

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN JOE
BIDEN SELECTED SPEECHES ON
UKRAINE INVASION**

A Thesis

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for S-1 Degree**

By:

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NPM : 1811040328**

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
FACULTY RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY LAMPUNG
1444 H / 2022 M**

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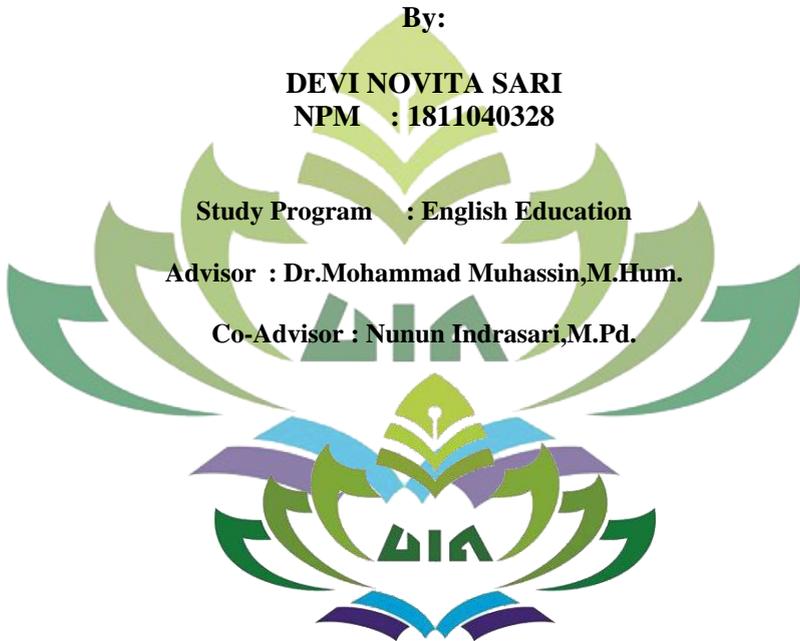
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1444 H / 2022 M**

ABSTRACT

This study describe about Critical Discourse Analysis in Joe Biden selected speeches on Ukraine invasion.CDA is a discourse analysis related to the study of language or the language usage and how language is viewed in discourse analysis. The objectives of this study are finding the text structure, social cognition, and social context on Joe Biden speeches.

This research uses the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis from Van Dijk. This study uses qualitative methods and also uses descriptive techniques to describe and analyze data. Stages of data collection including downloading videos and scripts, and next reading and listening. Finally, finding the data and categorizing it. This analysis stage identifying, classifying, analyzing, and making conclusion.

The result in this research used macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure as textual elements that support the discourse theme. the social cognition in Joe Biden desire to sanction Russia and help Ukraine. And the social context that Joe Biden has the power because he is president of United States and his country is a superpower country and NATO ally. So that it can take part and influence public trust.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, language, type of Critical Discourse Analysis elements, social cognition, and social context*

DECLARATION

I state that the thesis entitled: “Critical Discourse Analysis in Joe Biden Selected Speeches on Ukraine Invasion” is truly the researcher’ own original work. The researcher fully responsible for the publication of the thesis. The sources and structure of the writings in this research have complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, October 2022



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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled : **CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN JOE BIDEN SELECTED SPEECHES ON UKRAINE INVASION** by **DEVI NOVITA SARI, NPM: 1811040328**, Study Program: **English Education**, has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Friday, October 21th 2022**.

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MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

Allah does not charge a soul except (with that within) its capacity.

(QS.Al-Baqarah:286)¹

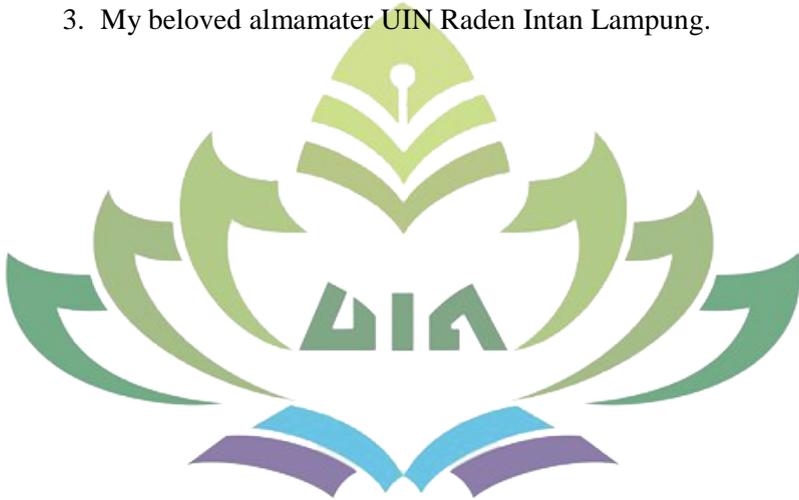


¹ Al-Qur'an Al-Madrasah Duo Latin (Al-Qur'an Al-Qosbah, Bandung) p.49

DEDICATION

By saying bismillahirohmannirohim, I would like to thank you very much, this thesis I dedicate to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Suroi, and Ms. Anisah, who always accompany, pray and give motivation in every situation. Thank you for your love and support.
2. My beloved brothers Adi Heriyanto who always gives prayers, as well as support, and encouragement until now.
3. My beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.



CURRICULUM VITAE

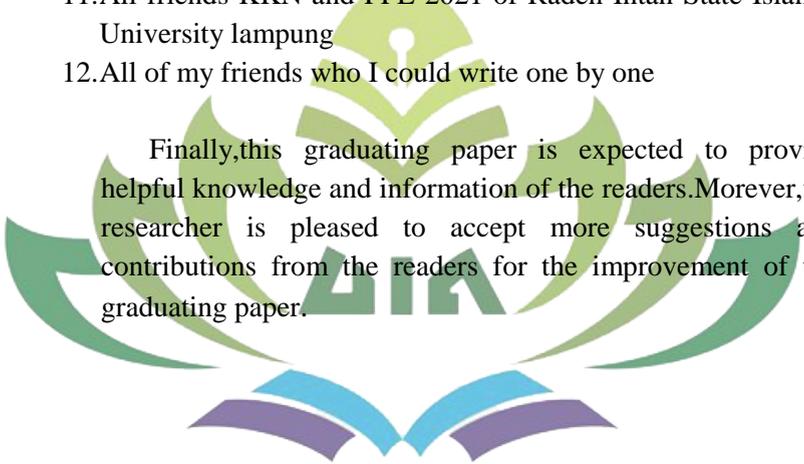
Devi Novita Sari was born in Bandar Lampung on December 08th , 1999. She is the first daughter from Mr.Suroni and Ms.Anisah. She has a brother named Adi Heriyanto. In her academic background,she started her education at a kindergarten in TK Satria, Bandar Lampung in 2006. Then she continued her study at SDN 1 Way Dadi until grade 5 and decided to change schools and graduated from SDN 1 Transtanjungan in 2012. Next, she entered her study in SMPN 3 Katibung and graduated in 2015. After graduating from junior high school, she continued to SMAS Gajah Mada Bandar Lampung for one years and change schools at SMAN 8 Bengkulu Utara and graduated in 2018. After graduating from senior high school, she decided to continue her study by choosing a major in English Education at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung until she finished her study.

