

Language and Policy: Textual Analysis of Speech

Text of President Ahmadinejad on Antiracism Conference (2009)

in Geneva

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Abstract

This paper is titled, “Language and Policy: a Textual Analysis of the Speech of President Ahmadinejad in the Anti-Racism Conference in Geneva.” The conference is a follow up of World Conference against Racism that was held in South Africa in 2001. The objective of the Geneva Conference is to analyze the global attempts on fighting racism. The countries, USA, Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand declined to attend the conference after knowing Ahmadinejad’s presence. They worried that Ahmadinejad will use the event to assail Israel. Ahmadinejad said that the countries which boycotted the conference divulged their ego and arrogance. In his speech, Ahmadinejad who was the only head of state attending the conference, described Israel as ‘the real racist’ and the US and Europe helped building Israel after World War II by sacrificing the Palestinians. This speech is analyzed by using content analysis. The content analysis textually covers lexical analysis that consists of the choice and meaning of words, the construction of a sentence such as syntaxes, transitivity, background, level of specificity and degree of completeness, and so forth. By using content analysis, we are able to understand not only the content of the text, but also how the message that is delivered. Content analysis reveals the hidden meaning behind a text through the choice of words, phrases, and structures of the sentences. Textual analysis of this speech provides an understanding of the policy and political perspective of Iran, which is expressed in this speech.

Keywords: Language; Policy; Textual analysis; Political perspective

I.Introduction

1.1 Language and Policy

In the Dictionary of Linguistics (Kridalaksana, 1993: 21), the notion of language is an arbitrary sound symbol system, which is used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. As a communication tool, language is an indicator of one's intellectual and social development. Language is one of the main thinking tools, all forms of ideas, understandings, and concepts that are born and poured out to others through language. From the point of axiology and ontology, language is a tool for delivering messages that have emotive, affective, and reasoning connotations. Language is closely related to one's thinking. A person's mindset can be seen from the way he expresses everything. Speech is the result of one's thoughts which are written in a systematic form in accordance with the order of thought of the topic to be conveyed.

Talking about politics, it is inseparable from policy issue. Policy is an idea or plan that has been agreed upon by a certain group of people, political parties, or the government. A policy, especially policy in the field of foreign policy, is identical to the political attitudes of a person or country. The definition of foreign policy is given by Holsti, he said, foreign policy is the actions or ideas made by decision makers to solve problems or develop some changes in the environment in policies, attitudes, actions, and actions of the state (1992: 92)

If this political attitude is applied to the conditions of other countries, then foreign policy is the reference. Foreign policy is an international insight that is interpreted as an identity that is a distinguishing characteristic of a country with other countries in the world. Foreign policy is a big paradigm adopted by a country about the way the country views the world.

Through the concept of language and political attitudes, it can be concluded that the results of the connection between language and the political attitude of a country are policies, especially in the field of foreign policy.

In this paper, the policy in question is the political attitude of the former President of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (2005-2013) in bringing his country to look at the situation and conditions of the world or other countries. Speeches of leaders of a country regarding world conditions or about other countries can be used as a reference or political attitude of a country. In this case, the speech read by President Ahmadinejad at the 2009 Anti-Racism Conference in Geneva can be used as a reference to see how Iran behaves about the situation at that time, especially regarding relevant issues around racism in accordance with the theme of the conference.

Through this paper, the authors use textual analysis as an instrument in finding Ahmadinejad point of view in terms of racism. In textual analysis, there are three levels mentioned, macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. To have a comprehensive analysis, further research may also add more stage namely meso and macro. In meso stage, the process production of the text needs to be considered and for macro stage, the focus analysis can be involved in text perspective developing in society.

1.2 Overview of Iranian Political Policy at That Time

In 2007, the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) unanimously began to implement the sanctions for Iran which contained a ban on the trade in nuclear materials. The sanctions were taken after Iran refused to suspend uranium enrichment programs suspected by the West, especially the US, to develop nuclear weapons.

The Iranian government responded by stating that their nuclear program was only for civilian purposes. They were not afraid to face international pressure and they even responded to the sanctions threatening to stop oil exports in an effort to defend themselves.

The United States returned the action by increasing the number of US Navy personnel in the Persian Gulf. The United States conducted this on the grounds that it is part of the global strategy for the fight against terrorism. Indirectly the US stated to Iran, that US military power was stronger in the Middle East region.

