

**ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S INTERPERSONAL MEANING  
THROUGH HIS SPEECH ABOUT JERUSALEM**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted as a partial of requirement for gaining the bachelor degree in English  
Literature



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**YOGYAKARTA**

**2018**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify this graduating paper is written by myself. I completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. All the other findings and opinion from other people are cited with ethical standard.

Yogyakarta, August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018



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Nomor: UIN.02/ DA /PP.00.09/196 2018

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SPEECH ABOUT JERUSALEM

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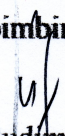
kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

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# ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S INTERPERSONAL MEANING THROUGH HIS SPEECH ABOUT JERUSALEM

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## Abstract

This qualitative research aims to analyze interpersonal meaning of Donald Trump in his speech about Jerusalem. This research uses interpersonal meaning theory based on systemic functional analysis approach by Halliday. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzes the mood constituent, finite and mood system that is found in Donald Trump speech. The researcher finds that the most found subject is *I* that indicates Donald Trump as the speaker is the most involved subject in his own speech. The other subjects found are *Jerusalem*, *we*, *Israel*, and others. Present tense is the most used tense by Donald Trump in his speech. The modal finite only appears eleven times in this speech. Only two kind of modal adjunct which are found in this speech. The mood system found in this analysis are declarative and imperative. The result of this analysis is Donald Trump is the most involved and responsible about what he says in his speech. Based on the temporal finite, the most found tense is present which indicates that he tries to give information about the current situation and phenomena in his speech. Based on the mood system, the most found mood types is declarative which is indicates that Donald Trump want to share his idea through his speech and tries to make the audience believe in his idea.

**Keywords:** *interpersonal meaning, speech, mood, residue, Donald Trump*

# ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP'S INTERPERSONAL MEANING THROUGH HIS SPEECH ABOUT JERUSALEM

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## Abstrak

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis makna interpersonal Donald Trump melalui pidatonya tentang Yerusalem. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori makna interpersonal berdasarkan sistemik fungsional linguistik dari Halliday. Dalam analisis data, peneliti menganalisa mood dan finite yang ditemukan di dalam pidato Donald Trump. Peneliti menemukan subjek yang paling sering muncul dalam pidato ini adalah "I" yang menandakan bahwa Donald Trump adalah subjek yang paling sering terlibat dalam pidatonya sendiri. Subjek lain yang ditemukan adalah *Jerusalem, we, Israel* dan lain-lain. *Present tense* adalah tensis yang paling sering digunakan oleh Donald Trump dalam pidatonya. Modal finite hanya ditemukan sebelas kali. Modal adjunct yang ditemukan dalam pidato ini hanya tiga jenis. System mood yang ditemukan ada dua macam yaitu deklaratif dan imperatif. Berdasarkan temporal finite, tensis paling sering digunakan adalah present tense yang menunjukkan bahwa Donald Trump ingin memberikan informasi tentang fenomena yang terjadi sekarang ini kepada pendengarnya. Berdasarkan mood system, tipe mood yang paling sering ditemui adalah deklaratif yang menunjukkan bahwa Donald Trump ingin menyampaikan idenya melalui pidatonya dan mencoba untuk meyakinkan pendengarnya untuk mempercayai dengan idenya.

**Kata kunci:** *makna interpersonal, Mood, residue, Donald Trump*

## **MOTTO**

Finish what you have started!

Life is a problem.



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this graduating paper for my parents for being heroes in my life and their support, prayer and kindness for their children.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

I thank to Allah, the Almighty who has given me his blessing, mercy, and the good opportunity to finish my graduating paper entitled *Analysis of Donald Trump's Interpersonal Meaning Through His Speech about Jerusalem*.

This graduating paper is submitted to fulfill one of the requirements to gain the bachelor degree in English Literature of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta.

In finishing this graduating paper, I really thank to the people who have helped me. They are:

1. Prof. Dr. Alwan Khoiri, M. A., as the head of Faculty of Letter and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
2. Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum, as the Head of English Department.
3. Danial Hidayatullah M.Hum, as my academic advisor.
4. Arif Budiman S.S., M.A, my advisor, who has given me his guidance and shared knowledge to finish this graduating paper.
5. Ulyati Retnosari S.S., M.Hum, as the advisor of EEC Jogja for her support and suggestion, also as the owner of Proyeksi Indonesia who gives me a good opportunity to do the internship in her company.
6. Jiah Fauziah, S.S, M.hum (RIP) as my favorite lecture who makes me love linguistics. Wish you the best in the day after.

