ISLAMIC REPRESENTATION OF JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH

THESIS

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ISLAMIC REPRESENTATION ON JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH

THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby declare that the thesis I wrote entitled " Islamic Representation of Joe Biden's Speech " is truly my original work and do not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another author except those indicated in the quotations and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 12 Desember 2021

Bagus Faqih Nawawi

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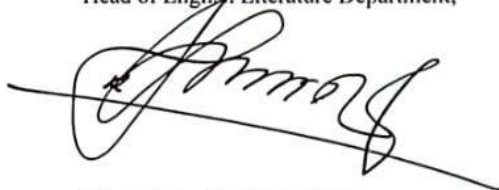
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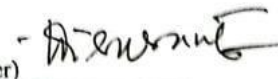
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MOTTO

Don't wait for the perfect moment, Take the moment make it perfect.

DEDICATION

My father, Abdul Muin and my mother, Siti Halimah.

My Sister, Ayu Dyah Larasati.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, the most Gracious and the most Merciful. Allah is the one I worship and I ask for help, who has given me guidance and blessing and completing this thesis entitled **"Islamic Representation of Joe Biden's Speech"**. Allah is also the one that I love the most and the one that I have when I have nothing to hold on. Sholawat and salam is also delivered to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam rahmatan lil alamin.

I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the people who have helped me in accomplishing this thesis, especially, Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed. My thesis advisor who is always willing to help, to guide, to share ideas, and to spend her busy time for this thesis. I would also like to extend my gratitude to:

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I realized that there were still many shortcomings in this thesis that I wrote. As a result, any criticism or recommendations are generally welcomed. Hopefully, this study will provide insight for English literature students as well as open up a new brand of academic conversation to perform similar research.

Malang, 12 Desember 2021

Bagus Faqih Nawawi

ABSTRACT

Nawawi, Bagus Faqih (2021) *Islamic Representation of Joe Biden's Speech.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

In a presidential election, a political system was needed to support the achievement of several goals. Joe Bidden who was a candidate for president of the United States, used a democratic strategy. He was a candidate which took a different approach towards his campaign. Muslims in America is one of the groups that became his target. The Muslim population in the USA was very small and became the minority resulting in their lack of power. However, with his political interests, Joe Bidden considered the Muslims as prospective voters and he promised to prosper them in order to improve their quality of life.

This research employed critical discourse analysis as the basis theory. To meet the objectives, this study used Fairclough's (2010) critical discourse analysis approach. This study merged text and context analysis by employing a three-dimensional analysis model. This study examined three levels of practice in the text: textual practice, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice in the text. Furthermore, Fairclough's concept of discourse recontextualization was applied in this study because the formation of religious ideology in Indonesia differed from the definition of ideology that he provided. This study was hoped to explain the political strategy created by Joe Bidden in three levels of dimensional analysis model through this investigation.

The results of this study indicated Biden has used linguistic features to achieve his goals. The Factors that influenced this study were political alignments, institutional interests, ideology, and religion. Internal and external factors influenced the construction of issues raised by Joe Bidden. During his speech, he promised prosperity for Muslims who have been a minority as well as his own institutional interests to become the next president.

Future research is recommended to expand the discussion on the representation of Islam in speeches. Future studies may focus on different objects such as speeches made by political and religious figures. Future research may not be exclusive only to Islam but other minor religions and marginalized groups could be potential research objects as well. The representation of Islam in Joe Biden's speech could pave the way for future research, perhaps to find differences between political and religious speech related to minorities

ABSTRAK

Nawawi, Bagus Faqih (2021) *Representasi Islam pada Pidato Jhoe Biden.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Penasihat: Dr. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Ideologi Agama, Politik.

Dalam pemilihan presiden dibutuhkan sebuah sistem politik untuk mendukung tercapainya tujuan demi kepentingan tersebut. Terutama adalah Joe Bidden yang seorang calon presiden America Serikat, dia menggunakan strategi demokratis. Dia tidak memandang dari mana mereka berasal, apa agamanya, dan berasal dari budaya mana. Joe bidden menggunakan pendekatan kepada kaum muslim di USA. Penduduk USA yang muslim sangat sedikit dan menjadi mayoritas karena tidak mempunyai power. Tapi dengan kepentingan politiknya Joe Bidden memanfaatkan muslim untuk membantunya menjadi presiden dan ia berjanji akan mensejahterakan umat muslim agar tidak menjadi minoritas lagi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis wacana kritis kualitatif. Untuk memenuhi tujuan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis Fairclough (2010). Penelitian ini menggabungkan analisis teks dan konteks dengan menggunakan model analisis tiga dimensi. Studi ini mengkaji tiga level praktik dalam teks: praktik tekstual, praktik wacana, dan praktik sosial budaya dalam teks. Selanjutnya, konsep rekontekstualisasi wacana Fairclough diterapkan dalam penelitian ini karena pembentukan ideologi keagamaan di Indonesia berbeda dengan definisi ideologi yang ia berikan. Peneliti berharap dapat menjelaskan bagaimana strategi politik yang diciptakan Joe Bidden dalam tiga level kajian melalui investigasi ini.

Hasil penelitian ini menujukan bahwa penulis telah menggunakan fitur linguistik untuk mencapai tujuannya. Faktor yang mempengaruhi penelitian ini adalah seperti keberpihakan politik, kepentingan lembaga, ideologi, dan agama. Faktor internal dan eksternal mempengaruhi konstruksi isu yang diangkat oleh Joe Bidden. Saat berpidato dia menjanjikan kesejahteraan bagi muslim yang selama ini menjadi minoritas, dan juga kepentingan kelembagaan dari Joe Bidden sendiri agar dia bisa menjadi presiden AS selanjutnya mengalahkan saingannya yaitu Donald Trump.

Rekomendasi penelitian lebih lanjut untuk memperluas pembahasan tentang representasi Islam dalam pidato Joe Biden. Dalam objek yang berbeda seperti pidato yang dibuat dengan hubungan politik dan agama dapat melengkapi penelitian ini. Penelitian selanjutnya mungkin dapat membahas tidak hanya Islam tetapi juga agama minoritas lainnya. Representasi Islam dalam pidato joe biden dapat menjadi jalan untuk penelitian di masa depan mungkin untuk menemukan perbedaan antara pidato politik dan agama dan hal-hal yang dapat dilakukan oleh minoritas daripada mayoritas.

ملخص البحث

بكوسفقيه نواوى, (2021) تمثيل الإسلام في خطاب جوهو بايدن مقال. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المستشار: مندي رحيو. م,حم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، الفكر الديني ، السياسة.

في الانتخابات الرئاسية ، هناك حاجة إلى نظام سياسي لدعم تحقيق هذه الأهداف. خصوصا جو بيدن وهو مرشح لمنصب رئيس الولايات المتحدة ، فهو يستخدم استراتيجية ديمقراطية. لم ينظر إلى من أين أتوا ، ومن أي دين ومن أي ثقافة. يستخدم جو بيدن مقاربة للمسلمين في الولايات المتحدة. عدد السكان المسلمين في الولايات المتحدة قليل جدًا ويصبحون أغلبية لأنهم لا يملكون القوة. ولكن بمصالحه السياسية ، استخدم جو بيدن المسلمين لمساعدته في أن يصبح رئيسًا ووعد بازدهار المسلمين حتى لا يصبحوا أقلية.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة التحليل النوعي للخطاب النقدي. اختارت الباحثة منهج تحليل الخطاب النقدي لـ Fairclough (2010) لتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة. باستخدام نموذج التحليل ثلاثي الأبعاد ، يدمج هذا البحث تحليل النص والسياق. يتضمن هذا البحث ثلاثة مستويات من التحليل: الممارسة النصية ، وممارسة الخطاب ، والممارسة الاجتماعية والثقافية في النص. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تطبق هذه الدراسة أيضًا فكرة فيركلاف عن إعادة صياغة سياق الخطاب لأن بناء الأيديولوجية الدينية في إندونيسيا يختلف عن تعريف الأيديولوجيا الذي يقترحه. يهدف الباحث من خلال هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن كيفية إعداد المخطط السياسي الذي وضعه جو بيدن في ثلاثة مستويات من التحليل.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن المؤلف استخدم السمات اللغوية لتحقيق أهدافه. العوامل التي تؤثر على هذا البحث هي الاصطفافات السياسية والمصالح المؤسسية والأيديولوجية والدين. تؤثر العوامل الداخلية والخارجية على بناء القضايا التي أثارها جو بيدن. خلال خطابه ، وعد بالازدهار للمسلمين الذين كانوا أقلية ، وكذلك المصالح المؤسسية لجو بيدن حتى يصبح الرئيس المقبل للولايات المتحدة ، متغلبًا على منافسه ، دونالد ترامب.

