A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S AND BIDEN'S SPEECHES ON THE ISSUES OF JERUSSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL

THESIS

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for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

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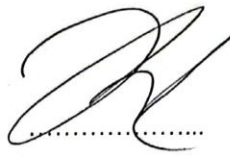
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RATIFICATION

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iii

iii

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. God Almighty.

2. My beloved parents who are faithfully and patiently waiting for me to finish my college.

3. All of my friends who always support me materially and spiritually all the time.

MOTTO

Great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of small things brought

together – Vincent van Gogh

Work hard in silence. Success be your noise – Frank Ocean

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's Speeches on the Issues of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 18th June 2023

Stated by,

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, 19th June 2023
The researcher

Rizqi Hayyu Pangestu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

Rizqi Hayyu Pangestu. 2023. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Biden's Speeches on the Issues of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel. Thesis. English Letters Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor   : Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien. S.S., M.Hum
Keywords   : Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), textual, interpersonal, social context meaning

Based on the title of this thesis which is Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Biden's speech, it is known that the data used is a speech from Donald Trump and Joe Biden, in this case is the speech which related to the recognition Jerussalem as the capital of Israel. In a speech there is a relationship between textual, interpersonal, and social context meaning.

The analysis of this thesis based on theory of CDA and the researcher uses theory from Halliday (1985), Halliday (1994), and Martin and White (2005). Therefore Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is conducted which aims to describe textual, interpersonal, and social context meaning of Donald Trump's and Biden's speech that are used about recognition Jerussalem as the capital of Israel.

Whereas the discussion used descriptive qualitative research method which deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than statistics and attempts to arrive at a rich description of something systematically. It starts by analyzing some features in the text as a whole. Then, it is continued by analyzing some features in sentence-level and word-level. Since it is a critical discourse, therefore those features are analyzed critically. The last is by doing contextual interpretation; it is summarized about how textual, interpersonal, and social context meaning that is used in Donald Trump's and Biden speech.

The researcher found 151 clauses in the form of textual meaning, for Trump's speech there are 78% with 93 clauses belong to topical themes, 13% with 19 clauses belong to textual themes, 9% with 7 clauses belong to interpersonal theme. Whether in Biden's speech there are 78% with 25 clauses belong to topical themes, 6 % with 2 clauses belong to textual themes, and 16% with 5 clauses belong to interpersonal themes. In the form of interpersonal meaning the researcher found 96 clauses for Trump's speech, 94 clauses belong to declaration sentence and 2 clauses belong to imperative sentence. Whether in Biden speech, 25 clauses belong to declarative sentence. In the form of social context meaning there are 63 clauses found in Trump's speech, 30 clauses belong to affect, 13 clauses belong to judgement, 20 clauses belong to appreciation. Whether in Biden's speech, the researcher founds 20 clauses, 13 clauses belong to affect, 1 clause belongs to judgement, and 6 clauses belong to appreciation. The results show that CDA can explore the relationships among textual, interpersonal, and social context meaning. Through the language used, it can be known the strength of power and the purpose of the speaker, which the power is strongly felt and the ideology is clearly seen as well as understandable.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Donald Trump was 45th U.S President. He has many controversies about his leadership through American story. According to (Homolar & Scholz, 2019), while president, he oversaw the reduction of federal regulations and signed a large tax reform bill into law. His trade protectionism included tariffs on imports of steel, aluminum, and other items. Trade deals with Mexico, Canada, China, Japan, and South Korea have also been renegotiated by the Trump administration. Other domestic priorities included Supreme Court and federal court justice appointments, more military spending, aggressive border and immigration enforcement, criminal justice reform, and lower prescription drug costs.

Another Trump controversy is he relocated the American embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and arranged a number of normalization agreements with Israel and other countries. The parliament, supreme court, and the majority of the government departments are all based in Jerusalem, which also serves as the seat of the Israeli presidency. It serves as the capital in real life, but unlike almost every other country, the United States still has an official embassy, in Tel Aviv. It maintains consulates in both West Jerusalem, which Israel annexed in 1967, and East Jerusalem, which many Palestinians believe will eventually house the capital of their future state. Additionally, Washington has a location

right on the Green Line, which serves as the border between Israel and the Palestinian territories. (Dekhakhena, 2021)

Meanwhile, Joe Biden is the 46th President of the United States. Biden declared his intention to run for President of the United States on April 25, 2019. The struggle for our country's soul, the need to repair our society's backbone, as well as a call for cooperation among all Americans have been the three foundations that have supported Biden's campaign from the start. (Pennycook & Rand, 2021)

Donald Trump formal declaration of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, overturning nearly seven decades of American policy, is possibly the most needless action of his presidency, with long-term ramifications. The action may provide the president with some domestic electoral advantage among Jewish and evangelical Christian voters, but at an excessively high cost abroad, but Biden as a lifelong friend and supporter of the State of Israel, he has dedicated his entire professional career for deepening and strengthening their relationship. He witnessed firsthand the benefits to both of our countries. He has achieved great improvements in science, medicine, and technology that will benefit future generations. He kept working together to make the Middle East more prosperous, peaceful, and integrated. And, as strong partners, we are collaborating to form new alliances to address 21st-century concerns such as climate change and global health.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a very context-sensitive, democratic approach to social issues with the goal of changing society. A sentence-by-sentence technique is then described, followed by a word-by-word analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a relatively new addition to the repertoire of text analysis tools available to second-language teachers and academics. It is more accurately described as a method or approach to textual analysis than as a step-by-step procedure. (Nordic, p. 78)

The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) movement or perspective is an interdisciplinary discourse studies movement or perspective that focuses on the discursive reproduction of power abuse, such as sexism, racism, and other forms of social inequality, as well as resistance to such dominance. CDA/CDS is not a specific discourse studies technique, but rather incorporates all relevant humanities and social science approaches into the analysis of key societal issues. Unlike most other approaches, the CDS framework presented here connects mental representations of communicative and other social situations and events to the cognitive structures underlying discourse via a sociocognitive interface. Power is defined as influence on the structures of context, writing, or speaking, and thus indirectly over people's thoughts. (Nordic, p.79)

The discourse of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's speeches on the issue that the capital of Israel is Jerusalem caused controversy in the society. As we know, President Trump's leadership always causes controversy. From the early days of the 2016 campaign, Donald Trump described his foreign policy by putting his country first with the slogan *America First.* Now, after four years as president, the

slogan has manifested in various events. Unilateralism and Confrontation are characterizes of Trump's foreign policy, there are also many personnel changes, surprises, and a number of other confusions. One of them is Trump's speech on Decem/ber 7, 2017 about recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This speech caused uproar because what we currently know is Jerusalem is a city in Palestine, not Israel. And Israel and Palestine are still in conflict until now. That's why so many question why Donald Trump made his controversial speech (Cavari, 2021)

In contrast to Trump's leadership style, the current American president-elect, Joe Biden, prefers to reconcile the conflict between Palestine and Israel quickly. When a much of the world cheers up for the election of Joe Biden as America's president, some people in Israel fear that he will change America's policy toward the Middle East. Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are welcomed to the election of President Joe Biden. They hope that policies towards the Middle East during the Donald Trump administration will change. They also want to restore contact with the American administration, which was boycotted by Palestine since December 2017 when Trump recognized Je rusalem as the capital of Israel. (AlAlkim, 2022)

Trump speech about Jerussalem as the capital of Israel made the conflict more heated. And this case makes Hamas carry out a rocket attacks on Israel and injure several Israeli civilians. For the reply of this accident, Biden asked the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu not to counterattack but just carry out a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, so the attack is clear and does not injure

many civilians. This was stated by Biden in his speech on Mei 21, 2021 (Bustam, 2020).

Based on the explanation above, this thesis is limited by the critical discourse analysis by Van Dijk's (1985) model. Language is viewed as a form of social practice in Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis study seeks to make people aware of the influence between language and deep social structure that sometimes unnoticed in real life. Critical discourse analysis prioritizes discussion of political goals in form of the text, the process of producing text, and the process of understanding the power of structure that emerges from the text.

For the example: '*I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation'.* (Martin Luther King Jr, 1963).

That sentence has Unmarked Topical Theme, it can be seen from the word 'I', because 'I' are the subject of the whole sentence, then the word after it is called Rheme because it is the rest of message to end the clause/ develop the theme. For the Mood Selection, it is categorized as declarative sentence because it giving some information through some utterance. And for the social context background it is include on Affect because the word 'happy' show that the speaker is confidence to deliver their information without any hesitations.

The research about Critical Discourse Analysis has been carried out such as in the journal research that is conducted by Mohammadi, M (2016) entitled *A*

Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Language Use in US Presidential Campaign. The second is a journal research from Sipra, M and Rashid, A (2013) entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of Martin Luther King's Speech in Socio-Political Perspective.* The third is a journal research from Kazemian, B and Hashemi, S (2014) entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's 2012 Speeches: Views from Systemic Functional Linguistics and Rhetoric,* The next is thesis from Lidya Annisa (2018) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis in President Erdogan's Speeches on the Republic Turkey Official Website.* And the last is thesis from Regina Mutiara BR T (2014) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of the United States of America's Presidential Debates 2012.*

The similarity between the researcher thesis and the previous study is the subject of thesis namely Critical Discourse Analysis, then for the differences are the theory that used in every previous studies, and the objective of the study. For the first previous study, the objective is to learn about the interrelationship of discourse structures and ideology structures in Donald Trump's acceptance speech during the 2016 US Presidential Election. The second is to discuss Critical Discourse in a sociopolitical context, an analysis of the opening section of King Martin Luther's speech '*When I Have a Dream'*. The third is to analyze Barack Obama's five speeches from 2012 by using Halliday's Ideational Grammatical Metaphor, Rhetoric, and Critical Discourse Analysis. The forth is to evaluate President Erdogan's selected remarks using Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis, and the last is to analyzed the US Presidental debate with Norman Fairclough theory.

The discourse analysis model used by Van Dijk is often called as "Social Cognition". This thing is relate to the approach used by Van Dijk (1985). According to Van Dijk (1985), research on discourse is not only based on textual analysis, but also the relationship between text structure and conversation with cognitive, social, cultural, or historical context. In addition, the process of production and understanding of texts, interactions between language users, and also social and cultural discourse needs to be used as a study object. It happened because the text just the result of practice production. Therefore, in discourse analysis, the process of text production must be analyzed because it contains knowledge about some factors of the background from the text. Based on this description, the selected research title is "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Biden's Speeches on The Issues of Jerussalem as The Capital of Israel*".

B. Limitation of The Study

The Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun Van Dijk Theory is the scope of this study. Teun Van Dijk's paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis contains three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context.

The dimensions of the text are limited to Textual Meaning. Textual Meaning is limited in the use of Theme and Rheme. In the dimension of social cognition, it is limited to the Interpersonal Meaning. Interpersonal Meaning is limited in the use of mood structure. The social context dimension is limited to Interpersonal Meaning, and Interpersonal Meaning is limited to Attitude (i.e. Affect, Judgement, Appreciation). For the data limited in the Trump's speech

entitled 'WATCH: President Trump statement on decision to recognize Jerussalem as Israel's capital' taken from the PBS NewsHour youtube channel. Whether in Biden's speech taken from USA TODAY youtube channel entitled 'President Joe Biden delivers remarks on Israel, Hamas cease-fire'.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the study's background, the problem statement for this research can be stated as follows:

1. What textual meanings do Donald Trump and Joe Biden employ in their speeches?

2. What are interpersonal meanings in the speeches delivered by Donald Trump and Joe Biden?

3. What are social context background in the speeches delivered by Donald Trump and Joe Biden?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the framing of the problem above, the following objectives of this research can be stated:

1. To explain the textual meaning of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's Speech.

2. To describe the interpersonal meaning of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's Speech.

3. To explain the social contexts background of Donald Trump and Joe Biden Speech.

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefits

   For students and lecturers of English Letters Program the results of this research can be used as a material for discussion in the Discourse Analysis course, especially on Critical Discourse Analysis.