7. All of my lecturers in English Department, Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto S.Pd, M. Hum, Dwi Margo Yuwono S.Pd, Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum , Bambang Hariyanto S.S., M.A., Nisa Syuhda S.S, M.Hum, Aninda Aji Siwi S.Pd., M.Pd., Harsiwi Fajar Sari S.S., M.A., Miftahus Sa'adah S.Pd.I., M.Ed, Rosiana Rizqy Wijayanti S.S M.A., for all the knowledges, experiences and everything that you are shared to your students
8. ETERNITY RAMA as my brothers and sisters who share everything and always makes me feel like home.
9. All GGS members, Beni, Dwi, Farah, Fika, Lintang, Nabila, Rizqi, Nabila and Tyas as funny friends who make my day full of cheer, craziness also sharing goodness and motivation.
10. Jogja Rama
11. All friends in chapter 2014 English Literature
12. ECC Jogja and ECC siblings for all the efforts to make this community still exist and hold an awesome program such as ECC SUKA MENGAJAR.
13. KKN Soreng 2, Irfan, Dany, Ridha, Desy, Navis, Atiq, Devi, Azizah.
14. Thanks to Indomie goreng and coffee which always accompany me in the middle of the night to finish my graduating paper.
15. Thanks to all the parties who have support me so until now.

I realize that this graduating paper is not a perfect research. Therefore, all criticisms and advices from the readers will very helpful to make this paper better.

In the end of this acknowledgement, I hope this graduating paper can be useful for education and can inspire everyone.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Yogyakarta, 10 April 2018

Muhammad Fathurrizqi Pajar  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Adj</b>	<b>: Adjunct</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>: Complement</b>
<b>Cir</b>	<b>: Circumstance</b>
<b>Com</b>	<b>: comment</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>: Finite</b>
<b>Mod</b>	<b>: Mood</b>
<b>mod</b>	<b>: modals</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>: Predicator</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>: Subject</b>
<b>(neg)</b>	<b>: Negative</b>

## Chapter I

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

Language is a tool used by human being to do the interaction. Language makes people communicate each other to share information and idea. Language is also used to express human's feeling. There are many languages used in this world to communicate such as English, Arabic, Japanese, Bahasa Indonesia and many more. Since the language have many variants, the science of language, linguistic also grows largely to learn about the phonology or the sound system of language, morphology or the words formation, syntax or the structure of language, semantic and pragmatic or the study of meaning of the language.

Understanding meaning is very important in every language. It is because the main function of language is to communicate. Therefore, to make a good communication, people should understand what they are talking about. The importance of understanding meaning in every single word also explained from the Islamic perspective in surah Al Hujurat in the sixth verse:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِن جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا أَن تُصِيبُوا قَوْمًا  
بِجَهْلَةٍ فَتُصْحَبُوا عَلَىٰ مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نَادِمِينَ ﴿٦﴾

The meaning is:

"O, you who have believed, if there comes to you a disobedient one with information, investigate, lest you harm a people out of ignorance and become, over what you have done, regretful."(Quran.com) .

Based on the revelation above, it is clear that Islam is circumspect in understanding everything. This verse explains that the Moslems should understand the real meaning of arguments or statements before believing in any statement in order to avoid the mistake and harmful. That is why understanding the meaning is important lest we can eliminate the mistakes that we will make.

Discussing about meaning, it is extremely important to know the meaning of a language to make a good interaction among the people. It is because the people use language based on their necessary. Therefore, the usage of language in advertisement and daily speaking for example, is different since the purpose of language is also different. The purpose of language also can be seen in politic. The politicians use the language in their speech also with specific purpose. The speech which is delivered by politician in front of many audiences can be categorized as public speaking. Public speaking is delivering a speech or speak in front of many people.

In previous paragraph, it is mentioned that public speaking is used by people for the specific purpose. The people can be politicians, writers, motivators, and even president. When someone delivers a speech, he tells the audience about his idea and sometimes it is controversial since the statement of the speaker has many differences with the most of people. Donald Trump is an example of a

controversial-man because of his statement. Several months ago, Donald Trump, president of United State of America delivered a speech in the White House. He was talking about the conflict between Israel and Palestine ([www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)). In his speech, he argued that Palestine should let Jerusalem to be the part of Israel to end the conflict for the good of both sides. Moreover, as a representative of Americans, Donald Trump claimed Jerusalem as a Capital city of Israel in his speech. He thought that the only way to stop this endless conflict is by letting Jerusalem becomes the capital city of Israel. Trump stated this in his speech by giving the fact that the previous presidents of United States had failed to end this conflict.