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Allhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praises due to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, None of the best word to express my gratitude until this thesis could be completely finished. Then, Sholawat and Salutation are always offered to the Prophet Muhammad, the last messenger and the most beloved Prophet Allah. However, this success would not be achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to:

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3. Dr.Mohammad Muhassin,M.Hum, The chairperson of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung and also my Advisor,who has supported, directed and given the researcher advices, suggestions and recommendation for this thesis from beginning until the end.
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- 11.All friends KKN and PPL 2021 of Raden Intan State Islamic University lampung
- 12.All of my friends who I could write one by one



Finally,this graduating paper is expected to provide helpful knowledge and information of the readers.Moreover,the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestions and contributions from the readers for the improvement of the graduating paper.

Bandar Lampung, October 2022

The Researcher

Devi Novita Sari
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

As a first step in understanding this study, and to avoid misunderstandings, the researcher needs to explain some of the things that will be discussed in this research. The research title is "*CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN JOE BIDEN SELECTED SPEECHES ON UKRAINE INVASION*". As for the description of the meaning of some of the terms contained in the title of this proposal, as follow:

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is conducted on discourse developed by interested parties, and has power by producing text. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a form of research that examines fundamental power or ideological relationships in discourse usually contained in speech, such as written text. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a study that reveals how abuse of power, dominance, and inaccuracy are practiced, reproduced or opposed through written texts or talks in social and political contexts. According to Fairclough and Wodak, critical discourse analysis sees discourse in the use of language in speech and writing as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as a social practice causes a relationship to be inaccuracies between a particular discursive event and the situation, the institution, and the structure that forms it.

Joseph Biden or Joe Biden is the 46th president of the United States. He also served as vice president of the United States from 2009-2017 under President Barack Obama and as a U.S. senator from Delaware from 1973 until 2009. Joe Biden was born in Pennsylvania and moved with his family to Delaware at age 10. He earned an undergraduate degree from the University of Delaware in 1965, then a law degree from Syracuse University in 1968. A political prodigy, he was only 29 when elected to the Senate in 1972. He was elected six

times more: in 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, and 2008. As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1975, Biden carved out a reputation as a brainy and talkative expert in international relations. He ran for president in the elections of 1988 and 2008, losing in the primaries both times. Barack Obama won the Democratic nomination in 2008 and chose Biden as his running mate. They defeated Republican nominees John McCain and Sarah Palin in the general election. Joe Biden also was re-elected to the U.S. Senate in 2008 (Delaware law allowed him to run for both offices), but he gave up that seat to become vice president. Biden and Obama took office on January 20, 2009. They were re-elected for new four-year terms on November 6, 2012, defeating the Republican ticket of Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan. After Biden and Obama stepped down at the end of two terms, they were succeeded by Republican President Donald Trump and vice president Mike Pence. Four years after leaving office, Joe Biden was chosen as the Democratic nominee for U.S. president in the elections of 2020. He chose Senator Kamala Harris of California as his running mate, and together they defeated incumbents Trump and Pence in the general elections of 2020. Joe Biden took office as U.S. president on January 20, 2022.

Speech is an activity that is carried out in public by means of delivery, use of language and clear purposes. By giving a speech one can convey a message to the party to be addressed. Basically, a good speech is a speech that can give a positive impression to the people who hear it, according to James H. Mc. Burney and Ernest J. Wrage stated that speech communicates ideas and feelings using visible and audible symbols derived from the speaker¹ So, it can be concluded speech is a process. The concept of giving information or change affects the audience's mindset.

¹Rustica Carpio, Anacleto M. Encarnacion, *Private and Public Speaking*, p 24

Based on some of the explanations contained in the title affirmation, with the title "*CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN JOE BIDEN SELECTED SPEECHES ON UKRAINE INVASION*", is to know how Joe Biden speeches in the Ukraine invasion, which was attended by his citizens using the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun.A.Van Dijk. With the aim that, we can understand that discourse as one of the components of language is very important, especially in its function as a means of communication.

B. Background of the research

As a social being who cannot live alone and can not be separated from the relationships, interests, and assistance of other human beings, all these activities require communication. Therefore, language is used as a means of communication or social interaction in expressing something to the interlocutor. The main function of language in social life is as a tool. In communication, of course, language is used to make arguments, persuade, ask, promise, and so on. A language is a frequent tool used to communicate with each other to establish interaction. According to Chaer (2004: 11), language is a system of symbols in the form of sounds, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and humane.²

Communication is an important part that cannot be separated from human life as a social Language use in communication is very important in everyday life because communication is fundamental need, for example, in the fields of education, economics, politics, culture, society, and so on. Communication divided into two, namely verbal communication and non-verbal communication direct communication is a form of communication.³ Non-verbal communication or indirect communication communication

² Abdul Chaer "*Linguistik Umum*". Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

³ Andrea Rocci and Louis de Saussure "*Verbal Communication*"(Germany:University of Lugano,2016). p.2

that does not use words but actions or gestures. For example, making eye contact, gestures, facial expressions, and speaking using intonation, emphasis or even involving emotional styles.⁴

One form of verbal communication is speech. Speech can be used when creating a discourse. Speeches are often used by many people ranging from students to state officials. Speech is an activity that is delivered in front of a general audience or in front of a large crowd. Speeches are delivered using good, polite, and acceptable language to the listener. Speech is generally used to express an opinion or explain a thing.⁵ According to James H.Mc. Burney and Ernest J.Wrage, speech communicates ideas and feelings using visible and audible symbols derived from the speaker. The purpose of the speech is to provide information, invite, motivate listeners, etc. Researchers chose speech because it explains the economic crisis caused by Covid-19 in the United States. And several videos will be discussed in this proposal.

Lately, the world is horrified by the Russia and Ukraine conflicts. The Russian and Ukrainian matches are also trending as the main spotlight on every national news. Ukraine used to be "in a meeting" with Russia. But the Ukrainian leader is now closer to the West and wants to be part of NATO. When the Cold War broke out, before 1990, Ukrainians and Russians were united in a federated state called the Soviet Union. A strong communist country in those days. The Soviet Union, after Germany lost and World War II was over, had influence in eastern Europe. No wonder the countries in eastern Europe are also communist countries. In 1991, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact broke up. That same year, Ukraine voted to secede from the Soviet Union in a referendum. Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed that

⁴ Mark L.Knap and Terence G.Horgan. "*Nonverbal Communication in Human Interaction, Eight Edition*"(Canada:Neison Education,2014) p.4

⁵ Crystal (1985).*A Dictionary on Linguistics and Phonetics* Oxford: Brasil Blackwell, p.15

year. Russia, Ukraine and Belarus formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

But a split ensued. Ukraine considers that the CIS is Russia's attempt to control countries under the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. In May 1997, Russia and Ukraine signed a treaty of friendship. It's an attempt to resolve disagreements. Russia is allowed to retain majority ownership of the ship in Ukraine's Crimea-based Black Sea fleet. Russia must also pay Ukraine a rental fee for using the Port of Sevastopol. Relations between Russia and Ukraine have been warming since 2014. At that time, there was a revolution against Russian supremacy. Anti-government mobs succeeded in overthrowing Ukraine's pro-Russian former president, Viktor Yanukovich. Riots even occurred before making peace in 2015 with the Minsk agreements. The revolution also opened Ukraine's desire to join the European Union (EU) and NATO. This, citing Al-Jazeera, angered Putin over the prospect of a NATO base next to its border.

