Joko Widodo's speeches at the 42nd ASEAN Summit: A critical discourse analysis

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Article History

Abstract

The 42nd ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia, and Indonesia was the chairman of the Summit. Joko Widodo, as the president, represented the country in welcoming the ASEAN members and opening the summit and the meetings by giving remarks and statements. This study attempted to examine how interpersonal metafunction is used in the opening remarks and press statements and to reveal the power strategy and ideology depicted in the opening remarks and press statements. Eight opening remarks and two press statements were analyzed utilizing Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis was employed to reveal the power relations and the ideology. The study found declarative, interrogative, and imperative were the mood types in which it utilized probability, obligation, and inclination modalities. It showed that Joko Widodo was the initiator to promote collaboration to achieve ASEAN's goals.

Abstrak

Pidato Joko Widodo pada KTT ASEAN ke 42: Analisis Wacana Kritis

KTT ASEAN ke-42 diselenggarakan di Indonesia yang membuat Indonesia sebagai tuan rumah KTT tersebut. Joko Widodo, sebagai presiden, mewakili negara untuk menyambut para anggota ASEAN dan membuka KTT juga rapat-rapat dengan memberikan sambutan dan pernyataan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat metafungsi interpersonal yang digunakan pada sambutan pembukaan dan pernyataan pres juga untuk mengetahui strategi kekusaan dan ideologi yang tergambar pada pidato tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan delapan sambutan pembukaan dan dua pernyataan pres yang dianalisis dengan Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik yang dikenalkan oleh Halliday. Sebagai pendekatan, Analisis Wacana Kritis yang dikenalkan oleh Fairclough turut digunakan. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa deklaratif, interogatif, dan imperatif adalah tipe mood yang terpakai dengan menggunakan modalitas berbentuk probabilitas, obligasi, dan inklinasi. Hal ini menujukkan bahwa Joko Widodo bertindak sebagai penginisiasi untuk menggalakkan kolaborasi demi terwujudnya tujuan ASEAN.

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1 Introduction

This study exposed a critical analysis of Joko Widodo's speeches during the 42nd ASEAN Summit. The 42nd ASEAN Summit was held in Indonesia, making Indonesia the chairman of the summit after the last one in 2011 (Ramadhony & Firmansyah, 2022). Joko Widodo, the president of the Republic of Indonesia, then became chairman of the event as the representative of Indonesia. As the chairman, Joko Widodo welcomed the ASEAN members and gave an opening speech at the meeting. A speech is an utterance spoken by a particular person and addressed to specific audiences on a distinct occasion (Reisigl, 2008). Meanwhile, political speech is a medium for some leaders to manifest their goals, and it lays the ideology to influence people directly or indirectly (Megah et al., 2021). Thus, this study aims to reveal the power strategy and ideology depicted in the 42nd ASEAN Summit speeches.

A Critical Discourse Analysis was employed to investigate how Joko Widodo used his power to influence the audience. In general, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) deals with the relationship between language and power to see the inequality (Fairclough, 1995) as well as to uncover the ideology (Wang, 2021). Furthermore, CDA is used to examine the discourse concerning social and cultural issues, discover why it is produced in a particular way, and determine the implication of the production of the discourse to others (Paltridge, 2012).

This study employed CDA, as proposed by Fairclough (1995), as the approach to uncovering the power strategy and ideology that lies under Joko Widodo's speeches. Fairclough (1995) proposed his theory of three-dimensional CDA that covers the analysis of the text, the interpretation of the text (discursive practice), and the relation to the social processes (social practice). The analysis of the text involves the analysis of linguistic features (Zheng, 2014) that underlie the discussion of discursive practice. The discursive practice looks at the analysis of the linguistics aspect to other factors linked to the context of why the discourse is produced (Handayani et al., 2018). The last dimension is social practice. In this stage, the discussion of the process of production and interpretation of the text is linked to the discussion of the social and cultural context. Hence, it examines how the ideological effect might influence the audience since discourse is viewed as a social practice (Tiruneh et al., 2020).