However, this speech is controversial. This statement is denied by Moslems around the world. Not only that, the United Nations (UN) holds a meeting to talk about this issue since Donald Trump's argument is controversial and rejected by many people around the world.

From this issue, the researcher feels this speech is interesting to be analyzed because Donald Trump is a famous public figure and his speech about in White House is controversial. The researcher wants to identify how Donald Trump's interpersonal meaning shown through his speech. In order to analyze this speech, the researcher uses the theory from Halliday about systemic functional linguistic. Halliday states that there are three meta-functions that is used in systemic functional linguistic, they are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. In order to look deeper about Donald Trump's judgement through his statement, the researcher decides to use interpersonal meaning to

analyze the speech. Interpersonal meaning is one of three meta-functions that Halliday states in his book. Interpersonal meaning itself is the way of the usage of language to communicative, express the feeling, understand the judgment with the audiences (Halliday, 2004:11).

## **1.2 Scope of Study**

There are several theories that can be used to analyze this speech from linguistic aspects. However, the researcher limits this research and only focuses on analyzing interpersonal meaning of Donald Trump through his speech in the White House about the conflict between Palestine and Israel. The researcher analyzes all the clauses in Donald Trump's speech by using the interpersonal meaning theory to identify the mood system and residue.

## **1.3 Research Question**

Based on the explanation in background, the researcher finds a question to be discussed.

1. How is Donald Trump's interpersonal meaning seen through his speech?

## **1.4 Objective of study**

In this research, the researcher aims to interpret Donald Trump's interpersonal meaning from his speech by using the interpersonal meaning theory to analyze the mood system, mood constituent and residue his speech.

### **1.5 Significance of Study**

The significance of this research to the academic students is to enrich the research about systemic functional linguistic especially in interpersonal meaning. Through this research, the researcher hopes the reader will realize the importance to read the discourse critically in order to understand what is exactly the meaning behind which is implied in a text.

### **1.6 Prior research**

There are some researches that use interpersonal meaning and register as the theory of the research before. The first research is graduating paper entitled “Interpersonal Meaning of Barack Obama Speech at University of Indonesia: A Study about Obama’s Attitudes and Judgements toward Indonesia”. This research is written by Noor Aini Dhiah W and it is published by Semarang State University in 2011.

She uses a qualitative method to do her search. In this research, she focuses in analyzing the interpersonal meaning to find the mood system in Barack Obama’s speech. The researcher divides the text of Obama’s speech into clauses and only analyzes the complex clauses to find the mood system. After analyzing the data by using interpersonal meaning theory, the researcher analyzes the attitudes and judgement by using the appraisal theory.

The result of this research is Obama himself as the subject of the most found in his speech. It means he is the person who is responsible of all the speech

that he delivers. The finite of this research is mostly using the present tense. It means almost all the speech that he delivers is talking about the general facts that happen at the time. Obama also uses declarative clauses mostly in his speech and it shows that he is sharing the information to his audiences. Sharing the information that Obama does in his speech is analyzed further by using the appraisal theory. The result is Obama gives the positive attitudes and judgements toward Indonesia even some critics are found in his speech.

The second research is a graduating paper written by Rowiatun Amri Marhamah entitled “Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Muse Lyric Song in Black Holes and Revelation’s Album”. This research is published by Yogyakarta State University in 2014. This research is used a qualitative method. The researcher analyses the song lyric using the interpersonal meaning theory by Halliday to find the mood system and modality. There are three songs that is analyzed in his research. The result of this research is the researcher finds that the most used type of mood is declarative. It means that the singer wants to give information through his song. The modality that is found in this research is modal finite and modal adjunct.

The third research is a journal entitled “Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches- A Case Study of Barack Obama Speech”. This journal is written by Yuhui Liu from Beijing University. he uses qualitative method and uses interpersonal meaning theory to analyze the research (Feng & Liu, 2010). The result of this analysis is Obama uses more declarative form in delivering speech to give the audience information. He also uses various modals operator to show his

attitude and make the audience believe about what he says. Obama also uses “we” in order to show that he is equal with his audience. Various tenses also used to tell about what have been through and what will he do in the future for the good of United States.