It is also supported by the closer ties of several Eastern European countries with NATO. When Yanukovich fell, Russia used a power vacuum to annex Crimea in 2014. Russia also supports separatists in eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhansk, to oppose the Ukrainian government. Then this conflict started hot in late 2021, the issue of attacks rolled since November 2021. A satellite image shows a new buildup of Russian troops on the border with Ukraine. Moscow is believed to be the West mobilizing 100,000 troops along with tanks and other military hardware. In December, world leaders such as U.S. President Joe Biden warned Russia about Western economic sanctions if it attacked Ukraine due to increasingly intense reports of military problems on the border. European leaders such as French President Emmanuel Macron and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan also "went down the mountain," initiating negotiations between the two. Russia has also begun conducting large-scale military exercises in early January 2022. All the navy is deployed.

This exercise is also carried out on land. Russia is working with Belarus, its close neighbor, and ally. Russia denied attacking at the time. However, Putin's country submitted detailed security demands to the West. One of the points called on NATO to stop all military activity in Eastern Europe and Ukraine. Russia called on the alliance to never accept Ukraine or other former Soviet states as members. Experts believe Russian leader Vladimir Putin is doing this to force change in Ukraine. Russia, wants the Ukrainian leadership to be changed to pro-Moscow. Another reason in question is NATO. Russia has long denied Ukraine membership in NATO.

The United States appears to often intervene in several wars or military conflicts between countries. Such conflicts such as in Vietnam (North Vietnam and South Vietnam), Korea (South Korea and North Korea), the Gulf war (Iraq and Kuwait), to Russia and Ukraine. One form of U.S. involvement in this Ukraine invasion is a speech by Joe Biden. In this speeches Joe Biden warned Russia about Western economic sanctions if it attacked Ukraine, Biden said sanctions in the early stages applied to VEB banks and Russian military banks, It refers to Proms VZ bank doing the defense deal. In addition, Joe Biden halted imports of oil from Russian and other energy as sanctions over the invasion of Ukraine. He said sanctions on Russia's sovereign debt meant the Russian government would be cut off from Western financing. In addition, Joe Biden confirmed that the U.S. had closed American airspace to all Russian flights, further isolating it and adding additional pressure on the economy. Joe Biden also halted imports of oil from Russian and other energy as sanctions over the ukraine invasion. The researcher interested in the speech delivered by Joe Bidden, because the speech can be analyzed in terms of text structure, social cognition and social context. In addition, the characteristic content of this speech contains actions, context, power and ideology that play a role in synergy on the ukraine invasion.

Critical Discourse Analysis(CDA) is a unit of language in the use of spoken and written language that involves the sender of the message with the receiver of the message in communication(Slembrouck,2003:1).⁶ While According to Eriyanto, Critical discourse analysis is an attempt to explain a text in social phenomena to know what is contained in it. Critical discourse analysis can be used in analyzing a discourse as a practical form of social to see the relationship between discourse and socio-cultural developments in different social dominants in linguistic dimensions. Of the two, having differences, more informed analysis of facts that occur in linguistics in terms of micro and macro, while critical discourse analysis is to examine and analyze discourse phenomena related to social society, namely exploring the reasons why a discourse there is a certain structure that relates to social between the parties covered in the discourse.

From the many studies about Discourse Analysis introduced and developed by some experts, researchers use Van Dijk theory in conducting his research. This is possible because van Dijk elaborates discourse elements so that it can be used practically in research. Van Dijk model is often referred to as "social cognition". This kind of approach cannot be separated from the characteristics of the approach introduced by Van Dijk. According to Van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough based on analysis of the text alone, because the text is only the result of the characteristics of the approach introduced by Van Dijk. According to Van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough just the result of a production practice that must also be observed. But it is also seen how the text was produced, so we gained some knowledge of why it could be such. Critical Discourse Analysis also discusses several elements and ideas such as

⁶ Rohana Syamsudin "*Analisis Wacana*". (Makassar:Cv.Samudera Alif-Mim,2015) ISBN 978-602-73810M1-8 , P.10

strength, dominance, hegemony, ideology, class, gender, race, structure or social order.⁷

In this study, researchers are interested in discussing and analyzing the text structure, social cognition, and social context used by Joe Biden's speeches on the Ukraine invasion. Joe Biden speech can be used to deliver information and strategies in overcoming in Ukraine invasion. In addition, in his speech was followed by a question and answer session and public opinion. Language skills are very necessary for compiling speech texts. Joe Biden's speech is one of those languages consisting of interrelated sentences, so many aspects of Joe Biden speeches can be studied using Critical Discourse Analysis using Van Dijk theory.

C. Focus and sub focus of the research

Based on the background of the research above, this focus on Joe Biden's selected speeches on Ukraine invasion. And sub focus of the research is the text structure, social cognition, and social context from three (3) speeches by using Teun Van Dijk theory of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

D. Formulation of the research

1. How is the text structure in Joe Biden speeches?
2. How is the social cognition in Joe Biden speeches?
3. How is the social context in Joe Biden speeches?

E. Objective of the research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objective of the research is to know about:

1. To describe the text structure in Joe Biden speeches
2. To describe the social cognition in Joe Biden speeches
3. To describe the social context in Joe Biden speeches

⁷ Van Dijk, T.A. (1998). *Critical Discourse Analysis*, Deborah Schiffrin and Heidi Hamilton. Illinois Press University, 71.P.10

F. Significance of the research

1. Theoretically

- a) The researcher hopes this research can contribute to the theory of the development of Van Dijk about Discourse Analysis. And this research becomes the reference for those who want further research about Discourse Analysis. And then, the researcher hope this research is expected to foster audience awareness.in addressing the discourses presented and have critical awareness, and can increase knowledge to be more wise, intelligent, and open-minded.
- b) Critical Discourse Analysis as a multidisciplinary science has implications for students, namely pedagogical implications. CDA can be positioned as discourse in learning during class discussions conducted by students during learning activities. Students discuss how a student or group uses language to convey a point. The language's use can be known as the values, beliefs, and ideologies embraced by one or a group of students. The information obtained through this discourse analysis can be used as data for teachers to develop their learning.

2. Practically

- a) This research provides knowledge not only for the researcher. But also for the readers. And people know the speeches by Joe Biden with analysis uses Van Dijk theory.
- b) The implication of Critical Discourse Analysis for society is to provide awareness in real for their role in society.