المزيد من البحث في التوصية لتوسيع النقاش حول تمثيل الإسلام على أنه خطاب جو بايدن. في مواضيع مختلفة مثل الخطب التي ألقيت مع العلاقات السياسية والدينية يمكن أن تكمل هذا البحث. قد تكون الأبحاث المستقبلية قادرة على مناقشة ليس فقط الإسلام ولكن أيضًا ديانات الأقليات الأخرى. يمكن أن يكون تمثيل الإسلام في خطاب جو بايدن وسيلة للبحث في المستقبل ربما للعثور على اختلافات بين الخطب السياسية والدينية والأشياء التي يمكن أن تفعلها الأقليات أكثر من الأغلبية.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some of the most important components of the analysis. It includes the rationale for selecting the subject, the issues that arise from the research topic, and the goals of the study. This chapter also discusses the study's scope and limitations, as well as its importance and definition of key words. This chapter describes the research approach, which serves as a guide for conducting the analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Islam as a religion which cover many aspects of human life has connection to politics. When discussing representation, the goal is how reality is presented. How an individual, or a group of people is presented in the media may result in positive or negative results. One of the methods to better understand such results is by observing the word selection, sentences and ideas displayed in the media.

The representation of Islam, in particular, is not a new phenomenon. Many studies show that Islam is represented negatively. In addition, Muslim is depicted negatively as a subject to moral panic and other communities (Poole, 2021). Poole's argument is also confirmed by several terrorist attacks associated with Islam. Therefore, many western politicians refused their arrival because Islam was represented as a threat and terrorism that could harm western countries. So, certain politicians who see Islam as a threat will formulate prejudices about them. but in this case study we're talking the other way around.

The provision of this representation is usually carried out by the dominant party or the party who has the power to represent the minority. Muslims as a minority community in America are generally used as a party that experiences discrimination and gets negative sentiment. Donald Trump once held a speech that discredited Muslims in the 2016 American Presidential Election. Trump's speech was critically analyzed by Khan et al. (2019). The research led to the result that Trump described Muslims as anti-women and a threat to America's security. Trump's approach towards Muslim community is found to be the opposite with Biden's presidential campaign in 2020. Biden sees Muslims as a prospective candidate for voters, this makes Biden use his speech as a campaign to embrace the Muslim community in America. Instead of discriminating against the Muslim community, Biden gave a speech defending their people. This is intended as a form of Biden's concern for Muslims in America who indirectly voted for Biden in the election. The Muslim community in America tends to be labeled as a community synonymous with terrorism and inferior (Poole, 2009) but Biden demonstrated the positive side of Muslims in his speech. Biden promised the human rights of Muslim communities in America by giving Muslims political standing and supporting their religious activities. Muslims who usually have a bad reputation in the eyes of Americans have instead been made political targets by Biden. It is this different political approach that underlies this research. Biden's political steps, which are different from Trump's, are considered an interesting aspect to study more deeply from the perspective of discourse analysis.

Biden's speech about the Muslim community sparked a discussion about

the representation of the community. Hall (2005) defined representation as the capacity to describe or speculate. Given that culture is always developed through meaning and language, which in this case is a form of symbol or representation, representation is crucial. Language always serves as a medium through which the meaning of culture is communicated to each individual member of the culture. In his subsequent arguments, Hall underlined the significance of representation as a tool for communication and social interaction. He even stressed that representation is a necessary component of communication without which people are unable to engage.

Representation itself is a process that involves the exchange and production of meaning between humans, which in this case involves language as a medium (Hall S. et al., 2013). The representation of a group describes their identity which is approved by many groups. Language is used as a bridge to convey these meanings and produce a concrete picture. Such a concept of representation will be employed to dissect Biden's utterances regarding Muslim as a group in America. , this research dives into Biden's speech and try to unpack the representation of Muslims who are no longer portrayed as people who threaten security, but as ordinary people who also have the potential to become voters in elections.

To explore Joe Biden's speech about Muslim society, CDA theory was chosen to examine its pragmatic elements. CDA is considered capable of making readers think critically about what they see and read, such theory is highly recommended for readers and social media users not to accept hoax information.

Regarding CDA, it is known that behind it there is a hidden element that must be revealed. According to Fairclough (1995) defines discourse "language as a form of social practice". It means that language and society are related to each other. This is where the social process occurs and non-linguistic conditioning is the social process itself. The connection between them is no longer like an external, but rather more like an internal and has a close relationship. That is why this linguistic phenomenon can be interpreted as social which means what is done by people, including speaking, listening, writing, and what they read is the effect of social provision.

From several critical discourse analysis researches, the author chooses the Critical Discourse Analysis theory formulated by Norman Fairclough to examine the object of this study the author assumes that Fairclough's CDA theory which explains three-dimensional namely text, discursive practice, and social practice can be relied upon for this research. This is because the object discussed requires in-depth research in terms of critical discourse analysis.

The object of this study is Joe Biden's speech on his political career in the US. Because on several occasions Joe Biden is often associated with Islam. Because of this, the author is interested in this research by examining what speeches relate to Islam in the world of politics. In Joe Biden's speech, the author uses the Critical Discourse Analysis theory formulated by Norman Fairclough which explains three dimensions: text, discursive practice, and social practice to analyze how the representation of Islam built by Joe Biden in his speech. Joe

Biden often uses issues related to Islam during his career in politics.

In previous study, Fairclough's CDA theory was used in discussing Woman rape in Myamar (Ellison, 2020), and (Rehman et al., 2021). The research approaching current research is Islamophobia conducted by Donald Trump (Khan, Adnan, Kaur, Khuhro, Asghar, & Jabeen, 2019). The difference in this research emphasizes how the representation of Islam was used in Joe Biden's speech throughout his political career so that many Muslims support it. This research is important because the author assumes the anxiety of what has been seen so far between two politicians who are fighting for the position of president with their respective ideologies, seeing from the Islamic side that Joe Biden as a pro representation of Islam is very interesting for this research because previous research has examined Islam which is seen by Joe Biden's opponent as Islamophobia.

The mentioned previous studies above mainly employed critical discourse analysis which is seen as a tool to view something by criticizing it. The above research is related to current research because it uses critical discourse analysis as a tool of analysis. The current research is approaching the latter because it discusses Islam but has a different discussion, namely that the current research reveals what the representation of Islam according to Joe Biden in his speech is like. So that the authors assume this research is necessary for a comparison of critical discourse analysis.

Finally, this research is important because political speech carries political

interests (van Dijk, 2006). With this aim, many methods are used, such as argumentation strategies and how ideology is carried. Since several years ago, sensitive issues such as religion have always been associated with politics and raised in the form of texts and speeches to achieve individual or group political interests. Therefore the purpose of this study is to reveal how Biden describes Islam through CDA and to show his political interests.