2. Practical Benefits

   For further researchers, the results of this study can be used as a reference and consideration for conducting similar research or further research in a wider scope.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

Definitions of the key terms that used in this research is to avoid misunderstandings and providing limitations on the interpretation of terms that related to the title and research study. These terms are:

1. Language

   Language is a tool for human communication. Through language, we can interact with other people. (Kurniawan, 2009)

2. Discourse

   Discourse is understood as a means for producing and reproducing

meaning by the subject of particular interest. (Chomsky, 1993)

3. Critical Discourse Analysis

   Critical Discourse Analysis is a complicated relationship between signs and symbols praxis which can turn regulates existence and social reproduction. (Focault, 1977)

4. The social process

   The social process can be seen as interplay between three levels of social reality: social structures, practices, and events. (Chouliaraki and Fairclough, 1999)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is a sociological field that explores how knowledge is created within particular discourses, as well as the performances, language styles, and rhetorical strategies deployed in certain narratives, according to Snape and Spencer (2003, p. 200). According to Jankowicz (2005), Discourse Analysis focuses on how your respondents utilize different interpretive repertoires based on their knowledge of the situation in which the interview occurs. Your task in a Discourse Analysis is to identify the context, the different interpretive repertoires, and try to match one to the other in order to understand the purpose of the various stories being told from the perspective of your respondent. The technique focuses on how language is used in specific settings.

Without context, discourse cannot be created and without context, it cannot be comprehended. Discourses are constantly connected to other discourses that have been formed in the past, as well as to discourses that are produced simultaneously with and after one another. (Fairclough and Wodak, 1977) The author's belief system, the local political, economic, and social context, any professional community to which the person belongs (which will have its own jargon, such as medical or legal), and the

immediate situation in which the words were uttered are all situational factors that affect language rather than having a fixed, objective meaning.

Discourse Analysis, which is an analytical technique rather than a theory, has been increasingly popular in recent years as a result of a rise in interest in qualitative research and techniques for interpreting the data it produces. This interest started to emerge in the late 20th century. The many objectives of policy papers can be divided with the aid of Discourse Analysis. According to Ocler (2009), corporate social responsibility became mandated by law in France, however businesses were compelled to showcase their CSR initiatives in a way that benefited their insurance customers. According to Grant et al. (2005), Discourse Analysis has origins in a number of academic fields, including sociology, socio-psychology, anthropology, linguistics, philosophy, communication studies, and literature. As a result, it provides a multidisciplinary perspective.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis

The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to examine the meaning contained in both written and spoken language. According to Fairclough (1995: 7), CDA is a technique that is useful for text analysis and is closely tied to socio-cultural. According to Fairclough (1992), CDA sees discourse as a social practice and text. Fairclough (1995) asserts that CDA is used to analyze texts in an effort to comprehend shifting language (discourse) practices. As a result, it suggests that language has a meaning related to the context that is built into the language itself, which must alter

in terms of both different forms and different positions, depending on the social, political, and cultural environment (Fairclough and Wodak 1997 in Van Dijk).

According to Van Dijk (2001:352), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a sort of discourse analytical study that focuses on how social power abuse, domination, and inequality are expressed, reproduced, and resisted through text and speaking in the social and political context. The study of abuse of power, domination, inequality, production, and rejection through text or oral in social and political situations is the subject of CDA, a sort of Discourse Analysis. A CDA can be used to evaluate a written or spoken material. According to Van Dik (1995), CDA can also be used to establish new power, new science, regulation, and normalization before hegemony (the dominance of one nation over another nation). Although Discourse Analysis focuses on the language itself, it seems that there are other sociopolitical and cultural influences on the author's construction of the work.

According to Van Dijk (1995), there is a structure in a text that links one structure to another. Van Dijk (1995) divides the macro discourse structure into three crucial parts, i.e., structure that may be observed generally through themes or topics mentioned in a text. The framework of a text and the way that text is put together can both reveal the superstructure, which is a discourse organizationThe microstructure, as its name suggests, is the smallest structure in a discourse and may be

observed or understood from the smallest portion of a text. Examples include words, phrases, propositions, clauses, and images.

The structure is a whole, and although if it is divided into different pieces, they are all connected. The text structure uses and supports the overall meaning, which is then followed by the word and phrase choices that make up a sentence like "news." One situation that is still being warmly reported and can be displayed is the flow of trust that will be highlighted in the religious column on the ID card. It benefits and hurts the neighborhood. Therefore, it will be simple to make headlines with the problem.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun van Dijk

In the book "Introduction to Media Text Discourse Analysis" by Eriyanto (2006), it contains figures who develop discourse analysis. The famous figures include Roger Fowler (1979), Norman Fairclough (1998) regarding the discourse on ideology, Sara Mills (1992) which focuses on the discourse on feminism, Theo van Leeuwen (1986) is an analysis intended to identify and analyze the marginalization of a group or individual in a discourse. From many figures who develop discourse analysis, there are van Dijk's model that is often used in various media text studies.

According to Van Dijk (1995), A study of text and talk that arose from critical linguistics, critical semiotics, and, more broadly, from a socio-politically aware and oppositional approach to evaluating language,

speech, and communication has come to be known as critical discourse analysis (CDA). However, it can be challenging to precisely describe the unique principles, practices, objectives, theories, or techniques of CDA, just as it can be with many other topics, methodologies, and subdisciplines in language and discourse studies.

Van Dijk (1995) also concentrates his research on the strategic function of speech in the transfer and replication of power or hegemony. One of the important elements in the process of analyzing the relation of power or hegemony with discourse is the patterns of access to public discourse aimed at community groups. Theoretically, it can be said that the relationship between a hegemony and discourse can be seen clearly, then we need a cognitive relationship from the forms of society, science and technology knowledge, ideology and various other social representations related to the social mindset, it also links the individual with society, as well as micro social structure with macro.

According to van Dijk (1995), Discourse Analysis has a dual purpose: a systematic and descriptive theoretical i.e. structures and strategies at various levels and written oral discourse, seen both as textual objects and as forms of socio-cultural practice, between actions and relationships. The nature of this text speaks to its relevance to the cognitive structure, social, cultural, and historical context. Shortly, the study of text is being analyzed in the context. The important momentum of this approach lies in its special focus on socio-political issues, and

15

especially in making explicit the ways in which dominant group power abuses and results in inequality, legitimacy, or being challenged in and with discourse.

There are three components to discourse: text, social cognition, and social context. Van Dijk's analysis boils down to combining all three dimensions into a single unit of analysis. In the aspect of the text that is being explored, the process of creating news texts that involves the author's individual cognition is being researched. Meanwhile, the social context aspect investigates the development of speech in society regarding a problem. It can be described as below:

Figure 1.
Van Dijk Analysis Model Diagram
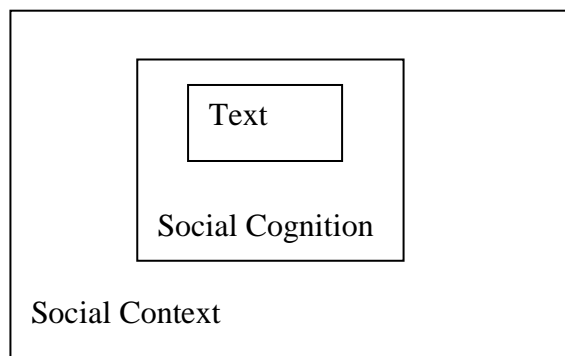
4. Analytical Framework

a. Textual Meaning

We needed to understand Theme and Rheme before we could evaluate it. According to Halliday (2004), Systemic Functional Linguistics—which assesses language based on its principal function—is

the main source for the study of Theme and Rheme. We will employ the expression in line with the linguists' Prague school's terminology. This function may be known as theme. The element that serves as the message's focal point and serves as the clause's subject is called the theme. In Prague school lingo, the Rheme is referred to be the remainder of the message in a clause in which the Theme is developed.

According to Halliday (2004), Systemic Functional Linguistics, which analyzes language based on its principal purpose, is the main source of inspiration for the study of Theme and Rheme. The Theme is separated into two parts: simple and various. Topical is the Simple Theme, whereas Textual and Interpersonal are the Various Themes.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014): 105), the Topical Theme is the theme of the phrase that ends with the first element, which can be a participant, circumstance, or process. This implies that the speaker/writer is choosing the desired. The theme of what is picked as the tematic element in the clause might vary. A nominal group (e.g., everyone) or a prepositional phrase represents the sort of theme. For the example, *'We are the champion.'* The word 'we' is a Theme, and the phrase after it is called Rheme.

Any combination of continuative (yeah, no, well, oh, now), conjunctions (and, because, who, but, etc.), and conjunctive adjunct (for instance, in addition, likewise), according to Halliday and Matthiessen

(2004), constitutes a Textual Theme. Conjunctive adjuncts can move freely within a clause, whereas conjunctions are restricted at the start (Giroux, 1997). Furthermore, conjunctives connect the clause to the preceding text by creating a logical link between messages. For the example , '*Right, what we need to do today is to revise for our test'.* The word 'right' is called continuative, and the phrase after it is topical, and they called Theme, and the phrase after it is called Rheme.

Interpersonal Theme is a term used by Paltridge (2006) to describe a theme that appears before the rheme and reflects the relationship between the players in the text or the stance or point of view adopted in the clause. This includes the finite, the vocative (a personal name used to address), and mood adjuncts in interrogative questions where they appear before the subject (Halliday & Mathiessen, 1994). For the example, *'Perhaps we can wait until next week'.* The word 'Perhaps' is a modal adjunct, and the word 'we' is a topical, so they called Theme, and the phrase after it is called Rheme.

Theme and Rheme play a role in clauses to invite order or request. The part of this role is called minor clause, while the other part called major clause. Major clauses can be indicative (declarative or interrogative) or imperative.(Azizah, n.d.)

(1) Theme in Declarative Clauses

In Declarative Clauses, the Theme is usually allocated with a subject. Halliday (1985) explained that in a Declarative Clause, the typical pattern is one in which Theme is conflicted with Subject; for example, '***Little Bo-peep*** *has lost her sheep'*, where Little Bo-peep is both Subject and Theme." (p. 44). From this quote, it can be concluded that in the declarative clause identified as a theme in the form of a subject, it can be formed from complex elements. In declarative clauses, themes are categorized into two, namely unmarked and marked themes. The position of the unmarked theme as the subject is occupied by a nominal group, common or proper noun, or nominalization. The position of the marked theme acts as an adjunct or complement and is occupied by an adverb group, prepositional phrases, nominal group or nominalization. There are also declarative clause which has a special type of structure, namely exclamative.

(2) Theme in Interogative Clause

Themes are divided into two types, namely polarity 'yes-or-no' questions and WH-questions. It can be seen from the type, Interrogative Clause functions to express questions to someone who is invited to communicate in order to get reciprocity in accordance with the questions asked, for the example, *'**May** we come in?'* The theme is in the word

'May' as the finite verb. Halliday (1985) explains the difference between the 'yes-or-no' polarity and the WH-question as follows:

"*in yes/no question, which is a question about polarity, the element that functions as Theme is the element that embodies the expression of polarity, namely the FINITE VERB*" dan "*in WH-question, which is a search for missing piece of information, the element that function as Theme is the element that request this information, namely the WH-element. It is the WH-element that expresses the nature of missing piece: who, what, how etc*" (pg. 47).

(3) Theme in Imperative Clause

The principal of the Imperative Clause is an order. The difference between the Theme in the form of Imperative Clauses is that the position of the subject can be allocated with a finite verb. This happens because several examples of command sentences rarely use the subject in their structure, for the example, *'You try!'*. The theme is in the word 'You" as the predicate.

(4) Multiple Theme

Multiple Theme is a Theme structure that has more detailed sections. This section deals with metafunctions such as ideational, interpersonal and textual. Here Halliday (1985, p. 54) explains the relationship between the metafunction and the components in Theme.