Since the appearance of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to power Iran, there has been a new style of increasing progressive forces, especially movements to fight US imperialism in various parts of the world. Iran sees its war against imperialism as a complement to its Islamic revolution. In this case, the US and European countries (Western countries) are represented as symbols of world imperialism. Many of Ahmadinejad's statements on various occasions violently condemned the West's treatment, among others by stating that the West must be responsible for the holocaust (destruction or murder of certain groups of people who refer to taste or religion), not Palestinians. Iran also issued a statement that wanted to remove Israel from the world map. This attitude, coupled with nuclear power, is quite worrying about the western world.

Under Ahmadinejad regime, Iran's foreign policy was synonymous with a spirit of resistance, full of courage, even confrontation. Especially resistance to Western countries, especially the US by presenting the Israeli-Palestinian issue. However, this attitude has attracted sympathy and support from many parties (especially the Islamic world) throughout the world, who seemed to justify and defend Iran's position. Although Iranian relations with some Middle Eastern countries can be said to be less harmonious. All Middle Eastern countries, including Iran, see the Palestinian issue as the key to their regional reinforcement. Iran aggressively supports Palestine, and provides support, both moral and financial, political, and military to one of the Palestinian factions, Hamas.

1.3 United Nations Anti-Racism Conference (Durban II) in 2009

The Durban Review Conference is the official name of the United Nations World Conference Against Racism (UN United Nations Conference on Racism) held on April 20-24, 2009 at the UN Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The conference entitled "The World Conferences against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance" was also known as

Durban II because it was a continuation of a similar conference held in Durban, South Africa in 2001. As a review of the first Durban conference (Durban I) in South Africa in 2001, this conference again discussed and included Zionists as an agenda and presenting the president as conference speaker. At the Durban I Conference, US and Israeli delegations immediately returned after sharp criticism was raised against Israel and in the draft resolution it was stated that Zionism was a practice of racism.

In 2007, 2 years before the start of the Durban II Conference, a committee was formed which was tasked with formulating important points to be discussed by each delegation at the Conference. This committee is chaired by Ms. Najat Al-Hajjaji from Libya with members from Cameroon, South Africa, Senegal, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Armenia, Croatia, Russia, Belgium, Greece, Norway and Turkey. While the vice chairman comes from Cuba. But the US criticized the draft final declaration of the meeting, so that there was a revision that caused all the signs that led to Israel and the Middle East conflict to be crossed. Meanwhile the prohibition on "insulting religion" demanded by Arab countries has also not been stated in the draft declaration of the Anti-Racism Conference in Geneva

The Anti-Racism Conference in Geneva (2009) was attended by 141 countries including 23 European Union countries and representatives from various international organizations. Before this Anti-Racism (Durban II) conference took place, there were several countries that expressed their attitude not to attend this conference and would boycott the conference. The countries that have already stated that they would not attend the event were Canada, Israel, the United States, Australia, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, France and the United Kingdom. They consider that this conference was used to seek legitimacy for hatred and extremism on the pretext of fighting racism. Israel through its foreign minister stated that this conference had nothing to do with efforts to fight racism. It could be Israel's refusal to take part in the conference because it does not want Israel to be the target of further criticism as happened during the implementation of the high-level meeting in Durban I. In the conference organized by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Israeli arbitrary action and oppression of the Palestinian people became one of the agenda of the discussion and Israel drew harsh criticism from the participants.

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as the only country leader present at the conference delivered his speech at the opening of the conference. In his speech, he criticized Israel and called Israel "the most vile and repressive racist state." He also said, the US and Europe helped build Israel after World War II at the expense of the Palestinian people.

Ahmadinejad's speech at the UN meeting in Geneva triggered a walk out by dozens of EU delegates. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon regretted Ahmadinejad's speech. Even though before the speech he had met Ahmadinejad and advised him not to issue divisive comments on the conference. But the appeal was ignored by Ahmadinejad.

Indeed this conference lasted until April 24, 2009, but on April 21, on the second day of the conference, the delegates agreed to implement 143 points of the declaration to eliminate the practice of racism and discrimination against minorities. This is due to the opening speech of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, which is considered controversial, causing many delegates from several countries to leave the conference room, which is sufficient reason to implement the declaration of this conference as soon as possible.