At the text level analysis, it employed the Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday et al., 2014) in particular the interpersonal metafunction. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of grammar that focuses on meaning, in which it sees clauses as representations (ideational metafunction), clauses as an exchange (interpersonal metafunction), and clauses as messages (textual metafunction). Interpersonal metafunction describes that communicating and interacting involves the speaker and hearer exchanging meaning. The expressed utterance might be intended to influence their attitudes or behavior, provide new information, explain the speaker's attitudes or behavior, or get the hearer to provide the speaker with information (Thompson, 2014). Furthermore, all of those intentions can be extracted into two fundamental roles: giving and demanding where they carry commodities that are exchanged which are goods-&-services and information (Halliday et al., 2014).

Since SFL deals with grammatical theory, Thompson (2014) stated that "there will be aspects of the grammar that can be identified as enabling us to interact using language" (p. 45). The principle grammatical system in interpersonal metafunction is the mood system, which consists of mood, modality, and personal and possessive pronouns.

Two components are being discussed in the mood element: Subject, the nominal group that "realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied" (Eggins, 2004, p.151), and Finite, the verbal group, which is the element that describes the tense or modality (Thompson, 2014). The order of Subject and Finite determines the two types of mood: indicative and

imperative. Declarative and interrogative clauses are categorized in the indicative mood type, while jussive and suggestive clauses are classified in the imperative mood type.

Modal auxiliaries and modal adjuncts indicate the modality, the expression of the speaker's attitude about what they are saying (Webster, 2019). Modalization and modulation explain the different attitudes of the speakers. The modalization shows probability and usuality, and modulation explores obligation and inclination. In addition, modal auxiliaries and modal adjuncts represent the certainty of the speakers in giving the utterance, which is then classified into low, median, and high-category (Rahmasari & Lauwren, 2020).

Some scholars have examined the ideology of some figures' speeches through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis. Moustafa (2021) and Awawdeh & Al-Abbas (2023) took Donald Trump's speech. They applied Fairclough's CDA three-dimensional model to find out how Trump utilizes language, constructing his power strategy and representing his ideology. Zhu & Wang (2020) compared Donald Trump and Wang Yi's speeches to discover the relationship between ideology and society by applying Systemic Functional Linguistics and Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis. Megah et al. (2021) discovered Joko Widodo's ideology through his political speeches in commemorating Indonesian Independence Day every August 16 from 2015 to 2019. The study applied SFL (Halliday et al., 2014) in particular ideational metafunction and CDA (Fairclough, 1995) as well as Leeuwen's theory of socio-semiotics (2008). Lestari (2021) took Joko Widodo's inauguration speech to examine ideological construction and political identity by applying Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis.

Regarding Systemic Functional Analysis, some scholars scrutinized the use of interpersonal metafunction in some figure's speech. Br.Sinulingga et al. (2023) investigated only the mood, modality, and speech function in Joko Widodo's remarks in G20 session I. Bustam (2023) investigated the social actors, the discourse strat,egies and the representation of Elizabeth Truss, the UK Prime Minister, through her resignation speech by employing Theo van Leeuwen's representation of social actors (2008), Halliday's SFL theory (2014). Merrita (2021) utilized Van Dijk's proposition theory and applied Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis in Joko Widodo's inauguration speech in 2019. Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly ideational and interpersonal metafunction, are also applied to support the study that used Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis. Jannatussholihah & Triyono (2020) applied modality analysis to discuss the relationship between language and power depicted in Joko Widodo's speech during the plenary session of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly. It also applied Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (1995) as the approach. Widianingsih (2021) analyzed a presidential speech of Joko Widodo during his inauguration on October 2014. In the study, it applied ideational metafunction realized in transitivity process and interpersonal metafunction focusing in modality. To uncover the ideology that laid within the speech, Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995) was applied.

The opening remarks and press statements are taken since the chairman might attempt to promote its national issues, and how the chairman conducts the meeting might be affected by its domestic institution, divergent interests, and relationship with other members of the organization (Suzuki, 2004). Previously, Sakka et al. (2023) observed Joko Widodo's Speech at the 42nd ASEAN Summit to find out the ideology and power behind the utterance by applying Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (Van Dijk, 2015). This study attempts to learn how interpersonal metafunction is used in his remarks and press statements by applying Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (1995). Specifically, this research seeks to answer two questions which are

1. How is interpersonal metafuntion used in Joko Widodo's speeches at the 42nd ASEAN Summit?

2. How does the interpersonal metafunction reveal Joko Widodo's power at the 42nd ASEAN summit?

2   Methods

This section presents how the data were collected and how the data were analyzed. The data collection section shows the characteristics of the research and describes how the data was collected and classified. On the other hand, the data analysis exhibits how the data were analyzed to answer the research questions.

