

**THE IDENTITY AND POWER REFLECTED IN JOE BIDEN'S
SPEECH TO THE U.S. CONGRESS: A CRITICAL
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS



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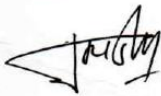
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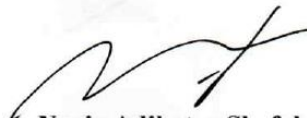
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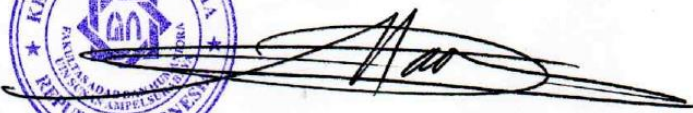
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ABSTRACT

Lonteng, R.P. (2022). *The identity and Power reflected in Joe Biden's Speech to the U.S. Congress: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Keywords: speech to congress, Joe Biden, identity, power.

This research aims to investigate the identity and power of Joe Biden through his speech at a joint session of the United States congress on April 28, 2021. The speech is to mark his 100 first days in the office. Overall the speech tells about Joe Biden's ambition as president to further advance his country, America. There are three formulations of the problem: (1) What are the language features used by Joe Biden in his speech based on textual analysis from Thomas Huckin? (2) How does Joe Biden build identity in his speech? and (3) How does Joe Biden reveal his power through speech?

This research uses a qualitative approach to a clear and systematic description and pays attention to the ongoing phenomena. This research applies the three steps Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Thomas Huckin (1997), starting with feature analysis at the whole text level, then analysis at the sentence and word level, and last is contextual interpretation.

The results showed that there were ten linguistic features used by Joe Biden: genre, framing, coherence, foregrounding, topicalization, insinuation, connotation, register, presupposition, and modality. The genre of the speech is argumentative, in which Biden expresses his opinion. The framing of the speech follows the structure of writing speech: opening, content, and summing up. Coherence between sentences with other sentences and paragraphs with each other in speech are interconnected and related correctly. He mentioned the topic of the speech and then explained by adding allusions and using the connotation word to support the meaning conveyed. Then Biden also uses presupposition and modality to express the intended message. From those explanation, Joe Biden can construct his identity by showing his caring for America or how he belongs to America. Then, he reveals his power by mentioning his position as president.

ABSTRAK

Lonteng, R.P. *Identitas dan Kekuasaan yang Tercermin dalam Pidato Joe Biden di depan Kongres AS*, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: (I) Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: pidato untuk kongres, Joe Biden, identitas, kekuasaan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi identitas dan kekuasaan dari Joe Biden melalui pidatonya pada sesi bersama kongres Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 28 April 2021. Pidato ini untuk menandai 100 hari pertamanya. Secara keseluruhan speech ini menceritakan tentang ambisi Joe Biden as president untuk lebih memajukan negaranya, America. Adapun terdapat tiga rumusan masalah: (1) Apa saja fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden pada pidatonya berdasarkan analisis tekstual dari Thoma Huckin? (2) Bagaimana Joe Biden membangun identitas dalam pidatonya? and (3) Bagaimana Joe Biden mengungkap kekuasaannya melalui pidatonya?.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berkaitan dengan deskripsi jelas dan sistematis serta memperhatikan femomena yang berlangsung. This research applies three steps Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Thomas Huckin (1997). Dimulai dengan analisis fitur pada whole text-level, lalu analisis pada sentence and word-level and the last is contextual interpretation.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 10 linguistic features yang digunakan Joe Biden yaitu aliran, pemingkaiian, koherensi, latar depan, topikalisasi, sindiran, konotasi, register, perkiraan, and modalitas. Genre dari pidato adalah argumentatif, di mana Biden mengungkapkan pendapatnya. Pemingkaiian pidato mengikuti struktur penulisan pidato: pembukaan, isi, dan kesimpulan. Koherensi antara kalimat yang satu dengan kalimat yang lain dan paragraf yang satu dengan yang lainnya dalam pidato saling berhubungan dengan baik. Dia menyebutkan topik pidato kemudian menjelaskan dengan menambahkan sindiran dan menggunakan kata konotasi untuk mendukung makna yang disampaikan. Kemudian Biden juga menggunakan presuposisi dan modalitas untuk menyampaikan pesan yang dimaksud.. Dari penjelasan tersebut, Joe Biden dapat membangun identitasnya dengan menunjukkan kepeduliannya terhadap Amerika atau bagaimana dia menjadi bagian dari Amerika. Kemudian, dia mengungkapkan kekuasaannya dengan menyebutkan posisinya sebagai presiden.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains background of the study, problem of study, significance of study, scope and limitation and key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every day, people exchange messages with others around them. People utilize language as a means of communication. There are two ways to deliver language: directly and indirectly. Direct language is the same as a spoken language, which is what the speaker says directly or simultaneously to the listener or audience. Sapir (1921) stated that the least modified form is “talking to one’s self. It is possible to communicate with oneself, as the speaker and the listeners are the same. The speaker intends direct language to discuss or write a topic to the point without explicit terms. Sapir (1921) says that written forms can completely replace spoken ones in correspondence, theoretically and practically, for certain eye-readers and possibly for specific ways of thinking. In a public speaking event, we might witness direct and indirect representation.

Public speaking is a presentation delivered directly in front of an audience. The public can entertain, educate, or influence the audience. Public speaking is a form of communication used to talk about specific topics. Novaković and Teodosijević (2017) say that public speaking is the practice of delivering a speech in front of a live audience in a planned, organized manner to educate, influence, or entertain them. According to Lucas (2004), in a democratic society, speaking in public is a powerful means to communicate ideas and make a point on relevant

subjects. In line with Lucas, Mufanti et al. (2002) say that public speaking is oral communication spoken in front of prominent people.

The type of verbal communication is speeches, formal and informal. Crystal (1985) says that the way to express thoughts through words arranged and delivered in public is through speech. Formal communication is supported by the organization's structure or within line authority. Formal communication defines as communication with a formal organizational structure set by the transmission line and appointed. Formal and informal communication are opposed. Informal communication describes as communication that takes place without the use of formal communication methods. This style does not necessitate a specific theme and needs to be more structured.

A *speech* is a formal or informal talk given in front of a group of people. The Oxford Dictionary defines a speech as "a formal speech given to an audience by someone." In Merriam-Webster Dictionary, speech is a vocal representation of an idea, opinion, or other sentiment expressed by a person speaking in front of a group of people. A speech is given on various occasions, such as at a wedding, burial, or national event. On national occasions, the speech is frequently delivered by a government official, such as a minister or the president. Joe Biden's speech at the joining session of the United States Congress on April 28, 2021, is an example of a presidential address delivered on a national occasion.

The 46th President of the United States is Joe Biden, who is taking over for Donald Trump. He was also the forty-seventh vice president, then vice president of Barack Obama. After John F. Kennedy, Biden is the country's second Catholic

President and the first with a female vice president. He is also the oldest elected President. As President, Biden is the center of attention in the United States. Everything he does always gets the attention of his citizens, especially every word he says.

As a public speaker, Biden shares his thoughts and ideas with a wide audience. After Biden's address, The Guardian reported on unimaginable discussions. Biden's speech was notable because of the excellent words he utilized. Listeners will better understand Biden's persona and influence by being exposed to his language. Listening to someone's speech has benefits like getting new knowledge we may not know before, motivating and innovating to make changes, Etc. Especially when listening to a speech from a president or famous person, we can find out how a president's language and delivery style are different from ordinary people's.

An analytical framework called critical discourse analysis is frequently used to evaluate the use of language and to question why it is employed as such and what the consequences of text analysis are for describing the power and identity or ideology of the speaker. According to Paltridge (2012, p.186), critical discourse analysis looks into how language use relates to the social and political contexts in which it occurs. Weiss and Wodak (2003, p.14) state that to understand how language functions in constituting and conveying knowledge, establishing social institutions, or wielding power, CDA highlights the importance of trans-disciplinary work.

The content of speeches has been studied through different approaches. Approaching semiotics, Qadafi (2020) investigated the visual sign representation of Emma Watson in the United Nations' HeForShe campaign speech. Employing semiotics theory by Van Leeuwen to examine the process of her authority and power generating meaning to justify their actions, he found that Ms. Watson delivers the lecture capitalizing on four of the five theories of rules: personal authority, impersonal authority, conformity, and role models. The majority of her phrases are based on personal authority principles. In this context, personal authority refers to people in a position of power who do not have to justify or dictate their acts. This implies that others cannot predict when rules will be imposed, what will be, or how long they will apply. It means that she is primarily concerned with demonstrating her authority to the audience.

Tarigan (2021) analyzed multimodal in the victory speech of Joe Biden. Employing Ainstey and Bull's semiotics theory to examine the meaning that brought his personality when he delivered his speech in front of the audience, Tarigan found three aspects and meanings of semiotics in Joe Biden's victory speech. First is the linguistics element, including declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. The most commonly encountered are the declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory function. Most found declarative function because Biden used many statement sentences in his speech to express a victory. The interrogative functions are rhetorical questions to show how he could solve the problem. Then the imperative function is used to make demands. Biden's speech is found a little because declarative sentences are

dominant. There is no exclamatory function; Biden does not use exclamations sentences. The second is the visual element, including colors and viewpoint. Color refers to concepts rooted in universals of human experiences, such as the color of day or night, fire, sky, etc. Viewpoint means positions from which something is considered or judged or the position of objects in a given image. Last is the gesture element, which is the center of every speech performance. This means that Biden uses more declarative sentences to deliver his gratitude and vision mission to the audience. The camera angle focuses on his face and makes some gestures while his speech makes his utterances and sign of the body relevant for the audience's understanding.

Gesrianto and Arlin (2022) investigated the signs contained in Nadim Makarim's speech on National Teacher's Day, employing Charles Peirce's semiotic analysis. The theory was used to examine the meaning of the sign in the speech through an object, representation, and interpretation. The researchers found the objects from the speech analysis are the teacher's day tradition as a ceremonial, curriculum implementation policies, and assessment. The representation data were textual expressions through speeches and rules juxtaposed with the future, administration, and stakeholders. Then, the interpretation data obtained the ideas originating from the anxiety of a minister of education and teachers as elements in building the nation. This means the type of sign that is found refers to Peirce's theory, which explains the object, representation, and interpretation. The object of this research is the topic discussed by Nadiem. The representation lies in the textual expression through the

sentences in the speech. The interpretation is carried out or left to the minds of each audience based on the object or topic and the representation or explanation in Nadiem's speech.

These three studies have proven that semiotics analysis of speech can reveal the meaning of the verbal sign process in the speaker's utterances or when the speaker talks to the audience. Semiotics is effective in revealing the message in text or speech because semiotics can translate signs that appear on objects which are represented according to the situation in the community and then interpreted so that people can understand the intent or message of the sign that appears in the text or speech.

The content in speeches has also been investigated approach to pragmatics. Khairunnisa (2017) analyzed speech acts of Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech on November 9th, 2016. The researcher uses J.L Austin-Searle's theory of speech acts, locutionary acts, and illocutionary acts. Clinton mostly used representative, directive, and expressive speech acts because there were more topics of appreciation and encouragement, with the usage of commissive and declarations following. Those mean that her most used speech act is to talk about the unity to create the strong power of America to show its strength and ideology.

Ojukwu and Osuchukwu (2019) investigated speech acts in selected political speeches of Nelson Mandela. The researcher employs Austin's Speech Acts theory with special reference to Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts and Grice's cooperative principles. The theories used to examine the meanings and the intention of Nelson Mandela through his speech. They discovered that the speeches of

Nelson Mandela satisfied Austin's conditions for felicity and were thus felicitous. He followed Grice's co-operative ideals in his lectures, and there was no conversational implication. In other words, his remarks are well-known and meet his goals. The end of apartheid in South Africa was made more accessible by Nelson Mandela's communication skills.

Gusthini et al. (2018) investigated the speech act in the 2016 USA Presidential Debate, Donald Trump and Harry Clinton's speech debate. They employ Yule's theory of speech act to examine the power dimensions of both presidential candidates. The researchers discovered four different sorts of speech act classifications that have power. The first is representative, which explains the economic dimension initially and ends with power. The second is expressive, which shows the speaker's expression in talking about his wealth. The third is directive which talks about the dimension of power. Fourth is commissive, which relates to threats to power. Then, declarative with the characteristic dimension of power is not found in the data. These indicate that the speaker's talks can persuade audiences or listeners to vote for a candidate, in this case, the President, during presidential debates.