B. **Research Questions**

How are Islamic values represented in Joe Bidden's (political) speech?

C. Objective of the Study

To provide descriptive knowledge on Islamic values are represented on Joe Biden's political speech.

D. Significance of the Study

This study aims to reveal how Islamic values are represented in Joe Biden's speech. It is intended that this research shows the representation of Islamic ideals in Joe Biden's speech. from different cases, it is shown that Muslims are often discriminated. this research revealed how islamic values were represented from the eyes of Joe Biden in his speech regarding his political promises to them.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the author focuses on analyzing the data from youtube video about Joe Biden's speech on campaign 21-23 July 2020. Meanwhile, the

purpose of this research is to look into the islamic representation of Joe Biden's speech utilizing CDA Fairclough's three-dimensional model of analysis.

F. Definition of Key terms

1. Representation

   Representation is the process of describing people or groups. The object can be a human being or thing. Speakers usually employ representation in political discourse to characterize specific objects in particular ways. Additionally, there is a connection between political interest and meaning and representation.

2. Ideology

   Ideology is "the ways in which people order and justify their lives" (Fowler, 1991). Another concept of ideology that includes the portrayal of the environment from the viewpoint of a specific concern (Fairclough, 1995). (Fairclough, 1995).

3. Islamic Value

   Islamic values are values based on Islamic provisions that give birth to sharia values. The aspect of Islamic values consists of three things: aqidah values, worship values and finally moral values. These values are based on the provisions of Allah SWT. Islamic Values can be applied in everyday life by making good personality.

G. **Previous Studies**

   The researcher found several previous studies whose theories were related to this research. (Ellison & NataliaSzablewska, 2020) in this article discusses gender blindness in Myanmar or gender inequality that is often experienced by women.

Many women there have experienced violence, especially sexual violence, women are often raped because they are represented at a very low level. This research uses qualitative methods with a gender approach to facilitate research. The purpose of this research is to challenge the dominant rights in a community. The results of this study are that it is important to recognize the diversity of personal, social, cultural and situational factors that may influence the exercise of rights choices of women and the tendency of women to engage in violence, including violence perpetrated against other women. Weaknesses in this study are about unequal gender representation or gender discrimination which results in dominant rights in an interest, but this research is still very likely to be developed.

Second Research, (Rehman et al., 2021) This study aims to reveal the ideology and vision of political leaders through the power of language. To spread their ideologies, they employ diplomatic language. Imran Khan, the prime minister of Pakistan, delivered a speech at the 74th UNGA session that is the subject of the current study. The address concentrated on domestic and global issues such the Kashmir conflict, money laundering, climate change, and Islamophobia. The goal of the study was to identify and expose the speech's underlying philosophy and vision. It has been noted in this study that a variety of linguistic tools, or rhetorical strategies, have been employed to further political ends and purposes. The Fairclough model was used to examine Imran Khan's UNGA address qualitatively. Many crucial issues, like developing a rapport with the audience, word choice, word meaning, context, and speech impact are examined in light of this modal. Politicians also employ certain linguistic techniques to persuade

listeners to adopt their ideology and point of view. This study's weakness is that the speech form is not represented in any way that can be used to characterize it.

Third, Rosyada (2019) This study uses a qualitative method using critical discourse analysis with a historical approach, which was proposed by Wodak (2001a). The purpose of this study is how online media represents Yahya Cholil's visit to Israel in three levels of analysis. The research explains that society has multi-cultural, religious and linguistic characteristics so that when you are in another country you have to respect each other's laws. The object taken from this research is Yahya Cholil who visited Israel with social and political goals. This study explains how the media represents Yahya Choliltsaquf's visit to Israel. The results of this study are that both media use positive representations of what was conveyed by Yahya Cholil Tsaquf during his visit to Israel, both of them want to establish good international relations with common interests. The weakness of this research is the lack of discussion about Islam as a political medium.

The fourth study is conducted by Sengul (2019), this study uses a qualitative method with the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis as its working tool. This study aims to discuss right-wing populists or those who fully support government policies. This paper also explains how to explore political communication in Australia. Through a holistic approach it is very helpful to understand how right-wing populist communication can work together in a government institution. The weakness of this research is the use of theories and approaches about politics that still have gaps.

Last previous study, (Khan, Adnan, Kaur, Khuhro, Asghar, & Jabeen,

Representation of Muslims in Donald Trump's Anti-Muslim-Islam Statement: A Critical Discourse Analysis, 2019) This research uses qualitative methods with the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis as its working tool . This study states that Donald Trump is described as an anti-Islam or Islamophobic person so that his views on Islam are always negative, he considers Islam to be terrorists and immigrants. He positioned himself as a person who is patriotic towards the country's leadership so that what is considered negative will be detrimental to the country. This research also applies rhetorical strategies, including victimization, supposition, authority, numbers game, proof, polarization, and populism. By considering the religious and economic context as a political tool for Donald Trump. The weakness of this research is the use of theories and approaches about Islam that are still lacking.

Mentioned previous studies above mainly employed critical discourse analysis which is seen as a tool to view something by criticizing it. The above research is related to current research because it uses critical discourse analysis as a tool of analysis. The current research is approaching the latter because it discusses Islam but has a different discussion, namely that the current research reveals what the representation of Islam according to Joe Biden in his speech is like. So that the authors assume this research is necessary for a comparison of critical discourse analysis.

H. Research Method

This section covers the overview of the research methodology which

consists of the explanations about research design, types of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research aims to determine the islamic representation in Joe Biden's speech on YouTube during the campaign using the three-dimensional model proposed by Fairclough. Fairclough argues that discourse is a social practice and divides discourse analysis into three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and social practice (Badara, 2012: 26). This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach, this is because the data used in this research is in the form of utterances from Joe Biden.

2. Research Instrument

The main instruments in this study were the researcher himself and the notes used to record Joe Biden's utterances. Researchers watched the video four times with different stages. In the first stage, the researcher watched the video as a whole with the intention of getting overall information. The second stage, the researcher pays attention to the video in more detail to capture the important elements in the video. In the third stage, the researcher begins to record Joe Biden's utterances needed in the research. The final stage, the researcher re-watches to reconfirm the notes that have been taken as data to be examined.

3. Data Source

This research uses data taken from youtube video about Joe Biden's campaign of US presidential election.The data is taken from CBS News post

which was uploaded on 21-23 July, 2020.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z9rCpAkPuY4

4. Data Collection

In this study, researchers collected data using several stages. First, the researcher watched the videos available on Youtube carefully. Second, the researcher makes important notes from the videos that have been watched related to Joe Biden's speech. Third, the researcher identified the elements of Muslim political representation in Joe Biden's speech using data collection methods that are appropriate to the problem to be studied.

5. Data Analysis

In the following phases, the researcher analyzed the data using Fairclough's three-dimensional analysis. First, as the first dimension, the researcher investigated the language practice known as ideational, which is referred to a certain representation contained in the text, using textual analysis. The second feature of discourse practice was then discussed by the researcher by looking at how the text was made, consumed, and perceived. Following that, the third dimension's sociocultural practice was explored by observing the underlying meaning of the speech to assess its impact on the text. Finally, the researcher expressed his own viewpoint. Overall, the data and information obtained was be tested for its validity, strength, and suitability as a medium for validity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains some theories that are relevant to this study, interpretation approach by involving the context, which involves videos provides the records of Joe Biden's speech, analyzing the metaphor used by Joe Biden using the CDA theory suggested by Norman Fairclough.