G. Relevance Study

To prove the originality of this research, the researcher presents some other research related to the research. Firstly by Ahmad Stamwiel with the title "*Critical Discourse Analysis of Propagandas on Donald J.trump Inaugural Speech*". In this study, the researchers looked for the structure of Critical Discourse Analysis contained in Donald Trump's speech as well as elements of cognitive approaches contained in Donald J. Trump's speech. In this study, researchers used Van Dijk's

theory consisting of three macro and micro structures. This research explores the picture of linguistic features emerged using the structure of discourse analysis. A total of 64 expressions were included in the linguistic features of the three speeches delivered by Donald Trump⁸

Secondly, by Husnaya Sarah with the title “*Critical Discourse Analysis in Donald Trump’s Speeches*,”. This research illustrates the analysis of critical discourse in speeches delivered by Donald Trump using the same theory as above, and the theory from Van Dijk that divides macro structure and microstructure. In conducting his research, researchers use qualitative methods with descriptive techniques.⁹

Thirdly by Rifqy Nugraha with the title “*A Critical Discourse Analysis on Hillary Clinton’s Speech American for Marriage Equality*”. The study aimed to look for the constructs and ideologies depicted in Hilary Clinton's speech. This research uses Van dijk Critical Discourse Analysis and qualitative research methods. In addition to discussing the structure of the text, the study also discusses the ideology of Hillary Clinton as explained in van Dijk's theory that the framework of discourse analysis there is a study related to ideology.¹⁰

The difference between this research and previous research is that the previous study only focused on one speech by analyzing macrostructure and microstructure, and looking at the ideologies. While, the researchers using selected speeches from 3 speeches by Joe Biden to get accurate information. And the researcher analyze text structure, social cognition, and social context in his research

⁸ Syamwiel.A(2018). *Discourse Analysis of Propaganda on Donald J.Trump Inagural MSpeech*. Yogyakarta: University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

⁹ Syarah,H (2019) “*Critical Discourse Analysis in Donald Trump’s Speeches*” Jambi: State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

¹⁰Nugraha,R. (2014). *A Critical Discourse Analysis on Hillary Clinton’a Speech*,Jakarta:University Negri Syarif Hidayatullah

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research used the qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a research that intends to understand phenomena about what the study subjects experience. In qualitative research such as behavior, perception, social dynamics, motivation, attitudes and beliefs, action, etc. Qualitative research is then interpreted. Through the Creswell's stated that "qualitative research is interpretative research. As such, the researcher's biases, value, and judgment become stated explicitly in the research report. Such openness is considered to be useful and positive".¹¹

2. Data and Data Source

In this research, the source of data in this research is Joe Biden selected speeches on Ukraine Invasion. The data source was taken from NBC NEWS, AND USA TODAY youtube channel of the United States news division and the link from these speeches are :<https://youtu.be/R8jA2LyBBxY>,<https://youtu.be/ZGyNA7acniA>
<https://youtu.be/Ow3q7ceXvvU>. Researcher

There are three chosen speeches of Joe Biden entitled: "Denouncing Russia's Invasion of Ukraine", on March 1st, 2022, with duration 35:00, Biden Praises "Fearlessness" Ukrainians Amid Russian Invasion During State of The Union, on March 2nd 2022 with duration 12:41, and the last "President Biden delivers remarks on new sanctions on Russia" on March 8th 2022 with the duration 12:41.

¹¹ John Creswell W. *Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. California: SAGE Publication, 1994, p.140

3. Research Instrument

The instrument in this study is the researcher as the main instrument for obtaining data. Some of the supporting instruments include notes, laptops/ cellphones, and transcripts of Joe Biden's speeches videos.

4. Data Collecting Technique

To complete the data, the researcher collected the data in the following steps, that is:

1) Searching the script

The first step of collecting the data, Used script observation. It was look for the script Joe Biden speeches from the internet network. And look for the script of the speeches and checked.

2) Download the script

After the data found script, downloads them both. Open the script, especially, for the main data to be analyzed.

3) Watch, Listen and Read

The next step is watch, listen, and read the script in Joe Biden speeches.

4) Finding data

After read the script , found the data from the script by Joe Biden speeches.

5) Categorize data

The final step is categorize the data to make some classified kind of Critical Discourse Analysis. After describes all the data, categorizing divided into three types there are text structure, social cognition, and social context .

5. Data Analysis

The data analysis follows three stages: Description, interpretation, explanation (VanDijk,1993). The analysis starts from the text dimension description regarding the text's macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure.

It is continued by the interpretation of the social cognition dimension which can be traced through the discourse maker's knowledge, attitude, and ideology in the discourse production focusing power and access (Eriyanto, 2017).

6. The Trustworthiness of the Data

In this research, the trustworthiness must be valid, because this is a concept to improve the data truth. The validity of this data is very functional and plays an important role in a study. In this case, the researcher examines the data's validity to responsibility for research in all aspects.

1. Credibility

Credibility test confidence test where researchers look for and find out the level of trust in the data that has been studied during the research process. The credibility test in this study used triangulation. Triangulation in testing credibility is interpreted as checking data from sharing sources, different ways, and various times. Therefore, it will produce valid information or data used to obtain conclusions or research results.¹²

2. Transferability

Transferability is external validity in qualitative research. It can be fulfilled by providing a detailed and in-depth description of the results and context of the study. The purpose of this transferability, others can understand the result of the study is clear.

3. Dependability

This test is done by conducting an audit of the entire research process. In a way, an independent auditor or supervisor to strengthen the integrity of the researcher's activities in conducting research

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019) p.365

4. Conformability

Conformability testing in qualitative research is also called research objectivity. Research is said to be objective if many people have agreed upon the study's results. Testing conformability means testing the results of research associated with the process. When the results of the research are function of the research process. It can be said that the study meets conformability standards.¹³

I. Systematic Discussion

In this research, the researcher arranges a systematic discussion to simplify the research.

The researcher arranges below:

- a) Chapter I present the in introduction involves several parts, among them: confirmation as the strengthen the background of the research, the background of research, background of the research, focus and sub focus of the research, the formulation of the problem , relevance study, research methodology
- b) Chapter II, Reviews of the literature or provide the theories about CDA
- c) Chapter III shows the data gained from the document as an instrument of the research
- d) Chapter IV Present the data and descriptions about the CDA as the data of the research
- e) Chapter V Conclusions and sugestion

¹³ *Ibid*,p.372-373

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Discourse

Discourse Studies can be defined as the study of language in the context of its use. The field is concerned only with analysis (that it is only a method), while it also deals with theory and application. Discourse Studies, as a discipline, is arguably most closely related to linguistics, but is basically an interdisciplinary activity, used in various fields such as anthropology, business communication studies, cultural studies, educational studies, environmental studies, law, literary studies, media studies, philosophy, politics, psychology, sociology, and many others, besides linguistics¹⁴.