These three studies demonstrate the importance of taking into account sociopolitical context, deixis, and speech acts while performing pragmatic analysis, mainly when analyzing speech acts, to grasp how these factors aid in interpreting meaning. Pragmatics can determine the sense and references of the utterances in the text and then explain the meaning of uttering sentences to provoke the effect of the audience.

In addition to semiotics and pragmatics approaches to examine speech contents, critical discourse analysis has also been widely used to investigate the relation of language, power, and ideology in speech. Widiastuti (2020) analyzed the ideology of Mohammad Nasir at the Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, in his educational speech celebrating the National Education Day of Indonesia. This research employs Van Dijk's theory of Critical Discourse Analysis. She found that in macrostructure analysis, Nasir's speech was motivated by a desire to improve the educational management system in higher education. The super-structural analysis described the background of Indonesia's National Education Day on May 2, which aligned with the birth of Ki Hajar Dewantara as a figure of education in Indonesia. Based on microstructure analysis using semantic analysis inside the speech, Nasir mostly mentions "Mari Kita" to underline the importance of maintaining Indonesia's educational system. This means the use of social power to show Nasir's ideology. His speech motivated the audience to change their behavior to reform Indonesian education.

Siddiq et al. (2021) investigated textual content analysis of Joko Widodo's speech on Indonesia Independence Day. This research describes the speech by employing Van Dijk's theory. They discovered that Jokowi's speech focused on Indonesia's quality or dominance from the macrostructure stage. The speech's supra-structure was separated into three parts: the opening, the body, and the conclusion. There were two introduction paragraphs, 18 paragraphs of content, and two conclusion paragraphs. The final stage is micro-structure, which relates to the social meaning of the text and the linguistic modes utilized in the text. This

stage is studied based on semantics, setting, detail, aim, and presupposition. These indicate that Jokowi is urging the populace to broaden their minds and hearts to work together to build Indonesian society because progress for the country cannot be credited to the President, Vice President, and government alone.

Persada and Syahrudin (2018) analyzed the campaign debate speech of the candidates Indonesian Presidential Election 2014. Employing Van Dijk's theory examines how each political party's candidates use subtle ideological discourse structures in their speeches to try to persuade their audiences of the validity of their positions. The researchers found that to gain more attention and voters, the presidential candidates presented themselves as successful leaders in bringing the country's development (self-presentation), criticized the opposing candidate's shortcomings in persuading and influencing voters' minds (negative presentation), showed tangible evidence to support their opinions (evidentiality), selected different words to get attention so that the audience remembers what they said (lexicalization), put forward a sentence that implies asking the audience for approval (consensus), and showed validity by number to confirm their opinion (number game). Some of the strategies employed by the candidates were to get attention and modify the public's perception of them during the five years of his rule.

These three studies have proven that CDA used to analyze speech can approve the relation between language, power and ideology through text analysis and interpretation of language to the society. CDA has succeeded in revealing the

ideology and power of the speaker. Also, it can convey the speaker's implicit message to be interpreted by the audience.

Employing semiotics as a means to investigate the content in speech. Semiotics describes the signing process of speaker utterances through visual and auditory to show the message and make the audience easy to understand the meaning of the sign. Analyzing the content approach to pragmatics means how context can influence meaning to evaluate human language. Critical discourse analysis means analysis of the text in depth and then interpreting with social issues; therefore, analyzing content in speech using this approach means CDA presents detailed discourse forms of textual analysis on a social and political problem. Semiotics and pragmatics explain the content of the text or utterances to understand the messages, but both do not interpret social issues like CDA. CDA is more effective in explaining the content of the text because CDA focuses mainly on social and political issues. More specifically, CDA is focused on how discourse structures legitimize, duplicate, enact, affirm, and challenge power and dominance relationships in society. According to Meyer (2001), CDA is a context-sensitive approach to discourse analysis that distinguishes itself from other approaches and places itself at multiple selection stages: data selection, defining some theoretical ideas, and finishing with procedures which connect theory and observation.

From the description of previous studies, CDA is effective for analyzing speech and can interpret speech texts related to society. Other studies prove this, such as the study by Maghfiroh and Triyono (2020), Hidayah (2018) that

investigates the ideology using Van Dijk's theory, which Maghfirroh on Nadiem Makarim's speech and Hidayah on Martin Luther King's speech. Pradhipta et al. (2020) analyzed the ideology and power relations of Donald Trump through his political declaration speech of Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel. Sarah (2019); Rohmah (2018) analyzed the element of CDA using Van Dijk's theory and socio-cognitive approach to Donald Trump's speeches. Sarah aims to convey the real meaning of speech through Donald Trump's speeches, while Rohmah aims to find the objective judgments of Donald Trump through his speech. Larashayu (2019) investigated the ideology of Chimamanda through his speech using Fairclough's theory combined with the grammar of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. Koriba (2018) investigated the relationship between language, power ideology in Jokowi's state speech using Huckin's theory to reveal the power and purpose.

To the best of the researcher's knowledge, no one has examined how a president's ideal identity manifests in a speech. The speech focuses on the current state of the United States and the prospects it presents. In addition to overseeing a vaccine campaign, Vice President Biden helped ratify the United States' rescue operation and build new infrastructure. Afterwards, he details gun control, societal issues, and voting rights. He also touches on Derek Chauvin's conviction for the murder of George Floyd and the plan to draw all of the US soldiers from Afghanistan. Because of this, Joe Biden's ideal identity studies using critical discourse analysis in his speech to Congress.

According to Weiss and Wodak (2003), CDA is to critically examine how language expresses, creates, legitimizes, and other aspects of social injustice (or in

discourse). Texts are employed in the identity context as "empirical materials that articulate complicated arguments" about social identities connected to race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, etc. Ainsworth and Hardy (n.d) say that CDA and other discourse analysis forms to study identity.

Identity is the specific characteristics that a person has or a person's thoughts on someone else. Djité (2006, p.6) says that identity is the common term used to describe a person's personality. In other opinions, Zotzman and O'Regan (2017) affirm that the concept of identity applied to linguistics has a variety of reasons, which connect individuals with society and allow capturing the process of individuals affiliated with or away from communities. In line with Anna de Fina (2006, p.263), identity is necessary to convey to others how we are; which ethnic, geographic, the group we belong to on a social level; where we stand in terms of ethics and morals; or where our loyalties are in terms of politics.

Power is the ability of a person to affect another person's conduct (behaviour), beliefs, or actions. Robert Dahl (1957) says power is stated in simple symbolic notation and described as a relationship between persons. Individuals generally use power to act on or against each other by showing that him/her has more power than the other. Weiss and Wodak (2003) affirm that power is defined not only by the grammatical structure of a text but also by one's ability to influence social events through the genre of the writing. Power is frequently exercised or expressed in the genres connected with particular social events. Thus, power has a social relationship and can be identified by society. Other opinions

power can also identify in the political arena using CDA. Lukes (in Elsharkawy, 1974) says CDA investigates power relations in any sociology or political arena.

Based on the definition, CDA is an approach to discourse analysis that considers language as a form of social practice. The importance of explaining identity using CDA theory through speech is that CDA can provide analysis of the interpersonal aspect through discourse. Huckin (2002) says CDA observes interpersonal discourse aspects like politeness, identity, and ethos. Huckin also says the relation between power and language in CDA quintessentially considers the interaction between language and power drives our understanding of how power is embedded and transmitted through speech, rhetoric, and composition.

This study aims to uncover Joe Biden's ideal identity and reveal his power through textual analysis, which employs three steps of Thomas Huckin theory, including textual analysis at the whole text level and textual analysis at the sentence and word level, and contextual interpretation.

1.2 Problem of study

Related to the background of the study above, research questions are formulated regarding textual analysis used by Joe Biden in his speech, as follows:

1. What are linguistics features used by Joe Biden in his speech based on Thomas Huckin's textual analysis theory?
2. How did Joe Biden construct the ideal identity in his speech?
3. How did Joe Biden reveal his power through his speech?

1.3 Significance of study

The researcher delivered and explained the critical discourse analysis to reveal the ideal identity and power of Joe Biden's speech address to Congress on 28 April 2021. The researcher believes that other readers and researchers can benefit from this research theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it informs readers about CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis). In other words, this study will help anyone interested in discourse studies, particularly those interested in critical discourse analysis or anything else connected to the issues covered in this study. Practically, for future researchers, this study is a helpful resource for students who want to learn more about the state of the nation's speech.

1.4 Scope and limitation

This research investigates the identity and power of Joe Biden through the utterances of his speech. Biden delivered his speech at a joint session of the United States Congress on April 28, 2021. The researcher watched the speech on YouTube on CNBC Television entitled "*President Biden Delivers First Address to a Joint Session of Congress.*" The researcher conducted this study using descriptive qualitative, which focused on the structure of CDA, such as the structure of the text based on Thomas Huckin's framework for analyzing textual features. Huckin's textual analysis consists of analyses of the text at the whole-text level, sentence and phrase level, and contextual interpretation. This theory is suitable for the analysis because each stage analyses and explains the meaning of utterances to reveal power and identity of Biden.

1.5 Definition key terms

- a. Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach for discourse analysis that considers language as a form of social practice.
- b. Thomas Huckin's Text Analysis is critical analysis steps on a text as a whole, its sentences and its words, also contextual interpretation of the text.
- c. Speech is one of public speaking which in form of formal communication that delivered by someone to the audiences.
- d. Joe Biden is the 46th president of United States



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter contains the necessary theories related to the topic of this research that is power and ideal identity of Joe Biden's speech to Congress.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an approach to examining how people and organizations utilize language. CDA, as a result, examines broader social issues, pays attention to external influences such as ideology, power, and inequality, and analyzes and interprets written and spoken texts using social and philosophical theory. According to Van Dijk (2001, p.352), the relationship between discourse, power, dominance, and social inequality is a focus of critical discourse analysis, as is how speech (re)produces and upholds these dominance and inequality connections. Fairclough (2001, p.26) also declared that CDA examines texts and interactions but does not begin with them. It begins with social issues and difficulties, challenges people experience in their daily lives, and concerns that sociology, political science, or cultural studies are concerned with. Critical discourse analysis describes and interprets discourses in social contexts and explains why and how they function (Roger, 2004).

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997) in Paltridge (2012, p.187), critical discourse analysis has some principles and ideas that underlie many of the work in this study. The first principle is that critical discourse analysis analyzes how social and political concerns are formed and reflected through discourse. The

second principle is that language is used to negotiate and carry out power relations. Examining who regulates conversational engagement, which permits a person to speak, and how they do so is one way of looking at this. The following principle is a social relation. It also reproduces social relations, not only as a reflection of it. The use of discourse builds and maintains social relationships. Last, the use of discourse produces and reflects ideology.

2.2 Text Analysis by Thomas Huckin

Huckin (1997, p.81) affirms that he has found it useful to undertake a two-stage critical analysis. First, he played the role of the ordinary reader who uncritically comprehended the text. Second, he read the text critically and called it a “step back” from larger features at the text level to smaller features at the word level. To put it another way, he analyzes the text using features connected to the text at the sentence and word levels after initially looking at it using features relevant to the text. He was curious as to why this would have been done on purpose. The final stage is to contextualize the data by considering the sociocultural environment.

In short, Huckin has three stages or steps to analyze the text; analyzing the text at the whole text level, sentence, and word level, and analyzing the text in contextual interpretation. Those stages explain below:

2.2.1 Analyzing the text at the whole text-level

This stage analyzes viewed from the whole text, which includes genre, framing, foregrounding and coherence.

2.2.1.1 Genre

According to Hyland (2004, p.4), Genre is a term used to categorize writings and outlines how authors use language to address recurring circumstances. A genre is a collection of communicative occurrences with a standard set of communication goals (Swales, 1990). In terms of structure, style, content, and intended audience, examples of a genre show various patterns of similarities. Bakhtin (1981) observed about speech genre (the idea of heteroglossia), people can mimic, combine, and manipulate different speaking and writing styles. Genres are socially specified to be recognized and defined (often informally) by a particular culture and community. Fairclough (2003, p.26) has a similar opinion about a text genre that strongly emphasizes the social situation and uses many genres to (inter) act discursively.