A. Representation

The term "ideology" describes how ideas affect how people think and behave. Antony Giddens According to the Oxford Dictionary, however, to represent something is to describe or depict it, to summon it to mind through a description or portrayal, or to visualize a likeness of it. To put it simply, though, representations are the consequence of a choice among various options. As a result, ideological representations are made as well as those making them.

Hall (1982) offers a thorough examination of how the mass media relate to the idea of hegemony. He contends that the media play the primary role in hegemonic exercise. Instead of accurately portraying the reality of the outside world, media images depict it. Representation is a completely different concept from reflection, according to Hall (1982). It suggests the world of active selection, presentation, structuring, and shaping; not only the transmission of an already existent meaning, but the more active labor of making things mean.

Because the process of providing meaning to events suggests that there may be more than one definition of reality, media representations are entangled

with issues of power, ideology, and ideology. Media have the ability to "symbolize events in a certain way," according to Hall (1982). What are the patterns by which even are represented, then, is the question. This topic is ultimately one about ideology since it implies that the media are venues where particular beliefs are disseminated as fact. effectively discarding opposing truth claims or marginalizing them.

The idea that language can be defined in terms of its use in a discourse and, consequently, as a variety of "diverse representations of social life which are inherently positioned—differently positioned social actors "see" and represent social life in different ways" is central to critical discourse analysis research (Fairclough, 2001). Newspapers are one example of a cultural institution that "reproduces ideas" by determining which ideas are worthwhile, which are not, and which should not be heard at all. As a result, the opinions of socially privileged and powerful groups are frequently heard, whereas those of disadvantaged groups are rarely heard (Anderson & Collins, 2001).

B. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) serves as a tool to analyze linguistic and social. This article aims to investigate the relevance of the idea among CDA figures—Fairclough, Van Dijk, Wodak, and Kristeva—to social and literary studies. It covers several important points such as discourse, social, practice, representation, power, and intertextuality. The article shows, based on literature

research, the aim of the applied linguistic aspect of CDA is to reveal what is hidden in analysis individual, institutional or social level, namely domination and abuse of power. CDA figures agree to some extent that the complex interaction of discourse and social cannot be analyzed, unless using a linguistic and social approach. In identity pathways, for example, CDA summarizes the social and linguistic realms. CDA, in this case, especially advocating for a less privileged representation of everyday life.

Critical discourse analysis is a linguistic study that not only discusses discourse based on linguistic elements, but also associates it with context. The main purpose of the important discourse analysis is to clarify the ambiguity of discourse. Experts have presented several approaches to analyzing critical discourse. First, Norman Faircrow's critical approach to discourse analysis explains that discourse activity is a social practice. It was a dialectical relationship between social practice and the process of discourse formation. In other words, discourse affects social order, and social order affects discourse. Second, the critical discourse analysis approach provided by Van Leeuwen focused on explaining social actors in discourse and how social actors are represented in the text. Third, Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach, the social cognitive approach. This approach should not only be based on an analysis of linguistic discourse, but also need to see how the discourse was created and why such discourse can be obtained. Fourth, Wodak's critical discourse analysis approach is the historical discourse approach, and the execution of discourse analysis is to examine the historical factors of discourse. Fifth, Sara Mills' Critical Discourse

Analysis-approach is a feminist-feminist style perspective that focuses on what women appear in discourse because women are always excluded and in poor condition, women You have not been given the opportunity to defend yourself. The topic of identity calls into question the interdependence of several elements such as society, religion, and culture. Understanding the shifting issue of how people express themselves in relation to dominant (elite) groups and institutions abusing social and cultural authority. It investigates, as Van Dijk claimed, patterns of access and control over contexts, genres, text, and conversation, as well as their qualities and discursive mind control tactics. The author went on to add that it investigates discourse and its functions in society, as well as how society, particularly systems of inequality, are articulated, represented, legitimized, or reproduced in text and talk. According to Van Dijk's research, the CDA does so in opposition to those groups and institutions that misuse their power, as well as in solidarity with dominated groups, for example, by identifying and rejecting discursive dominance and assisting in the empowerment of the dominated. In critical discourse analysis, the text has real meaning and does not explain something as it is. The content of the text reflects the personal habits and social status of the author of the text. Discourse Analysis Critical thinking not only discusses the language in the text, but also associates it with the context. Context here means the language used to achieve a desired goal, depending on a particular situation or condition. Discourse influences and is influenced by social context. According to Fairclough (1989), discourse is a form of "social practice" that means a dialectic between language and social conditions. Linguistics is social,

which means that linguistics cannot escape the influence of its social environment. Temporary social phenomena also have linguistic characteristics. Because language activity in the social context is not only an expression or reflection of social processes and practices, but also part of these social processes and practices. Critical discourse analysis aims to reveal a language in which the injustice of power in society is perceived. but a critical perspective of doing research. The author further argued that this perspective has a common interest in the role of language in the transmission of knowledge, the consolidation of hegemonic discourses and the organization of institutional life. This section examines the origins of CDA in a historical context. This explanation deconstructs some key figures in CDA evolution, ranging from Fairclough to Van Dijk to Wodak to Kristeva. These efforts to highlight the four result in the qualities and applicability of CDA in the field of social encounter. The main character in critical discourse analysis is discourse as an action. That is, when speaking, someone will express his meaning through language with the aim of informing, commanding, influencing, persuading, and do what he wants. When someone writes descriptive writing, he will describe the discourse in detail so that those who read it will get clear information described object. Another example, the lecturer reprimanded his students to obey the existing rules and not to repeat the mistake again. From the example above, it can be explained that the message to be conveyed is done in two ways direction, namely the recipient of the message and the messenger both position themselves as messengers.

Critical discourse analysis besides learn the language (text) itself, the elements

of outside the language (context) must be studied. According to Sobur quoted Fauzan (2014) discourse consists of text and context. Text is not just words printed on a sheet of paper, but also all kinds of communication expressions, speech, music, pictures, sound effects, imagery, and etc. Context is situations and things that are outside the text, such as participants in language, current situation text is produced, its intended function, and so forth. Analysis point of interest discourse is describing the text and context together in a communication process. Based on the explanation above, discourse can be formed based on context and can be interpreted under conditions and certain situations. Historical aspects that need to be taken into account because discourse cannot understood without including this aspect. For example, to understand the meaning of Diponegoro's poem by Chairil Anwar and express the meaning of what he wants to convey, that is by expressing when the poem was created. Listen to the stanzas of the poem. Critical discourse analysis not only wants to know one reason the poem was made, but also many things to know, namely about what, why, where and when the poem was made. One way is to take advantage of this history. This is supported by the opinion of Eriyanto (2001), to be able to understand a text, one way is to take advantage of historical aspects. The text can be understood if we can provide historical aspects of what, why, where, and when the text was made, for example: in the era of the Order or during the war for independence. An aspect that is no less important to distinguish between discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis is the aspect of power. Eriyanto (2001) said that the discourse that is made in the form of writing, speech, and others, does not just happen

naturally, but it is a form of a power struggle because the aspect of power is one form of the relationship between discourse and society. Example: male power against women, leadership power to subordinates, and lecturers with students. Discourse looks at the aspect of power as a control. Power is closely related to the dominant group. The dominant group will usually dominate the weaker group or the marginalized group. This can happen, according to Van Dijk (in Eriyanto, 2001) because usually relations, knowledge, and group experience of the dominant group is better and more abundant than the weak or marginalized group. This implies who is allowed to speak and who must listen and agree. For example, a staff/employee was ordered by his superior to commit corruption. Because they do not have the power to refuse, the staff/employee must listen and agree to the wishes of their superiors.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) involves text and context analysis (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). According to Fairclough (1992, 2012), textual analysis has two complementary types, namely linguistic analysis which analyzes the standard levels and the textual organization above the sentence and intertextual analysis which demonstrates how text selectively draws upon orders of discourse which links language and social context. Fairclough (2010,2012) asserts that discourse orders are defined as a particular social ordering of relationships between various forms of meaning in text (genres: ways of behaving, discourses: ways of representing, styles : ways of being).