Metafunction	Component of Theme
Textual	Continuative
	Structural (conjunction or WH-relative)
	Conjunctive (Adjunct)
Interpersonal	Vocative
	Modal (Adjunct)
	Finite (verb)
	WH- (interrogative)
Ideational	Topical (Subject, Complement or circumtantial Adjunct)

Based on the table above, it can be understood that Metafunctions are present in each Theme component. Halliday (1985) adds that WH-relative and WH-interrogative are also included as topical elements as in the quote "Note that Wh-elements, relative or interrogative are rather different from the others because, besides their special WH-features, they also function simultaneously as Subject, Complement, or circumstantial Adjunct and so figure as the 'topical' element in the thematic structure" (p. 56).

b. Interpersonal Meaning

Language is viewed from the perspective of its role in social interaction in interpersonal meaning. When speaking, the speaker adopts a certain speech role and expects the audience to adopt a complementary role that the speaker wants them to play in return. For instance, when a

speaker informs the audience, she is essentially pleading with the audience to act.

Gerot and Wignell (1994:23) claim that the combination of providing and demanding results in four main speech roles: (a) giving things and services (offer); (b) giving information (statement); (c) demanding goods and services (command); and (d) demanding information (question). One of the four basic categories of speech roles is picked and used by speakers when they want to communicate with interlocutors. On the other hand, the interlocutors or hearers have some discretion in how they reply to the speakers, whether they opt for a positive or negative response.

Language interaction is the primary emphasis of Interpersonal Meaning, which is concerned with how people influence one another through language. It includes interactions in which we take the initiative or react to requests for or offers of information, products, or services. This is an interchange, claim Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:106). The terms "mood" and "modality" are then used in language to describe this Interpersonal Meaning (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:13).

Halliday (1994) describes three metafunctions of language in Functional Grammar: Ideational Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning, and Textual Meaning. Interpersonal Meaning can be defined by the Mood Residue structure, which consists of the Mood element, Residue element, and Mood type that describe the role relationship of the players as

identified by a sentence that represents an exchange. According to Halliday (1985), the Mood is the element that fulfills the clause's mood selection. The Mood is divided into two parts: Subject and Finite. A nominal group realizes the subject element, which requires a predicate. Finite is a verbal group element that is used to convey Tense, Polarity, or Modality.

Residue is another component of Mood Structure. It is one of the essential parts required to build a Mood Residue Structure, along with Mood Structure. The Residue is made up of three types of Functional Elements: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct(s). Mood can be divided into two sorts in order to be identified: Indicative and Imperative. Subject and Finite realize Indicative Mood, which consists of Declarative and Interrogative Mood.

c. Social Context Dimensions

According to the Appraisal Theory put forward by Martin (1996), Martin & Rose (2003), and White (2000), everyone speaks evaluative language and expresses their opinions both verbally and in writing. The personal dimension of Interpersonal Meaning is highlighted by this appraisal system, which also offers a mechanism for classifying Interpersonal Meanings that are strongly tied to the systems of speech function and negotiation. The reader can use the analytical tools provided by appraisal theory to better understand issues with evaluative resources

and intersubjective position negotiation, as well as to explore new horizons in interpersonal understanding.

Appraisal theory is a complete system of elections that is frequently used to depict a prospective understanding region in a context use of language. Martin (1996) describes an evaluative vocabulary that reflects the speaker's as well as the author's stance on positive / negative criteria. Consequently, theory evaluative language is an analysis of a language or speech expressed as a favorable or unfavorable reaction to the subject under discussion.

The appraisal framework we're presenting by Martin and White (2005). It divided into three aspects, there are: affect, judgement, and appreciation. Attitude is often referred to as the style of feeling. Attitude is the meaning system for mapping feelings as they are construed in English text. Attitude is classified into three semantic areas: emotion, ethics, and aesthetics. Affect also divided into three types, there are: affect as 'quality', affect as 'process', affect as 'comment'.

The second factor is Judgment. It relates to how we perceive behavior, which we either laud, denounce, praise, or condemn. The two categories of Judgements are Social Esteem (normalcy, capacity, and tenacity) and Social Sanction (veracity, appropriateness). The final element is appreciation. It refers to determining whether or not semiotic and natural phenomena are valuable. Appreciation can be classified into

three types: reaction (impact, quality), composition (balance, complexity), and valuation.

There is a discourse in Appraisal Theory known as Appraiser and Appraised in oral and written communication. An Appraiser is an obstacle discourse in this analysis of language phenomena. In the meantime, the phenomenon is being studied. Attitude can be defined as a phenomena that includes effect, judgment, and appreciation. Other characteristics of graduation and engagement exist.

(1) Appraiser

Martin (1996), Martin and Rose (2003), and White (2001) all make the assumption that the appraiser is a speaker who opposes any topic for discussion. For example, '*Do you want to let him kick my ball?'* In that context, My is an appraiser, where My in here let someone (him) kick his ball.

(2) Appraised

According to Martin (1996), Martin & Rose (2003), and White (2001), Appraised is a judgment call made in relation to the object of the discussion, which may be oneself, other people, or objects. For instance, *'Do you want to let him cook my noodle?'* In context, let him act as if he is being appraised or something is being appraised, that is, he has been asked for a cooking by her (My).

(3) Attitude

The assessments of things, people, and emotions are known as Attitudes. Three criteria are used to analyze attitudes: Affects, Judgments, and Appreciation. The term "Attitude" refers to the utilization of emotional reactions or culturally ingrained value systems by texts or speakers to assign an intersubjective value or judgment to participants and processes. A person's attitude can be used to assess an object, a person's personality, and their sentiments. These judgments may be more or less exaggerated, or more or less intense, and the Attitude may be the author's own or that of another source.

The researcher generally looks for a variety of materials to express, emphasize, and attribute attitudes to sources. The three types of attitudes are character judgment, emotion expression, and object valuation. Resources for expressing emotions are referred to as Affect, those for character analysis as Judgment, and those for valuing the worth of things as Appreciation. The three types of Attitudes that are the subject of the study are Affect (people's feelings), Judgment (people's morals), and Appreciation (the value of things).

1). Affect

Regarding opinions about what is said or being connected to emotional expression, Affect is the focus of both positive and negative evaluations (Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001). Affect

can be categorized into three types, according to Hope and Read (2006): inclination/dis (tendency/vice versa) in the form of craving and dread, un/happiness (displeasure/pleasure) in the form of happiness and sorrow, insecurity (security/insecurity) manifests as anxiousness and self-assurance, and disappointment, relief, and satisfaction, often known as dis/satisfaction (dis/satisfaction).

Affect is classified into three types, according to Martin and Rose (2003): characterizing people (explaining the broad characteristics and situations of each person), the features that the individuals were said to have (explaining these characteristics), and the way operations are carried out (such as communication). Second, Affect as a process includes both affective perception and affective conduct. As an aside, the last type is affected.

Additionally, there are two categories of affect: Realist and Irrealis affect. Fear and want are instances of realist effects, which are divided into three categories: (1) un/happiness (happy/unhappy), (2) in/security (safe/insecure), and (3) dis/satisfaction (satisfaction/dissatisfaction). First, sadness is defined as suffering, unhappiness is defined as antipathy (a negative feeling), happiness is defined as cheer (entertaining), and happiness is defined as affection (love). The second type of insecurity is disquiet (discomfort), followed by surprise, confidence, and trust. The

final sort of satisfaction is dissatisfaction: discontent, satisfaction: interest, and satisfaction: appreciation.

As the researcher explores how people express their emotions through words, she notices two differences. To begin with, we can have pleasant or unpleasant feelings, and therefore affect can be good or negative. From this perspective, it can be argued that affect is a positive and negative evaluation that focuses on the emotions felt by each speaker and each person who opposes a speech. *'Got these folks all around me, man, they treat me like a star,'* as an illustration. They treat me like a star demonstrates the type of affect since the star-like treatment results from speakers making judgments based on their own sentiments. Affect grammar and semantics are well-known in their broad strokes. Affect is concerned with emotions and behavior, and it often takes the form of mental reactions. (I love chocolate, this makes me happy, etc.) and attributive relations of affect (he's terrified of spiders, she's proud of her accomplishments, I'm sad, she's glad, etc.).

2). Judgement

According to Martin (1996), Martin & Rose (2003), and White (2001), judgment includes both positive and negative assessments of how something is stated or done. There are two types of judgment, according to Hope and Read (2006): esteem (positive behavior) and penalty (agreement with a statement). A person's capacity for both strong and weak behavior,

as well as their tenacity (resilience), which manifests itself in their behavior, are all components of their self-esteem. Both propriety (decency) in the form of malicious or improper behavior as well as veracity (honesty) in the form of honest or dishonest action are sanctioned.

Focus describes the result of altering the border strength between a thing's category, core construction, and type peripherals in the context of a non-gradable resource level. In contrast to affect, the researcher notes a distinction between moral judgments of praise or condemnation and personal evaluations of adoration or criticism. Positive (admiring) or negative (critiquing) personal assessments are also possible. Positive (praise) and negative (condemnation) moral assessments are also possible.

Last but not least, a greater focus is placed on the moral conduct of speakers and those who oppose them, including both positive and negative assessments of what is stated, for example, *If you're acting lazy, don't expect any accolades.* The phrase Lazy is a sort of judgment or a bad judgment due to people (you) who do not gain or start something.

3). Appreciation

According to Martin (1996), Martin & Rose (2003), and White (2001), appreciation is the affirmation of the form of appreciating a thing or object in contrast to whatever is being stated. Hope and Read (2006) define appreciation as a combination of positive and negative characteristics such as emotion, composition, and valuation. There are two

types of reactions: impact (strong influence) and quality (character). An engrossing or boring reaction expresses impact, whereas a favorable or negative reaction expresses quality (quality). The two components of composition are balance and intricacy. Balance is a state of harmony, discord, and complexity (level complexity). There are two kinds of value (assessment): profound and shallow. Martin and Rose (2003) defined appreciation as having four types: reaction: impact, reaction: quality, composition: balance, composition: complexity, and valuation. It is feasible to conclude that appreciation is a positive or negative appraisal of something addressed in the form of a thing or object, for example, '*The Prime Minister also shared with me his appreciation for the iron dome system which are nations developed together and which has saved lives of countless Israeli citizens both Arab and Jew'.* In the context of *also shared with me his appreciation* is a positive form of appreciation because the Prime Minister feels that they have been assisted by the construction of the iron dome system.

Appreciation is the name of the system used to rate things and actions. It encompasses both values that fall under the general heading of aesthetics and values that fall under the non-aesthetic category of social valuation, such as significant and damaging. Appreciation evaluates natural objects, manmade objects, literature, and more abstract entities like plans and laws whereas judgment evaluates human behaviors. When viewed as beings rather than as participants who act, humans can also be

evaluated through appreciation rather than judgment - for example, *a beautiful woman* or an *important person.* The compositional properties of the evaluated entity, such as how well-formed it is, may be used to derive appreciation values, for instance, *harmonious, symmetrical, balanced, and complicated.* Instead, they might focus on how the thing responds visually. In other words, the admiration is conveyed by the influence of the entity's aesthetics, such *as arresting, compelling, dull, gloomy, gorgeous, lovely, and so on.*

5. Speech

Speech is a way for efficiently employing words or language by selecting words that can affect the communicant (Sham, 2006: 7). Giving a speech involves the speaker imparting and imposing thoughts, information, or ideas to the audience in order to persuade the listener (Arsjad, 1988: 53). Based on the arguments presented above, it is possible to conclude that speech is the act of speaking in public to convey information in a specific setting. So, in a speech, there is a source of speech (the speaker) as well as a listener or audience. The speaker hopes that the audience understands what he or she is saying.

Speech is so inextricably linked with sounds and their articulation that we can't help but think about phonetics in general. Experience has proven that without reference to the sounds in which this form and history are embedded, neither the purely formal elements of a language nor the

course of its history can be properly grasped. A full study of phonetics would be too technical for the average reader and too unrelated to our main issue to warrant the necessary length, but we can certainly afford to discuss a few notable facts and ideas related to language sounds (Sapir, 1921)

6. Issue

a. Issue Definition

Because the appearance of an issue in a speech cannot be predicted in the future, orators must constantly be prepared to handle issues that may come to the public's attention. To better comprehend the concept of an issue, here are several definitions from diverse sources.