According to Muhassin, discourse often relates to media because media becomes a space where figures and ideologies are represented. In a critical paradigm, the use of language in media is not always considered neutral, but is deliberate and has a specific purpose¹⁵. Bilal says that discourse is an attempt to reveal the hidden intentions of a subject who makes a statement. That disclosure is done by placing oneself in the position of a speaker with interpretation following the meaning structure of a speaker¹⁶. In a linguistic sense, discourse is a unit language that is larger than a sentence. In Cook's view, discourse is the use of language in communication, both orally or writing. Discourse is not only typed as an autonomous 'verbal' object but also as situated

¹⁴ John Flowerdew.2013. *Discourse in English Language Education*. Canada:Roudledge. p.2

¹⁵ Mohammad Muhassin.2021. *A Critical Discourse Analysis Of A Political Talk Show On The 2019 Indonesian Presidential Election*. Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung. English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris pISSN 2086-6003 | eISSN 2580-1449 Vol 14 (2), 2021, 21-50. p.3

¹⁶ Bilal, Hafiz Ahmad. 2012. "Critical Discourse Analysis of Political TV Talk Shows of Pakistani Media" dalam International Journal of Linguistics, Vol 4, No 1, 2012. Accessed on pada 12 January 2022

interaction, as a social practice, or as a type of communication in a social, cultural, historical or political situation. Instead of analyzing a conversation among neighbors, we may, for example, have to do fieldwork in a neighborhood, observe how people talk in cafes or other public places, and describe many other relevant aspects of these communicative events, such as temporal or spatial settings, special circumstance, the participants and their communicative and social roles and the various other activities being accomplished at the same time¹⁷

According to Maghvira, language as a tool communication used by the media, able to affect even to the way pronounce (pronoun), grammar (grammar), sentence structure (syntax), expand vocabulary, and finally change and develop conversation (speech), language and meaning¹⁸. Thus, the use of certain languages implications for the emergence of meaning is confirmed. Choice of words and way of presentation reality also determines the form of construction reality which at the same time determines the meaning that emerges from it. The use of language tends not transparent, meaning that a lot of discourse is not directly express sincere intentions speaker or writer, but loaded with rhetoric, manipulation and misdirection¹⁹. Nimmo suggests the use of discourse is a thing that has been normal in this world of politics, even become a tradition. Political actors are always creating discourse when they talk politics. They convey ideology politics also creates public opinion in order to achieve the political advantages to be achieved, such as position, power and material Discourse discussion is basically

¹⁷ Teun Van Dijk. 2008. *Discourse and Power*. New York: Palgrave McMillan. p.4

¹⁸ Maghvira, Genta. 2017. *Analisis Wacana Kritis pada Pemberitaan Tempo.Co tentang Kematian Taruna STIP Jakarta*. Jurnal The Messenger, Volume 9, Nomor 2, Hal. 120-130

¹⁹ Haryatmoko. 2016. *Critical Discourse Analysis (Analisis Wacana Kritis)* Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada <http://journals.usm.ac.id/index.php/themessenger/article/view/463>

a discussion on the relationship between the contexts contained in the text. The discussion aims to explain the relationship between sentences or between words speech that forms discourse.²⁰

B. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a discipline that seeks to study use of real language in communication. Discourse analysis is a study that examines and analyzes languages used naturally, both oral and written, such as the use of language in everyday communication. Discourse Analysis may involve structural analysis. Here a text or group of texts would be broken down into their component parts. These parts (which are, in fact, usually determined in terms of their functions, or meanings) might be based on the topics or turns at speaking, in spoken discourse, or the paragraphs and sentences, or propositions, in written discourse (more technical units will be presented later). A structural approach to Discourse Analysis might also look at how elements of language are held together in coherent units²¹. According to Stubbs' view, discourse analysis is a study that examines or analyzes language used naturally, both in oral and written form. Stubbs also said that discourse analysis emphasizes the study of usage in social contexts, especially in interactions between speakers. In addition, Cook also argues that discourse analysis is a study that discusses discourse, and while discourse is the language used to communicate.

According to widhiastuti, discourse analysis is a way of approaching and thinking about a problem provide a tangible answer to problems based on scientific research, and enables us to understand the conditions behind a specific problem and

²⁰ Alex Sobur, *Media Text Analysis: An Introduction to Discourse Analysis, Analysis Semiotics, and Framing Analysis* (Bandung: PT. Teen Rosdakarya, 2006) p. 10.

²¹ John Flowerdew.2013. *Discourse in English Language Education*. Canada:Routledge.p.3

make us realize that the essence of that problem, and its resolution²². Indeed, Discourse Analysis provides a basic methodology to systematically describe and analyze how the structure and content of the text encodes ideas and the relation among the ideas that are present in the text²³. The focus of discourse analysis is in language analysis on speech and writing as applicable social perspective and cultural identity. In addition, discourse analysis tend to deal with how choices articles, pronouns, and possible tenses affect the structure of discourse, relations

between utterances in a discourse and also movement made by the speaker to introduce a new topic, change the topic, or emphasize high role relationships with others participant²⁴

C. Critical Discourse Analysis

From the many models of Discourse Analysis introduced by some experts, one of the most widely used models is Van Dijk theory, this may be because Van Dijk formulated elements of discourse, so that it can be used practically and easily understood. Van Dijk's model is often referred to as "social cognition". The name of the approach cannot be separated from the characteristics of the approach introduced by it. According to Van Dijk, discourse research is not enough if it is based solely on text analysis alone, because the text is only the result of a production practice that must also be observed. Here it must also be seen how a text is produced, so that we gain some knowledge of why such a

²² Ni Putu Santhi Widiastuti.2020. *A Critical Discourse Analysis Of Mohamad Nasir's Speech* Ganesha University of Education, Jalan dayana. Bahtera: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra, Vol.19.2020

²³ Hamuddin, B. 2012. *A comparative study of politeness strategies in economic journals* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Malaya).

²⁴ Widyo Andana Pradiptha .2020. *Reflection of Ideology: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Donald Trump's Declaration Speech of Jerusalem as Capital City of Israel*. Reflection of Ideology: CDA

text can be²⁵. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a form of research that examines fundamental power or ideological relationships in discourse that are usually contained in speech such as written text. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a study that reveals how abuse of power, dominance, inaccuracy are practiced, reproduced or opposed through written texts or talks in social and political contexts.²⁶

The Critical Discourse Analysis claims that naturalized implicit propositions of an ideological character are pervasive in discourse, contributing to the positioning of people as social subjects. CDA still holds to develop ways of analyzing language which address its involvement in the workings of contemporary capitalist societies²⁷. located the 'critical' in the systematic, analytical endeavor to reveal the nature of systems of rules, principles and values as historically situated bases for critique. It is the relationship between concept and object and between signifier and signified is never stable or fixed and is often mediated by the social relations of capitalist production and consumption He called this analysis archaeology and its product a genealogy, his key term was discourse²⁸

Critical Discourse Analysis starts from the perception of discourse and the elements of social practice which are other elements and exist by it. Social questions about power in social class gender and relations in CDA discourse issues have attracted a great deal of interest among those specializing in linguistic and language studies. Language has become the subject of contemporary free occupation of writers, whose design has technology in the sense of more