By using the CDA theory which can make readers think critically about what they see and read, it is highly recommended for readers and social media

users not to accept hoax information. Regarding CDA, we know that behind it there is a hidden thing that must be revealed.According to Fairclough (1995:5) defines discourse "language as a form of social practice". It means that language and society are related to each other. This is where the social process occurs and non linguistic conditioning is the social process itself. The connection between them is no longer like an external, but rather more like an internal and has a close relationship. That is why this linguistic phenomenon can be interpreted as social which means what is done by people, including speaking, listening, writing, and what they read is the effect of social provision.

Human speech is a multifaceted phenomenon. It is quite tough to gain a deeper understanding of the communication system. Different researchers from many domains proposed several hypotheses in order to completely comprehend and interpret human communication. Under some conditions, researchers attempted to simplify this complex process. Every linguistic expression has a social, physical, psychological, and historical context. Nader Hanna and Deborah Richards (2019) suggested that the Searle Austin theory of speech acts is very practical in nature and aids in the effective decoding of communication. According to them, Searle and Austin's Theory provides an understanding of linguistic communication from several perspectives. They went on to say that the preferred medium for communication reliability and better understanding should be verbal in nature since it helps the listener to completely grasp the speaker's meaning. They contended that pragmatics is vital in evaluating and interpreting the speaker's intention through language utterances. They addressed how speech

actions provide us with a platform to grasp how context is utilized and how the speaker manipulates the speech based on the required backdrop. Austin and Searle initially introduced speech act theory, which is still in use today and is regarded as dependable, effective, and practical. Derrida questioned Searle and Austin's contribution. Hassan Baktir (2013) explores the contributions and effectiveness of Austin, Searle, Guattri, and Derrida to the understanding and interpretation of complicated phenomena in the human speech system. Communication is more than just communicating information; it is a method that requires speakers and listeners working together in harmony. Other crucial factors are required in addition to the verbal message in order to decode the intended meanings. Susan Akinkurolere(2020) supports this idea, claiming that nonverbal characteristics such as body language, paralinguistic traits, and sign language, in addition to linguistic expression, help listeners completely understand the intended message that the speaker wishes to convey. In his studies, he looked into how politicians use and manipulate linguistic expressions. Politicians write and deliver political speeches in a specialized occasion and immediate context that corresponds to the speaker's and listener's interests. Susan used political speeches of the Nigerian President as raw data for analysis. She expressed the notion that democrats deliberately use assertive style in order to perform performative speech acts . She added that without the presence of specific context, one cannot understand the linguistic message completely and for better understanding, the context should be shared by all the parties involved in a speech event. Context can be of many layers, all are needed to be understood. Communication Analysis also helps the

researchers to study speech acts in relation to communicative events. Marta Gonzalez Lloret (2016), in her research production, discussed the same perspective. She contended that how individuals commence and practice speech engagement in an effective pattern was important. Another study, by Sana Ilyas and Dr. Qamar Khushi (2012), gave insight on the use of linguistic expressions on social networking platforms. They restricted their investigation to the Facebook application. They discovered that the majority of the status updates are based on expressive speech behaviors, such as instructions and assertiveness. Because social media is a frequent means of expressing and sharing views, language tends to gravitate toward the poetic rather than the prose type.

From several critical discourse analysis scientists, the author chooses the Critical Discourse Analysis theory formulated by Norman Fairclough to examine the object of this study the author assumes that Fairclough's CDA theory which explains three-dimensional namely Text, Discursive practice, and Social practice can be relied upon for this research. This is because the object discussed requires in-depth research in terms of critical discourse analysis. The object of this study is Joe Biden's speech on his political career in the US. Because on several occasions Joe Biden is often associated with Islam. Because of this, the author is interested in this research by examining what speeches relate to Islam in the world of politics. In Joe Biden's speech, the author uses the Critical Discourse Analysis theory formulated by Norman Fairclough which explains three dimensions: Text, Discursive practice, and Social practice to analyze how the representation of Islam built by Joe Biden in his speech. Joe Biden often uses issues related to Islam during his career in politics In previous study, Fairclough's CDA theory was used

in discussing Woman rape in Myamar (Ellison, 2020), and Black American Racism (Walt, 2013). The research approaching current research is Islamophobia conducted by Donald Trump (Khan, Adnan, Kaur, Khuhro, Asghar, & Jabeen, 2019). The difference in this research emphasizes how the representation of Islam was used in Joe Biden's speech throughout his political career so that many Muslims support it.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), originally known as Critical Linguistics, is regarded by Wodak and Meyer (2001). (CL). Scholars now refer to it more clearly as the critical linguistic approach. Language is viewed as a social practice by CDA, and the context in which it is used is critical. Furthermore, the expression of language in CDA is particularly interested in the relationship between language and power, as well as the relationship between struggle and conflict. CDA is more than just an analysis of discourse (written or spoken language, or, more specifically, text), but it also involves a comprehensive transdisciplinary investigation of the relationships between discourse and other parts of social process. As the concept of the word "critical" suggests the hidden linkages and causes (Fairclough, 1992a). According to Wodak (2001b), the core assumptions of CDA are evident in Kress' work. They are:

- Language is thought to be a social phenomena.

- Language expresses the distinctive meanings and values of individuals, institutions, and social groups in systemic ways.

- Texts are the most commonly used type of language in communication.

- Readers/hearers are active recipients of texts in their interactions with them.

- There are parallels between scientific language, institutional language, and so on.

According to Fairclough (2012), CDA incorporates the critical tradition of social analysis into language studies. "The place and role of discourse in society and culture is a historical variable," he claims (Fairclough, 2010, p.88). It explains how discourses can be understood by referring to their context, which includes extralinguistic aspects like culture, society, and ideology. Meyer (2001) says that 'historical' is an important feature of CDA. It adheres to Ruth Wodak's proposed discourse-historical approach (DHA). The DHA focuses on the intertextuality and interdiscursivity linkages that exist between utterances, texts, genres, and discourses, as well as extralinguistic or sociological elements, the institution's history, and situational frameworks (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001). Furthermore, the interaction between media, politics, and people is so complicated that interdisciplinary research is required to make it transparent (Wodak, 2001).

According to Wodak (2001, p.70), "the historical context is always studied and integrated into the interpretation of discourses and texts." Discourses spread across domains and make socio-functional references to one another. Because it appears difficult to grasp the meaning of the text without contextual information and historical knowledge, intertextuality clarifies the relationship with other texts.

In analyzing the discourses under the investigation, the researcher opts to integrate the existing knowledge about the historical sources and the background of the social and political fields. Further, the historical dimensions of the issue have been discussed in Chapter 1 and especially Section A. It is a part of the more

extensive social practice in which these discourse samples (the selected online news and interview) are located. It is also relevant that these samples appeared in the period between Staquf got the invitation until his return to Indonesia even a few weeks later

1) Critical Discourse Analysis of Fairclough's

Norman Fairclough has been concerned with the critical discourse analysis since the 1980s. He sees how language is positioned and functioned in social relations, especially on the power of domination and ideology. He further explains that discourse analysis is divided into four aspects:

a. Text

At the textual level, it demonstrates not only how an item is represented (ideational), but also how their identity is conveyed in the text.

b. Intertextuality

The intertextuality covers the relationship between a text and the other texts which indicates how reporters deal with readers' voices and views. Since one news is formed by the prior news and it will inspire the upcoming news, they are interrelated and inseparable.

c. Discourse practice

The discourse practice is interpreted in order to carry out the analysis in order to understand the process of text production, distribution, and consumption. Its consuming processes are influenced by the words chosen and the sentence structure. It is considered that readers or consumers can be persuaded to modify their behavior or way of thinking.

d. Sociocultural practice

Discourse analysis is concerned with the sociocultural practice of discourses appearing in the media that are influenced by the social context outside the text or media. The discourses examined in this study may be influenced by the current social, cultural, and political environment. The standard of the media is determined by their specific structures and rules, which are built by numerous factors such as politics, economy, and so on.