When a problem becomes centered on a single question, it might lead to dispute and some form of resolution. An issue is a contentious truth, value, or policy that can be discussed. As a result of comprehending the significance of the issue, there exists a problem in an organization, institution, or group that must be addressed. So, according to the definition of the issue, it refers to the existence of a seed problem that leads to a disagreement. (Regester and Larkin, 2008)

According to Regester and Larkin (2008), another simple definition of an issue is a gap between corporate practice and the expectations of its stakeholders. In other words, a problem that rises to the

surface is a circumstance or event, both inside and outside the organization that, if left unchecked, will have a substantial impact on the organization's function or performance, or on the company's future targets.

From what has been discussed so far, it is clear that the definition of an issue leads to a problem in a firm or organization that must be addressed. As previously said, there are some similarities in the sense that no company ever anticipates an issue to develop. When problems occur in a firm or organization, there is bound to be a schism between the company and its stakeholders.

b. Types of Issues

According to Gaunt and Ollenburger (1995), issues can be divided into two categories in general, depending on the issue's root cause;

a. Issues arising from within the corporation are referred to as *Internal Issues.* Usually, only the organization's management and members are aware of it. Examples include organizational structure, norms that have been adopted, a contractual connection, and governance.

b. Events or facts that occur outside the organization and have an impact on it directly or indirectly are referred to as *External Issues*. As an illustration, consider political, economic, and social upheaval in the nations where the corporation does business.

Defensive and Offensive Issues are the two categories defined in Harrison's (2008). *Defensive issues* are those that frequently endanger organizations; as a result, the organization must defend itself to avoid reputational harm. For the example, if the country is hit by negative issues, it will be covered with good news from that country so the negative issues don't reappear. The company's reputation can be enhanced by using *Offensive Issues*. For the example, positive issues about a country that have an impact on the country's progress.

c. Jerussalem on the Capital Issues of Israel

One of the most complicated and delicate issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has always been the final status of Jerusalem. In the absence of an Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement, US policy has long postponed recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital due to the Palestinians' claim to the city as their capital. It was stated that coming to a decision unilaterally would go against the general opinion among nations and prejudge a situation that should be settled by discussion.

The US Embassy was relocated from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as a result of the decision to make Jerusalem the capital, which is anticipated to increase Israeli control over the city. It might be simple to transfer the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The US has a consulate in Jerusalem, but instead of simply changing the names on the doors,

elevating the consulate to an embassy, and designating the Tel Aviv facility as a consulate, the US has chosen to do this. (Aljamal, 2020)

After Trump's decision was made public, it was strongly denounced across the Arab world. According to Palestinian authorities, relocating the embassy to Jerusalem would be illegal under international law and would be extremely detrimental to peace efforts. President Mahmoud Abbas has made appeals to other world leaders, including as Russian President Vladimir Putin and King Abdullah of Jordan, to put pressure on Trump to change his decision. The Palestine Liberation Organization has stated that, should this occur, it will consider withdrawing its recognition of Israel and voiding any agreements reached between Israelis and Palestinians. (*U.S. Policy Toward the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict under the Trump Administration on JSTOR*, n.d.)

B. Previous Studies

Here are a few previous studies that helped to create and complete this research on Critical Discourse Analysis:

Al-Harasheh (2013) explored the CDA approach in researching Arabic political discourse in general, and the translatability of figures of speech in Khalid Mashaal's political speeches in particular, in their academic research. This study also supports the idea that linguistic theory and CDA can be used to analyze political discourse translation. Mashaal's three political speeches were translated into English, and CDA was utilized as a theoretical framework to study them. The difference between

this journal's research and mine is on the theoretical framework. The journal Al-Harasheh examines the figurative transtability in Khalid Massal's political speech. The similarity between this journal research and mine is on the object political speech.

Arini Nurfadilah (2017) analyzed the text structure, social analysis, and social cognition of two stories regarding religion conflict between Muslims and Christians in The Jakarta Post online newspapers in her thesis. The descriptive analysis methodology is used in this qualitative research. The collected data will be analyzed using Van Dijk's discourse analysis concept. The difference lies on the object of research. Arini's thesis investigate the news in the Jakarta Post entitled 'New Year in Singkil' and 'Banning Hate Speech'. The similarities is on the theoretical framework.

Ivana and Suprayogi (2020) researched the depiction of Iran and the United States in Donald Trump's talks in their publication. The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this investigation. The data for this study was taken from the official website of the White House in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences representing Iran's and the United States' stances. The data were evaluated using Van Djik's Socio-Cognitive Approach, which included text, socio-cognitive, and social context components. The finding implies that the Socio-cognitive approach is useful for analyzing the representation of an issue in speech as reflected in language expression and discourse structure. The difference

lies in the object of research. Ivana and Suprayogi research Iran and United States representatives in Donald Trump's speech. The similarity is that the subject uses critical discourse analysis for analyze it.

Senem Aydin (2016) studied the matter in his research publication, asking whether Turkey has been turning away from Europe in recent years, by employing a critical constructivist lens to comprehend how, rather than why, Turkey's supposed estrangement from the European Union (EU) is occurring. The similarity lies in the object. Senem Aydin researches the De-Europeanization of election speech in Turkey. The similarity is on the subject that uses critical discourse analysis.

Sheeraz and Bahram (2015) studied the fundamental principles in studying and critically assessing aspects of communication in their journal. They investigate and attribute language as a social process involving context to decide an utterance's meaning to its producer and receiver. Critical research on uncovering social inequity, power relations, and dominance through language are preoccupying discourse practitioners (Wodak, 2001a). The difference lies in the object. Sheeraz and Bahram investigate Liaquat Ali Khan's Speech entitled "Pakistan and the Modern World". The similarity is on the formulation of problem which are explained about social inequality, power relations, and dominance operated through language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The qualitative descriptive method was used in this research. In qualitative research, research is carried out in a natural setting and within a specific context. (Moleong, 2001:4). This shows that the implementation of qualitative research occurs naturally, as it is in normal situations without manipulation of circumstances and conditions; data collection is carried out naturally, and emphasizes natural description (Arikunto, 2006:12). In connection with this explanation, this research will be carried out in a natural setting without changing the data.

Based on the explanation above, the research design used in this study is a qualitative research design for Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The qualitative research design of van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used to describe or explain word choice, social context, and hidden ideology in Trump's and Biden's speech.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data used in this research are words, phrases or sentences contained in the Trump and Biden's speeches obtained from the Youtube channel CNBC Television and PBS NewsHour Channel (American Public Broadcast Service). This is supported by the opinion of Moleong (2012; 11) that in qualitative research the data collected is in the form of words,

pictures, and not numbers. In relation to the formulation of the problem that has been compiled, the data analyzed on the aspect of word choice is the diction used in compiling Trump and Biden's speeches regarding the issue of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In the aspect of social and ideological context, the data analyzed are written words containing a certain social context related to Trump and Biden's speeches regarding the issue of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. In connection with these data, data sources can be obtained.

The source of the data is the subject that shows where the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2006:129). Sources of data in this study adapted to the formulation of the problem that has been set. Therefore, the source of the data in this study is the speeches delivered by Trump and Biden on the YouTube channel CNBC Television and PBS NewsHour Channel regarding the issue of recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

C. Research Instruments

One of the characteristics of qualitative research is that researcher acts as an instrument at the same time as a data collector. Researchers are directly involved in the research process which includes planning, implementing, and reporting research results. This is in line with Arikunto's opinion (2006:160) which suggests that the research instrument is a tool to obtain the necessary data. The main instrument is the

researcher and the supporting instrument is the clause in the speeches of Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques were used to obtain research data. Data collection technique in this research is documentation technique. Documentation technique was used to collect written data; transcripts of speeches by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

The data collection procedure was carried out in several steps: (1) opening the video page, (2) watching the speech video, (3) downloading the video, and (4) transcribing the video into written data.

1) Opening the video page,

First, turn on the laptop and connect it to the internet network. Second, open the *google chrome* app by double clicking. Third, write *www.youtube.com* on a tab or window in *Google Chrome* and click on search. After the youtube.com page appeared on the search engine, wrote the keywords "Trump and Biden's speech on the issue of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel" and clicked search.

2) Watching speech videos,

After the related video appeared, the researcher watched the video of the speech and related it to the formulation of the problem in research on the issue of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

3) Downloading videos,

After watching the speech video, then the video is downloaded by clicking the save button. The download is done to document so that the data analysis process becomes easier.

4) Transcribing video into written data

After downloading video, then watched it again to transcribe the video data into written data and group it into a data collection instrument table which contains a diction strategy data collection table, a background ideology data collection table, and a social context background data collection table.

The documentation technique in this research is used to collect sentences in Trump and Biden's speeches on the Youtube page. This is in line with Bungin's opinion (in Gunawan, 2013; 177) which states that one of the data collection techniques used in social research to trace historical data is documentation. Sentence-level data is utilized to analyze Textual Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning, and Social Context Background.

E. Data Validation Techniques

The data from the research must be confirmed in order to earn untrustworthiness. Triangulation is a technique for increasing the reliability and validity of study findings. (Denzin, 2018, p.779) defines triangulation as a multiple technique strategy used to assess the relevance of research. Triangulation consists of four techniques: triangulation source

of data, methods of collecting data, investigators, and theory (Lincoln & Guba, Patton in Santosa, 2017).

In this research, the researcher involves the proof reader of Discourse Analysis in checking the data. After the researcher collects the data from Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's speech, the data is delivered to the prove reader to gain the trust of the data. To select a validator, the researcher chose someone who has met several criteria regarding the topic of the research. The criteria as follows:

a. Linguistic Lecturer.

b. Have basic education in linguistics, especially Critical Discourse Analysis.

c. Have completed at least master's degree.

d. Mastering or having sufficient knowledge about theory of the research.

e. Willing to become a data validator of the research.

The researcher asks Mr. Arkin Haris, S.Pd., M.Hum to examine the analysis by the researcher, because he is the lecturer of Linguistics Program of English Letters UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The method that researchers use to analyze the data that has been gathered is known as Data Analysis Techniques. The Spradley (1979) method is used to analyze the data for this investigation. There are four

steps in analyzing the research finding: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis. The explanations are as follows:

1. Domain analysis is the process of searching for larger units of cultural knowledge. The goal of this analysis is to understand the domain; it consists of three steps: identifying the domain, separating data from non-data, and describing the domain in detail vertically and horizontally (Spradley, 1980: 35). The approach begins with determining the main domain. The information gathered includes both data and non-data. The data that has been collected consist of data and non data. The main domain that should be analyzed consisting of dictions, ideologies background, and social context background in the speech. Data and non-data are included in the information gathered. The information gathered includes both data and non-data. The key domain that should be evaluated in the speech is the dictions, ideological background, and social context background. The data that does not contain Critical Discourse Analysis are removed, while the data that does contain Critical Discourse Analysis is retained.

Table 3.1 Domain Analysis

Data Source	Focus data / domain
Speech	A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Biden's Speeches on the Issues of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel

In conclusion, analysis domain was done by separated the data which contained Critical Discourse Analysis and not contain Critical Discourse Analysis.

2. Taxonomic analysis is the second steps in analysis technique. Taxonomies are obtained the conceptual construct by establishing semantic relationship (garrido, 2017:45). Taxonomic analysis refers as a classification system that inventories domain into a flowchart or the pictorial representation to help the researcher understand the relationships among domains (Spradley, 1980). In this study, taxonomy analysis will use to classify the data and apply data coding into classification. The data that analyzed in analysis domain are classified into three groups; diction, ideologies background, and social context background in Critical Discourse Analysis.

Table 3.2 Taxonomic Analysis

Focus data/domain	Data Classification
A Critical Discourse Analysis of DonaldTrump's and Biden's Speeches on the Issues of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel	Textual Meaning
	Interpersonal Meaning
	Social Context Meaning

In sum, analysis taxonomic was done by classifying the parts in the focus data or domain into three groups.

3. Componential Analysis is the third step in the analysis technique. Spradley (1979: 174)) states that it systematic search for attributes (component of meaning) associated with cultural symbols. In this

44

analysis, the researcher connected component to the category that have been classified into analysis taxonomic. The process begins by searching the component of data classification. The predictions of components are performed in the table below.