This study is descriptive qualitative research, which means the analysis results are taken from an observation where the data are described in the form of explanations. Specifically, it applied the qualitative method with purposive sampling to maintain the data in line and not stray from the scope of modality. The sampling was purposive sampling which is a technique for compiling data based on the criteria set by the researchers based on the phenomenon of interest (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). The sources of the data were the opening speeches at the 42nd ASEAN Summit on May 8 until May 11, 2023, as the series of meetings and the 42nd ASEAN Summit was the first round of the summit held in Indonesia.

2.1   Data collection

The Cabinet Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia compiled President Joko Widodo's speeches in the Speech Transcribe section on the website. The data for this study were taken from the website, https://setkab.go.id/ . It took eight opening remarks and two press statements uploaded from May 8 until May 11, 2023. The speeches were downloaded to break down the sentences. It was found that there were 118 sentences, in which 38 clauses containing modal auxiliary were taken. Those clauses are labeled with codes such as PS.1.1 and OR.1.1. PS and OR show that it is taken from a press statement or opening remarks. The first number indicates the meeting schedule, and the last number marks the sentences.

2.2   Data Analysis

Using Hallidayan Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday et al., 2014), particularly interpersonal metafunction, the clauses were classified based on mood and modality category. In the Mood system, the clauses were analyzed based on the Subject-Finite relation to determine the Mood type. Apart from the Subject-Finite relation, the Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct were also observed to determine the mood type and speech function. The example is presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Mood Analysis

PS.1.3	I	am going to	convey	first, regarding human trafficking, second, regarding Myanmar and third regarding the evacuation of Indonesian citizens from Sudan
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	

Since the clauses were constructed using modal auxiliaries, they were also classified based on the modality type, modalization, or modulation, and its degree: high, median, or low. After that, the mood type, speech function, modality type, and modal degree are examined and are summarized in a table.

The classification was needed in order to interpret and reveal the power of President Joko Widodo in giving remarks. Employing Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Normal Fairclough, three analytical processes must be undertaken: text analysis, processing analysis, and social analysis (Janks, 1997). Analyzing the clauses was the first step in the three analytical processes. The next step was

discourse practice where the text is seen as a resource in the process of interpretation (Baker & Ellece, 2011). In this stage, it interpreted the linguistic feature and the situational context. The last step is social analysis. Baker and Ellece (2011) stated that this state examines the relationship between the interaction, which has been analyzed in the second step, and the social context. In other words, it needs to know the situational context to relate to the text in order to understand the power that Joko Widodo brought in his speeches.

3   Results and Discussion

This section discusses the analysis of interpersonal metafunction used in Joko Widodo's Opening Remarks as well as Press Statements. It also covers the discussion of the ideology that is revealed using interpersonal metafunction in Joko Widodo's speeches. Moreover, to present the discussion clearly, two sections explain the interpersonal analysis and the interpretation of the text to show the ideology of Joko Widodo.

3.1   Interpersonal Analysis

Interpersonal metafunction is used to scrutinize the exchange of information, which involves mood and modality. The analysis contributes to interpreting the power and ideology brought by Joko Widodo later on. In terms of critical discourse analysis, this analysis is the first step of the three-dimensional textual analysis. It is the textual analysis which focuses on the linguistics aspects.

3.1.1   Mood Analysis

The order of Subject and Finite in the mood systems determines mood types, which are indicative and imperative moods. Indicative mood consists of declarative and interrogative clauses. On the other hand, imperative mood relates to the use of jussive and suggestive clauses. Those clauses have a particular function, which serves as a statement, question, offer, and command. Statement and offer refer to the speaker who gives something to the listener, while question and command refer to the speaker who requires something from the listener (Nur, 2019). Hence, statements and offers exchange information commodities, and questions and commands exchange goods and services commodities. The Table 2 shows the summary of mood types found in the speeches.