The last research is a journal written by Ruijuan Ye entitled “The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech”. This qualitative research applies interpersonal meaning theory to analyze the data (Ye, 2010) . The result of this analysis is positive declarative are dominant in this speech. Obama Also uses imperative clause in his speech. The modals that Obama uses in his speech is can, will and must which show his positiveness and his judgement.

These four prior researches are different from this research. All of them use different objects and theories that the researcher uses. Even though the first and the second researches are use interpersonal meaning, they analyze different objects. Moreover, the first research applies appraisal theory to strengthen her analysis and the second research analyzes songs as the object. While the third and fourth journal uses Interpersonal meaning theory by Halliday and analyzes the speech of Barack Obama. It has the similarity with this research especially in theory, but different in object. In this research, the researcher analyzes a speech which is deliver by president of United States, Donald Trump and uses interpersonal meaning. Moreover, this speech is performed in November 2017, so it can be said a new speech from Donald Trump.

## **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

The researcher uses a theory of systemic functional linguistic which is introduced by Halliday based on three meta-functions of language to analyze the data of this research. The researcher focuses on interpersonal meaning theory to analyze the mood system, mood constituent and residue in Donald Trump's speech. This theory will be explained more detail in the next chapter.

## **1.8 Method of Research**

Method of research explains about the type of research that used by the researcher, the data sources, data collecting technique and data analyzing technique.

### **1.8.1 Type of research**

In analyzing the data of research there are two major types of research. The first is qualitative research and the second is quantitative research. However, these two types of research sometimes mixed to do the analysis. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method to do the research. Qualitative research is kind of research that focuses on object analysis or describing the object. according to Berg (2001:3) qualitative method refers to the meaning, concept, definition, metaphors, characters, symbols and description things. Kothari also states that qualitative research is the technique to analysis phenomena for example the human behavior because of curiosity to know why the people think or do something like that (Kothari, 2004:3). Therefore, the researcher applies this

method to analyze the data because the researcher wants to describe the interpersonal meaning and attitude of Trump's through his speech.

### **1.8.2 Data sources**

The data are taken from many sources. The data are classified into two, main data and supporting data. The main data which is taken from the video of Donald Trump' speech ( [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SR3jyhIK\\_kE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SR3jyhIK_kE)). The supporting data is taken from the website of Government of America which is the transcript of the speech ([www.whitehouse.gov/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/)).

### **1.8.3 Data Collecting Process**

There are several steps that the researcher does in collecting the data. The first one is watching the video about Donald Trump speech. The second is to find the transcript of the speech from the internet. The third is to classify the transcript of speech into clauses. The last is to identify the mood and residue which are found in the speech to make the researcher easy to do the analysis.

### **1.8.4 Data Analyzing Steps**

There are several steps that the researcher does in analyzing the data. The first step is analyzing the data or the clauses into mood and residue by using interpersonal meaning theory. The second step is interpreting the analysis. the last step is drawing the conclusion about the result of the analysis.

### **1.9 Paper Organization**

This paper contains four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It contains background of study, scope of study, research question, objective of study, significance of study, prior research, theoretical approach, method of research and paper organization. The second chapter is theory. The third chapter contains discussion. The fourth chapter is conclusion and suggestion.



## Chapter IV

### Conclusion and Suggestion

#### 4.1 Conclusion

This research analyzes the speech of Donald Trump by using one of three meta-function in systemic functional linguistic, the interpersonal meaning. This research aims to uncover how the interpersonal meaning of Donald Trump seen by analyzing the all the features of interpersonal meaning which found in his speech.

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds the subject which is the most found in this speech is Donald Trump himself as the speaker. It indicates that he is the most involved and responsible person about what he delivers. The other subject is found in this research is *we* which represents the government of United States and the parties which is involved in this speech (speaker and audiences). It shows that Donald Trump's idea which he delivered is supported by his cabinet and government in United States.

This research also finds that the most used tense is present tense to tell about the phenomena or general facts at the present the time. Donald Trump also uses declarative mood type which shows that he tries to give information as much as possible about the current situation between Palestine and Israel. The other mood type used by Donald Trump is imperative which only uses twice in the end of the speech. The using of imperative clause aims to invite the audiences to see the possibility of peace by following his idea after giving many information

about the conflict situation between Palestine and Israel. The modality which is found in this research only little. It indicates the high level to tell about the obligatory and median level to tell the futurity of what Donald Trump believe about the possibility to end the conflict between Palestine and Israel.