Table 3.3 Componential Analysis

Focus data/domain	Data Classification	Component
A Critical Discourse Analysis of DonaldTrump's and Biden's Speeches on the Issues of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel	Textual Meaning	Topical Theme
		Textual Theme
		Interpersonal Theme
	Interpersonal Meaning	Mood Selection
		Modality
	Social Context Meaning	Affect
		Judgment
		Appreciation

4. Cultural theme analysis is the final process in analysis technique. Cultural analysis conducts by developing themes that go beyond such as inventory of domains to discover the conceptual themes that members of society use to connect these domains (Spradley, 1979:185). Conducting analysis theme is by referring the domain and classification taxonomic to connect with the context, thus the researcher can find the interpretation appropriately.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. FINDINGS

1. Findings on Textual Meaning

To determine the result of this speech text, the researcher had to evaluate it using the techniques outlined above. The researcher has to examine this spoken text using the techniques indicated above in order to determine the outcome. The categories of it were discovered, and the researcher classified the categories. The paragraph has discovered 22 paragraphs and 67 clauses in Donald Trump's speech text, then the paragraph has discovered 15 paragraphs and 23 clauses in Joe Biden's speech text. The results of Theme and Rheme on Donald Trump speech in each paragraph can be seen in the following table 4.1 below:

No	Types of Theme	Paragraphs																						Σ
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Ideational Themes	4	3	3	4	2	5	2	5	4	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	4	93
2	Textual Themes				1	1	2			1	1	3				3	1	1		1	1	2	1	19
3	Interpersonal Themes	1				1							1				1	2		1				7

Following the discovery of the values above, the researcher wishes to scale

them in percentage form, as seen below:

Picture 4.1 The percentage of Theme Rheme in Donald Trump Speech.
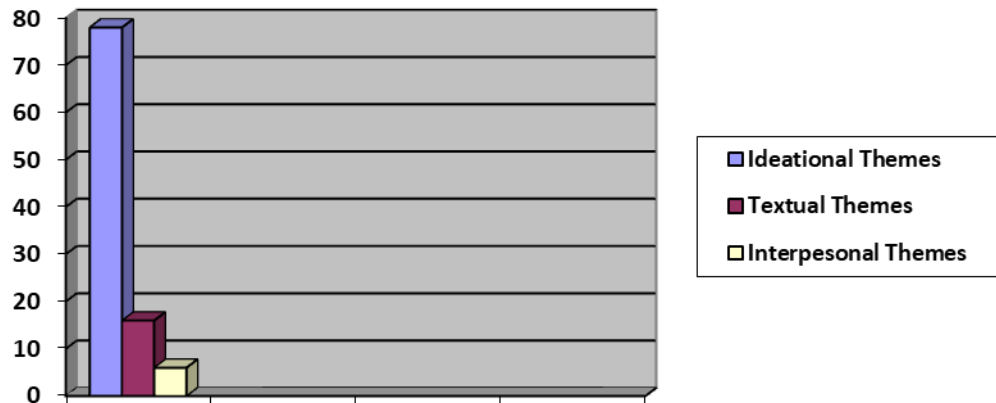
The results of theme and rheme on Joe Biden speech in each paragraph can

be seen in the following table 4.2 below:

No	Types of Themes	Paragraphs															Σ
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Ideational Themes	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	25
2	Textual Themes					1					1						2
3	Interpersonal Themes	1					1						1		1	1	5

After the numbers has found above the researcher want to scale in the percentage, the presented in the percentage is below:

Picture 4.2 The percentage of theme rheme in Joe Biden Speech.
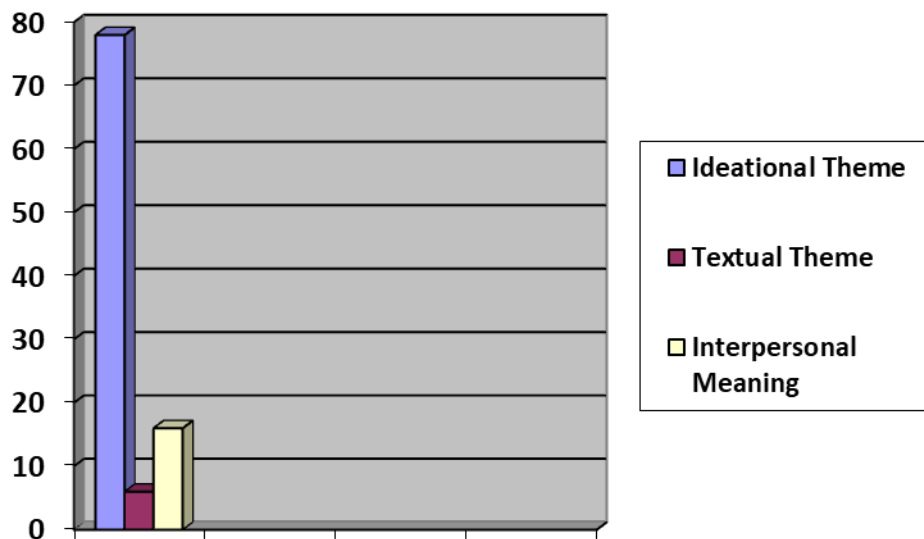
The most relevant aspect of the speech content is the Ideational Theme. The Ideational Theme is the theme of the phrase that ends with a constituent that is either a participant, a circumstance, or a subject. The function of an Ideational Theme is to highlight the subject, which is the major goal of the spoken text. Pronoun, adverbial, and nominal are the types of Ideational Theme. It is frequently used by the speakers in the spoken text. Such as the 1st sentence in 4th paragraphs of Donald Trump's speech and the 1st sentence in 2nd paragraphs of Joe Biden speech.

'Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace'.

President	issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rhema

'Prime Minister Netanyahu informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours'.

Prime Minister Netanyahu	informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

The Textual Theme is the second type. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), a Textual Theme is any combination of continuative (yeah, no, well, oh, now), conjunctions (and, because, who, but, etc), and conjunctive adjunct (for example, in addition, likewise). Conjunctive adjuncts can move freely within a clause, whereas conjunctions are restricted at the start (Giroux, 1997). Many words included in the literary theme were frequently encountered in the speech text, such as but, and, when, and so on. Like the one of sentence in 1st paragraphs at 1st sentences of Donald Trumps's speech.

'When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking'.

When I came into office,	I	promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.
Textual	Topical	Rheme
Theme		

The third type of theme is the Interpersonal Theme. Interpersonal Theme, according to Paltridge (2006), is an item that comes before rheme that denotes the relationship between players in the text, or the position or point of view that is taken in the clause. This includes the finite in an interrogative phrase where it comes before the subject, the vocative (personal name used to address), and mood adjuncts. (Halliday &Matthiessen, 1994) There are 12 clauses in this speech text that contain words that are related to the Interpersonal Theme. In this case, words found in the speech text such as cannot, Folk's, and so on. Such as in the 2nd sentences in the 1st paragraphs of Donald Trumps's speech:

'We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past'.

We	can not	solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.
Topical	Interpersonal	Rheme
Theme		

2. Fidings on Interpersonal Meaning

In total, there are 96 clauses found in Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's speech. 72 clauses found in Donald Trump's speech, and 24 clauses found in Joe Biden's speech. The clauses found in Donald Trump's speech consist of 70 declarations and 2 imperatives. Then, the clauses found in Joe Biden's speech consist of 24 declarations. For the modality, the data show that there are 9 clauses containing modality according to their values found in their speech as we can see in table below:

Values of Modality	Modals	Number of clauses
Low	Can/can't	1
Median	Would/wouldn't	2
	Will	5
	Should/shouldn't	1

Table 4.3 Values of Modality

When we wish to know what mood a clause has, we must first identify its mood structure. A clause's mood can be declarative, interrogative, or imperative. In their speeches, the researcher founds that Donald Trump and Joe Biden used those two moods when uttering the utterances.

(1) Declarative

The speaker uses the Declarative Mood to provide information or make assertions to the listener. The assertion can be acknowledged or contradicted by the listeners. Declarative mood usually includes the words subject and finite. As a

result, we can determine whether a clause has a declarative mood by looking at its structure: subject + finite, as in the sentences below.

a. Donald Trump

'When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.'

When	I	Did	Come	into office,
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

I	Did	Promise	to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

In this sentence, Donald Trump's looks very confident to declare his speech in front of the audiences, He wanted the world to know that he had something important to say at that time, so he looks very confident to face everything. As we can seee the clauses above contains Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. The word "I" refers to Donald Trumps as the subject because it's noun, the word "came' and "promised" function as a finite and

predicator because it's a verb 2 and tell what are doing. Then the phrase "into office" is a complement because it answers the question "where".

b. Joe Biden

'I believe the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom, prosperity, and democracy.'

I	Believe	the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom prosperity and democracy.
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue

In the sentence above, Biden as US President believes that every person in Palestina and Israel has same right to live happily without any further conflict. The word 'I' refers to Joe Biden because he is nominal group. Then the 'believe is predicator because it verb, and the phrase 'the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom prosperity and democracy' as it answers the question 'is /had what.

(2) Imperative

The Imperative Mood element can be Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or no Subject + Finite. Nonetheless, a Predictor will always exist. The

Imperative Mood is used by a speaker to demand goods and services or to command, as in the lines below:

'Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities!'

Let	Us	rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities!
Predicator	Complement	Adj
Mood		Residue

In the sentence above, Donald Trump convinced the audience that his decision to introduce Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine was right and he had thinking about a bright future if it moved. The word "let" as a predicator because it verb. Then, because 'let' is a transitive verb that needs an object, so there is 'us' which own the position of complement. Thus, the phrase of 'rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities!' is adjunct because it answers the question 'is /had what.

3. Findings on Social Context Background

Based on the data analysis, there were three types of appraisal system in terms of attitude found in Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's speech, including affect, judgement, and appreciation can be seen in the table below:

Speech by	Types of Appraisal			Σ
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	
Donald Trump	30	13	20	63
Joe Biden	13	1	6	20

Table 4.4 Types of Appraisal

(1) Affect

Affect is the subject of both positive and negative assessments relating to sentiments about something expressed or being related to emotional expression. The attitude was also shown in the sentences as follows:

'Yet for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city'.

The utterance above depicts an affect in the words *exercised* and *refusing*. They mean that the previous American president was disobedient and did not dare to make decisions regarding Israel and Palestine, so the people had to wait until now.

(2) Judgement

Judgment is concerned with both good and negative aspects of what is being said. Take a look at the data below.

'Some said they lacked courage, but they made their best judgment based on the facts they understood at the time'.

The utterance above there's a critical Judgement against previous American president who lack the courage to make decisions and think that delaying the recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital can actually lead to peace but in fact it doesn't.

(3) Appreciation

That appreciation is the confirmation of the form valuing a thing or something being mentioned**.** Take a look at data below:

'Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs'.

In these data there is a positive Appreciation. It means that so far they have lived peacefully side by side, as evidenced by the fact that they worship according to their respective beliefs without any disturbances that hinder them.

B. DISCUSSIONS

1. Analyzing on Textual Meaning Analysis

There are three criteria that must be grasped in order to classify Textual Theme contained in Donald Trump's and Biden's speeches. They are Thematic Choices, Cohesion, and Structural Patterns which each of them is described below:

a. Thematic Choices

Topical Theme is used in the speeches. Though not always, it is frequently the first nominal group of the phrase. Unmarked and Marked Topical Theme are the two sections that make up this document. The Unmarked Topical Theme similarly addresses the Topical Issue as its subject. A Marked Topical Theme is a Topical Theme that is not a subject. In Trump's speech, Unmarked and Marked Topical Theme consecutive can be seen in the following paragraph:

[2] **We** *cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed assumptions of the past.*

That sentence contains an Unmarked Topical Theme, as evidenced by the word 'we,' as 'we' is the subject of the entire sentence.

[7] **Yet for over 20 years,** *every precious American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US Embassy to Jerussalem or to recognize Jerussalem as Israel's capital city.*

That sentence is Marked Topical Theme, as evidenced by the phrase 'yet for over 20 years', which is not the subject. The subject is positioned after the word 'every wonderful American President'. Another Marked Topical Theme are: today, for decades, in fact, in 1995, and many others. Whether in Biden's speech Unmarked and Marked Topical Theme consecutive can be seen in the following paragraph:

*[6] **I** also emphasize what I've said throughout the conflict*

That statement contains an Unmarked Topical Theme, as evidenced by the word 'I,' because 'I' is the subject of the entire sentence.

