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by UNIVERSITAS AHMAD DAHLAN 6

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH IN RESPONSE TO THE ISRAEL – HAMAS CONFLICT

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MOTTO

"He will give you something better than what was taken from you."

(QS. Al-Anfal: 70)

"If you're grateful, I will give you more."

(QS. Ibrahim: 7)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze Joe Biden's speech on the Israel-Hamas Conflict through Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The study seeks to describe linguistic aspects, analyze discourse practice, and explore sociocultural practice used in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas conflict.

This qualitative research examines texts in sentences, clauses, phrases, and others in Joe Biden's speech. The researcher used data collection and analyzing methods based on Sugiyono, compiled it systematically, and interpreted it qualitatively. The analysis uses Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model, which focuses on text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice.

The results are as follows: (1) Textual analysis reveals that there is vocabulary (overwording, synonymy, antonymy, hyponym), grammar (active voice, passive voice, positive sentence, negative sentence, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, grammatical question, pronoun, modality), and text structure. The researcher presents an analysis of the text structure and finds that Biden uses a formal tone to discuss serious topics. The researcher found that Joe Biden's speech creates clear, emotional messages that unite listeners regarding common goals and perspectives. (2) From the perspective of Discourse Practice (production, distribution, consumption), the text of the speech was delivered by the President of the United States, Joe Biden. The speech was broadcast live on October 10, 2023, at the White House, Washington DC, United States. The speech uses emotional language so that it is designed to trigger a deep emotional response in the listener. This creates a strong empathy bond between the speech's message and the listener. (3) The last is Sociocultural Practice (social determinant, ideology, effect). The researcher found that the speech delivered by Joe Biden was very relevant to the situation when the speech was delivered. Joe Biden delivered this speech three days after the Hamas attack on Israel. Joe Biden also reinforced the ideology that international law and democratic principles are moral standards that must be followed. This speech reflects the national security ideology of the United States, where Israel's security is seen as an integral part of the security of America and its allies.

Keywords: *Fairclough's three-dimensional model, Israel-Hamas Conflict, Joe Biden, Speech*

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pidato Joe Biden tentang Konflik Israel-Hamas menggunakan model tiga dimensi Norman Fairclough dalam Analisis Wacana Kritis (CDA). Penelitian ini berupaya untuk mendeskripsikan aspek linguistik, menganalisis praktik wacana, dan mengeksplorasi praktik sosiokultural yang digunakan dalam pidato Joe Biden untuk menanggapi konflik Israel-Hamas.

Penelitian kualitatif ini mengkaji teks dalam kalimat, klausa, frasa, dan lain-lain dalam pidato Joe Biden. Peneliti menggunakan metode pengumpulan dan analisis data berdasarkan Sugiyono, menyusunnya secara sistematis, dan menafsirkannya secara kualitatif. Analisis menggunakan model tiga dimensi Norman Fairclough, yang berfokus pada teks, praktik wacana, dan praktik sosial budaya.

Hasil penelitian sebagai berikut: (1) Analisis tekstual mengungkap adanya kosakata (overwording, synonymy, antonymy, hyponym), grammar (active voice, passive voice, positive sentence, negative sentence, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, grammatical question, pronoun, modality), dan struktur teks. Peneliti memaparkan analisis struktur teks dan menemukan bahwa Biden menggunakan intonasi formal untuk membahas topik-topik serius. Peneliti menemukan bahwa pidato Joe Biden menciptakan pesan-pesan yang jelas dan emosional yang menyatukan pendengar mengenai tujuan dan perspektif yang sama. (2) Dari perspektif Discourse Practice (produksi, distribusi, konsumsi), teks pidato tersebut disampaikan oleh Presiden Amerika Serikat, Joe Biden. Pidato tersebut disiarkan secara langsung pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 di White House, Washington DC, Amerika Serikat. Pidato tersebut menggunakan bahasa yang emosional sehingga dirancang untuk memicu respons emosional yang mendalam pada pendengar. Hal ini menciptakan ikatan empati yang kuat antara pesan pidato dan pendengar. (3) Terakhir adalah Sociocultural Practice (determinan sosial, ideologi, efek). Peneliti menemukan bahwa pidato yang disampaikan Joe Biden sangat relevan dengan situasi saat pidato tersebut disampaikan. Joe Biden menyampaikan pidato ini tiga hari setelah serangan Hamas terhadap Israel. Joe Biden juga menegaskan ideologi bahwa hukum internasional dan prinsip-prinsip demokrasi adalah standar moral yang harus diikuti. Pidato ini mencerminkan ideologi keamanan nasional Amerika Serikat, di mana keamanan Israel dipandang sebagai bagian integral dari keamanan Amerika dan sekutunya.

Kata Kunci: *Tiga dimendi model Fairclough, Israel-Hamas konflik, Joe Biden, Pidato*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Speech serves as a medium for communicating ideas. People's viewpoints and opinions are among the instances. Producing a language or discourse that listeners can understand is what speech is all about (Rahma, 2023).

Language will be found when a new civilization from a different region of the world is encountered. Language can either impede communication or be a means of achieving achievement in life. Naturally, it will be challenging for someone to adapt later on if they cannot communicate with others in the target language. Meanwhile, people who can communicate in the target language will get along well with others (Hisni, et al., 2019).

The power of language extends beyond communication; it shapes social dynamics and relationships within institutions and between individuals. Critical discourse analysis, an interdisciplinary field, explores these relationships, emphasizing the role of language in reflecting and influencing power structures in society. This approach provides a framework for examining how language facilitates interaction and reinforces or challenges societal norms and power dynamics (Gowhary et al., 2015).

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In this research, the researcher used Joe Biden's speech which discussed the response to the Israel-Hamas conflict. The text of Joe Biden's speech has interesting language to analyze. The figure of Joe Biden, the 46th President of the United States, who has an important role in delivering speeches, has its own value.

Since Israel started military operations and destroyed Palestinian cities and villages, the world has condemned and hated Israel. Several countries in the world feel concerned and demand that Israel stop attacks on Palestine. However, this incident created two camps, namely countries that support Israel and Palestine. The United States is one of the countries that has expressed its support for Israel. On October 10, 2023, American President Joe Biden gave a speech regarding the response between Israel and Hamas on October 7. The researcher is interested in analyzing and learning more about speeches because the Israel-Hamas conflict has dominated the news today (CNBC Indonesia, 2023).

An ongoing weapons race between Israel and Hamas never stopped. Hamas conducted a historical attack against Israel on October 7, 2023, known as "Operation Aqsa Storm." This attack included more than 5000 rockets launched towards Israel. Since then, Israel has attacked Palestine with weapons without stopping. UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) estimates that since October 7, approximately 85% of Gaza's inhabitants, or over 1.9 million Palestinians, have fled their homes and are now spread across the region. (Damanhoury, 2023)

In his speech, Joe Biden said, "We stand with Israel, we stand with Israel, and we will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens to defend itself." Such kind of sentence will be analyzed using the Norman Fairclough three-dimensional model. The sentence above is included in the analysis model's grammatical cohesion (repetition). Cohesion exhibits certain patterns in which certain meanings are lexically expressed while others are grammatically expressed (Hisni et al., 2019).

Therefore, the researcher will analyze the data using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Critical discourse analysis uses text, voice, and visual imagery to find and communicate shared meanings that support or contradict social and ideological systems (Gowhary et al., 2015). This consolidation of Critical Discourse Analysis aims to map three distinct modes of analysis onto one another, using Norman Fairclough's "three-dimensional" framework. There are analyses of texts spoken or written, analyses of discourse practices including text production, distribution, and consumption, and analyses of social determinants, ideology, and effects as examples of sociocultural practices (Fairclough, 1995).

The researcher chose Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) because it allows for an in-depth examination of how language reflects and shapes social power dynamics, particularly in the context of political discourse. Joe Biden's speech on the Israel-Hamas conflict provides an important example of how political leaders use language to construct narratives, reinforce ideologies, and influence public opinion. Through CDA, specifically Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional

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framework, the researcher can analyze not only the linguistic elements of the speech but also the broader sociocultural and political contexts in which the speech is embedded. This approach helps uncover the underlying power relations and ideologies that shape the discourse surrounding the conflict, revealing how language is used to legitimize certain actions or viewpoints.

B. Problems Formulation

Based on the background of choosing the study above, there are three problems formulated as follows:

1. What are the linguistic aspects (micro level) contained in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas Conflict?
2. How is the discourse practice (meso level) contained in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas Conflict?
3. How are the sociocultural practices (macro level) in the speeches delivered by Joe Biden?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe linguistic aspects (micro level) used in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas Conflict.

2. To analyze discourse practice (meso level) used in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas Conflict.

3. To explore sociocultural practice (macro level) used in Joe Biden's speech to respond to the Israel-Hamas Conflict.

D. Scope of the Study

This research analyzed a speech by President Joe Biden regarding his response to the Israeli-Hama conflict. The speech was delivered on October 10, 2023. The researcher will analyze the language in the speech by applying the Norman Fairclough approach, which is divided into texts, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices.

E. Review of the Related Studies

After browsing several of the literature both online and offline, some theses and articles use the same analysis. The researcher also reviews several theses and articles which are very useful as reference material.

The first research was conducted by Khusnia, Aulia Nisa, and Sumarlam (2022) entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of Biden's Speech in Response to Vladimir Putin*. This article looks at the BBC online news media coverage of Biden's speech amid Russia's and Ukraine's invasions, as well as the fighting that ensued in

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response to Vladimir Putin. In the technique of analyzing data, the researchers applied Critical Discourse Analysis. Van Dijk's theory is used to do qualitative analysis in this research. As a result, based on macro-structural analysis, Biden outlined the sanction to Putin briefly at the start. In addition, Biden also outlined measures for penalties, which included severing connections with the biggest bank in Russia. Biden wanted the readers to back him up when it came to the micro-structural analysis.

The second research was conducted by Rika Wahyuni Tambunan, et al. (2018) entitled *Critical Discourse: Applying Norman Fairclough Theory in Recep Tayyib Erdogan's Balcony Speech*. This research applied Norman Fairclough's theory in Recep Tayyip Erdogan's balcony speech in front of the party headquarters in Arkan, Turkey. The method used in this research is qualitative research with a critical discourse analysis approach. This research also uses observation techniques. The results obtained by researchers are a textual analysis of Erdogan's official speech consisting of three parts, namely text structure, grammar, and coherence. This analysis goes through three stages, namely the discourse acquisition process, the application process, and the discourse use. Last, they also found an analysis of sociocultural practices in Erdogan's official speeches, which consisted of three levels, namely levels: situational, institutional, and social.

The third research was conducted by Rizqi Hayyu Pangestu (2023) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's and Biden's Speeches on The Issue of Jerussalem as the Capital of Israel*. This research analyzes Donald Trump and

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Joe Biden's speeches regarding the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. This analysis uses critical discourse analysis theory, and the research uses theories from Halliday, Martin, and White. This analysis aims to describe the contextual, interpersonal, and social meaning of Donald Trump and Joe Biden's speeches. This analysis uses qualitative descriptive research methods. The results found by researchers show that Critical Discourse Analysis can explore the relationship between textual meaning and interpersonal and social context. This also shows that language can determine the speaker's power and goals.