2.2.1.2 Framing

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p.270), framing refers to how the content of a speech script presents and the speaker's perspective (angle, slant). The perspective captures by combining all the information into a coherent whole. According to The New York Times, framing involves selecting the terminology to describe an argument and, more importantly, fitting specific concerns into the frameworks of more extensive narratives. Additionally, framing might highlight specific aspects of a problem to elicit particular interpretations and assessments of the problem.

2.2.1.3 Foregrounding

According to Huckin (1997, p.82), foregrounding refers to the writer's use of textual prominence to emphasize specific topics while de-emphasizing others. The employment of genres can occasionally result in textual distinction, as certain genres feature "slots" that automatically bestow significance on any information that fits into those slots. Norquist (2020, para.1) declared the linguistic approach of conceptualizing specific language aspects to redirect the reader's focus from what is said to how it is said is known as foregrounding.

2.2.1.4 Coherence

Coherence means the parts in phrases and paragraphs hang together to describe meaning. Huckin (2002, p.10) says that the ability of a text to hang together is known as coherence. According to Brown and Yule (1983), textual coherence necessitates specific textual indicators such as continuous verb tense, sentence topics, and pronoun reference. It also necessitates active interpretation on the part of the reader.

2.2.2 Analyzing the text at the sentence and word-level

This stage analyzes viewed from the sentences and the words of the text, which includes topicalization, insinuation, connotation, register, presupposition and modality.

2.2.2.1 Topicalization

Huckin (1997, p. 83) declared that this section aims to find the sentence's topic (foregrounding). The topic of a sentence is the subject of the sentence.

Fillmore (1967) states that topicalization is a device for isolating one constituent of a sentence as a topic. Frequently, the subject of one phrase becomes the subject of the next. At this level, the specific level for building each sentence's essential meaning, they may observe that certain pieces of information are topicalized since they appear as grammatical subjects of the sentence.

2.2.2.2 Insinuation

According to Huckin (1997, p.84), subtly provocative comments known as insinuation. Huckin (2002, p.9) says that insinuation uses for manipulative purposes. The Cambridge Dictionary defines insinuation as the action of suggesting, without being direct, that something unpleasant is true. They're tough for readers to question, just like presuppositions, but for a different reason. When the comments are challenging, the insinuation uses as a way out. The writer can claim innocence by claiming they only thought about one of these two possibilities.

2.2.2.3 Connotation

A word or phrase gains connotation when it is used frequently in a certain kind of situation. Huckin (2002, p.7) says that connotation refers to the associations and nuances of meaning beyond a word's dictionary definition.

According to Merriam-Webster, the connotation is the inference of meaning from a term not contained within its express name or description. Peter (2017) says that a connotation is typically classified as either positive or negative depending on whether it produces a pleasant or unpleasant emotional response. Connotations

sometimes express using metaphor or other figures of speech. The basic idea of connotation is anything connected to a word or phrase. For instance, an implicit value, opinion, or feeling.

2.2.2.4 Register

The register of a text refers to its formality or informality, degree of intricacy, subject field, and so on. Huckin (1997, p.84) says that a register is written in a formal, semi-formal, or informal style. Writers can fool readers by adopting a false register that instills a false sense of trust. The register can be affected by employing the first person, such as I, my, me, our, we; and third person, such as he, she, his, hers, him/her, they, their.

2.2.2.5 Presupposition

The presupposition is an implicit assumption or background belief related to utterances. In line with Levinson (1983), a presupposition is a background belief relating to an utterance. Huckin (1997, p.82) states that writers can use presupposition to manipulate readers. When people use language, it makes it seem like they're taking particular concepts for granted, as if there aren't any other possibilities. According to Yule (1996), the speaker assumes presupposition before making an utterance.

2.2.2.6 Modality

Modality is the use of modal verbs in a sentence. Huckin (1997, p.84) says that the tone of the assertions in terms of certitude and authority is referred to as modality. Words and phrases like may, might, could, will, can, must, maybe,

probably, without a doubt, and it is probable that are used frequently. Nordquist (2018, para.1) explains that linguistic technique that indicates a modality is the level of a conceivable, probable, likely, certain, allowed, or prohibited observation. These principles are frequently (but not exclusively) expressed in English using modal auxiliaries like can, might, should, and will. Using modal verbs and phrases, some of the 24 texts convey a tone of oppressive power, while others convey a tone of deference.

2.2.3 Analyzing text in contextual interpretation

This step must also be considered by sociocultural context. The context reflects community values that the reporter captures as a part of the community. Huckin's way of developing the contextual interpretation needs to be revised. On the other hand, Huckin (1997, p.90) explains how to look at the situation. The situation at the time the article is written, as well as the social and political life at the time the article is written, are used to determine the context.

2.3 Joe Biden's speech to Congress

Speech to Congress is one of the activities carried out by the president as an opportunity to speak to his citizens and even speak to the world. In this speech, the president conveys opinions, goals, hopes, and others for his country and its citizens, also other aspects such as politics, relations with other countries, and so on. One of the presidents who did this was Joe Biden, the 46th president of the United States.

Joe Biden delivers his speech to Congress after the 100th day his administration. The whole speech's topic was how to make America a better future. He talks about the crisis there, the economic crisis, the biggest assault on democracy since a civil war, and the pandemic of Covid-19. Also, talk about the effect all the crisis. The worst effect is because of the pandemic. Many people need help to work as before. For example, as Biden said, a mother sends messages to him because she cannot work. Therefore, the government provides rental assistance for Americans, and Biden ensures that all its citizens can continue to live during the pandemic. He urged Americans to stay at home.

Biden also expressed his gratitude to the rescue plan for creating jobs and tackling other fields, such as schools. He conveys all opinions, sympathies, advice, and others related to his goal of making America the best than others. Biden believes that America can bounce back to how it was before and will be better off in the future. He said that no one could match America. And he invites all Americans to realize their country's goal, the United States of America.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter contains the methods to analysis and explain the data. The researcher divided this chapter into three parts; Research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive qualitative method uses in this research. The researcher used the method to get a description and understanding in analyzing the speech of Joe Biden at Congress. Qualitative research involves patterns and structures. The descriptive qualitative approach provides the ability to answer the research question that is Joe Biden's speech, which includes textual analysis. According to Creswell (2014), a qualitative approach focuses on collecting, analyzing, and writing data; it comes from a discipline and uses throughout the investigation (e.g., types of problems and ethical issues of importance). Also, Ary et al. (2010, p.424) state that the qualitative researcher deals with data expressed in words instead of numerical and statistical data. The goal of qualitative research is to produce a detailed description of individuals, things, occasions, settings, conversations, etc. The result of this present research is in the form of the word.

3.2 Data Collection

In this part, the researcher goes into great depth on each phase of the data collection procedure. Data collection included research data, data sources, study

subjects, instruments, and data collection methods. The following is for more explanation:

3.2.1 Research Data

The researcher used the utterances of the speech of Joe Biden when he delivered his first address to a joint session Of the United States Congress as this research data. The data collected by the researcher in the form of language in Joe Biden's utterances in his speech is based on critical discourse analysis by Thomas Huckin's method.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the study

The data source of this research takes from the transcript of Joe Biden's first speech addressed to a joint session of the United States Congress on April 28, 2021. The speech delivers around 1 hour and 18 minutes. The researcher used the transcript copied from <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/29/us/politics/joe-biden-speech-transcript.html>. The researcher also watched the video of Joe Biden when he delivered his speech on YouTube on CNBC Television. The subject of this research is Joe Biden, the speaker of the speech. Also, as president, Biden is number one in the United States and is the country's center.

Joe Biden is the 46th president of the United States. As president, he has the authority to express his opinion. For example, when he delivered his speech to congress. The topic of discussion in his speech was crisis and opportunity. Rebuilding the country, reviving our democracy, and securing America's future are all critical goals.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The human instrument is the instrument of this research. Since this research is qualitative, the researcher is the main instrument of this research. According to Ary et al. (2010, p. 424), the human instrument becomes the primary tool for qualitative research. The data for this study were gathered, examined, interpreted, and concluded by the researcher individually. The researcher gathered the data by examining a video of Joe Biden's first speech address to congress and analyzing his textual process by him.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The data collect done by the following steps below:

1. Search the Video Speech of Biden

The researcher went to YouTube for searching the video of Joe Biden delivering his speech at Congress. Then, the researcher found it on the YouTube channel CNBC Television.

2. Download the Transcript

The researcher tried to find the transcript of Joe Biden's speech to Congress. The researcher found the transcript from the trusted source that is from <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/29/us/politics/joe-biden-speech-transcript.html>.

3. Watch the Video and Check the Transcript

The researcher listened to what Biden said while reading the transcript to check the accuracy of the text and what Biden said.

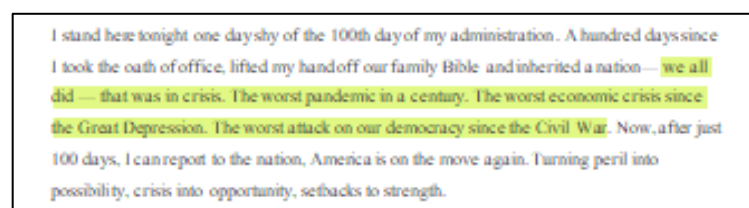
4. Collect and Classify the Data

The researcher collected the data by reading and giving the mark (highlight) on the data, indicating the linguistics features investigated. Then, classify the collected data into each linguistic feature.

3.3 Data Analysis

1. Identifying the Data

The researcher identified the collected data, including textual analysis based on the Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Thomas Huckin's analysis. Then highlighted different colors based on Thomas Huckin's analysis. Each color represents features of each step analysis text. If Biden speaks that indicated features of analysis text at the whole text level, the collected data is highlighted in Figure 3.1. If Biden speaks that indicated features of analysis text at the sentence and word text level, the collected data highlights like Figure 3.2. Whereas, in analyzing a text at the whole text and in analyzing a text at the sentence and word level, the researcher highlights colors representing each feature of it in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2. Then, for contextual interpretation, the data identifies in a general way or directly explained.



I stand here tonight one daysby of the 100th day of my administration. A hundred days since I took the oath of office, lifed my handoff our family Bible and inherited a nation — we all did — that was in crisis. The worst pandemic in a century. The worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. The worst attack on our democracy since the Civil War. Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation, America is on the move again. Turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setbacks to strength.

Figure 3.1. Example of Data Text at Whole Text-level

celebrate peace, to announce new plans and possibilities. Tonight, I come to talk about **crisis** and **opportunity**. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.

Figure 3.2. Example of Data Text at Sentences and Word-level

Table 3.1. Colors of Features analysis Text at Whole Text-level

Colors	The Features of Analysis Text at Sentences and Word-level
	Genre
	Framing
	Foregrounding or backgrounding
	Coherence

Table 3.2. Colors of Features Analysis Text at Sentences and Word-level

Colors	The Features of Analysis Text at Sentences and Word-level
	Topicalization
	Insinuation
	Connotation
	Register
	Presupposition
	Modality

2. Classifying the Data

The researcher categorized the identified data into a table for easier and clearer understanding. The data classify based on each feature in each step in (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Classification of each Feature of Textual Analysis

Textual Analysis	Features of Textual Analysis	Biden's Speech
Whole Text-Level	Genre	
	Framing	
	Foregrounding	

	Coherence	
Sentence and Word-Level	Topicalization	
	Insinuation	
	Connotation	
	Register	
	Presupposition	
	Modality	
Contextual Interpretation		

3. Discussing the Results

The researcher puts the classified data into words to answer the research question related to a textual analysis by Thomas Huckin (1997). Table 3.3 use to examine the linguistic feature of the first research question. After obtaining the meaning of Table 3.3, the researcher presents the table and briefly explains it. To answer the second research question, the researcher uses the result of textual analysis to explain it. The researcher elaborates on the data by giving examples and a data summary. Previous studies and theories also involve in the discussion.

4. Drawing conclusion

The author makes conclusions based on the results of this study after finding linguistic features and then interpreting them. Intending to convey the president's identity and power, the authors draw conclusions based on the analysis of the data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is the research analysis report, and it is divided into two sections: findings and discussions. The findings and discussion are present to answer the research questions and fulfill the research's goal.