*[5] **My conversation with President Netanyahu,** I commented him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days.*

That sentence is marked Topical Theme, as seen by the line "my conversation with President Netanyahu," which is not the subject. The subject is found after it in the word 'I'. Another Marked Topical Theme found there is: Folks, Earlier today, Today.

b. Cohesion

A cohesion analysis reveals the structure of a text and when it veers off course. In general, the speeches discuss recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital, which has elicited an angry and depressing response from global and regional leaders, who warned it would hinder the peace process, fuel extremism, and degrade the US's global stature.

c. Structural patterns

Trump's speech can be categorized as descriptive because it describes recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital, the positive effects that result, and the solution for two states between Israel and Palestine. Given that the United States will collaborate with the United Nations and other international players to offer

immediate humanitarian aid and moral support to the people of Gaza, it may be said that Biden's speech was a descriptive text.

This concludes the Textual Meaning's brief explanation. The role of language, type of interaction, medium, and channel can be described as follows as a result of the analysis and knowledge of context and culture:

(1) Role of language

Because Trump and Biden's remarks are formally addressed to all people in Israel and Palestine, they employ formal language in their speeches.

(2) Type of interaction

It indicates whether the text is completely presented by a single person (monologic) or involves multiple people (dialogic). As previously said, this is a spoken text. As a result, neither the participant nor the recipient has provided a direct response, so, this form of speeches is referred to as a monologue.

(3) Medium and channel

It relates to whether the text was first spoken, written, or signed. The data, in this case Trump and Biden's addresses, is spoken, but because it is published in the New York Times, it becomes written text.

2. Analyzing on Interpersonal Meaning

There are three criteria that must first be recognized in order to categorize the Interpersonal Meaning found in Trump and Biden's remarks. They are Mood

Selection, Person Selection, and Modality; the following descriptions are provided for each of them:

a. Mood Selection

It is concerned with who commands, who inquires, who offers, who divulges information, and who answers to addresses, i.e., who speaks, who agrees, who disagrees, or who declines to take part.

The most frequent Mood Selection is Declarative Mood (providing some information through certain utterances), since the data is a speech delivered by Trump and Biden to the people of Israel and Palestine, However, there is a type of imperative mood as well (commands that require certain goods and services). The following sentence demonstrates the Declarative Mood:

[11] **Some say they lacked courage,** *but they made their best judgements based on facts as they understood them at the time.*

The bold sentence shows the Declarative Mood; meanwhile the rest of it is the information about the decisions that have been taken by Trump at that time. While imperative can be seen in this bold sentence:

[61] *So today**, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect!***

b. Person Selection

The first, second, and third person are all addressed. Each of the three perspectives has a singular and a plural form, and each person has a distinct perspective or point of view. 'I' is the singular form of the first person, and 'we' is the plural form, other singular first person pronouns besides "I" and "we" are "my," "us," and "our." The second-person point of view is used to address the reader. The second person uses the pronouns "you," "your," and "yours," while the third person uses "he," "she," or "it" to refer to particular things.

Trump and Biden actually utilize personal pronouns like "I," "my," "you," "we," "us," "they," and "their" in their speeches. The first person point of view is the one that stands out the most in their speech based on the factores mentioned criteria. The fact that Trump and Biden speak for themselves in that speech is another factor contributing to the first-person point of view's dominance.

c. Modality

Essentially, between "yes" and "no," there is an area of uncertainty that is defined by a Modality system. The 'moods' or attitudes of a speaker are conveyed through modal language. Modals, for instance, might indicate whether a speaker thinks something is required, recommended, permissible, possible, or probable. They can also indicate how strongly these ideas are held. Words and phrases like can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, should, should, should, will, and would commonly convey it.

The following table presents the modalities found in the data in order to illustrate in a broad overview before continuing with the topic of modalities.

Table 4.4 Modality found in the text.

No	Types of Modal	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Can	1	11,1 %
2.	Would	2	22,2%
2.	Will	5	55,6%
3.	Should	1	11,1%
Total		**9**	**100**

Modalities that are utilized most regularly or frequently can be seen in the table above. The next explanation will go into greater detail about how it is applied to the text as well as its purposes.

*[2] We **cannot** solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.*

The word 'can' usually means that something is conceivable due of specific traits or situations. In the sentence above is in the form of negative sentence. The world 'cannot' means that as a president, Trump avoid the past strategies and want to use another strategy to solve the problems.

*[11] It **would** be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula **would** now produce a different or better result.*

The word 'would' expresses a possibility, that employing new problem-solving methods between Israel and Palestine can be better or worse than previously.

*[52] Vice President Pence **will** travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.*

The word 'will' indicate that there is no doubt in the speaker's mind about a future event. The word 'will travel' express that Vice President Pence feel sure for going to Middle East after the speech was delivered.

*[46] This sacred city **should** call forth the best humanity lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.*

The word 'should' expresses that Jerussalem must move on from a dark history and rise for all the possibilities that will happen after this.

3. Analyzing on Social Context Meaning

   a. Appraisal Motif

It places emphasis on the numerous lexical grammatical structures that speakers can use to express their emotions, opinions about other people's behavior, and admiration in order to influence the audience's subjective response to a speeches meaning. Based on the data from Trump and Biden's speeches, the

following depicts the Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation of the speakers. Then, it narrows to the positive or negative spin of the whole text.

*[1] Thank you. When I came into office, **I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.***

*[8] **President issued these waivers** under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerussalem would advance the cause of peace.*

*[4] **My announcement today marks** the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.*

Those three sentences consecutively show emotions, judgments, and appreciation of speaker. Emotion shows in the [1] data because it represents the the level of Trump's confidence as a US President which he has the power to do anything. Judgment shows in the [8] data because Trump considered that the previous president's actions by delaying recognizing Jerusalem were correct, but according to Trump it was wrong. Appreciation shows in the [4] data because Trump wants to announce new approach for solving the problem between Israel and Palestine. Whether in Biden's speech, there are emotions, judgments, and appreciation of speaker.

*[66] My conversation with President Netanyahu **I commented him for the decision** to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days.*

*[76] **These hostilities have resulted in the tragic death** of so many civilians including children.*

*[75] **I also appreciate, appreciate the contributions** of other parties in the region who've been engaged in working toward the end of hostilities.*

Those three sentences consecutively show emotions, judgments, and appreciation of speaker. Emotion shows in the [66] data because Biden as a US president wants to end the conflict between Israel and Hamas within 11 days. Judgment shows in the [76] data because the the conflict that occurred resulted in many victims including children and Biden doesn't like it. Appreciation shows in the [75] data because Biden as a president shows a positive attitude towards other countries willing to help the conflict.

That is the rationale for the Appraisal Motif. Because of the analysis and understanding of the cultural context, it is feasible to add Agentive or social roles, Status, and Social distance in the description as follows:

a. Agentive or social roles

It is the speaker's and the addressee's roles. The agentive or social roles of Trump and Biden as the speaker and Israelis and Palestinians as the addressee are observed in their speeches.

b. Status

The relative standing of the speaker or addressee influences vocabulary choices in various languages. Status can be egalitarian or hierarchical, transient or permanent. In Trump and Biden's speeches, they serve as the speaker, while all Israelis and Palestinians serve as the addressee. Both the speaker's and the

65

addressee's status are very different. As a result, it is possible to conclude that their statuses are unequal.

c. Social distance

It assesses how well the participants know one another. There are two types of social distance: Maximal Social Distance and Minimal Social Distance. It is referred to be Maximal Social Distance when both parties have never met previously. Participants who engage on a regular and familiar basis establish a Minimal Social Distance. Because it is difficult for the President to know and be familiar with everyone, Trump and Biden have the greatest Maximal Social Distance from the audience when speaking.

4. The Relation Between Textual, Interpersonal, and Social Context Meaning

The researcher seeks to study the relationship between Textual Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning, and Social Context Meaning in advance in this phase of discussion so that an overview can be understood.

It is important to understand that language is a channel through which people communicate. In this thesis is in the form of Trump's and Biden's speech about recognizing Jerussalem as the capital of Israel. As a result, speeech is the use of what is known as language. In an attempt to reveal how contained Textual Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning, and Social Context Meaning in Trump and Biden speech about recognizing Jerussalem as the capital of Israel, Each of those

three aspects is explained in further detail. First of all is Textual Meaning. In fact, there are some features that may be observed clearly through the study of Thematic Choices, Cohesion, and Structural Patterns in the process of finding the Textual Meaning in the speech as a whole. According to the Thematic Choices, the most common subject in Trump's and Biden's speeches is a topical issue. An analysis of Cohesion can show how a text is put together and where it veers off course. Structural patterns reveal the Role of language, Interaction type, Medium and channel in Trump and Biden's speeches.

The second is about Interpersonal Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning is readily visible in the examination of Mood Selection, Person Selection, and Modality throughout the identification process. Mood Selection analysis focuses on who gives the command, who inquires, who offers, who communicates, and who responds to addresses, that is, who speaks up, nods in agreement, disagrees, or declines to take part. The Person Selection section deals with the first, second, and third person that the US President will utilize in their speech. More modal analysis leads to the usage of language with such power. In contrast, power might be mirrored in the speaker. It refers to how the speaker's social standing is viewed as having influence over what he says. The third is about the significance of the social situation. It can be viewed through an examination of the evaluation theme and the cultural context, such as Agentive or social roles, Status, and Social distance.

Based on those elements of analysis, the speaker is thought to have a purpose or specific objective in mind for the speech. In the realm of speech, for

example, the speaker's original objective is to tell the addressee on what actually transpired, namely, the recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, so that people are aware of what has occurred and know what action should be taken. According to the preceding statement, those three characteristics are inextricably linked; the relationships between textual, interpersonal, and social context are inextricably linked. Through the employment of words, it builds the concept of power and its ideology. As a result, the researcher strives to reveal their link as follows in order to make it more obvious.

First and foremost, it demonstrates the relationship between Interpersonal Meaning and Social Context Meaning. As previously indicated, Trump and Biden's message to all Israelis and Palestinians about Jerusalem's recognition illustrates this terminology. In this instance, the words used in that speech may have described or reflected a power, either strong or weak. The strength of a power can be shown in how the language is used. It should also be remembered that Trump and Biden are US presidents with significant clout, particularly in terms of language use. Essentially, what someone with authority says, such as Trump and Biden in this situation, and the words he employs should have significant power.

The relationship between Interpersonal Meaning and Textual Meaning is then discussed in further depth. Textual Meaning is concerned with the words used to describe what Trump and Biden said in their speech. The language employed in speaking shapes people's thoughts. In other words, the speaker has a clear or implicit aim throughout the conversation.

Another point to consider is the link between Social Context Meaning and Interpersonal Meaning. As it is known that Trump's and Biden's speeches cannot be separated in terms of Social Context Meaning and Interpersonal Meaning, it can be observed that the words that have a strong power so ideology will also be obvious. These are the explanations for the overall meaning of Textual Meaning, Interpersonal Meaning, And Social Context Meaning, both separately and in their interactions. Based on that reasoning, it is easy to conclude that those three entities form a coherent totality that is inextricably linked to one another and hence impossible to separate.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

A speech text delivered by a president must be debated and understood in order to be effective. As a result, the researcher selects Donald Trump and Joe Biden's speech on the issue of recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital. The problem statement in this study is to discover the topics and the types of theme rheme employed, the mood structure and the interpersonal meaning on it, and the evaluation meaning and the social settings background in the speeches.

1. After evaluating the speeches, it is clear that the Donald Trump speech contains 22 paragraphs, also included 15 paragraphs from Joe Biden's speech. There are 151 clauses detected in those paragraphs; as a result, the researcher determines that 78% (93 clauses) of the 151 clauses belong to Topical Themes. The Topical Theme serves to highlight the subject as the primary purpose of the speech text.