The fourth research was conducted by Hilman Mahmud Akmal and Ali Maksum (2023) entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of President Joe Biden's Russophobia Rhetorical Remarks Prior To The 77th United Nations General Assembly*. This research analyzes President Joe Biden's speech before the 77th UN General Assembly session. This research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) method to analyze President Biden's speech. This research uses qualitative research methods based on the philosophy of post-positivism. This research was analyzed using qualitative methods. From the results of this research, Hilman and Ali decided to divide three discussion topics, which include first, the Principle of Sovereign Equality Against Russian Inconsistency. The second is Biden's Ideological Attitudes and Intervention in Discourse, and the third is Statistical Data for Ukrainian Civilians Victim Updates.

The fifth research study was conducted by Habib Gowhary et al. (2015) and was entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of The Electoral Talks of Iranian*

Presidential Candidates in 2013. This research studies candidates' speeches from two parties, Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf and Hassan Ruhani. This research uses Norman Fairclough's CDA theory. This research uses Norman Fairclough's theory, which consists of three different analyses: text analysis (description), analytical processing (interpretation), and social analysis (explanation). Norman Fairclough's approach helps the analyst focus on the important elements that make up the text, specific linguistic choices, their associations, and their design sequence. The results obtained by researchers show that both candidates use language as a means to promote their social, political, and personal interests and as an effective means for the power struggle.

The sixth research study, which was conducted by Gita Rahma Carrera (2023), was entitled *Ideology in Joe Biden Biden's Speech: Unga 2022: "Ukraine War Was Chosen by One Man."* This research uses critical discourse analysis to analyze Biden's speech. This research uses a theory by Van Dijk that analyzes the ideology behind Biden's speech. This research uses qualitative descriptive methods to analyze data and video transcription as an analytical tool. This research aims to determine the ideology used by Joe Biden when delivering his speech at the UN General Assembly. This research found that one way to look at this ideology is to look at how Biden repeats the word "democracy" and several statements that refer to the idea of democracy. This research also determines ideology by looking at the characteristics that encourage this ideology.

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After reviewing several articles, it can be seen that similarities can be found between this research and these articles using speech objects and using critical discourse analysis in their research. The difference between this research and the articles can be seen in that the first and sixth articles use Van Dijk's CDA theory, while this research uses Norman Fairclough's CDA theory, the same as the second, fourth, and fifth articles. This research also analyzed the current problem regarding the Israeli and Palestinian conflict, which differs from the three articles that use the Norman Fairclough approach. The three articles that have been reviewed provide a theoretical overview but have differences in the data to be analyzed.

F. Research Methodology

This research was categorized as a qualitative one. Qualitative methods are employed when researching an object or a natural setting, which means that data is gathered and analyzed without conversion to symbols or numbers (Sugiyono, 2016)).

1. Data and Source of Data

The main data in this analysis is text in the form of sentences, clauses, phrases, and others. The data comes from the video of Joe Biden's speech. The script from the video will be used to analyze the data in this study. The researcher took data from the YouTube channel CNBC Televisions. The

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researcher only analyzed and took data from speeches entitled "President Biden Delivers Remarks on the Israel-Hamas Conflict" (10 October 2023). URL: https://www.youtube.com/live/EnXLxsDTqoI?si=sQJh2cQR-JjwpS_C (CNBC Television),

2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The primary methods of gathering data in qualitative research are documentation studies, participant observation, in-depth interviews, and triangulation. If researchers do not know data collection techniques, they will not be able to obtain data that meets the research objectives and cannot achieve the set data standards (Sugiyono, 2015). In collecting data, the researcher used data collection methods based on Sugiyono. Here are the steps:

1) Searching the video

   The researcher looked for a video of Joe Biden's speech on YouTube. The channels that the researcher chose were CNBC Television and CNN.

2) Observing the video

   After finding the video, the researcher watched and listened to the video until it was finished.

3) Transcribing

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The researcher transcribed the video using inline transcription on YouTube and then copied the script into Word. After completion, the researcher read the script and checked for any writing errors.

4) Classifying

After all steps have been carried out, the researcher begins to analyze and classify the data using the Norman Fairclough three-dimensional approach (text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice).

Table 1. Data Classification of Text Analysis

No		Speech	Code
		Vocabulary	
	1) Rewording and Overwording	This was an act of sheer evil: more than 1,000 civilians **slaughtered**—not just killed, but **slaughtered**—in Israel	1.1a
		Stomach-turning reports of being babies being killed, entire family slain, young people massacred while attending a musical festival	1.1b

		to celebrate peace, to celebrate peace.	
		So in this moment, we must be Crystal Clear **we stand with Israel, we stand with Israel** and we will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens defend itself and respond to this attack.	1.1c
		Let's be real clear, there is no place for hate in America, not against Jews not against Muslims, not against anybody **we reject, we reject** what **we reject** is Terrorism.	1.1d
		Don't worry Senator Biden we have a secret weapon here in Israel, my word is what she said **we**	1.1e

		have no place else to go, **we have** **no place else to go.**

3. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is an endeavor to methodically locate and arrange notes from observations, interviews, and other techniques to enhance researchers' comprehension of the cases they examine and to communicate their conclusions to others (Muhadjir, 2002).

After the data was collected, the researcher compiled it systematically and analyzed it qualitatively. This analysis can be carried out using the following methods. There are data reduction, data display, and data conclusion (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, the researcher uses the approach of Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model that focuses on text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The following are three steps to analyze data:

1) The researcher summarized and selected sentences, clauses, and words from the video transcript of Joe Biden's speech. The data was then collected and analyzed for the language structure used, applying Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional approach.

2) The collected data was displayed as a data table, and the researcher described how the dimensions were interrelated according to Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional classification.

3) The researcher concluded from the results of the analysis.

G. Presentation

There are four chapters in this thesis. Chapter one contains the introduction. It consists of the background of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, scope of the study, review of the related study, research methodology, and presentation. Chapter two contains a theoretical approach and framework. Chapter three contains a discussion. Chapter four contains the conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of a theoretical approach and framework that support the data analysis in this study. The theoretical approach will focus on explaining the approach used in this research, while the theoretical framework consists of discourse, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, and Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model.

A. Theoretical Approach

Oxford Learner's Dictionaries defined an approach as a method of handling someone or something, a process of carrying out or considering a task or situation (*Approach - Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*, n.d.).

The researcher used a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach in this study to analyze Joe Biden's speech. The researcher chose CDA because it is well-suited for analyzing speeches, particularly in uncovering deeper meanings and power dynamics within the language. The researcher believed that CDA was appropriate for this analysis due to its broad scope and ability to examine various aspects of discourse. Joe Biden's speeches often address themes such as inequality, justice, and governance. CDA is equipped to critically examine how these themes are articulated, questioning whether they reinforce or challenge social inequalities. By applying CDA, the analysis of Biden's speech becomes more in-depth, revealing the complex interactions between language, power, and society.

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B. Theoretical Framework

In the theoretical framework, the researcher explained discourse, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, and the Norman Fairclough three-dimensional model.

1. Discourse

The definition of discourse is fundamentally linked to the structuring of meanings, to counterbalance what they see to be an excessively critical analysis of production with an equally critical analysis of consumption (Fairclough, 1995). Discourse is shaped by structures, but it also plays a role in reproducing, reshaping, and modifying those structures (Fairclough, 1995). Meanwhile, discourse is a means of designating a certain area of social practice from a specific viewpoint; a genre will often draw from a specific range of discourses; however, a particular discourse may be referenced in more than one genre (Fairclough, 1995).

2. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a relatively new "cross-discipline," influenced by several well-established fields, including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, and cognitive psychology (Fairclough, 1989).

In discourse analysis, there are three different perspectives. In the first perspective, language functions as a link between humans and things outside

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themselves. Therefore, discourse analysis is used to explain sentence structure, language, and shared meanings. The quality of discourse is assessed by considering correctness and correctness based on syntax and semantics (Eriyanto, 2006). In the second perspective, the subject is considered an important component of the discussion and its relationship with society. Therefore, discourse analysis aims to reveal certain intentions and meanings (Eriyanto, 2006). According to the third perspective, language functions as a representation that forms certain discourse subjects, themes, and strategies. Therefore, the power that exists in the language process is explored through discourse analysis. Because it uses a critical approach, this discourse analysis is called critical discourse analysis (Eriyanto, 2006).

3. **Critical Discourse Analysis**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is based on critical language theory which can look more broadly at language use as a social practice (Akmal Ma'arif & Maksum, 2023). A critical discourse analysis's primary focus is on the opaque and transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and control that are expressed through language. The goal of critical discourse analysis is to critically examine how language use is used to express, signify, constitute, legitimize, and other aspects of social inequality (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). Analysis of CDA demonstrates the evolution of analytical frameworks for examining language in the context of

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ideology and authority. Furthermore, it exposes the discursive character of many modern social and cultural transformations (Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

4. Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model

CDA in this research aims to analyze Joe Biden's speech in response to the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict to date. Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model consists of interrelated dimensions. The three dimensions are language text, spoken or written, discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), and sociocultural practice. Additionally, a discourse fragment is ingrained in sociocultural practice on multiple levels: the local context, the larger institution or organization, and the broader society context (Fairclough, 1995).
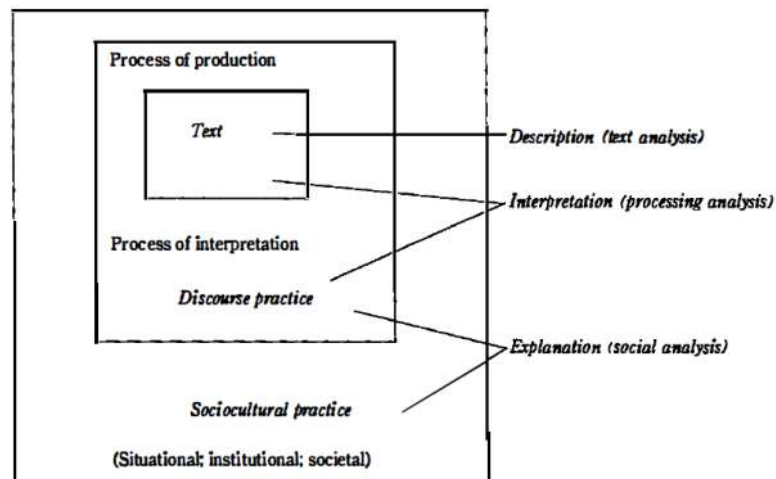

Figure 1. Three-dimensional model (Fairclough, 1995).

a. Text (Description)

Text analysis is one component of discourse analysis, which also includes the examination of producing and interpretive processes. The formal aspect of a text can be understood from a discourse analysis viewpoint as remnants of producing processes, as well as cues in the process of interpretation. This is a critical aspect of producing and interpretative processes that need significant interaction between the character of the text and the meaning (Fairclough, 1989, p. 24).

Text analysis is just one aspect of discourse analysis, which examines both the production and interpretation processes (Fairclough, 2001). The text samples included a wide variety of linguistic features, such as vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, turn-taking, speech act types, and the directness or indirectness of their expression, along with aspects related to the overall structure of interactions. There were also examples of nonlinguistic textual features (Fairclough, 2001, p. 91).

1) Vocabulary

a) Experimental Values of Vocabulary

The most significant aspect of experiential value is how ideological differences between texts are reflected in their vocabulary as they represent the world. A formal feature with experiential value serves as both a trace and a clue to how the text producer's experience of the natural or social world is

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portrayed. Experiential value relates to content, knowledge, and beliefs (Fairclough, 1989, p. 112).

(1) Rewording and Overwording

Rewording refers to established, dominant, and normalized words being systematically replaced by other words that are deliberately contradictory to them. Overwording refers to the excessive use of words, often including many synonyms. Word rewording reflects a preoccupation with a particular aspect of reality, which may indicate that it is a point of ideological conflict (Fairclough, 1989, p. 113-115).