4.1 Findings

The findings section is intended to show the result some of the data analysis. The researcher employs critical discourse analysis method by Thomas Huckin (1997, pp. 78-92). The researcher additionally uses the quotation as the supporting evidence in each topic. The quotation will be in italics, and a symbol will indicate the number of paragraphs in which the sentences are located, such as [...].

4.1.1 Linguistic Features used by Joe Biden

This part mentions and explains the use of linguistic features in a speech from President Joe Biden at a joint session of the United States Congress on April 28, 2021. This analysis starts with the text as a whole. It completes providing readers with a textual description of the content's aim that is strong enough. Huckin (1997, p.81) says that considering the text as a whole is an excellent place to start because there are typical where linguistic alterations that have the most significant effect. After that, the reader can narrow their focus and evaluate the text in greater detail. Therefore, the researcher starts by identifying the genre of the text and then examining how that work conforms to it.

4.1.1.1 Genre

The genre of Joe Biden's speech is examined in this sub-study, a chapter focusing on its social function, schematic structures, and linguistic characteristics to give readers a comprehensive introduction to the genre analysis procedure. The genre of this inaugural speech by Joe Biden is argumentative because, in the speech, Biden expressed his opinion about something related and what happened to his country. The following explanation is given below:

1. Social Function

The text of the speech is an argumentative text with a social function, expressing a point of view and offering arguments regarding America's upcoming chances and crisis. The main issue raised in Biden's speech was about America in the future, looking at the current crisis and opportunities highlighted in his speech after 100 days of administration. The following sentences from Biden's speech demonstrate it:

[3] “Tonight, I come to talk about **crisis and opportunity**. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.”

Based on the text of the headline speech, the readers understand that Joe Biden delivered a speech to mark the 100th day of his presidential election. But the readers might be curious about the topic of his speech at the Joint session of Congress. The desire to know the reader to make the above headline can influence the community so that later the reader will read or listen to the speech to treat his curiosity. Thus, more and more people are paying attention and finally understanding Biden's speech to a joint session of

Congress. Then in the first sentence, Joe Biden directly talks about the crisis and opportunity in the opening, making the listeners and readers understand the speech's main point. After that, Biden mentioned the topics he would explain so listeners and readers could focus and understand the explanations that followed until the end of his speech.

After reading the entire text of Joe Biden's speech, the president conveyed to the American people that there is a possibility when a crisis occurs or faces a crisis in all fields, making a crisis or hopeless situation an opportunity to rise and become more in the future for the welfare of America.

2. Schematic Structures

The three components of a schematic structure are the statement of position, the argument, and the conclusion. In the speech, the position statement is generally found at the beginning or when the president states the country's position, America, or his position. The argument finds in the text's content, which is about the speaker's explanation of the plan or urgency of the country. Then, summing up is at the end of the speech, which aims to highlight the whole topic of the speech. The following is an explanation of each one:

A. Statement Position

Statement position is the words or phrase that indicate in mentioning the position of someone or something.

[4] “Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation, **America is on the move again.** Turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setbacks to strength.”

The text of speech above can show America can move again with the meaning that America will return and achieve its ultimate goal by turning danger into possibility, turning crisis as an opportunity to find a way out, and turning setbacks into strength.

B. Argument

This part is argumentative text which backed up with the evidence. The indicator of argument in Biden’s utterances above is by the bold words “I believe, I introduced”. He used the word to give his opinion and the reason also give the suggestion. The following paragraphs show the argument by Biden in his speech.

[30] “The National Institutes of Health, the N.I.H, **I believe,** should create a similar advanced research projects agency for health. And that would — here’s what it would do: It would have a singular purpose, to develop breakthroughs to prevent, detect and treat diseases like Alzheimer’s, diabetes and cancer.”

In the paragraph above, Biden gives suggestions about health to N.I.H, then he adds reasons on how his suggestion should be made and developed. Which is directly written his suggestion is for advanced research for health to anticipate for acute diseases.

[34] ... “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That’s why **I introduced** the American Families Plan tonight, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America. First is access to good education. This nation made 12 years of public education universal in the last century. It made

us the best-educated, best-prepared nation in the world. It's, **I believe**, the overwhelming reason that propelled us to where we got in the 20th century.”

The paragraph also gives the suggestion like paragraph before, but he directly mentioned what he suggests. He talks about American Families Plan then he explains for what and for who that thing. Biden says 'I believe' for say the reason reinforce what he said.

[15] “We’re in competition with China and other countries to win the 21st century. We’re at a great inflection point in history. **We have to** do more than just build back better — than just build back, **we have to** build back better. **We have to** compete more strenuously than we have. Throughout our history, if you think about it, public investment in infrastructure has literally transformed America, our attitudes as well as our opportunities. The transcontinental railroad, interstate highways, united two oceans and brought a totally new age of progress to the United States of America.”

[28] “Decades ago, we used to invest 2 percent of our gross domestic product in America, 2 percent of our gross domestic product in research and development. Today, Mr. Secretary, that’s less than 1 percent. China and other countries are closing in fast. **We have to** develop and dominate the products and technologies of the future. Advanced batteries, biotechnology, computer chips, clean energy.”

Another argument of Biden is addressed by the use of the word 'we have to' means that he wants to the people do the act for the progress of the states. It also means that Biden doesn't want to continue to be in a difficult situation, he is thinking about doing something big and influential in every way for America and the people.

C. Summing up

Summing up is the last part of schematic feature. It shows how the ending of the text as conclusion of the whole text deliver by President. The summing up of the speech showed in the statement of Biden's utterances below:

[87] “In our first 100 days together, we have acted to restore the people’s faith in our democracy to deliver. We’re vaccinating the nation, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. We’re delivering real results, people, they can see it, feel in their own lives. Opening doors of opportunity. Guaranteeing some more fairness and justice. **That’s the essence of America. That’s democracy in action.**”

[88] “**Our Constitution opens to the words, as trite as it sounds, “We the people.”** It’s time we remembered that “We the people” are the government. You and I. Not some force in a distant capital. Not some powerful force that we have no control over. It’s us. It’s “We the people.” In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us, in America, we do our part. We all do our part. That’s all I’m asking. That we do our part, all of us. If we do that, we’ll meet the central challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong. Autocrats will not win the future. **We will. America will. And the future belongs to America.**”

The paragraphs above are the conclusion because there are points exist for the summing up the whole speech. In the paragraph [87] there is repetition about the administration which is then continued by mentioning all the topics of conversation that have been explained. Starting with vaccinations to how Americans feel the impact of implementing all the ideas presented. In paragraphs [88] Biden concludes that Americans share in taking responsibility for the success of the government's plans, to bring together a much better America in the future.

3. Linguistic Features

The linguistic features in President Biden's address is broken down into the following parts, which are listed and explained below:

A. The argument is written in both the past tense and present tense

Present Tense:

[3] “**Tonight, I come** to talk about crisis and opportunity. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.”

[15] “**We’re** in competition with China and other countries to win the 21st century. **We’re** at a great inflection point in history.”

Past Tense:

[8] “When I **was** sworn in on Jan. 20, less than 1 percent of the seniors in America were fully vaccinated against Covid-19. One hundred days later, 70 percent of seniors in America over 65 are protected, fully protected.”

In his speech, Biden use present tense for almost the whole his utterances. He used the present to talk about something that was happening at the time, convey ideas about something that was happening and motivate Americans to move forward together. The past tense use to tell the events that have happened and then synchronized with the use of the present tense.

B. Verbs are used when expressing opinions

The verbs are frequently used in President Biden's speech to communicate his opinions, the sentences shown and described below:

[16] “That’s why I **propose** the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II.”

[49] “I believe what I **propose** is fair, fiscally responsible, and it raises revenue to pay for the plans I propose and will create millions of jobs that will grow the economy and enhance our financial standing in the country.”

[31] “So, let’s get to work. I **wanted to** lay out, before the Congress, my plan, before we go to into the deep discussions.”

[71] “To all transgender Americans watching at home, especially young people, who are so brave, I **want you to** know, your president has your back. Another thing, let’s reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which has been law for 27 years. Twenty-seven years ago, I wrote it.”

This Biden’s speech belongs to an argumentative text, the argument uses to mark an opinion in the text. The verbs that definitely use to show it is propose, I want to, etc. In the quotations above Biden use ‘I propose’ and ‘I want to’ to express his opinions about his suggestion.

C. Use of rhetorical questions

A figure of speech that assumes the form of a question is said to as rhetorical but does not require an answer since it already contains the response or the questioner's goal. The following is a quote from a rhetorical question used by Biden in his speech:

[10] “**What else have we done in those first 100 days?**”

[45]..... “**So, how do we pay for my jobs and family plan?**”

In the two quotations above, the President poses a question to which he probably already knows the answer. For the question [10], the answer is definitely about the new planning in the utterances he describes, explains, and gives the suggestion. For the question [45], the answer of the question is explanation how to pay that.

D. Use of pronouns (I, We, Us)

To influence the reader or listener to get their agreement of what he argues, the speaker uses pronouns (I, we, us) in their sentences. In this sentence, the pronoun "I" refers to the speaker, Biden. While "us" and "we" refer to the Biden and American people are included in this context. For instance:

[7] .. “We’re already seeing the results. After **I** promised **we** would get 100 million Covid-19 vaccine shots into people’s arms in 100 days, we will have provided over 220 million Covid shots in those hundred days, thanks to all the help of all of you.”

There are two pronouns (I and we) uses by Biden in the paragraph above. The pronouns ‘I’ is refer to Biden as the speaker. While the pronouns ‘we’ refer to Biden and government. Also use the pronoun ‘we’ that refer to him and all Americans like in the paragraph below:

[91] .. “Folks — as I’ve told every world leader, I’ve met with over the years — it’s never, ever, ever been a good bet to bet against America and it still isn’t. **We** are the United States of America. There is not a single thing — nothing, nothing beyond our capacity. **We** can do whatever we set our mind to if **we** do it together. So, let’s begin to get together.”

4.1.1.2 Framing

The framing of a speech presents the speech's content and the speaker's point of view. In framing, the researcher attempts to explain the point of view of the text, in this case, the text of Biden's speech to Congress, in its whole and details, beginning with the opening, content, and closing.

1. Opening

The paragraphs of the utterances by Biden in the speech below are the introduction or opening of his speech which is included with the explanation.

[1] “Thank you. Thank you, thank you, thank you. **It’s good to be back. As Mitch and Chuck will understand, it’s good to be almost home,** down the hall. Anyway, **thank you all.**”

[2] “**Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President.** No president has ever said those words from this podium. No president has ever said those words. And it’s about time. The first lady, I’m her husband. Second gentleman. Chief justice. Members of the United States Congress and the cabinet, distinguished guests. My fellow Americans.”

[3] “While the setting tonight is familiar, **this gathering is just a little bit different. A reminder of the extraordinary times we’re in.** Throughout our history, presidents have come to this chamber to speak to Congress, to the nation and to the world. To declare war, to celebrate peace, to announce new plans and possibilities.”

In the first utterance above, he said he was grateful because of the opportunity for speech. In the second utterance, the president said a special greeting to the madam speaker and the vice president, which never conduct before by the president, and also greet the people in the United States Congress and all Americans. The third is about the urgency of the president to speak to Congress as the chance to discuss and share the possible things for better states.

[3] “**Tonight, I come to talk about crisis and opportunity.** About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.”

[4] “**I stand here tonight one day shy of the 100th day of my administration.** A hundred days since I took the oath of office, lifted my hand off our family Bible and inherited a nation — we all did — that was in crisis. The worst pandemic in a century. The worst economic

crisis since the Great Depression. The worst attack on our democracy since the Civil War. Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation, America is on the move again. Turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setbacks to strength.”

In the two sentences above, Biden said the topic of his speech. He talks about the crisis and opportunity of America. He also talks briefly about his wishes for America in the future. Then he gave information about the crisis, including the Covid-19 pandemic, the deteriorating economy, and the attack on democracy. Also, convey a calming sentence after by motivating that America can rise and will be better.