2. In Interpersonal Meaning, the mood structure of subject + finite was mostly used in his utterances when they delivered their speech. A declarative mood's structure is the grouping of subject + finite. This indicates that they mostly used the declarative mood as for the type of mood. According to the data, the use of 'will' is the most dominant

than the other types of modality. "Will" itself is used to express an obligation. It shows Donald Trump and Joe Biden tries to state their opinions in a convincing way to the audiences so that they can trust and rely on their, as the precident, to solve the problems. This also indicates that they want to show his power to the audiences their capability on doing something toward his words and actions. From the analysis of the data, we know that someone who has more power , sometimes has more right to state, ask, and even give a command. By analyzing mood and modality, we can see someone preference on using different language to different interlocutor. While by using modality for the analysis, we know the way the precidents different degree of assertiveness in their utterances when he talk to the audiences.

3. And from the Social Context Background it can be conclude that there are three kinds of appraisal system in terms of attitude found in the Donald Trump and Joe Biden's speech such as : Affect, Judgement, Appreciation. The form of appreciation showed the positive, like heart of, acknowledge, consistent,etc. The form of judgement stated some values from the character of the speakers that has a correlation with the speaker as the precident. And the last form is appraised as a speaker said.

B. Implications

This study's findings illustrate Donald Trump's and Joe Biden's speeches based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. It is said that creating a title necessitates thought in the words and placements of the concept and technique. The researcher knows the researcher's limited knowledge in carrying out this research, as well as the limited resources available in terms of its functional aspects, because previous research in this topic primarily examined the structural construction of the title. As a result, it is intended that future research will be undertaken while keeping functioning as the primary focus of the study rather than structural structure. Furthermore, the suggestions for the critiqued titles were made with the researcher's biased judgment based on the study's findings and a limited amount of previous research on the Systemic Functional Linguistics of research paper titles. It might be prudent to seek second perspectives while rewriting these titles. Furthermore, additional research is hoped to fill in the gaps left by this study, which include any extra information left unexplored or missing from the study's data source.

C. Suggestions

The researcher realized that this research still falls short in terms of analyzing the social relationships amongst persons who participate in speeches. As a result, the researcher suggests that comparable study on textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and social context meaning can be undertaken in the future by evaluating tenor mode of speech. By exploring

deeper into the tenor mode of discourse, we will learn more about and better understand the social relationships between persons participating in a speech in terms of position, power, affect, and contact.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled "**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP AND BIDEN SPEECHES ON THE ISSUES OF JERUSSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL**" had been checked and validated by Arkin Haris, S.Pd., M.Hum., in

Day   : Tuesday

Date   : June, 13th, 2023

Sukoharjo, June 13th, 2023

Validator

Arkin Haris, S.Pd., M.Hum.

APPENDIX II

Data Analysis

1.

When I came into office,	I	promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.
Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme

2.

We	Cannot	solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.
Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

3.

All challenges	demand new approaches
Marked Topical Theme	Rheme

4.

My	announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

5.

In 1995	Congress	adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city and so importantly is Israel's capital.
Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme

6.	This act	passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and was reaffirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.
	Marked Topical Theme	Rheme

7.	Yet for over 20 years,	every previous American president	has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.
	Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme

8.	President	issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.
	Unmarked Topical Theme	Rhema

9.	Some say	They	lacked courage,
	Marked Topical Theme	Unmarked Topical	Rheme

10.	But	They	made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.
	Structural Theme	Unmarked Topical	Rheme

11.	Nevertheless,	The record	Is in
	Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

12.	After more than two decades of waivers	We	are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and Palestinians.
	Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

13.	It		Would	be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.
	Unmarked Topical		Modal	Rheme
	Theme			

14.	Therefore,	I	have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.
	Conjunctive	Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

15.	While	previous presidents	have made this a major campaign promise,
	Structural	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

16.	They	failed to deliver.
	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme	

17.	Today	I	Am delivering
	Marked Topical	Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

18.	I	've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.
	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme	

19.

This is	a long overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.
Marked Topical Theme	Rhema

20.

Israel	is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rhema

21.

Acknowledging	This	as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.
Marked Topical Theme	Marked Topical	Rheme

22.

It	was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rhema

23.

Ever since then,	Israel	has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.
Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme		

24.

Today,	Jerusalem	is the seat of the modern Israeli government.
Marked Topical	Topical	Rhema
Theme		

25.

It	is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli supreme court.
Unmarked Topical Thema	Rhema

26.

It	is the headquarters of many government ministries.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Thema	

27.

For decades,	visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem,	as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.
Conj	Rheme	
Theme		

28.

Jerusalem	is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.
Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme	

29.

Over the past seven decades,	the Israeli people	have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme		

30.

Jerusalem	is today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque
Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Thema	

31.

However,	through all of these years,	presidents	representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.
Structural		Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme			

32.

In fact,	We	have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme		

33.

But	Today	We	finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital
Structural	Marked Topical	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme			

34.

This	is nothing more or less than a recognition of reality.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Thema	

35.

It	is also the right thing to do.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Thema	

36.

It's	something that has to be done
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Thema	

37.

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act,	I	am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.
	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Thema		

38.

This	will	immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace
Unmarked Topical	Modal	Rhema
	Interpersonal	
Thema		

39.

In making these announcements,	I	also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement.
Marked Topical	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

40.

We	want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.
Unmarked Topical	Rhema
Theme	

41.

We	are not taking a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

42.

Those questions	are up to the parties involved. The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.
Marked Topical	Rhema
Theme	

The United States	Remain deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.
Marked	Rhema

43.

Topical Theme	

44.

I	intend to do everything in my power to help forget such an agreement.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rhema

45.

Without question,	Jerusalem	is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.
Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

46.

In the meantime,	I	call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif.
Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

47.

Above all,	our	greatest hope is for peace the universal yearning in every human soul.
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

48.

With today's action,	I	reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.
Cont	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

49.

There will,	of course,	be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement.
Conj	Cont	Rheme
Theme		

50.

But,	We	are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

51.

This sacred city	Should	call forth the best in humanity lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.
Marked Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

52.

Peace	is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

So today,	We	call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

53.

Our children	Should	inherit our love, not our conflicts.
Unmarked Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

54.

I	repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

It's people	are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

The Middle East	is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.

55.

Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

56.

But	the incredible future awaiting this region	is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror.
Conj	Marked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

57.

VicePresident Pence	Will	travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.
Unmarked Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

58.

It	is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

59.

It	is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

60.

And	It	is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

61.

So today	Let us	rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect!
	Marked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

62.

Let	Us	rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities
	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

63.

And finally,	I	ask the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

64.

Thank you	God	Bless you
	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme	

65.

God	Bless Israel
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

66.

God	bless the Palestinians, and God.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

67.

And	God	bless the United States
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

Thank you very much. Thank you.

68.

Folk's	I	've just spoken with Prime Minister Netanyahu,
Marked Topical	Topical	Rheme
Theme		

69.

Earlier today	I	spoke with president Al-Sisi of Egypt
Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme

70.

Prime Minister Netanyahu	informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

71.

The Egyptians	have now informed us that Hamas and the other groups in Gaza have also agreed.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

72.

My conversation with president Netanyahu	I	commented him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days
Marked Topical Theme	Topical	Rheme

73.

I	also emphasize what I've said throughout this conflict
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

74.

The United States	fully supports Israel's right to defend itself , against indiscriminate rocket attacks from Hamas and other Gaza-based terrorist groups that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel.
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

75.

The Prime Minister	also shared with me his appreciation for the iron dome system which are nations developed together and which has saved lives of countless Israeli citizens both Arab and Jew
Unmarked Topical Theme	Rheme

76.	I		assured him of my full support to replenish Israel's iron dome system to ensure its defenses and security in the future
	Unmarked Topical Theme		Rheme

77.	Over the last 11 days	I	spoke with the prime minister six times.
	Conj	Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

78.	I		've also spoken with President Abbas of the Palestinian authority or the wants and part of our intense diplomatic engagement
	Unmarked Topical Theme		Rheme

79.	And	I	want to also thank the secretary of state the secretary of defense our non-national security adviser and everyone on our team for their incredible efforts to bring this about this outcome that we're about to see
	Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
	Theme		

80.	You		know we've held intensive high-level discussions hour by hour literally, Egypt the Palestinian authority and other middle eastern countries with the name of avoiding this sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out.
	Unmarked Topical Theme		Rheme

81.	I		extend my sincere gratitude to president El-Sisi and the senior Egyptian officials who played such a critical role in this diplomacy
	Unmarked Topical		Rheme
	Theme		

82.	I		also appreciate, appreciate the contributions of other parties in the region who've been engaged in working toward the end of hostilities
	Unmarked Topical		Rheme
	Theme		

91

83.

These hostilities	have resulted in the tragic death of so many civilians including children
Marked Topical Theme	Rheme

84.

And	I	send my sincere condolences to all the families Israeli and Palestinians who have lost loved ones and my hope for a full recovery for the wounded
Conj	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme		

85.

The United States	committed to working with The United Nations and we remain committed to work in The United Nations and other international stakeholders to provide rapid humanitarian assistance and emotional international support for the people of Gaza and the Gaza reconstruction efforts.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

86.

We	Will	do this in full partnership with the Palestinian authority in a manner that does not permit Hamas to simply restock its military arsenal
Unmarked Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

87.

I	believe the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom prosperity and democracy.
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

88.

My administration	Wil	continue our quiet relentless diplomacy toward that end.
Unmarked Topical	Modal	Rheme
	Interpersonal	
Theme		

89.

I	want to thank you all,
Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Theme	

90.

May	God	bless you all I pray that this continuous
Modal	Unmarked Topical	Rheme
Interpersonal		
Theme		

Thank you so much.

1.

When	I	did	come	into office,
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

2.

I		did	promise	to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.
Subject		Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

3.

We	can not	solve	our problems	by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adj
Mood		Residue		

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

4.

All	does	challenge	demand new approaches
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

5.

My announcement today	does	mark	the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

6.

In 1995,	Congress	did	adopt	the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

7.

This	Act	did	pass	Congress	by an overwhelming bipartisan majority,
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adj
]	Mood		Residue		

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

8.

And	was	did	reaffirm	by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.
Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re	Mood		-sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

9.

Yet For over 20 years,	every previous American president	has did	exercise	the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

10.

President	did	issue	these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

11.

Some say	They	Did	lack	Courage,
I Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
n Re	Mood		-sidue	

d

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

12.

But	They	did	make	their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.
Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re	Mood		-sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

13.

Nevertheles	The record	Is	in
Conj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re	Mood		-sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

14.

After more than two decades of waivers,	We	Are	no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians
Conj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

15.

It	Would be	Folly	to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

16.

Therefore,	I	have	determine	that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.
Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re	Mood		-sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

17.

While	previous presidents	Have did	Make	this a major campaign promise,
Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re	Mood		-sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

18.

They	did	fail	to deliver
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

19.

Today	I	Am	delivering
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

20.

I	Have did	Judge	this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

21.

This	Is	a long overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

22.

Israel	Is	a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

23.

Acknowledging this as a fact	Is	a necessary condition for achieving peace.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

24.

It	Was	70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Finite

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

25.

Ever since then,	Israel	Has did	Make	its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

Today,	Jerussalem	Is	the seat of the modern Israeli government.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

26.

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

27.

It	Is	the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli supreme court.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

28.

It	Is	the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

29.

It	Is	the headquarters of many government ministries.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

	For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem	as	I	Did	on my trip to Israel earlier this year.
30.	Adj		Subject	Finite	Adj
	Re-		Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

31.	Jerussalem	is not	just the heart of three great religions,
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

32.	but	It	is	now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world
	Conj	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Re	Mood		-sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

33.	Over the past seven decades,	the Israeli people	have done	build	a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs
	Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

99

34.	Jerussalem	is	today and must remain a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

35.	However	through all of these years,	presidents representing the United States	have did	decline	to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital
	Conj		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re		Mood	-sidue		

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

36.	In fact,	We	have did	decline	to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all
	Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re	Mood			Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

37.	But	Today	We	finally acknowledge the obvious that Jerusalem	is	Israel's capital
	Conj	Adj	Subject	Complement	Finite	Complement
	Re-	Mo-	Si-		Od	Due

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

37.	This	Is	nothing more or less than a recognition of reality.
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

38.

It	Is	also the right thing to do
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

39.

It's		something that has to be done
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

40.

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act,	Indicative:Declarative:Proposition	I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

41.