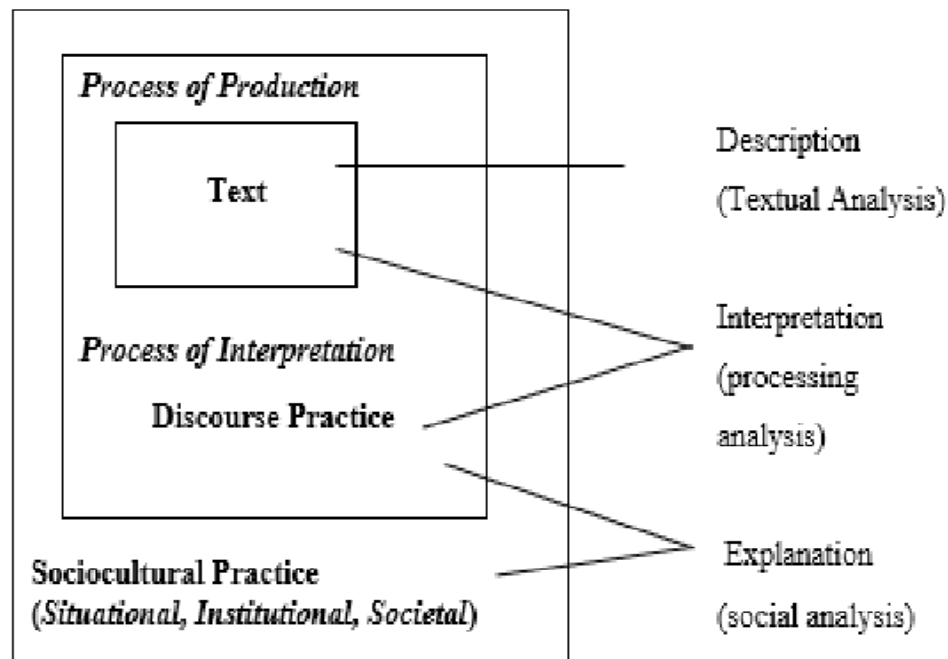**2) Three Dimensional Analysis**

The three-dimensional analysis is an analytical framework that investigates the connections in certain discursive practices. Fairclough (2010) defines discursive practices as having three dimensions:

(1) text (spoken or written language),

(2) discourse practice (production and interpretation of a text),

(3) sociocultural practice. Discourse practice exists in the space between the text and social activity. On the one hand, discourse practice shapes the text while also being shaped by the nature of sociocultural activity. Furthermore, Fairclough (2010, p.95) defines discourse as "language usage regarded as social practice." It depicts complicated social relationships that encompass both internal and exterior relationships. While the relations between discourse and power relations or institutions imply an external relation. Furthermore, each discourse is rooted in sociocultural practice at the situational, institutional, and societal levels. To obtain a thorough understanding.

Process of Production

Text

Process of Interpretation

Discourse Practice

Sociocultural Practice
(*Situational, Institutional, Societal*)

Description
(Textual Analysis)

Interpretation
(processing
analysis)

Explanation
(social analysis)

(Fairclough, 2010, p.133)

The situational dimension analysis is concerned with the diverse texts created in a unique condition as the object, as well as textual analysis, which includes linguistic analysis (Eriyanto, 2001; Fairclough, 2012). The textual analysis is offered in description in this dimension (Fairclough, 2010). Meanwhile, the larger institutional component applies processing analysis or interpretation of the link between text's producing and interpretative functions. The media economics and politics in which the organization or institution's power is exerted are key components in the institutional dimension, also known as discourse practice (Fairclough, 2010). According to Fairclough (1989), power dominance can influence discourse production and interpretation. Lastly, the link between discourse and sociocultural processes is explained by social analysis. It identifies changes in societal characteristics such as social relations, political and

economic systems, and cultural ideals, all of which influence media discourses (Fairclough, 1989, 2012).

3) Recontextualisation of Ideology in Indonesia

Fairclough (2010) defines ideology as a set of ideas, values, and beliefs used to form a worldview. The notion is geared toward legitimizing a specific hierarchy and political system, preserving individual and group identities, and maintaining power relations by hegemony rather than coercion. Furthermore, ideology is described as a relationship between powers, texts, discourse regimes, and languages, because textual meanings produce and sustain power in social practices and social structures. According to Wahyudi (2018), power relations are also interwoven in Foucault's concept of discourse. Power is practiced through discourses as a means of constructing and governing the chosen subjects without the use of physical force or violence. As a result, power can be internalized through discourse and vice versa (Fairclough, 2010). Fairclough focuses on the relationships between speech, power, hegemony, and legitimacy, according to this ideology approach. Ideologies serve power by representing or explaining aspects of the world.

Above all, Fairclough's ideologies cannot fully evaluate and comprehend Staquf's ideology during his tour to Israel. Fairclough did not consider religion in the framework of ideology. Fairclough (2010), on the other hand, recognizes that each practice recontextualizes other social practices based on the principles of that specific practice or field. As a result, he proposes recontextualisation as a critical discourse analysis term.

Furthermore, he highlights the need of recontextualisation in ideological representation since as a discourse shifts, there is a room for ideology to participate. Recontextualization is the process of recontextualizing discourses by decontextualizing (removing meanings from their settings) and recontextualizing (putting meanings in new contexts of discourses). Applying this to the study, ideology is recontextualized, which means it is introduced into a different context and so coupled with a different type of religious (Islam) and local (Indonesia) ideology.

Overall, Irham and Wahyudi (2012, p.92) argue that "the notion of ideology is one of the major tenets in critical discourse analysis." The researcher's goal in this study is to examine the ideological components of discourse because the concept of ideology is critical to understanding discourses. As a result, the study of the first research question is pertinent to the second research question about the ideology under investigation. As a result, this study adds new insight or theoretical addition to the concept of ideology by recontextualizing categories and relations from the theory and framework of religious ideology in Indonesia as an alternative understanding of ideology as defined by Fairclough.

C. Ideology

Ideology is "the ways in which people order and justify their lives" (Fowler, 1991:92). Another concept of ideology that it includes the portrayal of the environment from the viewpoint of a specific concern (Fairclough, 1995:44). (Fairclough, 1995:44).

Ideology is a reflection of the way of thinking of a person or society which at the same time shapes the person or society towards their ideals. Ideology is something that is lived into a belief. Ideology is a choice that clearly brings commitment (attachment) to make it happen. The deeper a person's ideological awareness, the higher his commitment to implementing it. This commitment is reflected in the attitude of a person who believes in his ideology as a binding provision, which must be adhered to in his life, both in personal life and in society. Ideology has a comprehensive and deep set of core values that are owned and held by a person or a society as an insight or view of life. Through this set of values, they know the best way, which is morally or normatively considered right and just, in attitudes and behavior to maintain, maintain, build worldly life and its various dimensions. Such an understanding can also be developed for the wider community, namely the nation's community.