Generally, Donald Trump aims to show that he is a good president through his speech. As he said that bringing peace to Palestine and Israel has been a major campaign in America. He tries to show it by spreading his optimism to end this conflict by delivering his new idea through his speech. He also shows his good attitude to the audiences by inviting them to support his idea in polite way. Moreover, as a president, he wants to show the audience his spirit and strong willingness to end the conflict.

## **4.2 Suggestions**

After finishing the analysis of this speech by using interpersonal meaning theory the researcher can give suggestions. The first to all the readers. This research hopefully can open the readers mind about the importance of understanding the speech well and deeply to uncover the meaning of the speech which is delivered. For future research, hopefully this research can give explanation about the interpersonal meaning theory and the researcher hopes the future analysis would analyze further about interpersonal meaning in other type of discourse or text in order to enrich the variation of the analysis of interpersonal meaning or uses another meta-function in analysis and also to apply the other SFL theory.

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1

#### Diplomatic Reception Room

1:07 P.M. EST

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

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

In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act, urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital. This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.

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

Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace. Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time. Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering.

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

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

It was 70 years ago that the United States, under President Truman, recognized the State of Israel. Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times. Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government. It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court. It is the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President. It is the headquarters of many government ministries.

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

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs.

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

However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.

But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital. This is nothing more, or less, than a recognition of reality. It is also the right thing to do. It's something that has to be done.

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects,

engineers, and planners, so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.

In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended, in any way, to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians. We are not taking a position of any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem, or the resolution of contested borders. Those questions are up to the parties involved.

The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement. Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.

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

Above all, our greatest hope is for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul. With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.

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

This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity, lifting our sights to what it is possible; not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable. Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach.

So today, we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts.

I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong. But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror.

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

It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst. It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate — not violence.

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

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

Thank you. God bless you. God bless Israel. God bless the Palestinians. And God bless the United States. Thank you very much. Thank you. (“Statement by President Trump on Jerusalem,” n.d.)

(The proclamation is signed.)

END

1:19 P.M. EST

## Appendix 2

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

when	I	came	Into office	I	Promised	To look	at the world’s challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking
	S	F/P	Ajc: cir	S	F	P	Ajc: cir
	MOOD	residue		MOOD		Residue	

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

We	cannot	Solve	Our problem	by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past
S	F	P	C	Adj: cir
Mood		Residue		

3. Old challenges demand new approaches.

Old challenge	Demand	New approach
S	F/P	Adj: cir
Mood	Residue	

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

My announcement	today	Marks	the beginning of a new approach	to conflict	between Israel and the Palestinians
S	Adj: cir	F	C	P	Adj: cir
MOOD	residue	MOOD	Residue		

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

In 1995	Congress	adopted	the Jerusalem Embassy Act	urging	the federal government	to relocate	the American embassy to Jerusalem
Adj: cir	S	F	C	P	S	F/P	C
	MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue

And	to	that	and	so	is	Israel's
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	recognize	city		importantly		capital
	P	C		Adj: com	P	C
Residue						

6. This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.

This act	passed	Congress	by an overwhelming bipartisan majority	and	was reaffirmed	by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.
S	F/P	C	Adj: cir		P	Adj: cir
MOOD	Residue			Residue		

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

Yet, for over 20 years	every previous American president	has	exercised	the law's waiver	refusing to move	U.S. embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.
Adj: cir	S	F	P	C	P	C
	MOOD	Residue				

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

Presidents	Issued	these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem	would	advance the cause of peace.
S	F/P	Adj: Cir	Adj: Mood	Adj: cir
MOOD	Residue			

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

Some	say	they	lacked	Courage	but	they	made	their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time.
S	F	S	F/P	C		S	F/P	Adj:cir
MOOD		MOOD	Residue			MOOD	Residue	

10. Nevertheless, the record is in

Nevertheless	the record	is	In
Adj:con	S	F/P	Adj:cir
	MOOD	Residue	

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

After more than two decades of waivers	we	are no	closer	to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians
Adj: cir	S	F(neg)	P	Adj: cir
Residue	MOOD		Residue	

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

It	would	Be	folly	to assume	that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.
S	F(Mod)	P	C	P	Adj: cir
MOOD		Residue			

13. Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel

Therefore	I	have	Determined	That	It is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel
	S	F	P		Adj Cir
	MOOD		Residue		

14. While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver

While	previous presidents	have	made	this a major campaign promise	they	failed	to deliver
Adj:con	S	F	P	C	S	F	P
	MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue

15. Today, I am delivering.

Today	I	am	delivering.
Adj:cir	S	F	P
Residue	Mood		Residue

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

I	've	judge	this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace	between Israel and the Palestinians
S	F	P	C	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue		

17. This is a long-overdue step to advance the peace process and to work to conflict a lasting agreement.

This	is	a long-overdue	to advance	the peace process	to work	to conflict a lasting agreement
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S	F	C	P	C	P	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue				

18. Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like every other sovereign nation to determine its own capital.