This	Will	Immediately begin	the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

42.

In making these announcements,	I	also want	to make one point very clear
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

43.

This decision	Is not	did	intend	in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement.
Subject	Finite	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

44.

We	Want	an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

45.

We	are not	Taking	a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

46.

Those questions	Are	Up	to the parties involved
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

47.

The United States	does	remain	deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

48.

I	Did	intend	to do everything in my power to help forget such an agreement.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

49.

Without question,	Jerussalem	Is	one of the most sensitive issues in those talks.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-n	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

50.

The United States	would	Support	a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

51.

In the meantime, I	I	Call	on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif
Adj	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood	Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

52.

Above all,	Our greatest hope	Is	for peace the universal yearning in every human soul.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

53.

With today's action,	I	re	affirm	my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood			Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

54.

There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement.	but	We	Are	confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements,
Adj		Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Indicative:Declarative:Proposition	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

55.

We	will	arrive	at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

56.

This sacred city	Should	Call	forth the best in humanity — lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

57.

Peace	Is	never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

58.

So today	We	Call	for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

59.

I I	Repeat	the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

60.

The Middle East	Is	region rich with culture, spirit, and history.
Subject	Finiite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

61.

Its people	Are	brillliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

62.

But the incredible future awaiting this region	I	Is	Held	at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror.
Adj		Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-		Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

63.

Vice President Pence	Will	Travel	to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

64.

It	Is	time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residu

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

65.

It	Is	time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

66.

And	it	Is	time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.
	Subject	Finite	Complement
		Mood	Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

67.

So today,	Let	Us	rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect!
Adj	Predicator	Subject	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Imperative:Proposition

68.

Let	Us	Rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities!
Predicator	Subject	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Imperative:Proposition

69.

And finally,	I	Ask	the leaders of the region political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

70.

Thank you,	God	Bless	You
	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

71.

God	Bless	The Palestinians
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

72.

and	God	Bless	The United States
	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

Thank you very much. Thank you

73.

Folk's	I	Have done	speak	with Prime Minister Netanyahu,
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

74.

Earlier today	I	Did	speak	with president Al-Sisi of Egypt
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood			Sidue

Indicative:Declaratiroposition

75.

Prime Minister Netanyahu	did	inform	me	that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
Mood		Residue		

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

76.

The Egyptians	have did	Inform	me	that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
Mood			Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

77.

My conversation with president Netanyahu	I	Did	Comment	him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

78.

I	also emphasize	what I've said throughout this conflict
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue

107

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

79.

The United States	does	support	supports Israel's right to defend itself , against indiscriminate rocket attacks from Hamas and other Gaza-based terrorist groups that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complemet
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

80.

The Prime Minister	did	share	with me his appreciation for the iron dome system which are nations developed together and which has saved lives of countless Israeli citizens both Arab and Jew
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

81.

I	did	assure	him	of my full support to replenish Israel's iron dome system to ensure its defenses and security in the future
Subject	Finite	Predicator		Complement
Mood		Residue		

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

82.

Over the last 11 days	I	did	speak	with the prime minister six times.
Adj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood		Sidue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

83.

I	have done	speak	with President Abbas of the Palestinian authority or the wants and part of our intense diplomatic engagement
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

84.

And	I	Want	to also thank the secretary of state, the secretary of defense our non-national security adviser and everyone on our team for their incredible efforts to bring this about this outcome that we're about to see
	Subject	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

85.

You	Know	We	have did	hold	Intensive high-level discussions hour by hour literally ,Egypt the Palestinian authority and other middle eastern countries with the name of avoiding this sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out.
Subject	Predicator	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

86.

I	Did	extend	my sincere gratitude to president El-Sisi and the senior Egyptian officials who played such a critical role in this diplomacy.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

87.

I	Also appreciate,	appreciate the contributions of other parties in the region who've been engaged in working toward the end of hostilities.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

88.

These hostilities	Have did	Result	in the tragic death of so many civilians including children
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

89.

And	I	did	sent	my sincere condolences to all the families Israeli and Palestinians who have lost loved ones and my hope for a full recovery for the wounded
Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re	Mood			-sidue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

90.

The United States	did	commit	to working with The United Nations
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

91.

And	We	remain	committed to work in The United Nations and other international stakeholders to provide rapid humanitarian assistance and emotional international support for the people of Gaza and the Gaza reconstruction efforts.
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

We	Will	Do	this in full partnership with the Palestinian authority in a manner that does not permit Hamas to simply restock its military

			arsenal
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

92.

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

93.

I	Believe	the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom prosperity and democracy.
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

94.

My administration	Will	continue	our quiet relentless diplomacy toward that end.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

95.

I	Want	To thank you all
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

96.

May	God	Bless	you all I pray that this continuous
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Indicative:Declarative:Proposition

Thank you so much.

1.

Thank you. When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
	✓		

We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓

2.

3.

All challenges demand new approaches	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓

My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓

4.

5.

In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓

6.	This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and was reaffirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

7.	Yet for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

8.	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

9.	Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

10.	Nevertheless, the record is in.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

11.	After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

12.	It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
13.	Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.	✓		
14.	While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver.		✓	
15.	Today, I am delivering.	✓		
16.	I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.		✓	
17.	This is a long overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.	✓		
18.	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital.	✓		
19.	Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.			✓
20.	It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel			✓
21.	Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.	✓		

22.	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

23.	It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli supreme court.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

24.	It is the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

25.	It is the headquarters of many government ministries.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

26.	For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

27.	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

28.	Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

29.	Jerusalem is today — and must remain — a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

30.	However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

31.	In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

32.	But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

33.	This is nothing more or less than recognition of reality.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

34.	It is also the right thing to do.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

35.	It's something that has to be done.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

36.	That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

37.	This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

38.	In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear:	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

39.	This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

40.	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

41.	We are not taking a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓

	Those questions are up to the parties involved.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
42.		✓		

43.	The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

44.	I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement. Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓

45.	In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓

46.	Above all, our greatest hope is for peace the universal yearning in every human soul.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

47.	With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

48.	There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement. But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
			✓	

49.	This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity — lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

50.	Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
			✓	

51. 52.	So today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		
	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

53.	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓

54.	Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓

55.	But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
			✓	

56.	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
				✓
57.	It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts	**Affect**	**Judgement**	**Appreciation**
		✓		

58.	It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
			✓	

59.	And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

60.	So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect!	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

61.	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

62.	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

63.	Thank you, God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, and God bless the United States.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

Thank you very much. Thank you

64.	Folk's, I've just spoken with Prime Minister Netanyahu, Earlier today I spoke with president Al-Sisi of Egypt.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

65.	Prime Minister Netanyahu informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

66.	The Egyptians have now informed us that Hamas and the other groups in Gaza have also agreed.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

67.	My conversation with president Netanyahu I commented him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days.	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

68.	I also emphasize what I've said throughout this conflict.	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

69.	The United States fully supports Israel's right to defend itself , against indiscriminate rocket attacks from Hamas and other Gaza-based terrorist groups that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel.	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

70. 71.	The Prime Minister also shared with me his appreciation for the iron dome system which are nations developed together and which has saved lives of countless Israeli citizens both Arab and Jew	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation ✓
	Over the last 11 days I spoke with the prime minister six times	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

72.	I've also spoken with President Abbas of the Palestinian authority or the wants and part of our intense diplomatic engagement	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

73.	And I want to also thank the secretary of state the secretary of defense our non-national security adviser and everyone on our team for their incredible efforts to bring this about this outcome that we're about to see	Affect ✓	Judgement	Appreciation

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
74.	You know we've held intensive high-level discussions hour by hour literally ,Egypt the Palestinian authority and other middle eastern countries with the name of avoiding this sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out.			✓

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
75.	I extend my sincere gratitude to president El-Sisi and the senior Egyptian officials who played such a critical role in this diplomacy .			✓

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
76.	I also appreciate, appreciate the contributions of other parties in the region who've been engaged in working toward the end of hostilities			✓

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
77.	These hostilities have resulted in the tragic death of so many civilians including children		✓	

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
78.	And I send my sincere condolences to all the families Israeli and Palestinians who have lost loved ones and my hope for a full recovery for the wounded	✓		

		Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
79.	The United States committed to working with The United Nations and we remain committed to work in The United Nations and other international stakeholders to provide rapid humanitarian assistance and emotional international support for the people of Gaza and the Gaza reconstruction efforts.	✓		
80.	We will do this in full partnership with the Palestinian authority in a manner that does not permit Hamas to simply restock its military arsenal.	✓		

81.	I believe the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom prosperity and democracy.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		

82.	My administration will continue our quiet relentless diplomacy toward that end.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
		✓		
83.	I want to thank you all, May god bless you all I pray that this continuous. Thank you so much.	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
				✓

APPENDIX III

The Script of Donald Trump's and Biden Speech

Trump's Speech

Thank you.

When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking. We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past. All challenges demand new approaches.

My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.

This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority, and was reaffirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago. Yet for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.

Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace. Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.

Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering.

I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians. This is a long overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement.

Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.

It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel. Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.

Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government. It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court. It is the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president. It is the headquarters of many government ministries. For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs. Jerusalem is today — and must remain — a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque.

However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all. But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital. This is nothing more or less than a recognition of reality. It is also the right thing to do. It's something that has to be done.

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American

embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.

In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.

We are not taking a position on any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem or the resolution of contested borders. Those questions are up to the parties involved. The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.

Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides. In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif. Above all, our greatest hope is for peace — the universal yearning in every human soul.

With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region. There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement. But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.

This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity — lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable. Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it. So today we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.

I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.

But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror. Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.

It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts. It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence. And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.

So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities. And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.

Thank you, God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, and God bless the United States.
Thank you very much. Thank you.

Biden's Speech

Folk's, I've just spoken with Prime Minister Netanyahu, Earlier today I spoke with president Al-Sisi of Egypt.

Prime Minister Netanyahu informed me that Israel has agreed to a mutual unconditional cease fire began in less two hours. The Egyptians have now informed us that Hamas and the other groups in Gaza have also agreed.

In my conversation with president Netanyahu I commented him for the decision to bring the current hostilities to a close within less than 11 days. I also emphasize what I've said throughout this conflict: The United States fully supports Israel's right to defend itself, against indiscriminate rocket attacks from

Hamas and other Gaza-based terrorist groups that have taken the lives of innocent civilians in Israel.

The Prime Minister also shared with me his appreciation for the iron dome system , which our nations developed together and which has saved the lives of countless Israeli citizens, both Arab and Jew. I assured him of my full support to replenish Israel's iron dome system to ensure its defenses and security in the future.

Over the last 11 days I spoke with the prime minister six times. I've also spoken with President Abbas of the Palestinian authority or the wants and part of our intense diplomatic engagement.

And I want to also thank the Secretary of State,The Secretary of Defense, our National security Advisor, and everyone on our team for their incredible efforts to bring this about this outcome that we're about to see.

You know we've held intensive high-level discussions, hour by hour literally – Egypt, the Palestinian authority and other Middle Eastern countries with the name of avoiding this sort of prolonged conflict we've seen in previous years when the hostilities have broken out.

I extend my sincere gratitude to president El-Sisi and the senior Egyptian officials who played such a critical role in this diplomacy.

I also appreciate, appreciate the contributions of other parties in the region who've been engaged in working toward the end of hostilities.

These hostilities have resulted in the tragic death of so many civilians including children.

And d I send my sincere condolences to all the families Israeli and Palestinians who have lost loved ones and my hope for a full recovery for the wounded.

The United States committed to working with The United Nations, and we remain committed to work in The United Nations and other international stakeholders to provide rapid humanitarian assistance and emotional international support for the people of Gaza and the Gaza reconstruction efforts.

We will do this in full partnership with the Palestinian Authority - not Hamas, the Authority – in a manner to simply restock its military arsenal.

I believe the Palestinians and Israelis equally deserve to live safely and securely and to enjoy equal measures of freedom, prosperity, and democracy.

My administration will continue our quiet relentless diplomacy toward that end. I believe we have a genuine opportunity to make progress, and I'm committed to working for it.

I want to thank you all. May god bless you all I pray that this continuous. Thank you so much.