(2) Synonymy, hyponymy, and Antonymy

Synonymy refers to the situation where words have the same meaning. Absolute synonyms are hard to come by, so in practice, we often look for words that are nearly synonymous with each other. Hyponymy occurs when the meaning of one word is essentially encompassed within the meaning of another word. Antonymy refers to a situation where the meanings of two words are incompatible with each other (Fairclough, 1989, p. 116).

b) Relation Values of Vocabulary

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Formal feature with relational value serves as both a trace and an indicator of the social relationships enacted through the text within the discourse. Relational value is connected to social relations and relationships (Fairclough, 1989, p. 112).

(1) Euphemistic Expressions

A euphemistic expression is a word used in place of a more conventional or familiar one to avoid conveying negative connotations (Fairclough, 2001, p. 98).

c) Expressive Values of Vocabulary

A formal feature with expressive value acts as both a trace and a clue to the producer's evaluation of the aspect of reality it pertains to. Expressive value concerns subjects and social identities, although only one dimension of these concepts relates to subjective values (Fairclough, 1989, p. 112).

d) Metaphor

Metaphor is a way of expressing one aspect of experience using terms from another, and it is not limited to the types of discourse it is often stereotypically linked with, such as poetry and literary writing (Fairclough, 2001, p. 99).

2) Grammar

a) Experimental Values of Sentence

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The experiential aspects of grammar relate to how the grammatical structures of a language encode events or relationships in the world, including the people, animals, or things involved in those events or relationships, as well as their spatial and temporal contexts, manner of occurrence, and other related factors (Fairclough, 2001, p. 100).

(1) Active and Passive Sentence

In an active voice sentence, the subject performs the action described by the verb. In contrast, in the passive voice, the subject is the person or thing that receives or is affected by the action of the verb (Active vs. Passive Voice, n.d.) .

(2) Positive and Negative Sentence

A positive sentence describes a condition or action as it exists. On the other hand, a negative sentence contradicts the statement expressed in the sentence. This type of sentence includes a word indicating negation, such as "no" or "not" (Brigitta Winasis, 2022).

b) Relation Values of Grammar

Texts include various grammatical features with relational values. Three key features to focus on are sentence modes, modality, and pronouns (Fairclough, 2001, p. 104).

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(1) Declarative, Grammatical, Imperative Sentence

In a typical declarative statement, the speaker or writer assumes the role of a giver, while the addressee takes on the role of a receiver. With the imperative, the speaker or writer can request something from the addressee, who is expected to act in compliance. In a grammatical question, the speaker or writer requests something from the addressee, specifically information, placing the addressee in the role of information provider (Fairclough, 2001, p. 104-105).

(2) Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used to substitute for a noun in a sentence. Examples of pronouns include it, he, she, this, that, and others (Fairclough, 2001, p. 110).

(3) Relation Modality

Modality is conveyed through modal auxiliary verbs such as may, might, must, should, can, can't, and ought, as well as through various other formal features like adverbs and tense (Fairclough, 2001, p. 105).

c) Expressive Values of Grammatical Features

Expressive values relate to expressive modality. There is some overlap between the modal auxiliaries that indicate

relational modality and those that indicate expressive modality (Fairclough, 2001, p. 107).

(1) Expressive Modality

Modality relates to the authority of the speaker or writer and has two dimensions, based on the direction of that authority. First, if the authority concerns one participant in relation to others, it is referred to as relational modality. Second, if it concerns the speaker or writer's authority regarding the truth or likelihood of a representation of reality, it is known as an expressive modality (Fairclough, 2001, p. 105).

3) Text Structure

Textual analysis requires a diverse focus, not only in terms of functions but also across different levels of analysis (Fairclough, 1995, p. 7). Two key aspects need to be addressed in text structure: What interactional conventions are being used? And what is the overall large-scale structure of the text?

b. **Discourse Practice (Interpretation)**

Analyzing discourse practice involves focusing on text production, distribution, and consumption processes (Fairclough, 1995, p. 9). The discourse practice dimension of the three-dimensional analytical framework introduced for any discursive event examines how

text producers and interpreters utilize the socially available resources that make up the order of discourse (Fairclough, 1995, p. 10).

The formal features of a text can be viewed from a discourse analysis perspective in two ways: as evidence of the creation process, and as indicators that guide the interpretation process (Fairclough, 2001, p. 20). Interpretation focuses on the connection between text and interaction, viewing the text both as the outcome of a production process and as a tool used in the interpretation process (Fairclough, 2001, p. 21).

1) Production

Text production analysis involves selecting topics, framing them, choosing sources, and deciding on language use. These choices shape how information is delivered and influence reader reactions. This examination helps uncover the influence of power and social practices in the process of creating news texts (Dadang Hermawan & Hamdani, 2023).

2) Distribution

The circulation of texts within orders of discourse referred to as a distribution, can be explored through the 'chain' relationships within these orders of discourse. For example, in mass media, some links connect different public discourse orders (such as politics, law, and science), media discourse orders, and discourse orders in the private domain (the realm of audience reception). Therefore,

distribution is an often overlooked issue that deserves more attention (Fairclough, 1995, p. 13).

3) Consumption

From a consumption standpoint, an intertextual perspective highlights that it's not only 'the text' itself, or the texts that intertextually form it, that influence interpretation, but also the other texts that readers bring into the interpretation process (Fairclough, 1993, p. 85). Consumption can be personal or shared. Some texts, like formal interviews or famous poems, are saved, written down, and read again later; others, such as casual conversations, are temporary, not stored, and forgotten. There are also some texts, like political speeches or textbooks, that are transformed into new forms of text (Fairclough, 1993, p. 79).

c. **Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)**

Explanation focuses on how interaction relates to social context. In explanation, it also involves the relationships between temporary social events (interactions) and more enduring social structures that both influence and are influenced by events (Fairclough, 2001, p. 22).

Explanations should be viewed as rationalizations that should not be accepted at face value, as they also require further examination. Rationalizations can be considered a component of the process of naturalization: as common-sense discourse practices emerge, so do

common-sense rationalizations that justify these practices, thereby legitimizing them (Fairclough, 2001, p. 77).

The goal of the explanation stage is to present discourse as a component of a social process, a social practice, illustrating how it is shaped by social structures and the cumulative impact that discourses can have on these structures, either maintaining or altering them (Fairclough, 2001, p. 135).

1) Social Determinants

What power relations at situational, institutional, and societal levels help shape this discourse?

a) Situational

The situational aspect focuses on how texts are created by considering the specific social context in which they emerge. Texts are generated in response to particular conditions, events, or situations occurring at that moment, which results in a unique and distinctive atmosphere within the text (Oktarizkia, 2012, p. 19).

b) Institutional

The institutional aspect refers to the impact that institutions or organizations have on the process of discourse production. These influences on news production can originate

from internal sources, such as the media itself, or external sources outside the media (Oktarizkia, 2012, p. 19).

c) Societal

The social dimension is shaped by societal factors, which in turn affect discourse texts. This dimension also considers various aspects of life (Oktarizkia, 2012, p. 19).
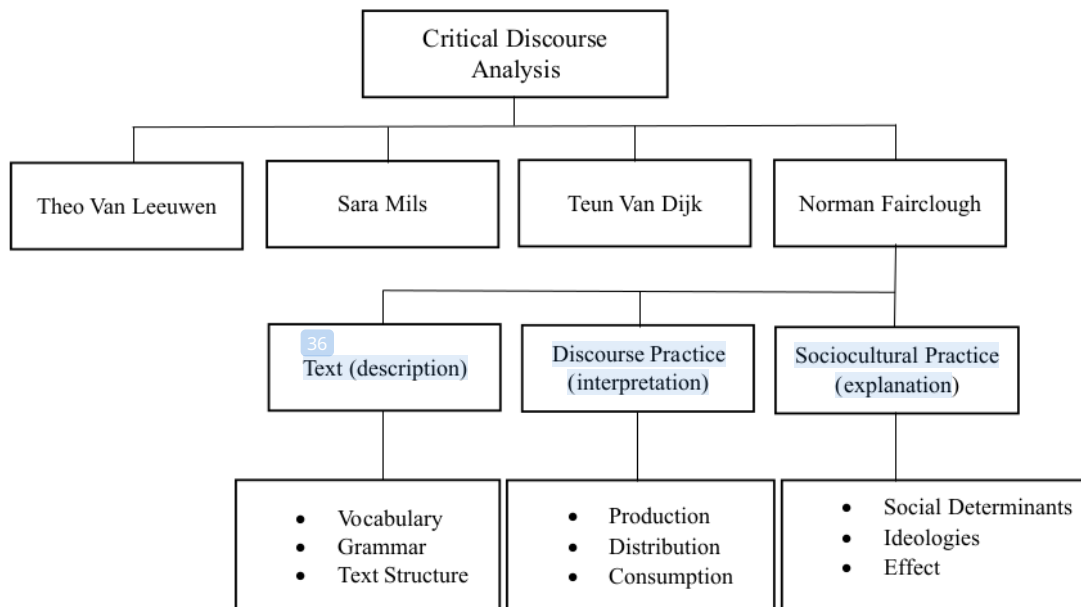
2) Ideology

Ideology is any social policy that is, either partially or entirely, consciously shaped by social theory. Ideologies are also viewed as ideas that emerge from specific material interests during the power struggle (Fairclough, 2001, p. 78). Discourse is a tool for dominant groups to assert and convey their power, making it seem legitimate and true to the public. Texts, dialogues, and other forms of communication act as vehicles for specific ideologies. According to ideological theories, ideologies are created by dominant groups to reproduce and legitimize their dominance. The key strategy is to cultivate the public perception that this dominance is natural and should be accepted without question (Ismail et al., n.d.).

3) Effect

The social effects of discourse as well as the social determinants, should be examined at three levels of social structure: the societal level, the institutional level, and the situational level (Fairclough,

2001, p. 136). In terms of effects, a discourse can either maintain its underlying social conditions and the mental models it relies on with little to no alteration, or it can, to varying extents, help bring about its transformation. These differing outcomes can be understood through the different relationships producers (and interpreters) have with mental models (Fairclough, 2001, p. 137).

C. Chart of Theoretical Framework

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │ Critical Discourse  │
                    │     Analysis        │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                               │
      ┌────────────┬───────────┴───────────┬──────────────────┐
┌───────────┐ ┌───────────┐ ┌───────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│ Theo Van  │ │ Sara Mils │ │ Teun Van  │ │ Norman Fairclough│
│ Leeuwen   │ │           │ │ Dijk      │ │                  │
└───────────┘ └───────────┘ └───────────┘ └──────────────────┘
                                                   │
                        ┌──────────────────┬───────┴──────────┐
                ┌───────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────────┐
                │ 36            │ │ Discourse Practice│ │ Sociocultural Practice│
                │ Text          │ │ (interpretation)  │ │ (explanation)         │
                │ (description) │ │                   │ │                       │
                └───────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └──────────────────────┘
                        │                 │                    │
                ┌───────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────────┐
                │ • Vocabulary  │ │ • Production     │ │ • Social Determinants│
                │ • Grammar     │ │ • Distribution   │ │ • Ideologies         │
                │ • Text        │ │ • Consumption    │ │ • Effect             │
                │   Structure   │ │                  │ │                      │
                └───────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └──────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter explained the data analysis from Joe Biden's speech in response to the Israel-Hamas Conflict. The researcher explained this using the critical discourse analysis theory by Norman Fairclough. There are three dimensions of the theory, namely text (description), discourse practice (interpretation), and sociocultural practice (explanation). First, the researcher analyzes the text of the speech to find vocabulary, grammar, and textual structure. Second, the researcher analyzes discourse practice, which consists of production, distribution, and consumption. Third, the researcher analyzes the sociocultural practice of speech, which consists of social determinants, ideology, and effects.