²⁵ Eriyanto *Analisis Wacana* (Yogyakarta: PT.Lkis PrintingM Cemerlang,2001). p. 221

²⁶ VanDijk.T.S *Critical Discourse Analysis*,second draff,1998,p.1, retrieved from: <http://www.mfsd.org/debate/vandijk.pdf>

²⁷ Norman Fair Clough.2013. *Critical Discourse Analysis The Critical Study of Language*. Second Edition. London:Roudledge . p. 26

²⁸ Terry Locke.2004. *Critical Discourse Analysis*.new york: International Publishing Group, p. 25

other materials Which social technologies can be applied in search of greater profits or better performance. Critical perspectives on this course Are there important social and political elements in contemporary social and language studies²⁹. CDA generally focuses on strategies of manipulation, legitimacy, consent-making and other discursive ways of influencing thought (indirectly) actions) of people in the interests of those in power. In addition, schools, sub disciplines, or areas of discourse analysis not characterized by CDA, but categorize critical approaches, positions or angles of studying speech and text explicitly. He (perhaps) pays attention to all dimensions of discourse, such as: grammar (phonology, syntax, semantics), schema organization, strategy pragmatics, speech acts, interactions, etc. On the other hand, also pay attention other dimensions such as semiotics (sound, music, pictures, film, video, motion, etc.) on communicative events.

Machin and Mayr explained that CDA method gets criticism for various scholars. Some of these are to do with the epistemology question of How the term critical is to be defined³⁰. In conducting CDA, the text is selected recording to the analyst's interest. Where have I have observed ideology in Operation where they can describe the linguistic and grammatical choices used by the author. To persuasive communication this ideology. The criticism of CDA focus on certain related issues which can be same rise as follows: 1) CDA is not the only critical approach. 2) CDA is exercise and Interpretation Practice Not Analysis. 3) CDA for the most of the part ignore real Reader and listeners. 4) CDA does not enough attention to text production. 5) CDA is less cognitive. 6) CDA is too selective, Partial and qualitative. 7) CDA is too ambitious in its quest for Social Change.

²⁹ Chouliriaki Teun A. van Dijk.2008. *Macrostructures An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structures in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition*.new jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers. p.8

³⁰ David Machin and Ndreu mayr. 2012.*How to critical discourse analysis and multimodal intriduction*. Los Angks: Sage, p.207

According to Fairclough and Wodak, critical discourse analysis sees discourse in the use of language in speech and writing as a form of social practice. Describing discourse as a social practice causes a relationship to be inaccurational between a particular discursive event and the situation, and the structure that forms it.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) offered eight foundational principles of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). These are:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis addresses social problems
2. Power relations are discursive
3. Discourse constitutes society and culture
4. Discourse does ideological work
5. Discourse is historical
6. A Socio cognitive approach is needed to understand how relations between texts and society are mediated
7. Discourse analysis is interpretive and explanatory and uses a systematic methodology
8. Critical Discourse Analysis a socially committed scientific paradigm.³¹

D. Teun A. Van Dijk Model Analysis

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative method. In fact, many models of Discourse Analysis introduced and developed by experts for example, present models by Van Leeuwen, Sara Mills, Norman Fairclough. From the many models of discourse analysis, Van Dijk models is the most widely applied model practical. According to Teun A Van Dijk, research on discourse analysis is not enough it is based solely on analysis of text, because text is only the result of a production practice that must also be observed. But, it must

³¹ Rebecca Rogers "An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education" (London: Washington University) p.2

also we see also how a text is produced. So, that we obtain a knowledge of why text can be like that.

Through his various framework, Van Dijk created a framework of discourse analysis that can be used. He saw a consisting of various structures or levels, each which is like each other support. Here, Van Dijk analysis, linking textual analysis which focuses only on the text towards the analysis comprehensively how the text is produced. Theory framework by Van Dijk we can see the description below:

1. Text Analysis

In Discourse analysis have there is three elements divides as follows : Macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. According to the thought of Van Dijk revealed that the structure of discourse is an effective way of looking at the rhetorical process and persuasion that runs when someone conveys his message explanation of discourse elements by Van Dijk is as follows:

a. Macrostructure

Macrostructure is a term that indicates an abstract quality that can be realized in different forms with regard to areas of grammar, cognitive processes or theories of social action. All these areas can be built with the help of numerous manifestations of the underlying macrostructures and their correlates³². A theory of macrostructures allows us to account for the relations between titles and text. Macrostructures may also typically be expressed by sentences with a specific place and function in the discourse (viz., *titles*, *subtitles*, and *headings*). Thus, the title/ head of the Berlitz text appropriately expresses part of the macrostructure. Dijk³³, The macrostructures that we

³² Paulina Klos Czerwińska.2015..*Discourse: An Introduction to Van.Dijk, Foucaul. and.Bourdieu* Washington.dc: Polska Academia Nauk, p.63

³³Teun Van Dijk. 2008. *Discourse and Power* . New York:Palgrave McMillan, p.103-108

obtain by applying macro rules on the semantic structures of textual sequences appear to be sequences of (macro) propositions. This proposition is to assign various *functions* to those sentences or propositions in the sequence. Thus, we have seen that we may speak of such 'rhetorical' functions as 'explanation,' 'specification,' 'comparison,' or 'contradiction.' In this case we assign sentences or propositions to functional categories, which define the kind of functional relation they have with respect to other sentences or propositions.

The example of Macrostructures in Discourse, are³⁴ :

a) global met asemantic expressions

-this discourse will be about...

-I shall speak about.

-the topic of my talk will be... (theme, gist, upshot ...)

and their past-time variants (for the end of the text) and third person variants (*he said, her talk, ...*)

b) summary indicators

-summarizing, ... ; let us resume ...

-in brief, in short, in other words, ...

-we may conclude... : we have seen that ...

c) relevance indicators

-the most important (relevant) thing is ...

-primarily, crucially, especially, ...

-it should be stressed that...

-I repeat (recall) that ...

b. Superstructure

Superstructure differentiates between the global structures and the global semantic structures. The schematic is form that organizes

³⁴ *Ibid*

the global meaning of a text. Superstructure consists of *functional categories*. Besides such categories we need *rules* that specify which category may follow or combine with what other categories. The most characteristic example of such a conventional, schematic superstructure is that of *narrative*. A narrative structure is a global schema expressed by *stories*, mostly, but sometimes also in other types of discourse (epics, parables, advertisements, myths, rumors, etc³⁵).