This declaration also emphasizes acts of harassment committed against people who adhere to a particular religion. This refers to the perception of Muslims after the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States. The delegates also agreed on the continuity of the implementation of the results of the declaration of the Durban I Conference in 2001.

II. Results and Discussion

2.1 Textual Analysis

In this study, the analysis of the text used is text analysis proposed by Teun A. van Dijk. Van Dijk sees a text consisting of several structures / levels that each part supports each other. He divided it into three levels. First, macro structure. This is the global / general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme put forward. Second, the superstructure. This is a discourse structure that deals with the framework of a text, how the parts of the text are arranged into a whole. Third, micro structure, namely the meaning of discourse that can be observed from a small part of a text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and images. The following will be elaborated one by one the elements of the van Dijk discourse as described previously (Eriyanto, 2001: 228)

Table 1: Discourse Structure

Discourse Structure	Elements observed	Elements
Macro Structures	Thematic: Themes / topics in a text	Topics
Superstructure	Schematic: How parts and sequences of news are presented in full text.	Scheme
Micro Structure	Semantics: The meaning to be emphasized in the news text. For example by giving details on one side and reducing the details of the other side.	Background, Details, Intentions, Prejudices, Nominalization
	Syntax: How the sentence (shape, arrangement) is chosen	Sentences, coherence, pronouns
	Stilistics: What is the choice of words used in text	Lexicon
	Rhetorical: How to emphasize	Graphic, Metaphor, Expression

Textual Analysis of President Ahmadinejad's Speech at the Durban II Conference in Geneva

Macro structure is the global meaning of a text that can be observed from a topic or theme raised by a text. Elements emphasized in the macro structure are thematic, looking at the themes or topics put forward in a story, or core ideas, summaries or the main ones from a text.

- **Thematic**

Thematic elements refer to the general description of a text. Themes or topics show the dominant, central, and most important concepts of the contents of a text. Van Dijk argues that discourse is generally formed in general rules. Text is not only defined as a particular view or topic, but it is a coherent general view. He calls this this as global coherence, that is, the parts in the text are traced to a general idea point. And those parts support each other to describe one general topic.

Topics show the dominant, central, and most important concepts of the content of a story. In a news, theme and topic is realized on the headlines of a news, as stated by van Dijk (1988: 248), "The headlines define the overall coherence or semantic unity of discourse, and also what information readers memorize best from a news report".

In this speech, the global topic of text is mentioned in paragraphs 38 and 39. These two paragraphs clearly explain the purpose of the text of this speech. After starting with greetings (greeting), this speech immediately invites listeners to focus on the problems and conditions that occur regarding the practice of racism. The two paragraphs contain important issues in the form of President Ahmadinejad's invitation to make changes to world conditions and pay attention to political, economic, security, and international cultural systems that are not functioning properly, so that structural changes are needed by paying attention to existing human values. The following excerpt from the speech,

Firstly, it is absolutely possible to improve the existing situation in the world. However, it must be noted that this could be only achieved through the cooperation of all countries in order to get the best out of the existing capacities and resources in the world. My participation in this conference is because of my conviction to these important issues as well as to our common responsibility of defending the rights of nations vis-à-vis the sinister phenomena of racism and being with you, the thinkers of the world. (paragraph 38)

Secondly, mindful of the inefficiency of the current international political, economic and security systems, it is necessary to focus on divine and humanitarian values by referring to the true definition of human beings based upon justice and respect for the rights of all people in all parts of the world and by acknowledging the past wrong doings in the past dominant management of the world, and to undertake collective measures to reform the existing structures. (Paragraph 39).

The two issues raised by President Ahmadinejad are very relevant to the theme of this conference. It is said that it is very impossible to make changes to the practices of racism that exist on this earth, unless there is close cooperation from countries to make it happen. Because of that, he invites all countries to contribute to realizing the condition of the world free from the problems of racism. The current political, economic and security system is required to pay more attention to humanitarian issues by focusing on human rights throughout the world based on justice.

The two paragraphs have described the global topic of the text of President Ahmadinejad's speech on his invitation to citizens around the world to pay more attention to existing humanitarian problems and expect cooperation to realize a better world.