Israel	Is	a sovereign nation	with the right like every other sovereign nation	to determine	its own capital.
S	F	C	Adj:cir	P	C
MOOD		Residue			

19. Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace

Acknowledging	this	as a fact	is	a necessary condition	for achieving peace
F	S	C	P	C	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue			

20. It was 70 years ago that the United States, under President Truman, recognized the State of Israel.

It	was	70 years ago that	the United States, under President Truman	recognized	the State of Israel
S	F	Adj:cir	S	F/P	C
MOOD		residue	MOOD		Residue

21. Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.

Ever since then	Israel	has	Made	its capital	in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.
Adj:cir	S	F	P	C	Adj. Cir
residue	MOOD		Residue		

22. Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government

Today	Jerusalem	is	the seat of the modern Israeli government
Adj:cir	S	F/P	C
residue	MOOD	Residue	

23. It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court

It	is	the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

24. It is the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President. It is the headquarters of many government ministries

It	Is	the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President	It	is	the headquarters of many government ministries
S	F/P	C	S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue		MOOD	residue	

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

For decades	visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders	have	met	their Israeli counterparts	in Jerusalem
Adj:cir	S	F	P	C	Adj cir
residue	MOOD		residue		

as	I	did	on my trip to Israel earlier this year
	S	F/P	Adj:cir
	MOOD	Residue	

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

Jerusalem	is not	just the heart of three great religions	but	it	is	now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world.
S	F/P (neg)	C		S	F/P	C
MOOD		Residue		MOOD		Residue

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

Over the past seven decades	, the Israeli people	Have	built	a country	where Jews, Muslims, and Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs
Adj:cir	S	F	P	C	Adj Cir
residue	MOOD		Residue		

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

Jerusalem	is	today	and	Must	remain	a place	where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque
S	F/P	Adj cir		Mod	P	C	Adj cir
Mood		Residue					

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

Howe r,	throug h all of these years	presidents representin g the United	Hav e	declin ed to	officiall y	Recogniz e	Jerusale m as Israel's capital
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		States					
Adj	Adj cir	S	F	P	Adj:cir	P	C
Residue		MOOD		Residue			

30. In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.

In fact	we	have	declined to acknowledge	any Israeli capital at all
Adj:cir	S	F	P	C
Residue	MOOD		Residue	

31. But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital

But	today	we	finally	acknowledge	the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital
	Adj:cir	S	Adj:com	F/P	C
	residue	MOOD		MOOD	Residue

32. This is nothing more, or less, than a recognition of reality

This	Is	nothing more, or less, than a recognition of reality
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

33. It is also the right thing to do

It	Is	also	The right thing	To do
S	F		C	P
MOOD	Residue			

34. It's something that has to be done

It	's	Something	That	has to be done
S	F/P	C		P
MOOD	Residue			

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

That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act	I	Am	directing	the State Department
Adj. cir	S	F	P	C
Residue	MOOD		Residue	

to begin	preparation	to move	the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem
P	C	P	C
Residue			

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

This	Will	immediately	begin	the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners
S	F mood	Adj	P	C
MOOD			Residue	

so	that a new embassy,	when completed,	wil l	be	a magnificent tribute to peace
	S	Adj cir	F	P	C

37. In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear

In making these announcements	I	also want	to make	one point	very clear
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Adj cir	S	F	P	C	Adj cir
Residue	MOOD		residue		

38. This decision is not intended, in any way, to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement

This decision	is not	intended	in any way	to reflect	a departure	from our strong commitment
S	F(neg)	P	Adj cir	P	C	
MOOD		Residue				

to facilitate	a lasting peace agreement
P	C
Residue	

39. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians

We	want	an agreement	That is a great deal for the israelis and great deal for the Palestinians
S	F/P	C	Adj. cir
MOOD		Residue	