Texts or discourses generally have a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end of the text. The flow shows how the passages in the text arranged and sorted so as to form a unified meaning. According to Van Dijk, the meaning of the important part of the schematic is the journalist's strategy to support a particular topic to be conveyed by arranging the parts in a certain order. The schematic gives which stress comes first, and which part then as a strategy to hide important information. A good speech is a speech that consist of a beginning, middle, and closing.

c. **Microstructure**

The microstructure is the macro structure that covers part of the theme or topic that carried in a text. Theme is a main idea the basis of an article. Structure. Micro has semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. Semantics is system in a language or language in general³⁶ suggested that the syntax of a discourse regarding how phrases and

³⁵ Van Dijk, T. A. 2009. *Narrative macrostructures. Logical and cognitive foundations, PTL, 1, 547-568.*

³⁶ Harimurti, Harimurti. 2008. *Kamus Linguistik.* Jakarta: Gramedia

or sentences arranged for put forward. Keraf³⁷ stated that the stylistic aspect of a discourse regarding word choice and style used by discourse actors. Microstructure is the local meanings of a text that can be observe from the choice of words, sentences and styles used by a text. Microstructure divided into:

a) Semantic

Semantics in the scheme proposed by Van Dijk and categorized as local meaning that arises from the relationship between sentences, relationships between positions, thus establishing certain meanings in a text. The background of the text is an important part to examine the intent that will be conveyed by the journalist. The event background is used to provide the basis for where the text will be carried.

b) Syntax

Ramlan (Pateds 1994:84) says, "Syntax is a part or branch of the science of language that speaks ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses and phrases. Strategies to present yourself in a positive and fight negatively, it's also done by political manipulation use syntax(sentence) as in the use of the word pronouns, grammatical rules, use of spesific syntactic categories, the use of active or passive sentence, placing subordinate clauses, use of complex sentence and so on.

³⁷ Keraf, Gorys. 2010. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka.

c) Stylistic

The stylistic element centers on style, which is how a speaker or writer expresses his or her meaning by using language. Language styles include diction or lexical choices, sentence structure, majas and imagery, rhyme patterns, used by a writer contained in a literary work.

d) Rhetoric

Strategy on this rhetorical level is a style that expressed when someone speaks or writes. For example, with the use of excessive or wordy words. Rhetorical has a persuasive function by closely relating to how the message is to be conveyed to the public. It use includes, by using the repetition style (repetition, alliteration use of words that begin with sound the same as a rhyme), as a strategy to attract attention, or to emphasize a certain side to be noticed by audience.

2. The Social Cognition

Greifeneder and Bless say that social cognition is a key area of social psychology, which focuses on cognitive processes involved when individuals make sense of and navigate their *social* world³⁸. For instance, individuals need to understand what they perceive, learn and recall information from memory, form judgments and decisions, communicate with others, and regulate their behavior. While all of these topics are also key to other fields of psychological

³⁸ Rainer Greifeneder, Herbert Bless, and Klaus Fiedler.2012. *Social Cognition How Individuals Construct Social Reality* Second Edition. New york roudlege.p.9

research, the social world, which is dynamic, complex, and often ambiguous, creates particular demands. Is it really necessary to investigate the general principles of information perception, storage, retrieval, and reasoning processes in social psychology, or could we not simply assume that the general principles can be applied to the social context straight forwardly. While there is substantial overlap, two important differences set social cognition apart from cognitive psychology: the *stimulus's nature and the processing's nature*. Although both aspects are highly intertwined, makes sense to discuss them separately.

Social cognition means social practices are socially regulated ways of doing things. The actions performed in a sequence, which may be fixed to a greater or lesser degree and which may or may not allow for choice, that is, for alternatives with regard to a greater or lesser number of the actions of some or all of the participants, and for concurrence, that is, for the simultaneity of different actions during part or all of the sequence. social action is no longer oriented toward meanings, values, and beliefs, but toward strategies, no longer toward the questions. it is therefore no longer consensual representation which binds the members of society together, but common practice, procedures³⁹.

Social cognitive processing is also different from the processing of inanimate targets because there is a strong link between how most individuals think about their social world and how they feel about themselves, that is, their self-conception. First, when a person's self is involved and the situation is highly important,

³⁹ Theo van Leeuwen.2008. *Discourse and Practice New Tools for Critical Discourse Analysis*. Newyork: oxford university press.p.7

individuals are more likely to process incoming information extensively. Second, under certain conditions, self-involvement additionally influences the direction of processing. At times, an accurate construction of social reality can be quite self-threatening. Finally, the specific nature of social cognition is reflected in strong time constraints. In most social situations individuals have a fairly limited time to respond⁴⁰. Social cognition functions to connect the text with the context because it is related to the mental processes and cognition of the discourse maker. Social cognition analysis sees how social events are understood, analyzed, and interpreted by a mental awareness in the cognition of the discourse maker known as event model (VanDijk,2008) including elements, such as knowledge, attitudes, and ideology. Knowledge, attitudes and ideology are generalized representations that are socially shared, and hence characteristics of whole groups and cultures, specific models are such unique, personal, and contextualized. Here, we touch upon the core of Critical Discourse analysis that is detailed description, explanation and critique of the ways dominant discourse (indirectly) influence such socially shared knowledge, attitudes, and ideology, namely through their role in the manufacture of concrete models. More specifically, we need to know how specific discourse structures determine specific mental processes, or facilitate the formation of specific social representations.

⁴⁰Dunning, D. (2015). *Motivated cognition in self and social thought*. In M. Mikulincer,P. R. Shaver, E. Borgida & J. A. Bargh (Eds.), *APA handbook of personality and social psychology* (Vol.

3. The Social Context

The last dimension of Van Dijk's discourse analysis concept is social context or social analysis. In Van Dijk view, discourse analysis is not limited only to the structure of the text, because the structure of the discourse itself indicates or signifies a number of meanings, opinions, and ideology. The third dimension of Van Dijk analysis is social analysis. Where, discourse is part of the discourse that develops in society, so to examine the text, it is necessary to do an intertextual analysis by examining the discourse about something produced and constructed in society. Two important points in the analysis of social context are power and access. The explanation is as follows:

a. Practice of Power

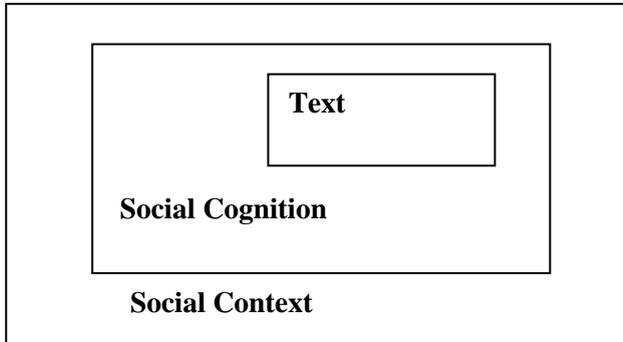
A group owns the power (or its members), one such group controls other groups. Power understood by Van Dijk This is also persuasive. Where one's actions do not directly control by influencing the condition mental factors, such as beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge.

b. Access Influences Discourse

Analysis of Van Dijk theory, paying great attention to acces. Acces between each group in the community. In Van Dijk view this time, the elite group has greater access compared to the group who did not power. Therefore, those in power have greater opportunity to access on the media. This is greater opportunity to influence audiences.