2. Content

Content is the main part of the speech. It consists of a description of the subject which is presented to listeners or readers so that they can accept and understand what is the point in this speech. The researcher discovered at least six ideas which stated by Joe Biden in his speech. Those are about vaccinations of Covid-19 for American people, create the plan about jobs named American Jobs Plan, the suggestion of health and prevent the diseases, the introduction about American Families Plan, the protection over L.G.B.T in America, and the protection immigrants who lived in America. The six of them are outlined below in accordance with their points of view in this analysis of framing:

[7] **“We’ve gotten vaccinations to nearly 40,000 pharmacies** and over 700 community health centers where the poorest of the poor can be reached. **We’re setting up community vaccination sites**, developing mobile units to get to hard-to-reach communities. Today, 90 percent of Americans now live within five miles of a vaccination site. Everyone over the age of 16, **everyone, is now eligible to get vaccinated right**

now, right away. Go get vaccinated, America. Go and get the vaccination. They're available. You're eligible now."

The paragraph above is where Biden describes the number of people who have been vaccinated and who can and is entitled to get vaccinated. In his statement he also said that the government has provided a place to get and disseminated so that all can reach it and then get the vaccinations. This paragraph also shows Biden carrying to people and his effort to reduce the virus. The statement below talks about American Jobs Plan;

[16] "That's why **I propose the American Jobs Plan**, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II."

The statement above show Biden conveys ideas related to jobs. Like what he said this plan named American Jobs Plan, which is create the jobs for America and become the largest plan about jobs.

[17] "**It creates jobs to upgrade our transportation infrastructure.** Jobs modernizing our roads, bridges, highways. Jobs building ports and airports, rail corridors, transit lines. It's clean water."

The brief explaining of American Jobs plan can be seen in [17], in that statement the plan concern in transportation infrastructure. If the plan is implemented and approved, then American people work on the construction of buildings related to transportation in America.

The suggestion of health and prevent the diseases describe in paragraph as follow;

[30] "The National Institutes of Health, the N.I.H, I believe, should create a similar **advanced research projects agency for health**. And that would — here's what it would do: It would have a singular purpose, to develop breakthroughs to prevent, detect and treat diseases like Alzheimer's, diabetes and cancer."

What is said as a suggestion in the paragraph above is that Biden said for N.I.H to do research about health, especially on diseases that have a high risk. With the aim of being able to do prevention and provide appropriate treatment if it has been stricken with disease.

[34] “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. **That’s why I introduced the American Families Plan tonight**, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America. First is access to good education.”

Previously, Biden talked about the idea about American Jobs, this paragraph talks about the American Families Plan which is a concern in education for children in America. Since the urgency about the education is one of the problems in most families so he proposes that plan, so that people do not feel worried about their children.

This statement show how Biden give the protection over L.G.B.T in America,

[71] “I also hope that Congress will get to my desk the Equality Act, **to protect L.G.B.T.Q. Americans**. To all transgender Americans watching at home, especially young people, who are so brave, I want you to know, your president has your back.”

Biden said that he would give the protection to all people who include LGBTQ people. He gives trust and support to them so they do not feel discriminated against. In this way, he also conveys the implied message that if he can accept this, then all Americans also do the same thing.

In addition to give the protection to transgender, he also wants to give the protection to young people and immigrants. The paragraph below describes of it:

[82]...“Congress needs to pass legislation this year to finally secure protection for Dreamers, **the young people who have only known America as their home.** And, permanent protection for immigrants who are here on temporary protective status who came from countries beset by man-made and natural-made violence and disaster. As well as a pathway to citizenship for farmworkers who put food on our tables.”

The reason why Biden said like the statement above because he wants the dreamers feel very safety and cared for, since they only know that America is their home, the place that they back home. Then for the immigrants, even they are not actually American people, Biden wants they feel comfort in America and he think all people in America is his responsibility.

3. Closing

The paragraphs below are the closing utterances of Biden’s speech which he motivated the all Americans and said the closing remarks.

[90] “At the very moment our adversaries were certain we would pull apart and fail, we came together. **We united, with light and hope, we summoned a new strength, new resolve to position us to win the competition of the 21st century.** On our way forward to a union, more perfect, more prosperous and more just, as one people, one nation and one America.”

[91] “Folks — as I’ve told every world leader I’ve met with over the years — it’s never, ever, ever been a good bet to bet against America and it still isn’t. We are the United States of America. There is not a single thing — nothing, nothing beyond our capacity. We can do whatever we set our mind to if we do it together. **So, let’s begin to get together.**”

[92] “God bless you all, and may God protect our troops. Thank you for your patience.”

The two first paragraphs above are the closing sentences of the speech where he told the audience and all Americans that Biden was very interested and optimistic about everything about America because of what happened

among Americans. Then, he also motivates and gives the spirit that the people can do whatever they want as well as together. The last sentence is the closing remarks president said the farewell greetings and thanks to all audience.

4.1.1.3 Foregrounding

In the whole text of Biden's speech has several main topics, these are an explanation of the crisis happened in America, the effort of government to prevent the crisis, talk about the chance for better change, and give the motivation to all Americans for together face the problem.

The quotation below is brief description of the main topic in the speech:

[3] ... "Tonight, I come to talk about **crisis and opportunity**. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America."

The bold words are the main topic for further explanation of the problems in America and plans of opportunities to rebuild America. The quotation above does not explain what steps and how to solve them. It attracts the intention of the reader or listener to know more.

About the crisis that occurred and America has the hope of ending it as Biden said, several paragraphs below show how the solution, the government's effort, and the answer to the questions in the reader or listener's heart.

[10] "We kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans, of **sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households**. We've already sent more than 160 million checks out the door. It's making a difference."

[13] “We’re also **providing rental assistance** — you all know this, but the American people, I want to make sure they understand. Keeping people from being evicted from their homes. Providing loans to small businesses that reopen and keep their employees on the job.

[16] ... “That’s why I propose the **American Jobs Plan**, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II.”

[34] “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That’s why **I introduced the American Families Plan tonight**, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America. First is access to good education.

[75] “Anyone, from a criminal or terrorist, could buy this kit and within 30 minutes have a weapon that’s lethal. But no more. And **I will do everything in my power to protect the American people** from this epidemic of gun violence, but it’s time for Congress to act as well.”

The paragraphs above explain how the government keeps the product's government to America's welfare. Then, describe how the government's effort in giving the plans. In paragraph [16], Biden said his opinion about the new planning to prevent economic crisis. Paragraph [17] is the supporting statement on planning that talks in paragraph [16]. The other planning [34] also mentioned which kind of education in America and the families there.

His effort for America is clear and detailed as we can see in the statement. In the paragraph [18] “*I established a special sign-up period to do that*”, paragraph [16] “*That’s why I propose the American Jobs Plan*”, paragraph [34] “*That’s why I introduced the American Families Plan tonight*”, paragraph [75] “*I will do everything in my power to protect the American people*”, and paragraph [78] “*I kept my commitment and sent a comprehensive immigration bill to the United States Congress.*” Biden used those sentences to convey his position give an opinion and his dedication to America.

In the last paragraphs, Biden gives a positive influence by motivating all Americans to be together to solve the problem, fight the crisis and make America better in the future.

[88] “Our Constitution opens to the words, as trite as it sounds, “We the people.” It’s time we remembered that **“We the people”** are the government. You and I. Not some force in a distant capital. Not some powerful force that we have no control over. It’s us. It’s “We the people.” In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us, in America, we do our part. We all do our part. That’s all I’m asking. That we do our part, all of us. If we do that, we’ll meet the central challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong. Autocrats will not win the future. **We will. America will. And the future belongs to America.”**

[90] “At the very moment our adversaries were certain we would pull apart and fail, we came together. **We united, with light and hope, we summoned a new strength, new resolve to position us to win the competition of the 21st century.** On our way forward to a union, more perfect, more prosperous and more just, as one people, one nation and one America.”

Those paragraphs describe Biden delivers the motivational sentences and how Biden belongs to America. Invite all Americans to "win" The word "We are the people" is clear in how he describes his-self, the government, and Americans are the people that can bring America to a better condition. Then he mentioned that he and Americans is one, which refers to America. This means that Biden, the government also Americans must belong to America.

In addition, the several examples of paragraphs from Biden's speech above can conclude that Biden as president, has the determination and ability to awaken and bring America to better despite all the crises that occurred. Through his words, he made the readers or listeners touched and give them sympathy for him.

Those are explanations of the foregrounding, Biden's address, which gives the public an overview of the 100th day of his administration, serves as the background. It shows the effort and how the government to keep this, the planning and the prediction of the result, give the motivation and thank Americans especially.

4.1.1.4 Coherence

Coherence is a necessary part of a text. The text will be said to be good if it has continuity between one paragraph and the next, one sentence to another. Also, have consistency for example, in the use of tenses. He mostly uses past tense verbs in the whole speech. He uses the past tense constantly at the beginning of paragraphs. Even though at the end of sentences in some paragraphs the verb of the present is used. It uses to harmonize the story of events that have passed with what is currently happening. The following paragraphs below show the use of verb tense by Biden:

[7] “We’re already seeing the results. After I **promised** we would get 100 million Covid-19 vaccine shots into people’s arms in 100 days, we will have provided over 220 million Covid shots in those hundred days, thanks to all the help of all of you. We’re marshaling with your help, everyone’s help, we’re marshaling every federal resource. We’ve **gotten** vaccinations to nearly 40,000 pharmacies and over 700 community health centers where the poorest of the poor can be reached. We’re setting up community vaccination sites, developing mobile units to get to hard-to-reach communities. Today, 90 percent of Americans now live within five miles of a vaccination site. Everyone over the age of 16, everyone, **is** now eligible to get vaccinated right now, right away. Go get vaccinated, America. Go and get the vaccination. They’re available. You’re eligible now.”

He conveys the topic sentence directly at the beginning of the conversation as a liaison and an overview of what explains afterward. The paragraph below shows that Biden said what the keywords were.

[8] “When I was sworn in on Jan. 20, less than 1 percent of the seniors in America were fully **vaccinated against Covid-19**. One hundred days later, 70 percent of seniors in America over 65 are protected, fully protected. Senior deaths from Covid-19 are down 80 percent since January, down 80 percent, because of all of you.”

[9] “A dose of hope for an educator in Florida, who has a child suffering from an autoimmune disease, wrote to me, said she’s worried — that she was worried about bringing the virus home. She said she then got vaccinated at a large site, in her car. She said she sat in her car when she got vaccinated and just cried, cried out of joy, and cried out of relief.”

After he finished talking about the vaccination of Covid-19 and added an experience story to strengthen his sentence, he continued with a new discussion, namely the use of conjunctions (e.g., also), then continued by explaining the topic as in the paragraphs below:

[13] “We’re **also** providing **rental assistance** — you all know this, but the American people, I want to make sure they understand. Keeping people from being evicted from their homes.”

After the analysis the text as a whole, the analysis continues with analysis of text at the sentence-word level. Analysis of text at the sentence-word level aims to understand the meaning of a sentence or a word. As mentioned in the previous analysis, after analyzing the whole text then did a sentence-by-sentence. The analysis of topicalization then begins as shown below.

4.1.1.5 Topicalization

Topicalization focuses on analyzing the topic in a sentence. In every paragraph in Biden's speech, there is the main sentence which has a topic

sentence. Sentences that have a topic sentence can affect the reader's perception. Also, it can describe Biden's point of view as the speaker. The following phrases are explanations of the topic sentences in Biden's speech.

[3] “While the setting tonight is familiar, this gathering is just a little bit different. A reminder of the extraordinary times we’re in. Throughout our history, presidents have come to this chamber to speak to Congress, to the nation and to the world. To declare war, to celebrate peace, to announce new plans and possibilities Tonight, I come to talk about **crisis and opportunity**. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.”

The main topic of the sentence above is about crisis and opportunity, which refers to America at that time. Biden directly said what would be the main topic of his speech. It became a reason for people to sympathize with him and be willing to listen to the speech carefully in the hope that America could be the best in the future.

[4] “I stand here tonight one day shy of the 100th day of my administration. A hundred days since I took the oath of office, lifted my hand off our family Bible and inherited a nation — we all did — that was in crisis. The worst pandemic in a century. The worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. The worst attack on our democracy since the Civil War. Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation, **America is on the move again**. Turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setbacks to strength.”

[4] “We all know life can knock us down. But in America, we never, ever, ever stay down. Americans always get up. Today, that’s what we’re doing. **America is rising anew**. Choosing hope over fear, truth over lies and light over darkness. After 100 days of rescue and renewal, America is ready for a takeoff, in my view. We’re working again, dreaming again, discovering again and leading the world again. We have shown each other and the world that there’s no quit in America. None.”