A. Text (Description)

This chapter explained Joe Biden's speech's vocabulary, grammar, and text structure.

1. Vocabulary

In this part, the data has been collected are rewording, overwording, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, euphemistic expression, and metaphor.

a. Rewording and Overwording

Picture 1.1 Overwording

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(1) *"This was an act of sheer evil: more than 1,000 civilians slaughtered—not just killed, but slaughtered—in Israel." (1.1a)*

The sentence above explains that Joe Biden uses the word "slaughtered" twice in a row to emphasize the severity of the action. The phrase "not just killed, but slaughtered" aims to clarify and strengthen the emotional impact of the statement. Still, by using the word "slaughtered" twice, there is an element of repetition that can be considered an excessive attempt to emphasize the point. So, the sentence above is an example of overwording because there is excessive repetition to emphasize the severity of the action that occurred.
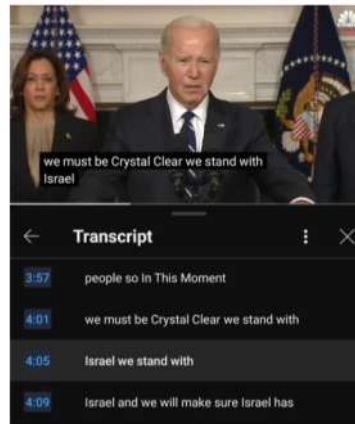
Picture 1.2 Overwording

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(2) *"So in this moment, we must be crystal clear: we stand with Israel,*

we stand with Israel." (1.1c)

In the sentence above, Joe Biden repeats the phrase "we stand with Israel" twice in a row. This repetition aims to reinforce the message that support for Israel is very important and cannot be doubted. By repeating it, Biden is trying to ensure that the listener clearly understands the firm stance taken. Therefore, the sentence above is an example of overwording because there is a repetition of the same phrase to reinforce the message and emphasize the importance of the statement.
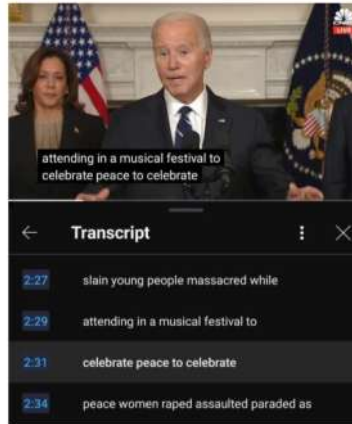
Picture 1.3 Overwording

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(3) *"Stomach-turning reports of being babies being killed, entire family slain, young people massacred while attending a musical festival to celebrate peace, to celebrate peace." (1.1b)*

In the sentence above, the phrase "to celebrate peace" is repeated twice. This repetition is intended to emphasize the irony and tragedy of the situation, where the young people who gathered to celebrate peace instead became victims of the massacre. This repetition also aims to highlight the contrast between the peaceful intentions of the festival and the atrocities that occurred. Therefore, the sentence above is an example of overwording because the repetition of the phrase "to celebrate peace" is to strengthen the emotional message and emphasize how ironic and tragic the event is.

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Picture 1.4 Overwording

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(4) *"Let's be real clear, there is no place for hate in America, not against Jews, not against Muslims, not against anybody we reject we reject what we reject is Terrorism." (1.1d)*

In the sentence above, the word "reject" is repeated three times in one sentence. This repetition is used to emphasize a firm rejection of hatred and terrorism. By repeating the word "reject," Biden reinforces the message that the United States will not tolerate hatred towards anyone, be it Jews, Muslims, or any other group, and specifically rejects terrorism. Therefore, this sentence is an example of overwording because the word "reject" is repeated to give extra

emphasis to the message being conveyed, namely the rejection of hatred and terrorism.

Picture 1.5 Overwording

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(5) *"Don't worry Senator Biden we have a secret weapon here in Israel, my word is what she said we have no place else to go, we have no place else to go." (1.1e)*

In the sentence above, the phrase "we have no place else to go" is repeated twice. This repetition is used to emphasize the sense of urgency and desperation Israel feels. By repeating the phrase, Biden conveys how important Israel is as the only safe place for the Jewish people, depicting a situation with no other choice but to defend their homeland. Therefore, the sentence above is an example of

overwording because there is a repetition of the phrase "we have no place else to go" to emphasize the message he wants to convey, namely how important Israel is as the last refuge for the Jewish people.

b. Synonymy, Antonymy, and Hyponymy

1) Synonym

Picture 2.1 Synonymy

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(6) *"This was an act of sheer evil: more than 1,000 civilians slaughtered—not just killed, but slaughtered—in Israel, among them at least 14 American citizens killed. Parents butchered, using their bodies to try to protect their children." (1.2a)*

In the sentence above, Joe Biden uses the words "slaughtered" and "butchered," which are synonyms. Joe Biden chose these words

to enhance the emotional impact of his statement. By using "slaughtered" to describe the mass killings and "butchered" to describe the atrocities committed by the state of Israel, he makes it clear how brutal the actions were. The use of these two words as synonyms helps prevent the statement from sounding monotonous or repetitive, while still emphasizing the horrific nature of the events.

2) Antonymy
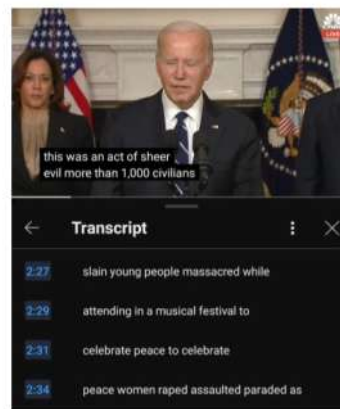
Picture 2.2 Antonymy

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(7) *"This was an act of sheer evil: more than 1,000 civilians slaughtered—not just killed, but slaughtered—in Israel, among them at least 14 American citizens killed. Parents butchered, using their bodies to try to protect their children; stomach-turning reports of babies being killed; entire families slain; young people massacred*

while attending a musical festival to celebrate peace, to celebrate peace." (1.3a)

In the sentence above, Joe Biden uses the antonyms "evil" and "peace" which have a deep meaning and serve to highlight the sharp contrast between the brutal act and the ideal. The use of the antonyms "evil" and "peace" in the sentence creates a sharp contrast between two very opposing concepts. By describing the act as "evil" and then linking it to the word "peace," Biden highlights how this violent act contrasts with the peaceful goal that should be celebrated.
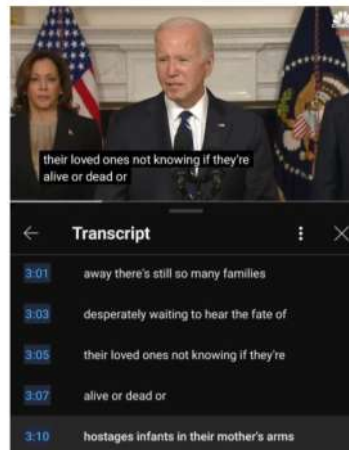
Picture 2.3 Antonymy

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(8) *"There are still so many families desperately waiting to hear the fate of their loved ones, not knowing if they are alive, or dead, or hostages." (1.3b)*

In the sentence above Joe Biden, using the antonyms "alive" and "dead" the use of the words emphasizes the sharp contrast between the two most basic and opposite conditions in human life. This shows the extreme uncertainty that families face, as they do not know whether their loved ones are alive or dead.
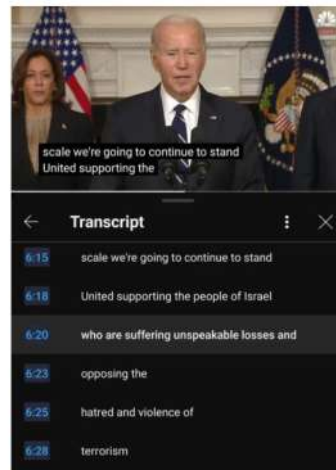
Picture 2.4 Antonymy

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(9) *We're going to continue to stand united, supporting the people of Israel who are suffering unspeakable losses and opposing the hatred and violence of terrorism. (1.3c)*

In the sentence above Joe Biden uses the antonyms "supporting" and "opposing" to emphasize two very different actions. The use of the antonyms "supporting" and "opposing" emphasizes a clear contrast between two very different actions. One action is to provide

support (positive), while the other is to reject or oppose (negative). This illustrates the duality of the stance taken by the United States: supporting the victim (Israel) and opposing the perpetrators of violence (Hamas).

3) Hyponymy

In Joe Biden's speech, the author found several hyponyms as follows:

i. Hypernym: Generation;

Hyponyms: Baby; Young; Children; Grandparents

(Baby) Refers to individuals in the early stages of life, usually newborns to the first few years. (Young) Refers to individuals still in the early stages of life, but older than babies, such as toddlers or young children. (Children) Refers to individuals in the childhood phase, generally from toddler to pre-teen. (Grandparents) Refers to individuals who have reached old age, often with grandchildren, placing them in the older generation.

ii. Hypernym: Religion

Hyponyms: Jewish; Muslim

(Jewish) Refers to adherents of Judaism, one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the world, which is closely tied to the history and culture of Israel. (Muslim) Refers to

adherents of Islam, a monotheistic religion that also has a significant history and presence in the Middle East, including Palestine.

iii. Hypernym: Nation

Hyponyms: Israel; Palestine; United States; France; Germany; Italy; United Kingdom

(Israel) A country in the Middle East that is at the center of the conflict between Israel and Palestine, is known as the Jewish state. (Palestine) A disputed territory in the Middle East, home to many Palestinians, which is also at the center of the conflict with Israel. (United States) A country in North America that has significant political and diplomatic influence in the Middle East, including in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. (France) A country in Europe that has significant Jewish and Muslim populations, as well as an active foreign policy regarding Middle Eastern issues. (Germany) A country in Europe that has close historical and diplomatic ties with Israel, especially related to the history of the Holocaust. (Italy) A country in Europe that has diplomatic involvement in the Middle East and a historic Jewish and Muslim community. (United Kingdom) A country in Europe that has a colonial history

in the Middle East and played a significant role in the creation of Israel through the Palestinian mandate.

c. Euphemistic Expression
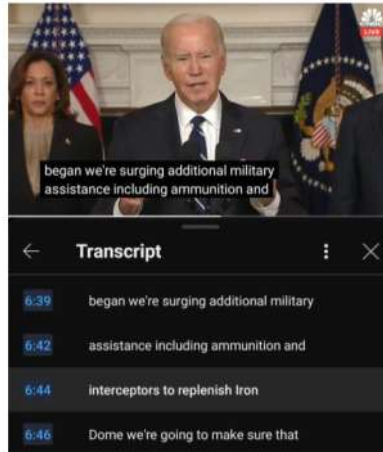
Picture 3.1 Euphemistic Expression

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(10) *"We're surging additional military systems, including ammunition and interceptors, to replenish Iron Dome." (1.5a)*

In the sentence above, the phrase "additional military systems" is a fairly broad and neutral expression that hides the specifics of what is being sent. Rather than saying "more weapons and war equipment," the use of this term makes it sound more technical and less dire. By using more euphemistic language, this sentence may be intended to reduce tensions or concerns that may arise from increased military activity.
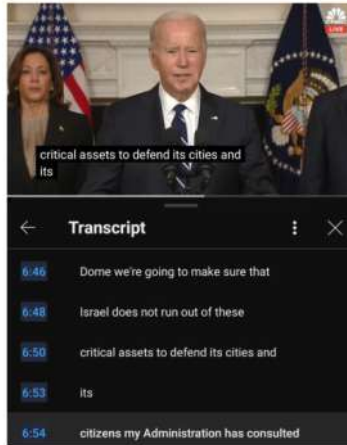
Picture 3.2 Euphemistic Expression

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(11) *"We're going to make sure that Israel does not run out of these Congress critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens." (1.5b)*

In the sentence above, the phrase "Critical assets" is a very general term and can cover a wide range of important objects or resources. The use of this term obscures the fact that what is most likely meant is military equipment or weaponry. This is a more euphemistic way of saying that the United States will ensure that Israel has enough weapons or military equipment without using terms that directly mention weapons or war.