2.2 Superstructure

Superstructure involves the framework of a text, such as the introduction, contents, concluding, and conclusions. The thing observed in the superstruktut is about the parts and sequence of news in the text.

• **Schematic**

Text or discourse generally has a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end. The flow shows how the parts in the text are arranged and sorted so as to form a unity of meaning. Meanwhile, the global meaning represented in the topic is certainly well organized in the discourse. This is a schema or discourse superstructure. Discourse is divided into general categories such as "... Summary (Headline + Lead), Main Event, Backgrounds (History + Context), Verbal Reactions and Comments (Evaluation + Expectations)." (Van Dijk, 1993: 119) although information arranged in topics can be submitted in other formats.

This speech includes sequential grooves starting with the introduction which consists of fairly short greetings addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the High Commission for Human Rights and the entire audience. The introduction is found in paragraphs 1 and 2. Furthermore, starting from paragraphs 3 to 40 are the main issues raised by President Ahmadinejad. Followed by paragraphs 41 to 42 which are conclusions, and ending with the last paragraph, which is 43 in the form of closing greetings. The whole of this speech covers 43 paragraphs. As stated earlier, the introduction is contained in paragraphs 1 and 2, which contains greetings to the UN Secretary General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all attendees.

The content section begins in paragraph 3 which mentions the conditions that occurred in the previous century, namely medieval times, where many thinkers and scientists were found guilty then they were killed. This period was followed by dark and suffering conditions, namely the period when slavery and the slave trade took place. These slaves were brought from their country, separated from their families to be brought to Europe and America to be traded and forced to work. These times were very dark periods of humanitarian problems. Furthermore, President Ahmadinejad also reminded of the history of the world in the period of war that has tormented all people in the world. The following is part of the contents of the speech,

"Many years passed by before nations rose up and fought for their liberty and freedom and they paid a high price for it. They lost millions of lives to expel the occupiers and establish independent and national governments. However, it did not take long before power grabbers imposed two wars in Europe which also plagued a part of Asia and Africa. Those horrific wars claimed about a hundred million lives and left behind massive devastation. Had lessons been learnt from the occupations, horrors and crimes of those wars, there would have been a ray of hope for the future."

Still talking about the contents of the speech, the scheme is divided into several sections. Some paragraphs contain history, arguments, and messages. In the part of the argument covering paragraphs 5-36, Ahmadinejad questions the veto rights of members of the UN Security Council, on what basis they have the privilege to determine the resolution of all problems in the world, especially regarding security systems. Ahmadinejad argues that the source of law is no longer based on justice and truth, but on mere arrogance and strength. The tone of anger was felt in this speech especially when Ahmadinejad stated that many countries actually treated their citizens based on racism but they also criticized racism in other countries, regardless of how they were actually the racists. And when large countries take decisions based on their interests alone, they easily trample on humanitarian law and values.

Still continuing to describe events which, according to Ahmadinejad, were acts of racism, he said the US and Europe helped build Israel after World War II at the expense of the Palestinian people. And he described Israel as the most vile and repressive racist regime. Likewise, he criticized the US for sending troops to Iraq and

Afghanistan, instead of improving the conditions of these countries, the US made things even worse. The following is a partial quote from the statement,

“...Was not the military action against Iraq planned by the Zionists and their allies in the then US administration in complicity with the arms manufacturing countries and the possessors of wealth? Did the invasion of Afghanistan restore peace, security and economic wellbeing in the country?”

The conclusions of the speech are important from the entire contents of the speech, namely the statement that the goal of security and peace which is the dream of all people in the world can be realized by always giving love and blessing from God, and equally important close cooperation and friendship between countries.

This speech was indeed full of content, so the cover consisted of only one sentence which expressed his gratitude to the attendees for being willing to listen to the speech.

For more details the scheme in the speech can be explained in the table below.

Table 2: Scheme of Paragraphs.

Paragraph	News Order		Scheme of Paragraph
1-2	Introduction		<i>Greeting</i>
3-40	IContents	History(3,4,9)	<i>background</i>
		Argumentation(5-8, 10-36)	<i>Verbal reaction</i>
		Message(37,38)	<i>evaluation</i>
41-42	Conclusions		<i>Expectations</i>
43	Closing		<i>Closing greeting</i>

Table 2: Scheme of Paragraphs.

