

Appendix 1.1 Donald Trump' Speech

The Script of Donald Trump's Speech about Recognize Jerusalem as a Capital of Israel

P [1] Thank you. When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.

P [2] We cannot solve our problems by making the same failed assumptions and repeating the same failed strategies of the past. All challenges demand new approaches.

P [3] My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.

P [4] 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 unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago.

P [5] 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.

P [6] After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.

P [7] It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

P [8] Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

P [9] While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver.

P [10] 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 towards a lasting agreement.

P [11] Israel is a sovereign nation with the right, like every other sovereign nation, to determine its own capital. Acknowledging this is 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.

P [12] Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.

P [13] 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.

P [14] 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.

P [15] 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.

P [16] 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.

P [17] 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.

P [18] 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.

P [19] 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.

P [20] 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 on 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.

P [21] 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.

P [22] 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.

P [23] 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.

P [24] Lifting our sights to what is possible, not pulling us back and down to the old fights that have become so totally predictable.

P [25] Peace is never beyond the grasp of those willing to reach it.

P [26] 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.

P [27] But the incredible future awaiting this region is held at bay by bloodshed, ignorance and terror.

P [28] 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.

P [29] It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts. 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.

P [30] 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.

P [31] 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.

P [32] Thank you. God bless you. God bless Israel. God bless the Palestinians and God bless the United States.

P [33] Thank you very much. Thank you.

Appendix 1.2 Statement of the fulfill a campaign promise

Kamis 07 Desember 2017, 15:02 WIB

Akui Yerusalem Ibu Kota Israel, Trump Penuhi Janji Kampanye

Novi Christiastuti - detikNews

Donald Trump saat memberikan pengakuan resmi soal Yerusalem merupakan ibu kota Israel (REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst)

FOKUS BERITA:Trump Akui Yerusalem Ibu Kota Israel

Washington DC - Keputusan Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump untuk mengakui Yerusalem sebagai ibu kota Israel dan memindahkan Kedutaan Besar AS ke kota suci itu, merupakan pemenuhan janji kampanye. Gedung Putih menyebut keputusan ini telah dipertimbangkan secara matang.

Dituturkan Sekretaris Pers Gedung Putih, Sarah Sanders, seperti dilansir CNN, Kamis (7/12/2017), keputusan Trump ini merupakan hasil dari 'sebuah proses lintas-lembaga yang dipikirkan sangat matang'. Namun orang-orang di dalam lingkup Gedung Putih menggambarkan keputusan ini didorong oleh kekhawatiran Trump terhadap politik dalam negeri AS.

Semasa kampanye pilpres 2016 lalu, Trump berjanji akan mendukung Yerusalem sebagai ibu kota Israel dan memindahkan Kedubes AS ke kota yang menjadi sengketa Israel-Palestina itu. Bahkan saat itu Trump berjanji akan mewujudkannya pada hari pertama dia menjabat Presiden AS.

"Saat saya menjadi Presiden, hari-hari memperlakukan Israel seperti warga kelas dua akan berakhir pada hari pertama. Kita akan memindahkan Kedutaan Amerika ke ibu kota abadi warga Yahudi, Yerusalem," ucap Trump di hadapan Komisi Urusan Luar Negeri Amerika-Israel tahun lalu.

Trump berutang banyak pada kalangan pro-Israel, kelompok sayap kanan, termasuk kalangan evangelis Kristen di AS yang membantunya memenangkan pilpres 2016 lalu. Kebanyakan

donatur dan pendukung Trump juga berasal dari kalangan konservatif AS. Saat Trump memutuskan menunda pemindahan Kedubes AS ke Yerusalem pada Juni lalu, para pendukungnya dari golongan itu sangat kecewa.

Menurut sumber pejabat Gedung Putih yang memahami isu ini, Trump sangat khawatir kehilangan basis politiknya di AS. Trump juga disebut selalu bersikeras agar dirinya selalu terlihat menepati janji-janji kampanyenya, terutama soal Israel.

Sumber yang sama juga menyebut Trump melihat isu soal Yerusalem sebagai kunci dalam meredakan kekhawatiran di kalangan pendukung setianya, yang menduga Trump akan melunak soal janji-janji kampanyenya.

Presiden-presiden AS terdahulu juga melontarkan janji untuk memindahkan Kedubes AS ke Yerusalem semasa kampanye. Namun saat mereka menjabat, mereka memilih mengesampingkan janji kampanye itu karena alasan kekhawatiran kawasan, juga status Yerusalem yang masih diperebutkan oleh Israel dan Palestina.

Pemindahan Kedubes AS ke Yerusalem diatur oleh Undang-undang (UU) Kedutaan Yerusalem yang diloloskan Kongres AS tahun 1995 lalu. Namun para Presiden AS sebelumnya memilih menerbitkan 'surat pernyataan' atau waiver yang berlaku setiap 6 bulan, untuk menunda penerapan UU itu.

Trump mendobrak tradisi itu dan mengubah kebijakan AS yang telah berlangsung puluhan tahun, dengan mengambil langkah kontroversial untuk mengakui Yerusalem sebagai ibu kota Israel serta memerintahkan pemindahan Kedubes AS dari Tel Aviv ke Yerusalem.

"Sementara presiden-presiden sebelumnya telah menjadikan hal ini (pemindahan Kedubes AS ke Yerusalem) sebagai janji kampanye besar, mereka gagal mewujudkannya. Hari ini, saya mewujudkannya," ucap Trump dalam pidatonya di Gedung Putih pada Rabu (6/12) waktu setempat.