Picture. 3.3 Euphemistic Expression

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(12) *"The United States has also enhanced our military force posture in the region." (1.5c)*

In the sentence above there is the phrase "military force posture" the phrase is a term used by Joe Biden as a technical and indirect way to describe the arrangement or distribution of military power in a region. Rather than directly saying that there is an increase in troops, weapons, or increased military readiness, this phrase implies such actions in a more vague and less aggressive manner. The use of the phrase "military force posture" also makes this statement less likely to give the impression that there is a military increase that might cause concern or fear.

d. Metaphor
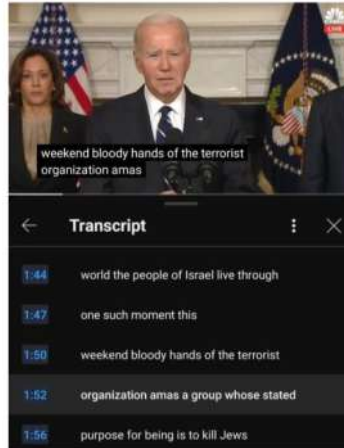
Picture 4.1 Metaphor

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(13) *"There are moments in this life and I mean this literally when the pure unadulterated evil is Unleashed on this world. The people of Israel live through one such moment this weekend, the bloody hands of the terrorist organization Hamas." (1.6a)*

In the metaphor of "Bloody Hands" above, the phrase compares hands covered in blood (literally) to involvement or responsibility in acts of violence that result in death or suffering. In the context of Joe Biden's speech, the phrase is used symbolically to describe involvement in violence or crime. In this sentence, the word is used to reinforce the image of terrorism as a brutal crime.
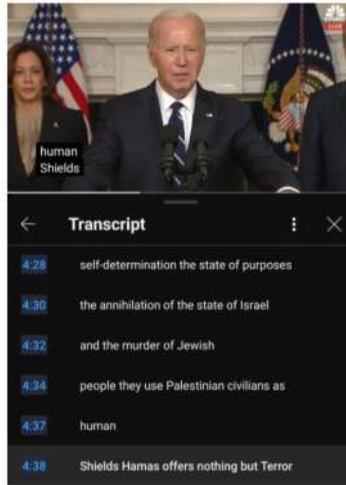
Picture 4.2 Metaphor

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(14) *"Hamas does not stand for the Palestinian people's right to dignity and self-determination. the state of purposes the annihilation of the state of Israel and the murder of Jewish people. They use Palestinian civilians as human Shields." (1.6b)*

The sentence above contains the phrase "human shield", there is a comparison between "Palestinian civilians" and "human shields" used to protect or deter enemy attacks. While civilians do not act as shields, the phrase describes a situation where they are positioned in such a way by Hamas to deter or prevent attacks by using the presence of civilians as indirect protection.
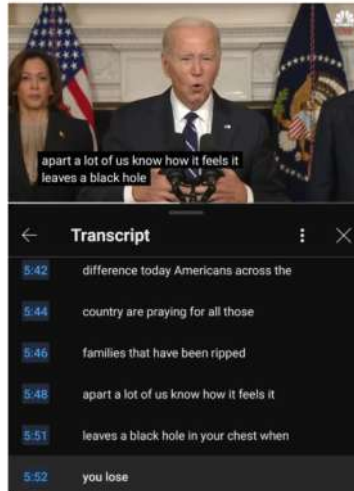
Picture 4.3 Metaphor

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(15) *"Today Americans across the country are praying for all those families that have been ripped apart a lot of us know how it feels it leaves a black hole in your chest when you lose family, feeling like you're being sucked in the anger the pain the sense of hopelessness." (1.6c)*

The sentence above contains the phrase "Black hole" Joe Biden compares the deep and painful feeling of loss to a black hole — a natural phenomenon in the universe that has such strong gravity that it can "suck" everything around it, even light. Although not explicitly stated, the feeling is compared to something that can absorb or empty all happiness, hope, or strength, as if sucking the

emotional energy out of a person. Joe Biden uses this metaphor to make the message more powerful and memorable because it uses dramatic and memorable imagery, which helps the audience feel and understand the intensity of the feelings being described.

2. Grammar

a. Active Voice

Picture 5.1 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(16) *"The people of Israel lived through one such moment this weekend, at the bloody hands of the terrorist organization Hamas." (2.1a)*

The sentence above is said to be an active voice because the subject ("The people of Israel") performs a direct action ("lived") on something ("one such moment"). The main subject "the people of Israel" is mentioned directly as the doer of the action in this

sentence. This is in accordance with the basic formula of active voice: Subject + Verb + Object.

Picture 5.2 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(17) *"Families hid their fear for hours and hours, desperately trying to keep their children quiet to avoid drawing attention." (2.1b)*

The sentence above is said to be an active voice because the subject ("Families") takes direct action ("hid") towards the object ("their fear"). The main subject, "Families," is mentioned directly as the doer of the action in this sentence. This is in accordance with the basic formula of active voice: Subject (Families) + Verb(hid) + Object (their fear) + Adverbial (for hours and hours).
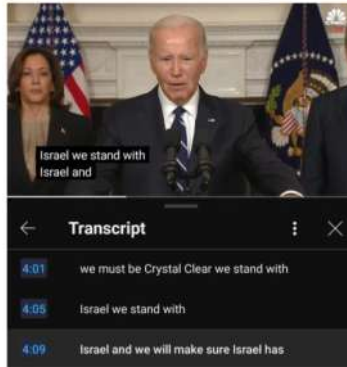
Picture 5.3 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(18) *"We stand with Israel we stand with Israel." (2.1c)*

The sentence above is said to be an active voice because the subject ("We") directly performs the action ("stand") which is not changed or reversed. In active voice, the subject is the doer of the action, "standing with" or "supporting" Israel. The structure in the sentence above is Subject (We) + Verb (Stand) + Prepositional Phrase (With Israel). The doer (subject "We") is mentioned explicitly and directly acts, indicating that this is a sentence in the active voice.
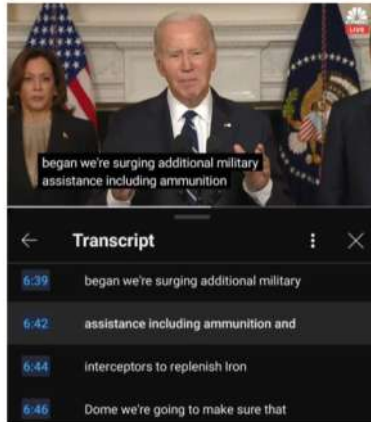
Picture 5.4 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(19) *"We're surging additional military systems, including ammunition and interceptors, to replenish Iron Dome." (2.1d)*

The sentence above is said to be in active voice because the subject ("We") directly performs the action ("surging") on the object ("additional military systems"). This sentence uses the structure Subject + Auxiliary Verb (are) + Main Verb (surging) + Object + Adverbial Phrase. Because the doer (subject "We") is mentioned explicitly and directly acts, indicating that this is a sentence in the active voice.
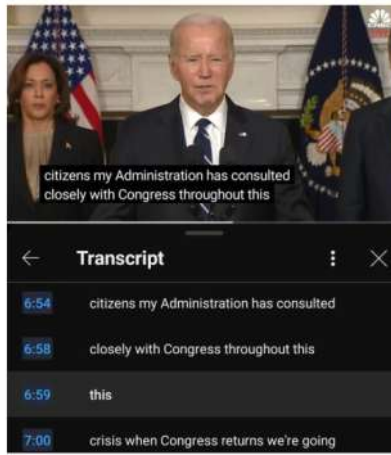
Picture 5.5 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(20) *"My administration has consulted closely with Congress throughout this crisis." (2.1e)*

The sentence above is said to be an active voice because the subject ("My administration") directly takes action ("has consulted") towards another party (Congress). This sentence uses the structure Subject + Auxiliary Verb (has) + Verb (consulted) + Adverb + Object + Adverbial Phrase. The doer (subject "My administration") is mentioned explicitly and directly acts, indicating that this is a sentence in the active voice.
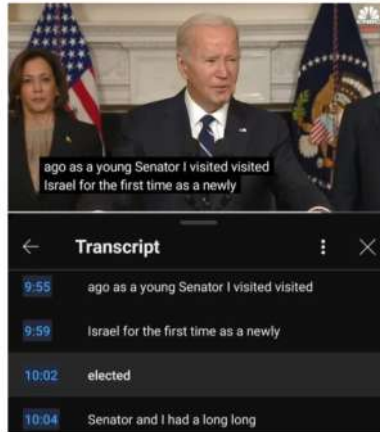
Picture 5.6 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(21) *"I visited Israel for the first time as a newly elected senator." (2.1f)*

The sentence above is said to be an active voice because the subject "I" directly performs the action "visited" to the object "Israel". This sentence uses the structure Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial. This sentence reflects the active voice because the doer "I" is mentioned explicitly and directly carries out the action.