Looking at these tables, the most paragraphs of the speeches fall into the verbal reactions category wherein in these paragraphs, Ahmadinejad questions the practices of racism carried out by large countries such as the US and European Union countries by presenting cases that are currently occurring such as attack on Iraq and Afghanistan by the US and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

2.3 Microstructure

Microstructure is the local meaning of a text that can be observed from the choice of words, sentences, and styles used by a text. The use of words, sentences, propositions, and certain rhetoric by the media is understood by van Dijk as part of a media strategy or journalist. Discourse structure is an effective way to see the process of rhetoric and persuasion that is carried out when someone delivers a message. Certain words may be chosen to reinforce choices and attitudes, form political awareness and so on. In this article the concern is the syntactic aspects that can be observed from the prominence of actors in the active clause, the level of detail of the news, background, and choice of words.

2.3.1 Semantic: Detailed and Background Aspects

• Detailed aspects

The level of detail and completeness (level of specificity and degree of completeness) mentioned by Eriyanto as an aspect of "detail", related to the control of information of a party displayed in the news. A media can display more detailed information if the information benefits their image, and vice versa, it will display detailed information in little or no amount at all if the information is detrimental to them. Van Dijk (1993b: 275) states: "One of the most conspicuous forms of over-completeness in discourse are order to delegitimize or marginalize their opinions or actions."

There are many sentences that show the level of detail in this speech. Especially raised in the form of very detailed questions about a case. For example, when President Ahmadinejad questioned the basis for giving veto rights to several countries,

"What was the logic behind their granting themselves the veto right? How can such logic comply with humanitarian or spiritual values? Would it not be inconformity with the recognized principles of justice, equality before the law, love and human dignity? Would it not be discrimination, injustice, violations of human rights or humiliation of the majority of nations and countries? "

Likewise, when he questioned the reason the US attacked the countries of Iraq and Afghanistan,

"Why, indeed, almost a million people were killed and injured and a few more millions were displaced? Why, indeed, the Iraqi people have suffered enormous losses amounting to hundreds of billions of dollars? And why was billions of dollars imposed on the American people as the result of these military actions? Was not the military action against Iraq planned by the Zionists and their allies in the then US administration in complicity with the arms manufacturing countries and the possessors of wealth? Did the invasion of Afghanistan restore peace, security and economic wellbeing in the country?"

The description with a high level of detail delivered in the form of a question is Ahmadinejad's disagreement towards the privilege of veto rights against members of the UN security, which according to him the countries are racist countries. Likewise, other statements indicate his disapproval of US attacks on Iraq and Afghanistan.

• Background Aspects

Background is a part of the news that can affect the semantics (meaning) that you want to display. The selected background determines which direction the audience will take (Eriyanto: 2001: 235). Background can be a justification for the ideas put forward in a text.

In this speech, there are sentences or paragraphs that become the background of this text as a whole. In paragraph 3, it is told what happened in medieval times in Europe, for example, there have been slavery and trafficking in persons who were then forced to work. This period was followed by colonization in various countries accompanied by the plunder of natural resources and massacres. Paragraph 9 also contains a background on Jewish immigrants from Europe and America who were sent to the Middle East after World War II to establish a racist government occupying Palestine. Then Ahmadinejad continued and in retaliation for the terrible racism in Europe, they (Europe and America) helped establish a very cruel and racist regime in Palestine.

"Following World War II, they resorted to military aggression to make an entire nation homeless under the pretext of Jewish suffering and they sent migrants from Europe, the United States and other parts of the world in order to establish a totally racist government in occupied Palestine. And, in fact, in compensation for the dire consequences of racism in Europe, they helped bring to power the most cruel and repressive racist regime in

Palestine."

These paragraphs are used as a backdrop for Ahmadinejad to attack countries which he thinks have practiced racism on this earth.

2.3.2 Syntax: Forms of Active-Passive Sentences

• Forms of Active-Passive Sentences

In the syntactic aspects, the instruments studied are the arrangement of words or active and passive sentences. By analyzing active and passive sentences, the role of each participant can be identified in the process. Van Dijk (1993c: 111) states,

"Thus, among other things, word order may express the role and the prominence of underlying meanings. In the description of action, for instance, the responsible agent of an action is usually referred to with the expression that is a syntactic subject of the sentence, and that occurs in first position."