The two paragraphs above have a similar main topic about how bring America in better condition. Biden said 'America is on the move again' in the first paragraph and 'America is rising anew' in the second paragraph means that Biden

wants to bring America to be more extraordinary than it is today in the days to come. It explains in the two paragraphs above that America is ready to return to work, using the crisis as a reference to get opportunities, and America will not give up.

[7] “We’re already seeing the results. After I promised we would get 100 million Covid-19 vaccine shots into people’s arms in 100 days, we will have provided over 220 million **Covid shots** in those hundred days, thanks to all the help of all of you. We’re marshaling with your help, everyone’s help, we’re marshaling every federal resource. We’ve gotten vaccinations to nearly 40,000 pharmacies and over 700 community health centers where the poorest of the poor can be reached. We’re setting up community vaccination sites, developing mobile units to get to hard-to-reach communities. Today, 90 percent of Americans now live within five miles of a vaccination site. Everyone over the age of 16, everyone, is now **eligible to get vaccinated right now**, right away. Go get vaccinated, America. Go and get the vaccination. They’re available. You’re eligible now.”

The topic of the paragraph above is vaccination. The paragraph discusses how his persistence and promise led to the possibility of Cov-19 vaccination for adults over the age of 16. He also conveyed the number of pharmacies and community centers.

[10] ... “**We kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans**, of sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households. **We’ve already sent more than 160 million checks out the door**. It’s making a difference. You all know it when you go home. For many people, it’s making all the difference in the world.”

The paragraph above has a topic about the commitment of Biden as president and his government. They helped meet the needs due to the impact of Cov-19 by giving 1400 dollars and 85 percent have received it.

[12] “I don’t know about you, but I didn’t ever think I would see that in America. And all of this is through no fault of their own. No fault of their own, these people are in this position. That’s why **the rescue plan is delivering food and nutrition assistance** to millions of Americans facing hunger. And hunger is down sharply already.”

[13] “We’re **also providing rental assistance** — you all know this, but the American people, I want to make sure they understand. Keeping people from being evicted from their homes. Providing loans to small businesses that reopen and keep their employees on the job. During these hundred days, an additional 800,000 Americans enrolled in the Affordable Care Act when I established a special sign-up period to do that — 800,000 in that period.”

The topic in the two paragraphs above is America's rescue plan for the people in a pandemic situation. Whereas Biden sent money to each house in the past, reaching 85 percent, the other plan is to deliver food and nutrition to Americans. Moreover, rental assistance provides to prevent people from leaving their homes, providing business loans, and keeping their jobs.

[14] “And in the process, while this is all going on, the economy created more than 1,300,000 new jobs in 100 days. More jobs in the first — more jobs in the first 100 days than any president on record. The International Monetary Fund — the International Monetary Fund is now estimating our economy will grow at a rate of more than 6 percent this year. That will be the fastest pace **of economic growth** in this country in nearly four decades. America’s moving, moving forward. But we can’t stop now.”

[15] “We’re in competition with China and other countries to **win the 21st century**. We’re at a great inflection point in history. We have to do more than just build back better — than just build back, we have to build back better. We have to compete more strenuously than we have. Throughout our history, if you think about it, public investment in infrastructure has literally transformed America, our attitudes as well as our opportunities.”

These two paragraphs talk about the economy. The first paragraph discusses the jobs there have been 1,300,000 after 100days Biden's administration, and the economy grew about 6 percent. The paragraph [20] is not written directly about the economy but refers to the economy related to infrastructure development. Biden said that now he is competing, he encourages us to support him and the government for a better new America.

[16]... “And investments that only the government was in a position to make. Time and again, they propel us into the future. That’s why I propose the **American Jobs Plan**, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II.”

[17] “It creates jobs to upgrade our transportation infrastructure. Jobs modernizing our roads, bridges, highways. Jobs building ports and airports, rail corridors, transit lines. It’s clean water....**The American Jobs Plan creates jobs replacing** 100 percent of the nation’s lead pipes and service lines so every American can drink clean water.”

[18] “In the process it will create thousands and thousands of good-paying jobs. It creates jobs connecting every American with high-speed internet, including 35 percent of the rural America that still doesn’t have it... It creates jobs, building a modern power grid. Our grids are vulnerable to storms, hacks, catastrophic failures — with tragic results, as we saw in Texas and elsewhere during the winter storms. **The American Jobs Plan will create jobs that lay thousands** of miles of transmission lines needed to build a resilient and fully clean grid. We can do that.”

[19] “Look, **the American Jobs Plan will help millions of people** get back to their jobs and back to their careers.”

The several paragraphs above talk about the American Jobs Plan. Biden as the president proposes to procure an American Jobs Plan for his people. The goal is to create jobs in various fields, for example, in transportation, create good-paying jobs and help people get or get back their careers.

4.1.1.6 Insinuation

A slightly suggestive comment is an insinuation. It frequently has two meanings, and if the writer or the speaker is questioned about it, they can defend their use by saying they were only considering one of the two meanings. An insinuation may refute a claim. The following is an illustration based on the data:

[32] “I would like to meet with those who have ideas that are different, that they think are better. I welcome those ideas. But the rest of the world is not waiting

for us. **I just want to be clear, from my perspective, doing nothing is not an option.**”

Biden stated that he wanted to wait for the idea, but he decided to implement and realize the idea of his mind. Because according to him, waiting for someone to come up with an idea takes a very long time, and doing nothing is a waste of time and not an option.

[34] **“To win that competition for the future**, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That’s why **I introduced the American Families Plan tonight**, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America.”

The sentences above prove that Biden has an idea or plan for America. He had thought about and prepared the statement of the American Families Plan, his suggestion plan from him. Intend to help families in America even though they will face challenges while running. Besides that, he also explained what he suggested. The following sentences show in what ways the American Families Plan impacts;

[34] **“First is access to good education.”**

[38] **“Second thing we need, American Families Plan will provide access to quality, affordable child care.”**

[39] **“Third, the American Families Plan will finally provide up to 12 weeks of medical leave, paid medical leave.”**

[40] **“And fourth, the American Family Plan puts directly into the pockets of millions of Americans.”**

Those are plans Biden proposes for the America Families Plan as proof that Biden has thought out and prepared steps with hopes for the well-being of Americans.

4.1.1.7 Connotation

The meaning of a word or combination of words depends on the speaker's feelings or thoughts, which is known as connotation. Based on the researcher's thoughts, Biden uses connotation in his speech. The examples are done below:

[16]... “**Now we’re on Mars**, discovering vaccines, gave us the internet and so much more. These are investments we made together as one country. And investments that only the government was in a position to make.”

'Mars' in the sentence above means that we are in a world that can be said to be a new world with all the innovations created. Today the world is progressing with all the developments and changes that occur. Biden used the word to describe and give a message so Americans would not be surprised or unable to keep up with changing times. Biden wants to invite his citizens to face enjoying and succeed in the future.

[21] “The American Jobs Plan is going to create millions of good-paying jobs, jobs Americans can raise a family on. As my dad would then say, with a little breathing room. And all the investments in the American Jobs Plan will be guided by one principle: **Buy American. Buy American.**”

The word that includes connotation is a bold sentence in the paragraph above “**Buy American. Buy American**”. The word "buy" in that phrase does not have the meaning *buy* in general. This means Biden wants to pay the Americans to support to help the plan put forward. With the aim that Americans side with him and give full support to the America Jobs Plan.

4.1.1.8 Register


Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1998) said that the linguistic characteristics of a discourse that link it to a specific discursive activity or group are referred to as a

register. According to Halliday and Hasan (1985), a register is a variety according to use. In other words, our language depends on our actions and the type of activity used. The social processes and other social activities that people frequently engage in are reflected in the register as another facet of the social order.

Halliday and Hasan (1985) said that register is associated with particular contexts. They define them in terms of field, tenor, and mode. The field discusses what is discussed while speaking and has primarily determined experiential meanings. The tenor explains the communication of people and their relationships and has primarily determined interpersonal meanings. Then the mode describes how language is used in interaction, whether written or spoken, and the mode has primarily determined textual meanings. From lexicogrammatical analysis through the contextual description, all the more particular functions will be discussed and detailed as follows:

Table 4.1 Field of Discourse

Experiential meaning
<p>Process types: Material process – <i>passed, propose, ...</i> Mental process – <i>see</i> Existential process – <i>these are</i> Relational process – <i>“America is ready for a take-off, in my view.”</i></p>
<p>Participants: The president of United States as the speaker, American, the government, vice president, single mom in Texas, the International Monetary Fund, electrical workers, N.I.H.</p>
<p>Circumstances: On Jan 20, America, tonight, 100th day of administration, now, today, pandemic situation.</p>
Time and Modality:

Mostly use present tense and also use past tense.
 <p>As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description</p>
Field of Discourse
<p>Experiential domain: The speech delivers from the president to all American about America's recovery, the new planning to face the crisis, the government's effort to reach the goal, and the positive influence and motivation for American to be together for better America.</p>
<p>Short-term goal: The people of America to know that their country has a crisis because of the pandemic and also in several fields (economy, education, healthy) so that the people should be together to face the crisis.</p>
<p>Long-term goal: The Americans can feel how the president takes care of them and their country. Then, Americans should give support and respect to the president and government to take better of America in the future. So that people of America in the future also can get a better life.</p>

In the table above about the field of discourse, the explanation needs to go into great detail regarding the experiential meaning, which comprises different process types, people involved, and context. There are four different types of processes mentioned in Biden's speech: relational, existential, mental, and material processes. The discussion of processes includes the participant and then explains the circumstances separately.

1. Material Process

A material process involves them accomplishing something. The participant in this process is called Actor and Goal. In this speech, the following are some examples of the material process:

[6]..... “Together, **we passed the American Rescue Plan**, one of the most consequential rescue packages in American history. We’re already seeing the results.”

The word “passed” in that paragraph shows the statement of the process of doing. The statement has two participants, “we” and “the American Rescue Plan. The first participant refers to the Americans as the actor and the second is the goal. The goal means something to get later.

[10] “**We** kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans, of sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households.”

The process of doing it shows by the word ‘kept’. This sentence has two participants, those are “we” and “*sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households.*” The first participant refers to Biden and the government as the actors and the second is the goal.

[16] “That’s why I **propose** the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself.”

The word “*propose*” in that sentence describes the process of doing. Then the two participants are the actor “I” and the president and the goal is American Jobs Plan.

2. Mental Process

A mental process is a sensory process, such as a thought, feeling, or perception (through the five senses). This process also has two participants, which are Senser and Phenomenon.

[34] “We’ll see more technological change — and some of you know more about this than I do — we’ll see more technological change this the next 10 years than we saw in the last 50.”

The word “see” show the process of sensing. There are two participants, the first is ‘we’ and the second is ‘technological change’. “We” as the senser which is the president and the government and ‘technological change’ is the phenomenon means that will be there the better technology in the future.

3. Existential Process

The existential process is the process of how something exists. The process follows by verbs of existing “be, exist, existence”. The participants of this process are existential and existent. The example in Biden’s speech is in the sentence as follows:

[84] “**These are** homemade guns built from a kit including directions how to finish the firearm.”

The bold words are a marker of the existential process. The two participants of the sentence above are the words “*these are*” as existential and “*homemade guns built from a kit including directions on how to finish the firearm*” as the existent.

4. Relational Process

The relational process is used to categorize or attribute something's quality. The process of identifying named identifying process and assigning quality process called attributive process. The participants identifying process and assigning process are different. Identifying process has “*Token*” and “*Value*” as the participants. Then, assigning processes have “*Carrier*” and “*Attribute*”.

The relational process (assigning) in Biden's speech show in the sentence "*After 100 days of rescue and renewal, America is ready for a takeoff, in my view.*" Based on the sentence, there are two participants which indicate to assigning process, those are *America* as the carrier and *ready for a takeoff* as the attribute. The reason this sentence shows the relational process because the word "is", shows the signal of the relational process.

Circumstances are a fact or conditions which relevant to an event or action. The circumstances deal with the time and place. In the speech can find a lot of circumstances. The researcher explains only the major circumstances for clear understanding. An example of a statement in Biden's speech show as follows:

[8] "When I was sworn in **on Jan. 20**, less than 1 percent of the seniors in **America** were fully vaccinated against Covid-19."