Here is Van Dijk's version of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):

Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Model



Source: (Eriyanto, 2011)⁴¹

Tabel 1.1
Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Elements

Dimensions	Things to observe	Elements
Macrostructure	Thematic What was said?	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic How the news section and sequences are structure in the full text of the news	Introduction, content, conclusion.
Microstructure	Syntax Formation of the clause or sentence is used in the text	Sentence form, pronoun
	Semantic The meaning is delivered on the text, For instance by giving details on one side or	Background and detail

⁴¹ Eriyanto. 2011. *Analisis Isi: Pengantar Metodologi untuk Penelitian Ilmu Komunikasi dan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. Jakarta: Kencana, p.255

	reducing another detail on the other	
	Stylistic Word choice is used in the text	Lexicon
	Rhetoric	Metaphor
Social Cognition	How a journalist shows and represents belief or prejudice and knowledge of an events as a strategy used in news production	Knowledge, attitude, ideology
Social Context	How a discourse on a certain issue is produced and constructed in society	Power, Acces

E. Persuasive Value in Political Speeches

Political Speech As the communication model expressed by Shannon and Weaver, who assumes that sources of information produce meaning to be communicated. The transmitter converts the meaning into the appropriate signal with the channel used⁴². Channel is the medium that sends a signal from the transmitter to the receiver. The channels are language. Communication cannot be separated from language communication is very close relation to language. The communication process, language is used as a tool to convey meaning, both verbally and verbally nonverbally. In persuasive communication, of course it is also very related with language. Language is the key in carrying out communication persuasive. How the choice of language used will be very affect the success of communication.

⁴² Claude Shannon and W. Weaver, *The Mathematical Theory of Communication*, Beverly Hills, 2009

Meanwhile, the main purpose of political speeches is for persuasive purposes to the public, including certain invitations. long term can be achieved through expertise communication skills, for example speech skills impression management that cumulatively can be used to achieve goals long term in the form of success in a career, for example to obtain position, power, social respect, and wealth. In ancient art rhetoric teaches about how to speak elegantly and persuasively. Even though the rhetorical rules used in Ancient Greece are no longer appropriate for politicians to use today, they remain certain habits that can amplify the impact caused by their speech or writing ⁴³.

F. Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden Jr, or Joe Biden, was born on November 20, 1942, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is the eldest child of Joseph R. Biden, Sr. and Catherine Eugenia Finnegan. Biden has one sister and two sons. Biden's father was the backbone of the family and changed jobs several times to support his family. From being a well-off person with a job in a manufacturing company to experiencing business failures that leave few job options for him. In 1953, he got a job selling cars in Wilmington, Delaware. It began the journey of Biden's small life in the city into adulthood. Biden attends a private catholic high school called Archmere Academy. After his high school education, he attended the University of Delaware with two majors at once. He majored in history and political science and graduated in 1965. He went on to Syracuse University College of Law and graduated in 1968 with a law degree.

After graduating with a law degree, Biden briefly became a lawyer in Wilmington, Delaware, until in 1970, Joe Biden won the New Castle County Council's house of

⁴³ Thomas, Linda and Shan Wareing. 2007. *Language, Society and Power*. (Translated by Ed. Abdul grateful Ibrahim). Yogyakarta: Student Library,p.50

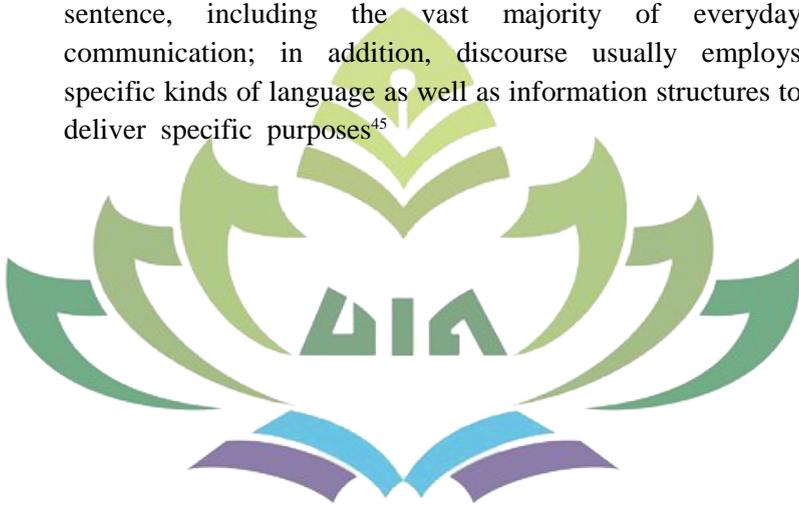
representatives election. He served as a senior senator representing Delaware for 36 years until 2009 after winning re-election five times. During his membership, he contributed a lot to the formation of the law. For example, in the fight against violence, Biden pioneered the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), which protects Americans from violence, strengthens penalties for violence against women, provides the resources needed by survivors of violence, and holds a national dialogue on domestic sexual violence. Domestic violence was 63% since the approval of VAWA in 1994. Biden also drafted an anti-crime bill that provides an additional 100,000 police officers on state streets, bans using mass weapons, and provides tougher penalties for drug dealers. Joe Biden also shaped U.S. foreign policy on terrorism, warfare, and the end of apartheid or ethnic and social class discrimination.

Joe Biden is running for President of the United States on April 25, 2019, for the general election to be held in 2020. On August 11, 2019, he announced Kamala Harris to be the running vice presidential candidate with him. On November 3, 2020, Joe Biden and Kamala Harris won the 59th U.S. election. Edits. According to a professor of political science at the University of Florida, Michael McDonald, the 2020 election was the highest turnout since the 1900 election. They also set the record for the highest number of votes in the history of the U.S. presidential election with 81 million! Joe Biden and Kamala Harris were sworn in as President and Vice President of the United States on January 2, 2021.

Biden's work during his presidency has been felt since his first day in office with an executive order to join the U.S. return to the Paris Agreement that addressed climate change-related issues and canceled the U.S. withdrawal from the World Health Organization (WHO). Joe Biden's tenure is less than a year old. Still, he has kept one of his campaign promises to withdraw American troops from Afghanistan after

20 years in the country's war phase. However, his decision drew criticism for resulting in the Taliban's takeover of power in Afghanistan. Earlier this month, Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Works Act. In the future, similar to other countries in the world, the U.S. government will continue to recover the impact of COVID-19 on the country's economy.⁴⁴

Joe Biden's speeches were an example of discourse in the form of verbal discourse in which it was directly delivered in front of the audience. As an aspect of linguistics, discourse is defined as a unit of language in which its form is longer than a sentence, including the vast majority of everyday communication; in addition, discourse usually employs specific kinds of language as well as information structures to deliver specific purposes⁴⁵



⁴⁴.<https://www.zenius.net/blog/biografi-joe-biden-dengan-pemilih-terbanyak> Accessed on March,06,2022

⁴⁵ Dipper, L. T., & Pritchard, M. 2017. *Discourse: Assessment and Therapy* Advances in SpeechLanguage Pathology doi:10.5772/intechopen.6989

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