To analyze the form of the sentence and its purpose by finding the role of the participant in a process, Halliday's Transitivity theory is used. Halliday (1985: 101) said, "Transitivity specifies the different types of processes that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed."

In a process, there are three components, one of which is the material process that will be used as an analysis tool for the data below. Because in macro structure analysis, it is sought to show the participation of participants in active and passive sentences, then the process used is process material. This can be observed from active and passive sentences. Active sentences further emphasize the process performed by actors, whereas in passive sentences more highlighted is what happens to the goal.

In this speech a number of sentences were found which gave the actor a show of prominence, one of which is contained in paragraph 24, "World Zionism personifies racism that falsely resorts to religion and abuses of religious sentiments to hide its hatred and ugly face." In this paragraph, President Ahmadinejad expressed his opinion on Zionism in the name of religious defense to practice racism. Based on Halliday's analysis of the material process, the participants in the clause are,

World Zionism personifies racism that... and abuses religious...

Actor process goal process

The above clause is an active clause by highlighting actors as the main theme. The prominence of actors can be proven by asking questions, "What does the World Zionism do?". The appearance of "World Zionism" as an actor in the clause shows the actor who has committed acts of violence or harassment in the name of religion. Ahmadinejad accused Israel of being the perpetrator of International Zionism.

2.3.3 Stylistics: Word Selection

• Choice of Words

The choice aspect of this word has a function in giving a positive or negative assessment as stated by van Dijk (1993b: 264) that what is examined in this aspect is "choice of words that imply negative (or positive) evaluations".

The choice of words that give more meaning to racism is the most mentioned word in this speech. The choice of the word "war" is also widely used. These words give a particular effect to the listener. For example Ahmadinejad uses noun *invansion*, *military aggression*, verb *occupied*, and adjective *repressive* for US actions. These words have a negative connotation and give effect to the listener's hatred for the perpetrator, namely the US. As a victim of US treatment, Ahmadinejad often uses the word innocent people which means innocent people.

The choice of this word has somewhat cornered the perpetrators as defendants who have no conscience because it has caused innocent people to become victims

Here President Ahmadinejad stated his political attitude was frontal to the condition of the world today, where his front attitude can be seen from a variety of choices of words intended for people, countries, or certain conditions that are positive or negative. Following are the words used.

Table 3: Lexical Choice for Victims and Agents

Korban (victims): Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan	Doers/ agents (AS, European countries, Israel)
<i>Slavery, slave</i>	<i>occupiers</i>
<i>Innocent people</i>	<i>Expel</i>
<i>Civilians</i>	<i>Horrific wars</i>
<i>Were killed and injured</i>	<i>Horrors, crimes</i>
	<i>Coercion</i>
	<i>Arrogance</i>
	<i>oppression</i>
	<i>Military aggression</i>
	<i>Occupied</i>
	<i>Racism</i>
	<i>Racist regime</i>
	<i>Cruel</i>
	<i>Repressive</i>
	<i>Genocide</i>
	<i>brutalities</i>
	<i>Attacks</i>
	<i>Invasion</i>
	<i>Zionist regime</i>
	<i>Egocentrism</i>
	<i>Discrimination</i>
	<i>Infringement</i>
	<i>Repressive</i>
	<i>Barbaric</i>
	<i>Etc.</i>

The choice of words used by President Ahmadinejad has positioned the US and its allies as the wrong party and must be responsible for all the injustices that occur on this earth.

III. Conclusion

Based on the textual analysis of President Ahmadinejad's speech at the Anti-Racism Conference in Geneva which uses the Teun A. van Dijk model framework, conclusions can be drawn that Ahmadinejad through his speech has expressed his political attitude towards the various cases that occur today, especially those related to racism. There is no other way to eradicate all forms of racial-related violence in addition to the willingness, determination and close cooperation of all countries to improve the political, economic, and international security system.

For specific conclusion, the statements indicate his disapproval of US attacks on Iraq and Afghanistan. Ahmadinejad accused Israel of being the perpetrator of International Zionism. From his choice of words, he classified the society into innocent and brutal people. The innocent people refer to the victims (Palestine, Iraq, and Afghanistan), dan the brutal people involved in this text refer to the agents (AS, European countries, and Israel).

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