Picture 5.7 Active Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(22) *"For 75 years, Israel has stood as the only guarantor of security for Jewish people around the world"* (2.1g)

The sentence above is an active voice because the Subject "Israel" is doing or experiencing the action "has stood." In this context, "stood" means to remain in a certain position or role, an active action carried out by the subject. This sentence follows the basic structure of the active voice: Subject (Israel) + Verb (has stood) + Complement (as the only guarantor of security for Jewish people around the world). The doer (subject "Israel") is mentioned explicitly and directly acts, indicating that this is a sentence in the active voice.

b. Passive Voice
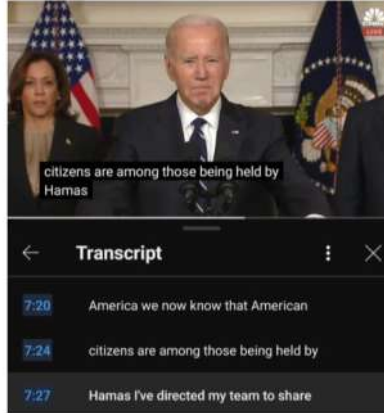
Picture 6.1 Passive Voice

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(23) *"American citizens are among those being held by Hamas." (2.2a)*

The sentence above is passive. In this sentence, "American citizens" are the focus, and the action (being held) is happening to them, with Hamas as the agent acting. The passive construction emphasizes the state of the American citizens rather than what Hamas is doing, which means the perpetrator (Hamas) is mentioned. Still, it is at the end and is not the main focus. This is one of the characteristics of Passive Voice. The structure of the sentence above is Object + Auxiliary Verb ("to be") + Past Participle (V) + by Subject.

c. Positive Sentence
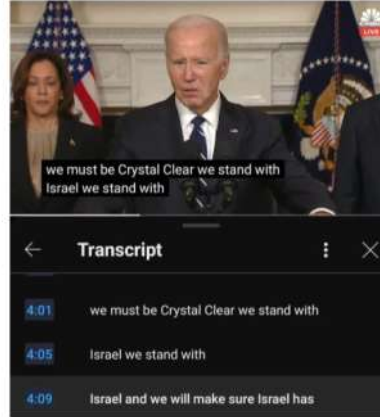
Picture 7.1 Positive Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(24) *"We stand with Israel, we stand with Israel." (2.3a)*

The sentence above "We stand with Israel, we stand with Israel." is included in the positive sentence. Joe Biden mentioned this sentence to express affirmative support for Israel, showing a firm and positive attitude. This sentence does not contain denial or doubt but rather conveys a clear and supportive statement.
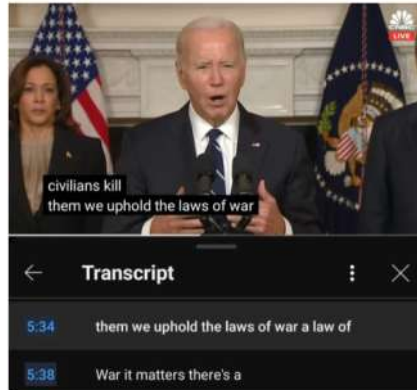
Picture 7.2 Positive Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(25) *"We uphold the laws of war." (2.3b)*

The sentence above is included in the positive sentence. This sentence was mentioned by Joe Biden to express positive actions, namely obeying and upholding the law in a war situation. The word "uphold" indicates a commitment to values or principles that are considered good, which in this case is the law of war.

Picture 7.3 Positive Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(26) *"This is a moment for the United States to come together to grieve with those who are mourning." (2.3c)*

The sentence above is included in the positive sentence. This sentence was mentioned by Joe Biden to describe a positive action, namely uniting and showing empathy with people who are grieving. Although the context is about grieving, this sentence still has a positive tone because it emphasizes the importance of unity and emotional support in difficult times.
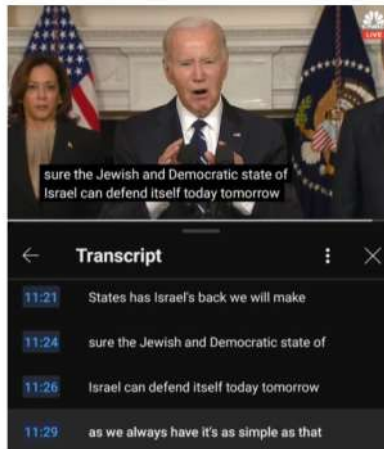
Picture 7.4 Positive Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(27) *"We'll make sure the Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself today, tomorrow, as we always have." (2.3d)*

The sentence above is included in the positive sentence. This sentence was mentioned by Joe Biden to express an affirmative commitment and guarantee to support and protect Israel. This sentence conveys the belief and actions that will be taken to ensure Israel's security, without denial or doubt.

d. Negative Sentence

Picture 8.1 Negative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(28) *"Hamas does not stand for the Palestinian people's right to dignity and self-determination." (2.4a)*

The sentence above is included in the negative sentence. This sentence uses a negative construction with the word "does not," which shows that Hamas does not support the Palestinian people's right to dignity and self-determination.
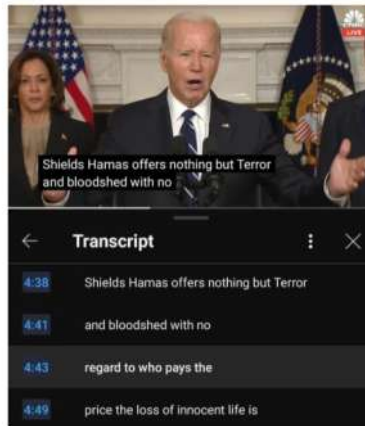
Picture 8.2 Negative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(29) *"Hamas offers nothing but terror and bloodshed, with no regard to who pays the price." (2.4b)*

The sentence above is included in the negative sentence. This sentence is negative because it uses the word "nothing but," which states that Hamas offers nothing but terror and bloodshed. In addition, the phrase "with no regard" emphasizes an indifferent attitude towards anyone who suffers from the action.

Picture 8.3 Negative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(30) *"Let's be real clear: there is no place for hate in America—not against Jews, not against Muslims, not against anybody." (2.4c)*

The sentence above is included in the negative sentence. This sentence uses the phrase "there is no place for hate," which is a negative form because it states the absence or rejection of something. The use of "not" here also emphasizes that hatred towards these groups is unacceptable.

e. Declarative Sentence

Picture 9.1 Declarative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(31) *"This was an act of sheer evil: more than 1,000 civilians slaughtered—not just killed, but slaughtered—in Israel, among them at least 14 American citizens killed." (2.5a)*

The sentence above is included in the declarative sentence. This shows that Joe Biden is stating information about a certain event, describing an act that is considered a major crime, by mentioning the number of victims and highlighting the fact that 14 of them were American citizens. This sentence aims to inform or state facts to the listener.

Picture 9.2 Declarative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(32) *"Families hid their fear for hours and hours, desperately trying to keep their children quiet to avoid drawing attention."* (2.5b)

The sentence above is a declarative sentence. The sentence states an event where families hid in fear for hours, trying hard to keep their children quiet so as not to attract attention. This sentence provides information or descriptions about the situation of the incident.

Picture 9.3 Declarative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(33) *"The United States has also enhanced our military force posture in the region to strengthen our deterrence." (2.5c)*

The sentence above is included in the declarative sentence. The sentence states information about the actions taken by the United States to increase its military posture in a certain region to strengthen deterrence. This sentence states a fact and action taken by the United States.

f. Imperative Sentence

Picture 10.1 Imperative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(34) *"Let me say again to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation: I have one word— don't. Don't." (2.6a)*

The sentence above is an imperative sentence. The sentence uses the word "Don't" which is a direct command. Although the subject is not explicitly stated, this command is directed at anyone who thinks of taking advantage of the existing situation. This is a firm instruction or warning that Joe Biden said in his speech.

Picture 10.2 Imperative Sentence

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(35) *Let's be real clear: there is no place for hate in America—not against Jews, not against Muslims, not against anybody." (2.6b)*

The sentence above is imperative. The sentence uses the phrase "Let's" which is short for "Let us," which is often used to make an invitation or request together. Although technically the subject is "us," this sentence is still considered part of an imperative sentence because it invites or asks for action from the listener to do something.

g. Grammatical Question
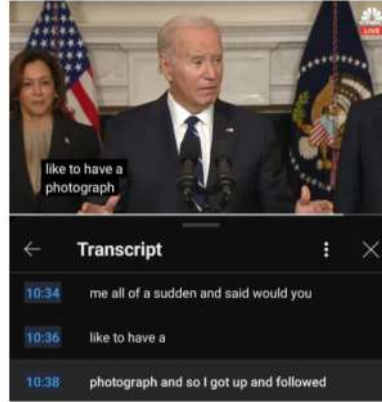
Picture 11.1 Grammatical Question

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(36) *"Would you like to have a photograph?" (2.7a)*

A grammatical question is a type of sentence used to ask questions and usually ends with a question mark (?). The sentence above has a structure that matches the general pattern of questions in English, where the auxiliary verb "Would" is placed at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the subject "you" and the verb "like".

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h. Pronoun

Picture 12.1 Pronoun

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(37) *"As president, I have no higher priority than the safety of Americans being held hostage around the world." (2.8a)*

In the sentence above there is a pronoun. The word "I" is the pronoun used by Joe Biden to refer to himself. In this sentence, "I" refers to the speaker, which in this context is the President (Joe Biden).
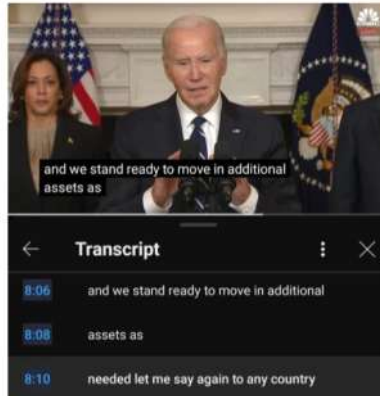
Picture 12.2 Pronoun

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(38)   *"We stand ready to move additional assets as needed." (2.8b)*

In the sentence above there is a pronoun. The word "We" is a pronoun used to refer to a group of people including the speaker (Joe Biden). In this sentence, "We" refers to the speaker along with the people he represents, such as a team or country.

Picture 12.3 Pronoun

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(39) *"They use Palestinian civilians as human shields." (2.8c)*

In the sentence above there is a pronoun. The word "They" is a pronoun used to refer to a group of people or entities being discussed (Hamas). In this sentence, "They" refers to a group that uses Palestinian civilians as human shields.

i. Modality
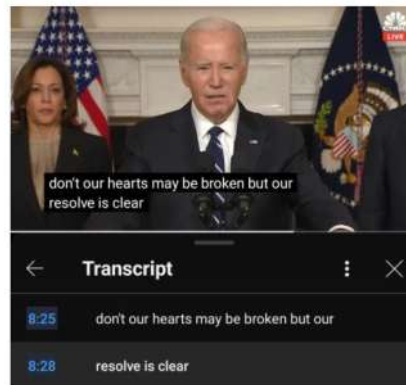
Picture 13.1 Expressive Modality

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(40) *"Our hearts may be broken, but our resolve is clear." (2.9a)*

The sentence "Our hearts may be broken, but our resolve is clear" is included in Expressive Modality. Modality is expressed by modal auxiliary verbs such as may, might, must, should, can, can't, etc. This sentence contains the auxiliary verb "may" which is found

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in the phrase "Hearts may be broken". This expresses the sadness or pain experienced.
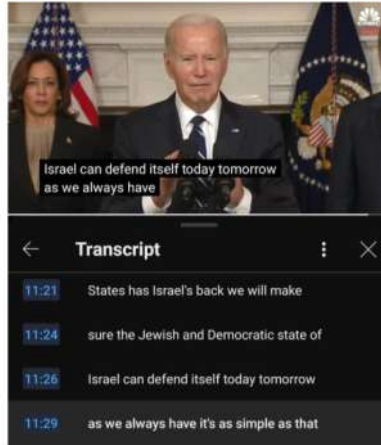
Picture 13.2 Relation Modality

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(41) *"We'll make sure the Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself today, tomorrow, as we always have." (2.9b)*

The sentence "We'll make sure the Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself today, tomorrow, as we always have" is included in Relation Modality. This sentence fragment "The Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself" shows that it is an action that Joe Biden wants to guarantee as a speaker. The speaker states that it is their responsibility to ensure that Israel can defend itself. This sentence focuses on the commitment and responsibility taken by the speaker, which makes it part of Relation Modality.
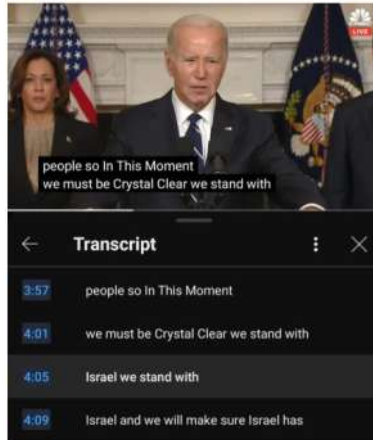
Picture 13.3 Relation Modality

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(42) *"So in this moment, we must be crystal clear: we stand with Israel,*

we stand with Israel." (2.9c)

The sentence "So in this moment, we must be crystal clear: we stand with Israel, we stand with Israel" is included in Relation Modality. The phrase "We must be crystal clear" shows the obligation or obligation to state something clearly. The word "must" is a modality marker that shows a very strong obligation. This sentence was mentioned by Joe Biden as a speaker to support Israel clearly and firmly.
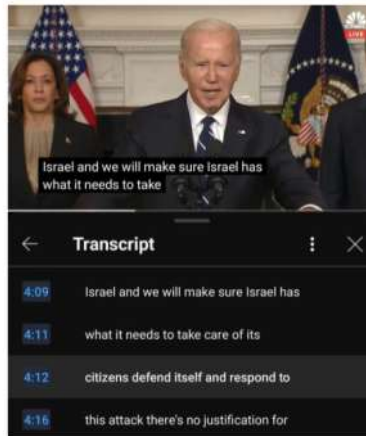
Picture 13.4 Relation Modality

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(43) *"We will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens, defend itself, and respond to this attack." (2.9d)*

The sentence "We will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens, defend itself, and respond to this attack" is included in Relation Modality. The phrase "We will make sure" shows the speaker's commitment to ensure that a certain action will be taken. The word "will" indicates certainty in plans or actions, which shows the modality of the relationship in terms of commitment. This sentence is also mentioned to ensure Israel has everything it needs to protect itself from attack.