(nvc/ita)

<https://m.detik.com/news/internasional/3759255/akui-yerusalem-ibu-kota-israel-trump-penuhi-janji-kampanye>

Appendix 1.3 Biography of Donald Trump

Nama : Donald John Trump

Lahir : 14 Juni 1946 di New York City, Amerika Serikat

Orang Tua : Fred Trump dan Mary Anne Trump

Istri : Ivana Zelníčková (m.1977-1992)
Marla Maples (m.1993-1999)
Melania Knauss (m.2005)

Anak : Donald Trump Jr.
Ivanka Trump
Eric Trump
Tiffany Trump
Barron Trump

Almamater : Universitas Fordham
Universitas Pennsylvania (BS)



Kehidupan Awal dan Riwayat Pendidikan Donald Trump

Donald John Trump atau lebih dikenal dengan Donald Trump merupakan anak dari Fred Trump seorang ahli pembangunan dan pemasaran Real Estate di New York. Donald Trump lahir di New York City, Amerika Serikat pada 14 Juni 1946. Donald Trump memiliki tiga saudara yaitu dua perempuan dan satu laki-laki. Kakak tertua Donald Trump yakni Maryanne Trump Barry merupakan seorang hakim federal.

The Kew-Forest School di Forest Hills, Queens merupakan tempat sekolah Donald Trump, tapi pada waktu Trump berusia 13 tahun telah terjadi kekacauan disana dan akhirnya ia dikirim ke Akademi Militer New York.

Orang tua Trump berharap agar Donald Trump mampu menjadi sosok seorang yang tangguh. Hal itu menjadi kenyataan, Trump mendapatkan beberapa penghargaan akademis serta mampu menjadi kapten tim baseball pada tahun 1964.

Selama 2 tahun Donald John Trump kuliah di Universitas Fordham, kemudian ia pindah ke Wharton School di Universitas Pennsylvania. Pada tahun 1968, ia lulus dengan gelar sarjana ekonomi dengan bidang konsentrasi keuangan, lalu ia bergabung di perusahaan real estate milik ayahnya.

Berkarier Sebagai Pengusaha Real Estate

Donald Trump mengawali karir di perusahaan milik ayahnya The Trump Organization, penyewaan rumah kelas menengah. Proyek pertama yang Trump tangani yaitu di Cincinnati Ohio untuk melakukan renovasi kompleks apartemen Swifton Village.

Trump Organization meraih keuntungan sebesar US\$ 6 juta setelah Donald Trump berhasil mengubah 1200 unit kompleks apartemen dengan menaikkan tarif 66% menjadi 100%. Sepanjang perjalanan karirnya, Trump juga sukses mengembangkan bisnis propertinya untuk Javits Convention Center hingga membuatnya harus berurusan dengan pemerintah kota New York.

Pada tahun 1977, Trump menikah dengan Ivana Zelnickova tapi pada tahun 1992 mereka bercerai. Dari pernikahannya dengan Ivana, Donald Trump memiliki tiga orang anak bernama Donald Jr, Ivanka dan Eric.

Pada tahun 1980, saat New York berusaha merenovasi Wollman Rink di Central Park , sebuah proyek yang ditargetkan selesai dalam waktu 2,5 tahun dan sudah mengeluarkan dana sebesar US\$ 12 juta namun hingga tahun 1986 proyek belum juga selesai. Lalu Trump menerima tawaran menyelesaikan proyek tersebut dan Trump dapat menyelesaikan proyek tersebut kurang waktu 6 bulan dengan dana hanya sebesar US\$ 2,750,000.

Seiring berjalannya waktu, sebagai dampak dari resesi tahun 1990 Donald Trump mulai kesulitan membayar hutangnya, ia dihadapkan masalah pembayaran pinjaman sebesar 1 miliar dolar untuk kasino ketiganya yakni Taj Mahal dengan bunga yang sangat tinggi. Pada tahun 1991 bisnis Trump mengalami kemunduran.

Pada tahun tahun 1992, Donald Trump menikah dengan Marla Maples dan memiliki satu orang anak bernama Tiffany. Pada akhir tahun 1992 setelah tidak mampu membayar hutangnya, salah satu usahanya yaitu Trump Plaza Hotel terpaksa merencanakan paket perlindungan dari kebangkrutan. Dalam isi rencana tersebut Donald Trump bersedia untuk memberikan saham dari Hotel mewah tersebut sebesar 49% kepada Citibank dan 5 penyandang dana lainnya.

Pada tahun 1994, Donald Trump kehilangan 900 juta dolar dari rekening pribadinya sendiri dan 3,5 miliar dollar pada sektor bisnisnya. Menurut anggota Organisasi Trump, Donald Trump tidak mengembalikan semua kepemilikan atas Real Estate. Namun para pemilik akan memberikan 30% keuntungan apabila bangunan tersebut telah terjual atau selesai dikembangkan.



Appendix 1.4 Curriculum Vitae of The Researcher

Citra Kurniawati was born on April 24, 1995 in Surabaya. A second girl of three brother and sister from Agoes Boediono and Umbar Susiolowati. Graduate from SDN Airlangga III / 200 at 2007 in Surabaya. Then graduate from SMP Muhammadiyah 9 at 2010 in Surabaya. After that was continue in SMK Dr. Soetomo Surabaya and graduate at 2013. The next she continued to in University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya concentrate in English Department than graduate at 2018.