Table 2: The Summary of Mood

Function Mood	Statement		Offer		Command	
	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage
Declarative	15	39.5%	1	2.6%	17	44.8%
Interrogative	3	7.9%	-	-	-	-
Imperative	1	2.6%	-	-	1	2.6%
Total	19	50%	1	2.6%	18	47.4%

From a total of thirty-eight clauses, it is found that thirty-three clauses are in the form of declarative clauses. In comparison, three clauses are identified as interrogative clauses, and two others are classified as imperative clauses. Seen through the mood system classification, declarative clauses functioning as a command have the highest percentage, 44.8% occurring in seventeen clauses. The second highest is declarative mood, as a statement that is realized in 39.5%, occurring in fifteen clauses. The interrogative mood is realized in three clauses, resulting in a percentage of 7.9%, and it functions as a statement. The imperative mood is found to serve as a statement and a command. Only a clause to describe each function is found. It is observed that there is no interrogative mood that functions as questions. The Table 3 presents an example of a declarative mood functioning as a statement.

Table 3: An example of declarative mood functioning as a statement

PS.1.3	I	Am going to	convey	Three matters	today	First, regarding human trafficking, second, regarding Myanar, and third regarding the evacuation of Indonesian citizen from Sudan.
	subject	finite	predicator	complement	adjunct	complement
	mood				residue	

The clause is classified as a declarative mood since it follows the mood pattern Subject + Finite. The subject is realized in the pronoun *I*, and the modal, *am going to*, plays as the finite. The subject and finite, then, show the Mood system. Furthermore, since a bare infinitive verb should follow a modal, *convey* is labeled as the predicator to explain the activity in the clause. It is also found that there is complement and adjunct. The complement is realized in the noun phrase, *three matters*, in which the issues are further explained. The word, *today,* shows the details of the time when the subject utters the statement. Thus, it is classified as an adjunct. Then, the complement and the adjunct are categorized as the Residue in the Mood system. A declarative mood functions as a statement giving the audience information based on factual evidence (Ajepe & Fiyinfolu, 2021).

A declarative mood not only functions as a statement but also can function as an offer since the commodity exchange is goods and services (Isti'anah, 2020). The Table 4 shows an example of a declarative clause that functions as an offer.

Table 4: An example of declarative mood functioning as an offer

PS.2.4	Therefore,	Yesterday,	I	Invited	The leaders to enjoy sailing with phinisi boat so we can relax and have a sense of family … and prosperous region.
	Adjunct	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Residue		Mood		Residue

It is found that the clause is in Subject Finite order, which makes it a declarative clause. The subject is realized in the pronoun I, followed by the verb *invited*, which is finite. The Residue consists of Adjunct and Complement. The adverb, *therefore,* acts as the adjunct, which indicates the reason, while the adverb, *yesterday*, shows the time when the subject does the action. The complement exhibits the subject's offering to the audiences, who are the leaders of the countries in Southeast Asia, to enjoy sailing with the boat. It is taken as a form of giving services, which makes it function as an offer.

A declarative mood is also found as a command. A command functions to show a necessity. The Table 7 explains the example of declarative clause functions as a command.

Table 5: An example of declarative mood functioning as a command

OR.2.4	We	must	ensure	That ASEAN is more responsive and resilient	To be a center of growth.
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	complement	adjunct
	Mood		Residue		

The clause is a declarative mood since it follows the order of Subject and Finite. The Subject is the pronoun *we,* and the finite is marked with the modal *must.* Those are the Mood while the Residue is realized in the word, *ensure,* as the predicator, the clause, *the ASEAN is more responsive and resilient*, as the complement, and the phrase *to be a center of growth*, as the adjunct that explains the

why. The clause exchanges demanding services, indicated by the finite must, which asks the audience to do something. Thus, it is categorized as a command.

Table 6: An example of interrogative mood functioning as a statement

OR.1.7	Will	ASEAN	Only	be	a spectator?
	Finite	Subject	Adjunct	predicator	complement
	Mood			Residue	

The type of Mood that is observed in the speech is interrogative. It is found that there are three clauses in the form of a question. The Table 7 is an example of the interrogative clause.