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3. **Text Structure**

    a. What interactional conventions are used?

        Joe Biden's speech uses an overall formal tone and addresses serious topics with seriousness. Joe Biden also frequently speaks directly to the audience, using phrases such as "You know," and "Let's be real clear," which serve to engage the audience and draw them into the message. There is also repetition for emphasis, such as "we stand with Israel, we stand with Israel" and "we reject, we reject, what we reject" emphasizing solidarity and the central position of the message.

        The conventions found in the speech create a clear, emotionally charged message that aims to unite the audience around a common purpose and perspective.

    b. What large-scale structure does the text have?

        Joe Biden's speech has a large-scale structure organized into several sections.

        Introduction: The speech opens with a graphic description of recent Hamas attacks on Israel, emphasizing the brutality and scale of the violence.
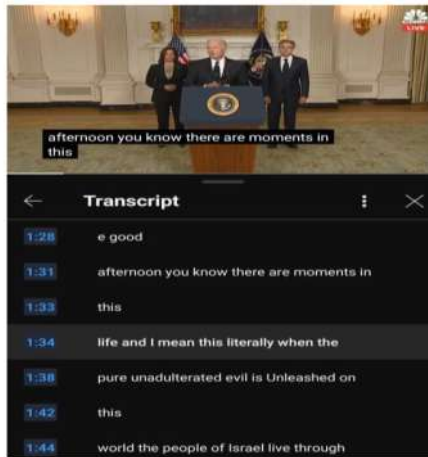
Picture 14.1 Text Structure

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(44) *"You know, there are moments in this life—and I mean this literally—*
when pure, unadulterated evil is unleashed on this world."

Description of Atrocities: This section graphically details the violence committed against civilians, including specific brutal acts such as infanticide, family massacres, and hostage-taking. This helps underscore the human cost and moral outrage at Hamas' actions.
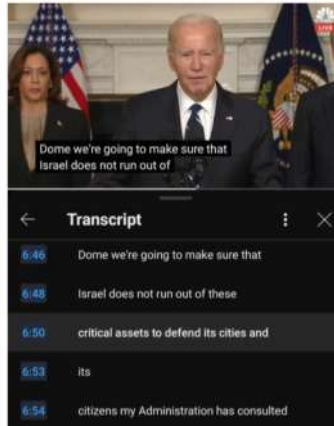
Picture 14.2 Textual Structure

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(45) *"Parents butchered, using their bodies to try to protect their children; stomach-turning reports of babies being killed; entire families slain; young people massacred while attending a musical festival to celebrate peace, to celebrate peace. Women were raped, assaulted, and paraded as trophies."*

Call to Action and Assurance of Support: The speaker outlines specific actions taken by the U.S., such as military support, intelligence sharing, and discussions with international allies. This section serves to reassure the audience that concrete steps are being taken and to affirm the continued U.S. commitment to Israel's security.

Picture 14.3 Textual Structure

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(46) *"We're going to make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens."*

The text of Joe Biden's speech follows a logical progression from setting the context, through detailed descriptions and appeals to values, to specific actions and reaffirmation of commitments. This structure is intended to persuade, inform, and unite the audience around the speaker's message of solidarity with Israel and opposition to terrorism.

B. Discourse Practice (Interpretation)

1. Production

The speech was produced by United States President Joe Biden. He stated that he firmly stated his support for Israel and condemned the attacks

by Hamas as acts of terrorism. The speech was also produced in response to the attacks carried out by the terrorist organization Hamas against Israeli citizens, to condemn violence, show solidarity with Israel, and affirm the United States' commitment to supporting Israel.

There are several sentences that Joe Biden said in his speech that show that he supports Israel.

a. *"So, in this moment, we must be crystal clear: we stand with Israel, we stand with Israel."* (04.01)

b. *"We will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens, defend itself, and respond to this attack."* (04.09)

c. *"We're going to continue to stand united, supporting the people of Israel who are suffering unspeakable losses and opposing the hatred and violence of terrorism."* (06.15)

d. *"We're going to make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens."* (06.46)

e. *"We'll make sure the Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself today, tomorrow, as we always have. It's as simple as that. These atrocities have been sickening. We're with Israel. Let's make no mistake."* (11.21)
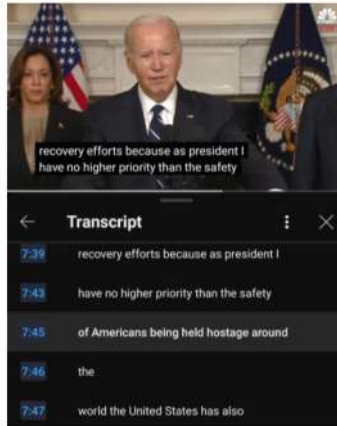
Picture 15.1 Production

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(47)   *"As President, I have no higher priority than the safety of Americans being held hostage around the world." (2.a)*

The example of the text above clearly states that Joe Biden as President protects United States citizens from terrorists around the world. This suggests that Joe Biden wants to free Israel from Hamas attacks.

2. Distribution

The speech is divided into several main parts that logically follow each other. It begins with a description of the events and atrocities that occurred, continues with a statement of support for Israel, and ends with the actions and commitments that the United States will take. With a structured speech, listeners will find it easier to understand what the announcer wants to convey.
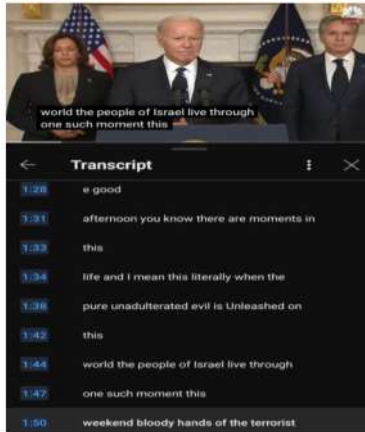
Picture 16.1 Distribution

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(48)   *"Good afternoon. You know, there are moments in this life—and I mean this literally—when pure, unadulterated evil is unleashed on this world. The people of Israel lived through one such moment this weekend." (2.b)*

The text above is a sentence excerpt from Joe Biden taken from the first sentence of the speech. It is explained that there are atrocities that occur in this world, this is the war in question is Israel and Hamas. Then he continued that Israel experienced cruel things at that time. The opening of the speech indicates that this is conveyed to listeners so that the world knows what is happening through Joe Biden as a person who has power.

The speech was broadcast live on October 10, 2023, at the White House in Washington DC, United States. One of the YouTube channels that

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recorded and uploaded Joe Biden's speech was CNBC TV which was able to convey Joe Biden's message to the wider community.

3. **Consumption**

This speech is very affecting for several audiences. Different groups (e.g., citizens, policymakers, international allies) will absorb the message and may react in a variety of ways, including supporting the position, mobilizing resources, or responding diplomatically.

This use of strong emotional language is designed to trigger a deep emotional response from the audience. By describing the atrocities in shocking detail, Biden directs the audience to feel the same grief and shock that the victims felt. This creates a strong empathetic bond between the message of the speech and its recipients.

The responses from the audience can be varied, some are pro and con, and some are neutral.
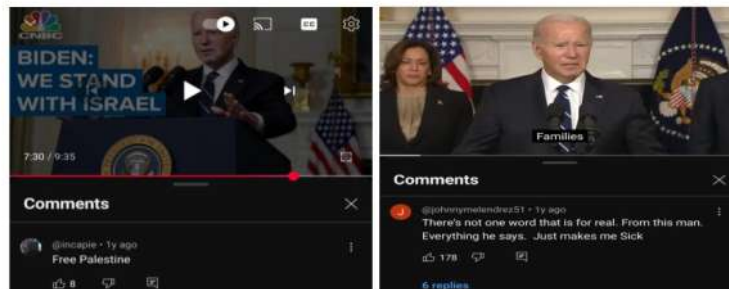
The following is the response from the audience regarding Joe Biden's speech taken from the CNBC Television YouTube Channel video regarding

the Israel-Hamas War, it was said that "Free Palestine" from @incapae and "There's not one word that is for real. From this man. Everything he says. Just make me Sick" from @johnnymelendrez51 showed that they were against the speech delivered by Joe Biden.

The response "I stand with Israel" from @CarolinvonPetzholdt clearly states that she is pro-Israel.

For researcher, this is a counter thing, because as far as researcher know, the facts that occurred were the opposite of what Joe Biden said in his speech. This has an impact on many audiences who may be confused about the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

Picture 17.1 Consumption

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(49) *"Let me say again to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation: I have one word—don't. Don't. Our hearts may be broken, but our resolve is clear." (2. c)*

The sentence above is a fragment of a sentence that is consumed by any county, organization, or anyone. This is Joe Biden trying to unite a diverse audience. This makes the text easier to consume for audiences who may be concerned about the rise in hate sentiment, reinforcing the message that the United States stands against all forms of hatred and discrimination.

C. Sociocultural Practice (Explanation)

1. Social Determinants

a. Situational

The speech that Joe Biden gave was very relevant to the circumstances in which it was delivered. The conflict that was discussed was very much influenced by what was happening when the speech was delivered.
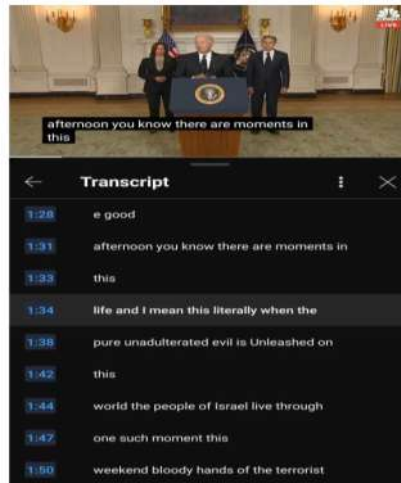
Picture 18.1 Social Determinant

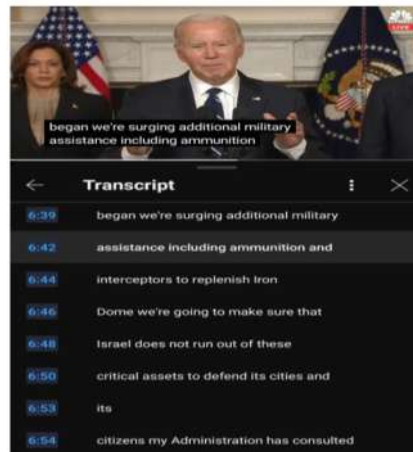*Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel*

(50) *"You know, there are moments in this life—and I mean this literally—when pure, unadulterated evil is unleashed on this world. The people of Israel lived through one such moment this weekend, at the bloody hands of the terrorist organization Hamas, a group whose state of purpose for being is to kill Jews."*

In the text above, Joe Biden opens his speech with the current situation. He conveys the chaos that occurred in Israel when it was attacked by Hamas on October 7. Joe Biden mentions the atrocities that

occurred in Israel that would threaten the Jews. The situation was very much felt by the audience who listened to the speech at that time.

b. Institutional

As President of the United States, Joe Biden has great power to control government institutions. Joe Biden's power is shown by giving his government directions to do something with his authority.