The words "on Jan. 20" and "America" describe the time and place of the Covid-19 vaccination for seniors. As the result of the analysis and knowledge of the context of culture, the description explanation, which includes experience dominance, short-term goals, and long-term goals, is as follows:

A. Experiential Domain

The experiential domain explains what the text talks about. Based on the experiential domain (processes, participants, and circumstances), it describes speech of Biden to all Americans about America's recovery, the new planning to face the crisis, the government's effort to reach the goal, and the

positive influence and motivation for American to be together for better America. The following examples can support each experiential domain that mentions above:

The following statement talks about America's recovery:

[3] “Tonight, I come to talk about crisis and opportunity. About rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America.”

The new planning to face the crisis:

[16] “That’s why I propose **the American Jobs Plan**, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself.”

[34] “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That’s why I introduced the **American Families Plan tonight**, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America. First is access to good education.”

Government’s effort to reach the goal:

[10]..... “We kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans, of sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households.”

The last statements are about the positive influence and motivation for

American to be together for better America:

[88] “We all do our part. That’s all I’m asking. That we do our part, all of us. If we do that, we’ll meet the central challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong. Autocrats will not win the future. **We will. America will. And the future belongs to America.**”

[90] “At the very moment our adversaries were certain we would pull apart and fail, we came together. **We united, with light and hope, we summoned a new strength, new resolve to position us to win the competition of the 21st century.** On our way forward to a union, more perfect, more prosperous and more just, as one people, one nation and one America.”

B. Short Term Goal

The short-term goal is for the immediate purpose of the production of text. Therefore, it can conclude that the short-term goal of Biden's speech is people of America to know that their country has a crisis because of the pandemic and also in several fields (economy, education, healthy) so that the people should be together to face the crisis.

C. Long Term Goal

Different from a short-term goal, a long-term goal is more conceptual and takes in the larger scheme of things of the text. Long term goal of the speech is for Americans can feel how the president takes care of them and their country. Then, Americans should give support and respect to the president and government to take better of America in the future. So that people of America in the future also can get a better life. The following paragraph can prove that statement:

[77] "These kinds of reasonable reforms have overwhelming **support from the American people**, including many gun owners."

[89] "As I stand here tonight before you in a new and vital hour of life in democracy of our nation, and I can say with absolute confidence: I have never been more confident or optimistic about America. Not because I am president. **Because of what's happening with the American people. We've stared into the abyss of insurrection and autocracy, pandemic and pain, and "We the people" did not flinch.**"

The bold utterances in the paragraph are the words that represent the long-term goal existing, since this is a direct speech from President Biden, who is the leader of this nation, and is delivered to all of the people of

America regardless of where they are and what backgrounds they come from personally.

To explain the interpersonal meaning in Biden's speech, there are three points which is mood selection, person selection, and appraisal motif. The following paragraphs describe the three points;

a. Mood Selection

The question, the order, the information, the offerings, and the address responses are all aspects of mood selection. These include who speaks up, agrees, disagrees, and contradicts the participant.

The text's mood selection primarily employs declarative, providing information through some utterances because the data is a speech from President Joe Biden to the people of America. Additionally, the president uses the imperative to make specific demands for goods and services through certain commands. The following statement uses the declarative form of the president:

[32] **“I would like to meet with those who have ideas that are different, that they think are better.** I welcome those ideas. But the rest of the world is not waiting for us.”

The bold sentence above is the example of declarative, while the rest of the sentences is the response from himself regarding the declarative sentence.

The imperative sentence shows in done bellow:

[58] “America will stand up to unfair trade practices that undercut workers and American industries like subsidies from state to state-owned operations and enterprises and the theft of American technology and intellectual property. **I also told President Xi that we’ll maintain a**

strong relationship in the Indo-Pacific, just as we do for NATO and Europe. Not to start a conflict, but to prevent one.”

b. Person Selection

A person selection is the same as the point of view in general, which deals with the first person, second person and third person. So, person selections define a person with a different perspective or point of view. They have singular and plural forms. First person singular in a sentence is “I”, and the plural is “we”. Besides that, the singular and plural forms of the first-person pronouns are “my,” “us,” and “our”. The second person uses pronouns “you,” “your” and “yours”, which the point of view of second person uses to address the reader. Then, the third person uses the pronouns “he,” “she,” and “it” to refer to a particular thing.

In his speech, President Biden uses some personal pronouns such as I, we, you, my, they, their, she, and it. Based on his speech and the definition above, the first-person point of view is the most dominant point of view. The president uses mainly the first person because he is the speech speaker.

c. Appraisal Motif

The appraisal motif emphasizes the speaker's lexical and grammatical structures, such as emotions, evaluation of other people's behaviour, and admiration. Therefore, the speaker can affect the audience's perception of the text's meaning. For example, the utterances of Biden's speech below show his emotions, judgements, and appreciation.

In explaining the textual meaning of Biden's speech, there are three points: thematic choice, cohesion, and structural pattern. The following paragraphs describe the three points;

a. Thematic Choice

The theme of the speech is use topical theme, which used to describe something relates to event that are happening. The theme is identified by marked or unmarked. The topical issue is also the subject in the unmarked case. A marked topical theme, on the other hand, is a topical theme that is not the subject. The following sentences show the marked and unmarked topical theme of Biden's speech:

[42] “In addition to **my families plan**, I’m going to work with Congress to address this year other critical priorities for American families.”

The sentence above has a marked topical theme because of the words “my families plan.” However, that phrase is not a subject. The actual subject is the word “I.”

[10] “**We** kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans, of sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households. We’ve already sent more than 160 million checks out the door. It’s making a difference.”

The sentences above indicate an unmarked topical theme because the word "we" functions as the whole sentence's subject.

b. Cohesion

The text's construction and direction change points are revealed through a cohesion analysis. Generally, in the speech, Joe Biden talks about the

effort to solve the crisis, especially the COVID-19 pandemic, and take the opportunity for a better America like create new plans. Then the president invites all the American people to help make a better America happen.

c. Structural Pattern

Joe Biden's speech describes the crisis that happened in America. Such as how to prevent the COVID-19 virus, the threats that may harm the government's products, creating new plans in some fields such as a plan for jobs, school, and poverty, and then protecting America from violence. Therefore, it can conclude that the speech is descriptive.

4.1.1.9 Presupposition

A presupposition is anything the speaker asserts to have previously been true. The researcher attempts to mention and discuss the six types of presuppositions in Biden's speech in the lines and paragraphs that follow:

A. Existential Presupposition

The idea that what is said exists is known as an existential presupposition. It's sometimes used in a possessive formulation. The paragraph shows the existential presupposition of the speech:

[4] "I stand here tonight one day shy of the 100th day of **my administration**. A hundred days since I took the oath of office, lifted my hand off our family Bible and inherited a nation — we all did — that was in crisis. The worst pandemic in a century. The worst economic crisis since the Great Depression."

The word "administration" indicates existential presupposition. It demonstrates the existence of things that have owners. That refers to Biden

because he is the only one who discusses that speech. The word "my," which is possessive, enhances the existing image. The possessive article "my" emphasizes the picture that existed.

From the quotes above, it is clear that what Biden said is true. Based on the current situation, he spoke 100 days after his presidential election. Moreover, he also said that he had taken the oath of office. And the background when he was elected president and then took the oath of office it was when America was in the worst economic crisis.

B. Factive Presupposition

The factive presupposition provides us with information about a situation. The following sentences describe the factive presupposition using the word "know":

[5] *"We all know life can knock us down. But in America, we never, ever, ever stay down. Americans always get up."*

[10] *"You know, there's still — you all know it, you know it better than any group of Americans — there's still more work to do to beat this virus.....You all know it when you go home. For many people, it's making all the difference in the world."*

In the sentence above, Biden as the speaker uses the word "know" which explains he is aware and provides information about the situation in the country and among its citizens. In addition, the word "know" is also used by him to ensure that his citizens directly perceive what the government has done to Americans.

C. Lexical Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is statement which can understood by another meaning. The statement from the speech that follows explains this kind of presupposition.

[4]..... “I can report to the nation, America is on the **move again**.”

[5]“**We’re working** again, **dreaming** again, **discovering** again and **leading** the world again.”

Lexical presupposition has an implicit meaning in the statement. The first statement above is America is on the move again to make new changes. It can also interpret that America will leave the old America with the aim of going to a new America that is more than ever. The second statement means that America and Americans can return to work, dreaming about a better life and being able to face the world and even rule the world. In another sense, this statement is the answer to the first presupposition statement that America will become an advanced America capable of overcoming and getting out of the existing crisis.

D. Structural Presupposition

The following sentences from Biden's speech demonstrate structural presupposition:

[10] “What else have we done in those first 100 days?”

[45] ... “Health care should be a right, not a privilege, in America. So how do we pay for my jobs and family plan?”

The sentence [10] presuppose Biden has already do something and finish it. The sentence [45] above presupposes Biden has known and prepared how to pay the jobs and the family plan. Those two statements illustrate that Biden already has a structured plan and provides ways and solutions to problems in his plan.

E. Counter-Factual Presupposition

This type of presupposition gives proposed meaning as not only accurate but also the exact opposite of what is real or false. A conditional structure is typically used. The below sentence is an example of this presupposition:

[35] ... “if we were sitting down and put a bipartisan committee together and said, OK, we’re going to decide what we do in terms of government providing for free education.”

The if-clause sentence presupposed that the government did not provide free education. But actually, Biden said America would provide free education facilities if the government formed a bipartisan committee. The American government is required to form a bipartisan committee to assist the government in carrying out its plan to provide free education in America.

F. Adverbial and Relative Presupposition

Adverbial presupposition and relative presupposition are to presuppose information. The below sentence is an example of adverbial-relative presupposition:

Adverbial:

[56] “That’s where it was when George W. was president.”

The sentence above presupposed that George W was president.

Relative:

[18] “thanks to the American Rescue Plan, we’re on track to cut child poverty in America in half this year.”

The sentence above presupposed that a half year the child poverty in America on track to cut.

4.1.1.10 Modality

The modality system construes uncertainty between "yes" and "no". Modality generally expresses the attitude of the speaker or “moods”. For instance, modals represent that a speaker believes something to be necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable. They can also convey how strongly these attitudes are held. It begins with the words and expressions "can," "could have," "might," "must," "ought to," "shall," "should," "will," and "would."

[5] “Now, after just 100 days, I **can** report to the nation, America is on the move again. Turning peril into possibility, crisis into opportunity, setbacks to strength.”

[11] “You know, there’s still — you all know it, you know it better than any group of Americans — there’s still more work to do to beat this virus. We **can’t** let our guard down. But tonight, I **can** say, because of you, the American people, our progress these past 100 days against one of the worst pandemics in history has been one of the greatest logistical achievements, logistical achievements *this country has ever seen.*”

The word 'can' in both statements above means the speaker can deliver or express the idea of something possible. Biden intends to tell Americans that America is possible to take a chance on the change and escape from the crisis and tension that occurs. The negative form "Cannot" means Biden will not guard down because of the virus.

[11] “A single mom in Texas who wrote me, she said she **couldn’t** work.”

[19] ... “Two million women have dropped out of the work force during this pandemic. Two million. And too often, because they **couldn't** get the care they needed to care for their child or care for an elderly parent who needs help.”

[59] “I pointed out to him, no responsible American president **could** remain silent when basic human rights are being so blatantly violated.”

“Could” is the past tense of ‘can’ have the same function or can use to give a suggestion. In the sentences above, one sentence is in the positive form [59], and two sentences on the negative form [11] and [19]. The word modal ‘could’ in sentence [59] tells the people that America is not silent when there is a violation of human rights. Then in sentences [11] and [19], describe that people lost and were not available to work because of the crisis.

[26] “And by the way, while you’re thinking about sending things to my desk, let’s raise the minimum wage to \$15. No one, no one working 40 hours a week, no one working 40 hours a week **should** live below the poverty line. We need to ensure greater equity and opportunity for women.”

[77] “These kinds of reasonable reforms have overwhelming support from the American people, including many gun owners. The country supports reform, and Congress **should** act. This **shouldn't** be a red or blue issue.”

Biden uses the modal word 'should' to tell that a person who works within the stated time feels deprived or is in poverty. In the second sentence, 'shouldn't' tell that all the information about support from America is valid and fully addressed to America.

[7] “We’re already seeing the results. After I promised we would get 100 million Covid-19 vaccine shots into people’s arms in 100 days, we **will** have provided over 220 million Covid shots in those hundred days, thanks to all the help of all of you.”