Communication is not a simple process of conveying information but a method that involves speakers and listeners in a harmony. Verbal message is not only sufficient to decode the intended meanings but other key ingredients are also needed. This notion is favored by Susan Akinkurolere (2020), he claimed that along with the linguistic expression, non- verbal features including body language, paralinguistic features and sign language also aids the hearer to fully understand the intended message which the speaker wants to propagate. He investigated in his research work how politicians use and manipulate linguistic expression as per use. Political speeches are written and conveyed by the politicians under a specialized occasional and immediate context that matches the interests of the speaker and listener. Susan used political speeches of the Nigerian

President as raw data for analysis. She expressed the notion that democrats deliberately use assertive style in order to perform performative speech acts . She added that without the presence of specific context, one cannot understand the linguistic message completely and for better understanding, the context should be shared by all the parties involved in a speech event. Context can be of many layers, all are needed to be understood.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains several theories that are relevant to this study, representation approach by involving the context, which involves videos providing the Joe Biden's speech recording.

A. FINDINGS

The primary data of this research is text of Joe Biden's speech. This study collects as many as sixteen data from Joe Biden's speech during his campaign as a US presidential candidate, but I use seven data for analysis. This study took seven data out of the sixteen available data because some of the data are almost identical in the analysis, so I prevent the repetition of some of the similarities presented in the analysis. This study uses seven out of sixteen data to be analyzed from what Joe Biden said during the campaign. The data was taken based on the objective of research and related to Muslim. Those data are quite relevant to be analyzed.

Datum 1

"As president I'll work with you to rip the poison of hate from our society, to honor your contributions and seek your ideas. My administration will look like America, with Muslim Americans serving at every level."

Joe Bidden hinted with his statement that he would return to embracing minorities in the US, because previously many Muslim communities were afraid

to show their identity as Muslims for fear of being considered terrorists. This statement made the hearts of Muslims in America very happy with what he heard from the statements of his presidential candidate. What bidden said is public consumption between Islamophobia and Muslims. This is a form of wisdom from what Bidden did because he also has a goal of becoming a leader in the US and also embracing the minorities in his country. Islam in Us is a minority and is considered a terrorist by most of the people there, therefore Bidden is very wise not to distinguish between minorities because all are the same and they will also help the wheels of leadership. Therefore he embraced the minority to vote for him. None other than what the bidden said was to show that he wanted to be president of the US, because he also came from a democrat who is more embracing of his people. This shows that the bidden needs the voice of the Muslim community in America by making promises to eliminate Islamophobia and so on.

The representation presented in this data is how Muslims in state institutions in America will be considered as a light by Muslims because previously it was a negative thing and damaged the state order.

Datum 2

"Muslims have been a part of America since the first slave ships landed on its shores. Joe Biden's address at our Muslims Making Change: National Honors ceremony is yet another acknowledgement that American Muslims are a community that cannot be ignored."

The role of Muslims is needed for balance in the state order. Even though they are considered a minority, the impact on the minority will be felt when they gather to form a unit to elect a leader who is pro-Muslim or not anti-Islam, in this sense, it is a form of declaration from the bidden to protect his people. The Muslim community there previously was a minority but without realizing it they also have rights as citizens that must be protected. This statement is very interesting because before the presidential election or previous leadership the Muslim community was so afraid because the previous leader was anti-Islam or Islamophobia. All of them have a specific purpose that can be consumed by the general public as a statement made by a presidential candidate. Statements like this are their weapon to reconcile the minority and the majority so that there is no inequality in the rights of the state.

Datum 3

"This prejudice and these attacks are wrong. They are unacceptable. And they must stop. No one in America should ever live in fear of expressing his or her faith."

These Statements are a form of protection for the minority over the majority. With this statement, the Muslim community is more confident in their identity because with their confidence they show their identity, all people will also get along regardless of what your religion is or who your god is. Islam that is known by the west is beyond what they think because of the many incidents of

criminal acts caused by individuals who claim to be Muslims but cannot be generalized on the basis of prejudice. But with the belief in what is carried out such as worship and socializing, we are not different from others, everyone must be good. There is a lot of prejudice in the outside world, especially the west, where the majority are non-Muslims who have undue prejudice to minorities such as Muslims who are considered criminals, even though such an assumption is tantamount to injuring the person's state rights. The representation presented in this data is a Muslim who was previously afraid that what he would get in this country was something that Biden could not accept now, he considered that all people must accept all people and have peace in the state.

Datum 4

"On day one I'll end Trump's unconstitutional Muslim Ban. I'll push Congress to pass hate crimes legislation. I'll implement the national strategy I've laid out since March to beat COVID. I'll end the deadly inequities in healthcare, education, and opportunity that this crisis has amplified. And together we'll rebuild the criminal justice system focused on redemption, not retribution"

This statement made by Biden was held in his campaign. Biden made a statement that all citizens would be under the protection of the state, no one would be ostracized even though they were Muslims, he considered Muslims to be citizens who had no right to be denied their rights or ostracized. They believed that bidden would bring minorities (Muslims) to be equal to others and prioritize

the rights of the state over religion. There will be no more Islamophobia and such. It represents that Islam is a missing puzzle piece to help each other in state affairs. In the midst of this pandemic, we have a lot of difficulties in the economy, education and others, therefore we must help each other to help the progress of America. There are no restrictions for Muslims. Muslims and other citizens are important elements that can help America progress.

Datum 5

"*As many of our fellow Americans begin fasting tomorrow, we are reminded of how difficult this year has been. In this pandemic, friends and loved ones cannot yet gather together in celebration and congregation, and far too many families will sit down for iftar with loved ones missing*"

In Biden's statement, Islam is represented by maintaining togetherness between Muslims and other people's hand in hand with religious tolerance. Biden also reminded us that we must remind each other that we must be there for one another because we are brothers. The sadness that Muslims feel during the pandemic during the fasting month is difficult for them, so we must strengthen each other so that we can become good citizens. The elaboration of the three dimensional theory is how Muslims who celebrate the coming of the fasting month with the pandemic that is happening in America is a loss for them because they cannot gather with their families or loved ones. This is a form of concern from Biden for his Muslim citizens so that they can be embraced by one another.

Datum 6

"Muslim Americans have enriched our country since our founding. They are as diverse and vibrant as the America they have helped build,"

The representation in this data is a depiction of Islam as part of a citizen, there is no division that can arise from different beliefs or cultures. Diversity and enthusiasm are the keys to building a harmonious relationship. This is where a good country is created, with no discrimination or a majority against a people. The social relations of the existence of Muslims in America who are considered minorities are good for America because they also build and uphold state administration so that they can become a superpower.

Datum 7

" look forward to resuming the traditional White House Eid celebration in person next year, inshallah." "We wish your families an inspiring and rewarding month,"

In this statement Joe Biden said one of the sentences that is always said by Muslims "*Insyaallah*", he made this sentence a form of appreciation from Muslims in America. he represents it as a form of hope in order to achieve a goal by saying that and hoping that it will happen. In this statement Joe Biden said one of the sentences that is always said by Muslims "God willing", he made this sentence a form of appreciation from Muslims in America. he represents it as a form of hope in order to achieve a goal by saying that and hoping that it will

happen. Biden thinks that Ramadan is an inspiring and beneficial month for them with worship activities and celebrating victories on Eid. He hopes to celebrate together in the white house with family and others.

B. DISCUSSION

This study has attempted to portray the representation of Joe Bidden Speech on his campaign on president election of USA by analyzing the textual, discourse, and sociocultural practices in the text. These three practices are based on Fairclough's model of analysis (2010). The above findings have demonstrated that there is a social, political, cultural, and ideological concern of religion in the representation of Joe Bidden Speech. Then, the alignment and contradiction of these study findings with the previous studies are examined.

