches are often used as a propaganda tool to demonstrate the strength and resilience of the al-Qassam Brigades, as well as convey messages of warning or threat to the enemy. In the context of communication with the international community, the main goal of the speech was to draw global attention to the situation in Palestine, urge international intervention, and shape world public opinion about the legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle. Such speeches describing the suffering of Palestinian civilians under Israeli attacks can garner international sympathy and support, as well as exert diplomatic pressure on Israel (Suratiningsih & Puspita, 2020).

Thus, Abu Ubaidah's speech not only acts as a means of internal communication but also becomes a tool used in public diplomacy to fight for rights and justice for the Palestinian people in the eyes of the world. This speech is integral to efforts to build international public opinion that supports the Palestinian struggle and pressures the parties involved to reach a just and sustainable solution for Palestine (Santoso, 2019).

III. Ends

In Abu Ubaidah's speech, Dell Hymes' theory plays a vital role in understanding the goals or "Ends" to be achieved (Hymes, 2020). Abu Ubaidah's speech aimed to inspire and mobilize supporters, demonstrate the al-Qassam Brigades' strength and resilience, and warn the enemy. By generating a fighting spirit and loyalty to the Palestinian cause, Abu Ubaidah sought to strengthen collective identity and foster solidarity among his supporters (Tuastad, 2024). The specific goals of his speech included

announcing the success of military operations, conveying threats to Israel, and affirming commitment to the Palestinian cause. Apart from that, Abu Ubaidah's speech also aimed to articulate military achievements and strengthen Hamas' political position.

Through this speech, Abu Ubaidah aims to strengthen the morale of fighters and emphasize the role of the al-Qassam Brigades as the front guard in defending the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people. By emphasizing military achievements and strengthening Hamas' political position, Abu Ubaidah's speeches played a role in strengthening the collective identity of the Palestinian people and building a positive image regarding their struggle. This speech is a tool to emphasize that the al-Qassam Brigades is ready to protect and fight for the rights of the Palestinian people, thereby strengthening morale and unity among its supporters.

Thus, the "SPEAKING" theory initiated by Dell Hymes provides a strong foundation for understanding the complexity of Abu Ubaidah's speech in a cultural, social, and political context. This speech conveys messages and is an instrument used to mobilize, strengthen collective identity, and strengthen positions and morals in the struggle they are waging. Thus, Abu Ubaidah's speech is a manifestation of communication and a reflection of the Palestinian people's aspirations, strength, and resilience in facing their challenges.

The absence of several points of Dell Hymes' "SPEAKING" theory in Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech has several reasons; namely, this speech allows for in-depth exploration of several components such as Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, and Norms where these points need to use other approaches such as sociolinguistics. The analysis used in this speech focuses on delivering clear messages and specific goals rather than covering all aspects of communication interactions that are more commonly found in conversations or discussions.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that in the war between Hamas-Israel, Abu Ubaidah's 8th speech contained elements of politeness maxims in approbation, modesty, and sympathy. Abu Ubaidah's speech shows significant use of this third maxim, with numerous examples showing respect, recognition, and sympathy for Allah, the fighters, and the Palestinian people. This analysis shows that speech is a communication tool to strengthen solidarity and fighting spirit through polite and respectful language. This research shows that even in tense situations, the principles of politeness can still be applied to maintain respectful and honorable communication. Apart from that, Abu Ubaidah's theory of speech events in the context of the Hamas-Israel conflict includes three main factors: setting and scene,

participants, and ending. The setting and scene include the location and time of a speech delivered amid intensive attacks in Gaza, aimed at providing moral encouragement and a symbol of resistance. Participants included Abu Ubaidah as the main speaker, al-Qassam Brigades fighters, the Palestinian community, the enemy, and the wider international community. This speech provides strategic direction to fighters and forms unity and support from the world community. Its goals include inspiring and mobilizing supporters, demonstrating the strength of the al-Qassam Brigades, and providing a warning to Israel, considering military success and commitment to the Palestinian cause, which strengthens morale and solidarity among supporters. This research adds new insights to the study of pragmatics and linguistics, especially in the context of political speech and conflict. In particular, this research is expected to expand the scope of research and provide more comprehensive insight into the use of politeness and language speech events in political and military speeches and their application to communication and public perception.

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