[14] “The International Monetary Fund — the International Monetary Fund is now estimating our economy **will** grow at a rate of more than 6 percent this year. That **will** be the fastest pace of economic growth in this country in nearly four decades. America’s moving, moving forward.”

The modal word ‘will’ be the expression of the future tense, which means the actions associated with the modal word do not happen at the moment but in the future. The modal word in those sentences tell the promises if the government will provide the vaccination and monetary fund will make economic growth six years later.

[12] “I don’t know about you, but I didn’t ever think I **would** see that in America. And all of this is through no fault of their own. No fault of their own, these people are in this position. That’s why the rescue plan is delivering food and nutrition assistance to millions of Americans facing hunger.”

[90] “At the very moment our adversaries were certain we **would** pull apart and fail, we came together. We united, with light and hope, we summoned a new strength, new resolve to position us to win the competition of the 21st century.”

[34] “I **would** like to meet with those who have ideas that are different, that they think are better. I welcome those ideas. But the rest of the world is not waiting for us.”

The word ‘would’ be the past tense of ‘will’ but the meaning can be different based on the context of the use of the modal word in the sentence. In paragraphs [12] and [90], the president use ‘would’ to express the worst something will not happen in America. Then in the paragraph [34], Biden shows the desire or his wish to meet someone who has ideas to discuss with him

4.1.2 The Ideal Identity Construct by Joe Biden in his Speech

This part applies the third step of Huckin’s theory, contextual interpretation. The summary serves as a guide for the researcher's interpretation at this point. At this point, analysis is being done to answer the question of Joe Biden's identity as a president.

The identity is not enough just to know ‘what is his/ her name’ but more than this. Identity is a form of one’s reflection on oneself and one’s perception of another’s self. A person’s identity is formed by how to distinguish between people, characteristics and social associations. In this case, language can help to explain in specific the identity of person. Biden tries to construct his identity through his speech by delivering about rebuilding the nation, revitalizing the democracy of America, preventing crisis and taking the opportunity to win America in the future. Language use to identify the identity of person in society by describing or defining. Since, someone’s identity can be judged by others, then through his speech Biden wants to build the affiliations with his citizens with the aim that they know his identity as president who is sympathetic to the country.

In the president Biden’s speech, the researcher assumes that identity show in how Biden builds communication with society in his speech by choosing words and conveying his opinions. Then at the moment, he put his position as President and how he belongs to his country, America. The way he mentions his position, it shows that he clarifies his identity. Also, his loyalty to taking care American people. It is in the sentence *“I am the first president in 40 years who knows what it means to have a son serving in a war zone.”* and *“I want you to know, **your president** has your back.”*. In addition to mentioning his position as president, when he expresses his opinions and plans for America, it also shows how responsible Joe Biden is as president and how he belongs to America. It shows in the sentences *“These are investments we made together as one country. And investments that only the government was in a position to make. Time and again,*

they propel us into the future. That's why I propose the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II.” ; “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That's why I introduced the American Families Plan tonight, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America.”

Due to the explanation provided above and the examples of sentences, it is clear that language plays a significant part in describing a person's identity.

4.1.3 How Power is Reflected in Joe Biden's Inaugural Speech

Same as the previous explanation about the identity, this part includes in contextual interpretation and the explanation is also based on researcher's interpretation. The power exercise through the language and the language used relates to how the speaker shows power. The language use also deals with social, it means that language can distribute the power in society, so the people know the power of someone. The researcher examines power in Biden's speech as something pronounced to affect the thoughts and actions of others. The primary discussion points show when Biden delivers the idea about the American Jobs Plan, which relates to how American get jobs. It is in the sentence *“That's why I propose the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself.”*, especially the words "I propose." The analysis of insinuation, register, and modality from the analysis of the language features also demonstrates the power. One of them which can best show the power of Joe Biden is in the analysis modality. Power is felt and seen when examining the use of modalities in

sentences that express conviction or trust in something. When the speaker firmly believes what he says, he has power. While if the speaker is unsure, he is said to have less power or none.

In terms of language, it can distribute power in society, so this is also related to social status. Power and social status have a relationship. If power is without status, someone who expresses his opinion is likely to be looked down upon by others. Social status is a person's social value, which refers to competence, honour, or respect addressed to society. So in this speech, Biden revealed his power by explaining his position, demonstrating his competence in conveying opinions and ideas for the people and America. Thus, Biden has a high social status as the country's leader or president, so it is improbable that what he said in his speech will not be heard or criticized.

4.2 Discussions

In this discussion, the researcher tries to explain and discuss about the power and identity of Joe Biden through linguistic features analysis in his speech. Biden's speech at a joint session at the United States Congress also marks 100 days after the presidential election. Speech is the application of language. Power is the speaker's capacity to affect someone's thinking and influence the action or action to do something. Power can also make certain judgments and get people to do certain things. In addition, power refers to a person's social status in the community. Then, identity is a specific character according to other people's opinions of someone. In other words, identity interprets as how someone conveys who they are.

The first research question relates to language features used in Joe Biden's speech. The result shows president Biden applies ten language features from the analysis in the whole text and analysis at the sentence-word of the speech. Those features that include the analysis of the whole text are genre, framing, coherence, and foregrounding. Then, the sentence-word analysis analyses topicalization, insinuation, connotation, register, presupposition, and modality. From the genre analysis, we know whether the language used is formal; the speech is enough to describe the speaker's response to the community situation, and the language follows the rules. The framing described how the content of the speech and the speaker's perspective and then interpreted the issue that happened that day. Foregrounding shows how textual protrusions emphasize a particular topic and the reader's focus. Coherence presents how the language used to explain the topic has explained in order, sustainability, and unity from one sentence to another or from one paragraph to another. If foregrounding emphasizes a topic as a whole, then topicalization discusses the topic in sentences or paragraphs. Insinuation explains the use of language to deliver something with a negative thought, but after that is said, it becomes a positive thought. Connotation uses to imply value, judgment or feelings by being associated with a word or phrase of metaphor. Presupposition in this speech presents how the speaker conveys their assumptions before delivering the main sentence, which they relate to manipulating the audience. And the last modality describes the modal use in the speaker's sentence in stating statements and certainty.

Furthermore, president Biden's identity relates to the second research question. In the speech, identity can be seen in how Biden, as the speaker, conveys his position as president of the United States. Directly mentioning that he is a president can inform how his loyalty is and as an affirmation of his relationship with society. As in contextual interpretation, Biden mentions his identity as president in paragraphs [62] and [71]. The two paragraphs are about he serves service members in Afghanistan and about the protection of LGBT people. In mentioning his identity as president, he also can explain that he has power. Thus, identity and power are interrelated. From the analysis of language features, the identity can identify in framing analysis and modality analysis as power analysis because identity and power are interrelated. In framing analysis, explain how the perspective and interpretation of the speaker saying about the issue happened or to do planning for America. So, the readers know how Joe Biden cares for and belongs to America.

Moreover, the third research question is about the power of Joe Biden as president. The speaker can create power while identifying or knowing someone has power from the language. From the previous analysis, power clearly shows in the analysis of modality. The modality is used to convey certainty or confidence. To know the speaker has power is when he talks to some people so that the power can be seen by modalities used in the speaker's utterances. The conclusion is that the power and analysis of modality lead to the use of language that describes the speaker's power. Besides that, power can reflect who is speaking, which means the speaker's social status. So, the other people can feel the speaker's power and

what he said. Power can be seen in paragraph [15], in which the words "we have to" indicate that President Biden suggests the government and all American compete more persistently with China and other countries.

From the explanation above, the researcher found that by using linguistic features in his speech, Joe Biden managed to build his identity as president. And can also clearly show his power as president over plans, efforts, actions and orders for the country's and its people's benefit. Compared to previous studies by Priatmoko (2013) and Koriba (2018) with different data, the first used SBY's speech, and Koriba used Jokowi's speech. They analyze and explain the relationship between language, power, and ideology in the speech of the president through the language use in speech. And then it can be used to investigate the speaker's strength of power and understand how his ideology.

The results of the research above show that the linguistic feature of Joe Biden can reveal his power and identification of his identity. In this case, Joe Biden as the speaker of the speech and also the President, depicts how he builds relationships with his people and tries to grab their attention by conveying promises, plans, and his feelings for his country, America. In line with this, Zotzman and O'Regan (2017) argue that identity applied to linguistics (language) and vice versa can describe how the individual relates to society and the process of individuals affiliated. Therefore, if identity can be identified with language, it is the same as power. Although, when we know who the speaker is and he has the title of President, for example, he certainly has the power. But, analyzing how the language the person uses can further illustrate how he has his power. In this case,

Joe Biden has shown his power as President by making decisions, making plans, and preparing actions that will be taken for the benefit of the people and the country.

The researcher concludes that Joe Biden's speech to Congress reflects his presidential ambition and power. He wants to make America the winner among its competitor countries. He spoke about America's crises and opportunities to rebuild America into a better version and revitalize democracy. One hundred days after his administration, procuring vaccinations for Americans provided thousands of jobs and ensured equity and justice. Researchers can also see how Biden gets the people's intention with the phrase "we the people, " meaning he, the government and citizens are expected to be in sync for America. Thus the power he has can be proven by using modalities, as explained earlier. The identity follows when Biden shows his power.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the final chapter in which the researcher concludes the result of this research and gives suggestions for future research.

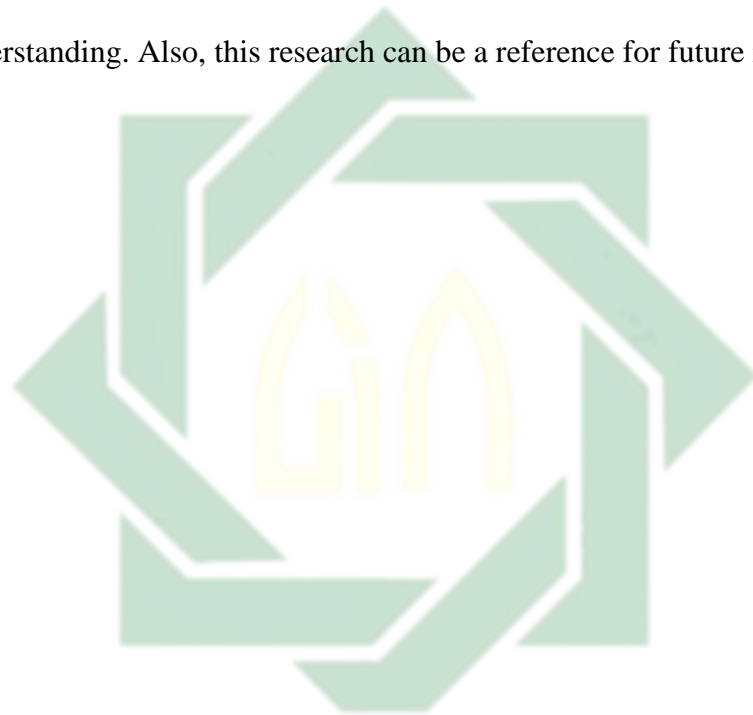
5.1 Conclusion

This research investigates the linguistic features, identity, and power of the United State's president, Joe Biden, through his speech from him at the joint session of the United States Congress. The analysis used the Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Thomas Huckin (1997), which has three steps. As a result, ten linguistic features used by Joe Biden are inside the analysis of the whole text and sentence-word. Those are genre, framing, coherence, foregrounding, topicalization, insinuation, connotation, register, presupposition, and modality. The linguistics mentioned help to reveal and explain his identity and power of him in the contextual analysis as the last step of the theory. In the contextual analysis, his identity shows that he belongs to America, which is illustrated when he thinks of efforts, plans, and ideas for action for America and its citizens. Thus, his power of him appears when he gives instructions or suggestions to the government as well as an appeal to its citizen for a better America in the future.

5.2 Suggestion

This research applied Critical Discourse Analysis to explain the identity and power of the president through the speech. The inaugural speech of Joe Biden at Congress as the data source. For the future researcher who wants to do the same

topic, consider using more various subjects such as other presidential speeches or speeches of famous people at the time. The researcher also suggests that the future researcher can combine CDA with other theories. Thus, it can develop new interesting knowledge of Critical Discourse Analysis. Finally, the researcher hopes the reader who reads this research can enrich their knowledge and understanding. Also, this research can be a reference for future research.



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