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

We	are not	Taking	a position of any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem, or the resolution of contested borders
S	F(neg)	P	C
MOOD		Residue	

41. Those questions are up to the parties involved

Those questions	Are	up	to the parties involved
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S	F/P		C
MOOD	residue		Residue

42. The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides

The United States	Remains	Deeply	committed to helping facilitate	a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides
S	F	Adj:com	P	C
MOOD			Residue	

43. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement

I	intend	to do	everything	in my power	to help	forge such an agreement
S	F	P	C	Adj:cir	P	C
MOOD		Residue				

44. Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks

Without question	Jerusalem	is	one of the most sensitive issues	in those talks
Adj:cir	S	F/P	C	Adj. Cir
Residue	MOOD		Residue	

45. The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides

The United States	Would	Support	a two-state solution	if agreed to by both sides
S	F	P	C	Adj: cir
MOOD		Residue		

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

In the meantime	I	Call	all parties	to maintain	the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple
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					Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif
Adj:cir	S	F	C	P	C
	MOOD		Residue		

47. Above all, our greatest hope is for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul

Above all	our greatest hope		is	for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul	
Ajd: cir	S		F/P	Adj:cir	
	MOOD			Residue	

48. With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region

With today's action	I	Reaffirm	my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region		
Adj:cir	S	F/P	C		
	MOOD		Residue		

49. There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement

There	Will	of course	be	disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement	
S	F(mod)	Adj:Mod	P	C	
MOOD			Residue		

50. But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation

But	we	are	confident	Ultimately	as	We	work	through these disagreements	We	will
	S	F	C: atr	Adj:cir		S	F/P	C	S	F
	MOOD		Residue				MOOD		residue	MOOD

Arrive	at a peace		And	a place far greater in understanding and cooperation	
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P	Adj:cir		C
Residue			Residue

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

This sacred city	Should	call	forth the best	in humanity lifting our sights to what it is possible; not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable		
S	F(mod)	P	C	Adj.cir		

52. Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach

Peace	Is	Never	beyond the grasp of those willing to reach
S	F/P	Adj:Mod	Ajd:cir
Mood			Residue

53. So today, we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate

So today	We	call	for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate
Adj;cir	S	F/P	C
	MOOD		Finite

54. Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts

Our children	Should	Inherit	our love, not our conflicts
S	F;Mod	P	C

55. I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year

I	repeat	the message I	at the historic and extraordinary
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60. It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists  
from their midst

It	Is	time	for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst
S	F/P	C	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue	

61. It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement  
with reasoned debate — not violence.

It	Is	Time	For civilized nations, and people to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate — not violence.
S	F	C	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue	

62. And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to  
claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.

it	is	Time	for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future
S	F/P	C	Adj:cir
MOOD		Residue	

63. to today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual  
understanding and respect.

today	Let us	Rededicate	ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect
Adj.cir	S	P	C
residue	MOOD	Residue	

64. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to  
possible and possibilities

Let us	Rethink	old	and	open	our hearts	to possible
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		assumptions			and minds	and possibilities
S	P	C		P	C	C
MOOD	Residue			Residue		

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

Finally	I	ask	the leaders of the region — political and religious; Israeli and Palestinian; Jewish and Christian and Muslim	to join	Us	in the noble quest for lasting peace
	S	F	S	P	C	Adj.Cir
	MOOD			Residue		

66. Thank you

67. God bless you

God	Bless	You
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

68. God bless Israel

God	Bless	Israel
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

69. God bless the Palestinians

God	Bless	The Palestinians
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

70. And God bless the United States

God	Bless	the United States
S	F/P	C
MOOD	Residue	

71. Thank you very much. Thank you

### Appendix 3

No	Clauses	Tenses		
		present	past	future
1	When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.		✓	
2	We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.	✓		
3	Old challenges demand new approaches.	✓		
4	My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.	✓		
5	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act, urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital		✓	
6	This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.		✓	
7	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.		✓	