Joe Biden's speech was basically aimed at attracting Muslims to vote for him during the election. The point of the US President's statement was directed to: ordering the Ministry of Justice to use all resources to focus on tackling crimes based on hatred of certain religions. Ensure that Muslim-American aspirations are heard more. Expand health insurance for American Muslims, regardless of income or race. Raise the federal minimum wage to US$15, strengthen private sector or government unions and address wage gaps. Perhaps as a sweetener, Biden denounced human rights abuses around the world, including the treatment of the Uyghurs in China and the Rohingya in Myanmar. This ban actually goes against the Constitution and Civil Rights but President Trump's administration doesn't

care. Biden's speech gave new hope to Muslims who have recently been depressed, although the realization of that statement remains to be seen. As is well known, President Barack Obama during his administration, 2009-2017, established a Muslim diplomacy section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In fact this is not very effective because of how it relates to 1.8 billion adherents of Islam. On that basis, Biden is likely to be expected to be realistic. Although the number of adherents of the Islamic religion is very small, they play a role in local elections in the swing states of the presidential candidates such as Virginia, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The Muslim community played a role in preventing Trump from winning. Data shows Muslims have supported the US from the start.

The US Muslim population is actually very small. Muslims in the US are 3.45 million or 1.1 percent of the US population of 328 million. But they are scattered in the swing state area. On his campaign website, Biden said that American Muslims were part of the cultural and economic contribution. "But they (Muslims) also face real challenges and threats in our society, including racially motivated and Islamophobic violence," Biden said.

Biden even had time to quote the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad regarding amar ma'ruf nahi munkar when he attended an event held by the largest Muslim organization in the US. "The Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad instructs, whoever among you sees an evil, then let him change (deny) with his hand, if he is not able to change (deny) with his tongue, if he is not able to change it with his heart, and that is faith. the weakest," Biden said. In 2017, US President Donald Trump

barred citizens from several Muslim-majority countries from entering the US. If elected Biden promised to change this policy, so that it becomes more Muslim-friendly. Biden will lift the Trump Administration's Muslim Prohibition on his first day in office and urge Congress to pass the Prohibition Act to ensure future administrations cannot reverse the Trump Ban. Biden said he would confront Islamophobia head-on and restore the Obama-Biden Administration's tradition of honoring the Muslim-American community for their contributions to American life. He will begin by restoring the White House's Eid celebrations and vowing to include Muslims in the next US administration if he is elected president. According to Biden every child should receive a good education, regardless of their gender, color, religion, whether they have a disability, or the income of their parents. Biden said he would support passing the Safe Schools Improvement Act, which requires school districts to develop bullying and harassment policies, and she will double the number of psychologists, counselors, nurses, social workers, and other health professionals in our schools so that children get the mental health care they need. Biden will ensure the US Department of Justice uses pattern-or-practice investigations and consent decisions to address systemic abuses in the police department and attorney's office. He will also dedicate more resources to keeping families and mosques safe from Islamophobic attacks.

The main purpose to analyze Joe Biden's victory speech that political discourse does have performative verbs in it and how politicians take advantage of their position can be investigated through discourse and pragmatics. Not the whole speech but some fragments of the speech were extracted to show the speech

act. Performative Political Speech is taken to investigate the importance of context in pragmatic meaning with the help of Speech Act Theory. Many politicians use assertive and commissive speech acts in delivering speeches to show the authenticity of their speech with the intention of action in real life in the future. Joe Biden, promised to appoint the Muslim population in the land of Uncle Sam to serve in the government if he was elected.

Biden initially called on Muslim voters in the US to support him in order to relieve pressure on religious minorities from the tyranny of President Donald Trump's administration. In the speech, Biden criticized the Trump administration's policy of banning residents of seven major Muslim countries in 2017 from visiting the United States. Trump's pretext for implementing the policy is for national security. Biden has promised to make US government more Muslim-friendly if he is elected. He also promised to lift the ban on his first day in office if he passed the White House.

"If elected, I will work with you to remove the poison of hate from society, and will appreciate your ideas and contributions. My government will be fully American, American Muslims will serve at all levels," Biden said in a video dedicated to civil society organizations. Muslim Advocates.

Rosyada (2019) The research explains that society has multi-cultural, religious and linguistic features so that when in other countries they must respect each other's laws. The object that was taken from this study was Yahya Cholil who visited Israel who related social and politics. This research represents how Yahya Cholil's visit to Israel has appeared in the media. The weakness of this

research is the insufficient source of information.

Last previous study, (Khan, Adnan, Kaur, Khuhro, Asghar, & Jabeen, Muslims' Representation in Donald Trump's Anti-Muslim-Islam Statement: A Critical Discourse Analysis, 2019), This research states that Donald Trump is anti-Islamic so that his view of Islam is that of terrorists and immigrants. Trump views Islam as Islamophobia, which states that Islamic ideology is terrorist. The weakness of this research is that the theory used to analyze the data is lacking.

From two of the previous studies based on my research, The conclusion of previous research is to use critical discourse analysis which is seen as a tool to view something by criticizing it. The above research is related to current research because it uses critical discourse analysis as a tool of analysis. The current research is approaching the latter because it discusses Islam but has a different discussion, namely that the current research reveals what the representation of Islam according to Joe Biden in his speech is like. So that the authors assume this research is necessary for a comparison of critical discourse analysis.

Finding the meaning of words that are very meaningful to the interests of both parties, on the side of Joe Biden himself, he has the opportunity to attract voices from Muslims by promising them prosperity. and for Muslims, this is a moment of decline from the previous period, because the previous period Muslims were a minority and were often considered criminals by the western world because they considered criminals like terrorists to be Muslims so they had the assumption that Muslims were terrorists. With the Joe Biden campaign that will make Muslims prosperous and equal with others, there is no minority and the

majority are all equal and have the right to state. The sovereignty that will be created by Joe Biden is welcomed by the Muslims there so that they will be confident by clearly showing their identity and faith.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final part of this research. This chapter provides a brief explanation of the result and findings of the present study. Also, it provides suggestions for future research.

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, this research can be concluded that the essence of Joe Biden's speech which represents Islam is to seek votes in the next presidential election. Joe Biden also often mentions Muslims because it aims to attract attention in the presidential campaign and basically Biden also wants to embrace Muslims in America to help build the country. Biden realizes that America also needs immigrants from multi-ethnic, ethnic and racial backgrounds to advance America. Muslims in America have an important history and role in running the government in America. With what Joe Biden said in his speech, Muslims who were previously considered negative in America felt calm because of the promise that Biden would carry out.

This subsequent discussion has a tendency that Biden uses language that is often spoken by Muslims to represent that he is pro-Muslim. In contrast to his political opponents who think that Muslims are a negative thing, based on Joe Biden's speech, he believes that all citizens have the same rights to be a state, there is no domination or oppression by what was felt by Muslims who were considered bad before. On the other hand, his chances of becoming president by

embracing Muslims are so great that he does so by representing Muslims as brothers and sisters and have equal rights.

This study uses Fairclough's (2010) critical discourse analysis framework, this research is able to present the use of three-dimensional analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough to help researchers to understand the scope of linguistic analysis by integrating the broader social, cultural, political, and religious contexts in which language researched from what was said. In other words, the representation of Joe Biden's speech is a form of social interest which is interpreted as the interest of political, cultural and religious values.

B. SUGGESTION

The main focus of this research is to find or explore an ideology that represents Islam in a speech candidate delivered to gain support from Muslim citizens. Discussion in this field is not yet widespread. Some data may lack elaboration and need further disassembly. Therefore, this study only explores what is the background of the speech

After conducting this research, we suggest further research to expand the discussion on the representation of Islam as Joe Biden's words. Different objects such as speeches made with political and religious relations can complement this research. Future research may be able to discuss not only Islam but also other minority religions. The representation of islam in Joe Biden's speech could be an avenue for future research perhaps to find differences between political and religious speeches and things that minorities than the majority can do.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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