Picture 18.2 Social Determinant

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(51) *"We're surging additional military systems, including ammunition and interceptors, to replenish Iron Dome. We're going to make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens. My administration has consulted closely with Congress throughout this crisis. When Congress returns, we're going to ask them*

to take urgent action to fund the national security requirements of our critical partners."

The speech above excerpt explains that Joe Biden will send additional military systems, and he clearly said he will ensure that Israel does not run out of important assets. The quote is very clear that Joe Biden is pro-Israel with the support given. The speech delivered by Joe Biden on October 10, 2023, has a close bilateral relationship between the two countries, with the US playing a major role as Israel's main supporter in defending itself from external threats.

c. Social level

Joe Biden delivered this speech three days after the Hamas attack on Israel. This speech shows that Joe Biden is pro-Israel. Joe Biden strongly condemns the terrorists referred to in the speech, namely Hamas. This was conveyed to strengthen Israeli citizens with the support of the United States.

Picture 18.3 Social Determinant

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(52) *"Let's be real clear: there is no place for hate in America—not against Jews, not against Muslims, not against anybody."*

In the sentence above Joe Biden emphasizes the value of tolerance and the rejection of hatred. This statement is intended to emphasize that despite its strong support for Israel, the US still recognizes the importance of protecting all groups, including Muslims, and rejects generalizations that could trigger hatred between religions.

2. Ideology

The speech framed the conflict as a struggle between terrorism and democracy, with Israel and the US as the protectors of humanitarian values and international law. At the same time, Hamas was portrayed as a brutal and immoral threat.
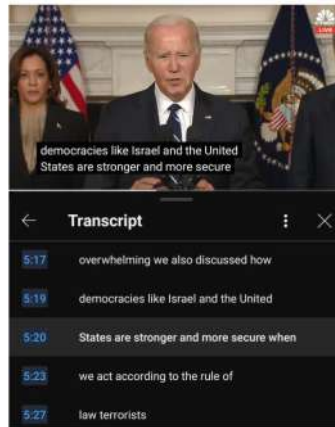
Picture 19.1 Ideology

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(53) *"We also discussed how democracies like Israel and the United States are stronger and more secure when we act according to the rule of law."*

In Joe Biden's speech, there are elements of Liberalism Ideology. In the sentence above, Biden emphasizes the importance of the "rule of law" and the difference between terrorist actions and responses in accordance with the laws of war. This relates to the liberal principle of prioritizing the supremacy of law, human rights, and international standards in military and security actions.

The sentence above also strengthens the ideology that international law and democratic principles are moral standards that must be followed. This speech also reflects the national security ideology of the United States, where Israel's security is seen as an integral part of the security of America and its allies.

3. **Effect**

   a. Situational

   Biden's speech responds to the specific situation of the attacks carried out by Hamas on Israeli citizens, which have an emotional effect and international solidarity.
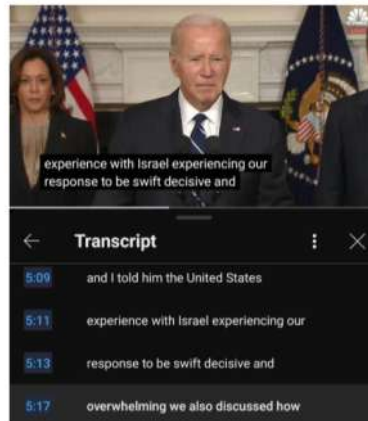
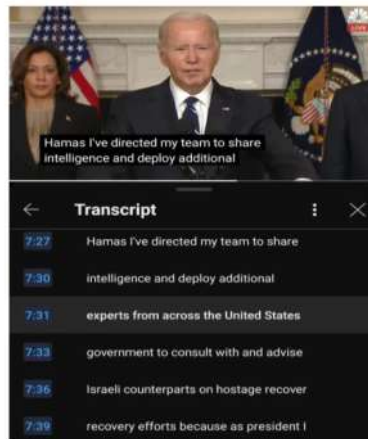Picture 20.1 Effect

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(54) "*The United States experience with Israel experiencing our response to be swift, decisive, and overwhelming.*"

Joe Biden's statement above provides moral and political support for Israel's actions in responding to the attacks. The effect is to emphasize the US position that supports Israel's right to defend itself and accelerates Israel's response to crises.

b. Institutional

Joe Biden's speech, "President Biden delivers remarks on the Israel-Hamas Conflict" was broadcast on YouTube. One of the institutions involved in this speech is the CNBC YouTube Channel which uploaded the video of the speech on October 11, 2023.

YouTube is a large mass media so the video of Joe Biden's speech can be widely conveyed. Biden's statement on Hamas' attack on Israel has an effect and impact on society. Biden's speech also highlights how US government institutions act in coordination and solidarity to respond to the crisis that occurred, with an emphasis on security, law, and cooperation between countries.

Picture 20.2 Effect

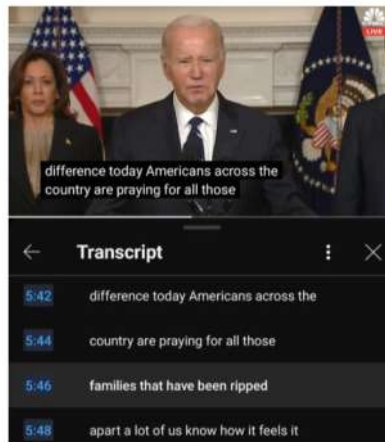*Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel*

(55) *"I've directed my team to share intelligence and deploy additional U.S. response experts from across the United States government to consult with and advise Israeli counterparts on hostage recovery efforts."*

In the excerpt from Biden's speech above, he instructed US intelligence and security agencies to work with Israel, emphasizing the important role of these institutions in hostage rescue efforts and other

security operations, which strengthens collaboration between institutions at the international level.

c. Social level

Biden's speech sought to build a sense of solidarity and vigilance among the people, as well as affirming his rejection of all forms of hatred and terrorism.
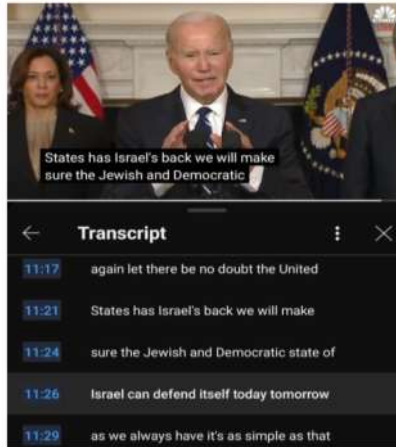

Picture 20.3 Effect

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(56) *"Today, Americans across the country are praying for all those families that have been ripped apart."*

The statement above encourages the public to show support and solidarity for the victims of attacks in Israel so that the listeners of the speech create a sense of empathy and togetherness among the people.

Picture 20.4 Effect

Source: CNBC Television YouTube Channel

(57) *"The United States has Israel's back. We'll make sure the Jewish and democratic state of Israel can defend itself today, tomorrow, as we always have."*

Joe Biden's statement above affirms the government's strong support for Israel, which can provide a sense of security to the Jewish community and the wider community that supports Israel while strengthening self-confidence and steadfastness in the face of threats.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

This study aims to determine the Critical Discourse Analysis in Joe Biden's speech "President Biden delivers remarks on the Israel-Hamas Conflict" using Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. In his framework, three levels must be analyzed to find Critical Discourse Analysis: Text (Description), Discourse Practice (Interpretation), and Sociocultural Practice (Explanation).

First, the researcher analyzed Joe Biden's speech through textual analysis (description): vocabulary (overwording, synonymy, antonymy, hyponym), grammar (active voice, passive voice, positive sentence, negative sentence, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, grammatical question, pronoun, modality), and text structure. After analyzing the textual part above, the researcher found overwording in the vocabulary (5), which showed that Joe Biden often used repeated words to clarify what was being conveyed. There were synonyms (1), antonyms (3), and hyponyms (3) used in Joe Biden's speech. Euphemistic expressions (3) were used so that the phrases used sounded more technical and neutral, hiding specific things. Metaphors (3) were used as symbols to describe an event. In analyzing Grammar in Joe Biden's

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speech, the researcher found that after active voice (7), passive voice (1), positive sentence (4), negative sentence (3), and declarative sentence (3), which states certain information and conveys facts, imperative sentence (2) which is a firm statement and direct command, grammatical question (1), pronoun (10), Modality (4). The researcher presents their analysis in the text structure, and Biden uses a formal tone to discuss serious topics. The researcher found that Joe Biden's speeches create clear, emotional messages that unite listeners in common goals and perspectives.

Second, as seen from Discourse Practice (production, distribution, consumption), the text of the speech was delivered by the President of the United States, Joe Biden. The speech was also delivered in response to the attacks carried out by the Hamas organization on the citizens of the state of Israel to condemn violence and affirm the United States' commitment to supporting Israel. The speech was broadcast live on October 10, 2023, at the White House, Washington DC, United States. Then, one of the CNBC Television YouTube Channel accounts recorded and uploaded it on October 11, 2023. The speech uses strong emotional language so that it is designed to trigger a deep emotional response for the listener. This creates a strong bond of empathy between the speech message and the listener. The responses received by listeners to Joe Biden's speech were very diverse; some were pro and con.

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The last is Sociocultural Practice (social determinant, ideology, effect). From the analysis of the three levels above, the researcher found that the speech delivered by Joe Biden was very relevant to the situation when the speech was delivered. Joe Biden delivered this speech three days after the Hamas attack on Israel. Joe Biden also reinforced the ideology that international law and democratic principles are moral standards that must be followed. This speech reflects the national security ideology of the United States, where Israel's security is seen as an integral part of the security of America and its allies.

Thus, Biden's speech seeks to build a sense of solidarity and vigilance among the people while emphasizing his rejection of all forms of hatred and terrorism. This speech received both positive and negative responses, not only from the citizens of the United States but also from all citizens of the world who watched the video of the speech.

B. Suggestions

After conducting a study on Critical Discourse Analysis behind Joe Biden's speech video "President Biden delivers remarks on the Israel-Hamas Conflict", the researcher has several suggestions for future researchers and readers. To future researchers, the researcher suggests using a current object and a different way of analysis. For example, with the Israel-Hamas Conflict that continues to this day, a lot can be studied, starting from speeches from

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people who have power or major media that discuss this matter. Future researchers can also add social context, ideology, or power to examine more deeply and know more about the purpose clearly and precisely.

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