8	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace		✓	
9	Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the time		✓	
10	Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.	✓		
11	It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result			✓
12	Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.	✓		
13	While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering.	✓		
14	I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.	✓		
15	This is a long-overdue step to advance the peace process and to work towards a lasting agreement	✓		
16	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like every other sovereign nation to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this as a fact	✓		

	is a necessary condition for achieving peace.			
17	It was 70 years ago that the United States, under President Truman, recognized the State of Israel		✓	
18	Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times	✓		
19	Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government.	✓		
20	It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court.	✓		
21	It is the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President	✓		
22	It is the headquarters of many government ministries.	✓		
23	For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.	✓		
24	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world	✓		
25	Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs	✓		
26	Jerusalem is today, and must	✓		

	remain, a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque			
27	However, through all of these years, presidents representing the United States have declined to officially recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital	✓		
28	In fact, we have declined to acknowledge any Israeli capital at all.	✓		
29	But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital	✓		
30	This is nothing more, or less, than a recognition of reality	✓		
31	It is also the right thing to do. It's something that has to be done.	✓		
32	That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem	✓		
33	This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners, so that a new embassy, when completed, will be a magnificent tribute to peace.			✓
34	In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended, in any way, to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a	✓		

	lasting peace agreement			
35	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.	✓		
36	We are not taking a position of any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem, or the resolution of contested borders	✓		
37	Those questions are up to the parties involved.	✓		
38	The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.	✓		
39	I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.	✓		
40	Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks.	✓		
41	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.	✓		
42	In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif	✓		
43	Above all, our greatest hope is for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul.	✓		
44	With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.	✓		
45	There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent			✓

	regarding this announcement			
46	But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.	✓		
47	This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity, lifting our sights to what it is possible; not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.	✓		
48	Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach.	✓		
49	So today, we call for calm, for moderation, and for the voices of tolerance to prevail over the purveyors of hate	✓		
50	Our children should inherit our love, not our conflicts		✓	
51	I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year	✓		
52	The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history	✓		
53	Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong	✓		
54	But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance, and terror	✓		
55	Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future			✓

	generations			
56	It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midst.	✓		
57	It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate — not violence.	✓		
58	And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.	✓		
59	So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect	✓		
60	Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities.	✓		
61	And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious; Israeli and Palestinian; Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.	✓		
62	Thank you	✓		
63	God bless you.	✓		
64	God bless Israel.	✓		
65	God bless the Palestinians.	✓		
66	And God bless the United States.	✓		
67	Thank you very much.	✓		
68	Thank you.	✓		
TOTAL		56	8	4

N o	Clauses	MODAL				
		Can/coul d	Shall/shoul d	May/migh t	Will/woul d	Mus t
1	When I came into office, I promised to					

	look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.					
2	We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past.	1				
3	Old challenges demand new approaches.					
4	My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.					
5	In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act, urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's					

	capital					
6	This act passed Congress by an overwhelming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.					
7	Yet, for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city.					
8	Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace					
9	Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them at the					

	time					
10	Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.					
11	It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result				1	
12	Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.					
13	While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering.					
14	I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of					

	America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.					
15	This is a long-overdue step to advance the peace process and to work to conflict a lasting agreement					
16	Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like every other sovereign nation to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this as a fact is a necessary condition for achieving peace.					
17	It was 70 years ago that the United States, under President Truman, recognized the State of Israel					
18	Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem — the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times					
19	Today, Jerusalem is the					

	seat of the modern Israeli government.					
20	It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli Supreme Court.					
21	It is the location of the official residence of the Prime Minister and the President					
22	It is the headquarters of many government ministries.					
23	For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state, and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.					
24	Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in					

	the world					
25	Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs					
26	Jerusalem is today, and must remain, a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque					1
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	capital at all.					
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32	That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem					
33	This will immediately begin the process of hiring architects, engineers, and planners, so that a new embassy, when completed, will				2	

	be a magnificent tribute to peace.					
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35	We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.					
36	We are not taking a position of any final status issues, including the specific boundaries of the Israeli sovereignty in Jerusalem, or the resolution of contested borders					
37	Those questions are up to the parties involved.					
38	The United States remains					

	deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides.					
39	I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.					
40	Without question, Jerusalem is one of the most sensitive issues in those talks.					
41	The United States would support a two-state solution if agreed to by both sides.				1	
42	In the meantime, I call on all parties to maintain the status quo at Jerusalem's holy sites, including the Temple Mount, also known as Haram al-Sharif					
43	Above all, our greatest hope is for peace, the universal yearning in every human soul.					

44	With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.					
45	There will, of course, be disagreement and dissent regarding this announcement				1	
46	But we are confident that ultimately, as we work through these disagreements, we will arrive at a peace and a place far greater in understanding and cooperation.					
47	This sacred city should call forth the best in humanity, lifting our sights to what it is possible; not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.		1			
48	Peace is never beyond the					

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