The Finite and Subject structure marks the interrogative mood. The Finite is realized in the modal *will.* Meanwhile, the subject is ASEAN. The Residue consists of Predicator, Adjunct, and Complement. The Predicator is, *be,* and followed by a complement that is realized in the form of a noun phrase, *a spectator.* The adjunct is categorized as a mood adjunct realized in an adverb *only.* The speech function is not a question but a statement since it presents his idea.

The last Mood type is imperative. It is found that imperative mood functions as a statement and a command. The example of imperative mood that functions as a statement is presented in the Table 7.

Table 7: An example of imperative mood functioning as a statement

PS.1.10	Let	me	Stress that human trafficking from top to bottom must be rooted out.
	Predicator	Subject	Complement
	Mood		Residue

The imperative structure is marked by the Predicator that precedes the Subject. Then, the Mood type is realized in the form of Predicator and Subject. The Predicator is marked by the verb *let* and *me* as the subject. The Residue is the rest of the clause in the form of a complement that answers the question of what. This imperative clause functions as a statement since it gives information to the audience. Imperative mood is also found in the following clause.

Table 8: An example of imperative mood functioning as a command

OR.2.7	Please	be	advised	That journalist shall leave the meeting room
	adjunct	finite	predicator	complement
	Residue	Mood		Residue

There are two forms of imperative mood: marked and unmarked. The marked imperative has a Subject, while the unmarked does not. The clause above is an unmarked imperative since it does not have any subject. The adjunct, *please,* proceeds the finite, *be* and followed by the predicator, *advised.* The Finite, followed by a predicator, indicates that the clause is imperative. The finite signifies the action demanded by the speaker, in which the message that the speaker utters lies in the complement. Moreover, imperative mood is used to highlight the necessity to leave the room.

3.1.2 Modality Analysis

Modality is the area of meaning between yes and no and the intermediate ground lies between positive and negative polarity (Liping, 2017). Modality is then divided into two types: modalization and modulation. Modalization facilitates the exchange of information where the possibilities that might occur in modalization are probability and usuality. The possibilities that are carried by

modulation are obligation and inclination. Modulation is used to exchange goods and services. In addition, the modality has three values, which are low, median, and high degree.

It is found that the exchange of information is realized in probability, and the exchange of goods and services is realized in inclination and obligation. The summary of modality is presented in the Table 9.

From a total of thirty-eight clauses, it is found that inclination is the most used. There are two clauses containing a low modality degree, 5.3%, three clauses containing a median modality degree, realized in 7.9%, and thirteen clauses utilizing a high modality degree, 34.2%. The second most frequent modality is obligation, where seventeen clauses employ a high modality degree, 44.7%. The less frequent is probability. It is observed that three clauses contain a median modality degree which is 7.9%. In this speech, there is no usuality found.

Table 9: The Summary of Modality

Value / Modality	Low		Median		High	
	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage	Freq.	Percentage
Probability	-	-	3	7.9%	-	-
Inclination	2	5.3%	3	7.9%	13	34.2%
Obligation	-	-	-	-	17	44.7%
Total	**2**	**5.3%**	**6**	**15.8%**	**19**	**78.9%**

Probability is when something possibly happens (Pionery & Isti'anah, 2017). The probability occurs three times in the form of questions. One of the clauses is presented in the following example.

(1) *Will ASEAN only be a spectator?*

In clause (1), the modal auxiliary, *will,* indicates the modality. It expresses the chance or the ability of the subject to be certain things. Hence, the modal auxiliary is classified as a probability modal and considered median degree. It shows that Joko Widodo is asking about the probability of ASEAN's position in the future. The use of median degree presents that the speaker is still unsure about the facts in the future.

Modality in the form of inclination is the most frequently used in speech. By employing inclination, the speaker might signal ability, willingness, or determination (Thompson, 2014). Some clauses are presented in the following example.

(2) … so we **can** relax and have a sense of family, because ASEAN is indeed a family with a strong bond, and its unity is very important in order to sail to the same destination, to establish ASEAN as the epicentrum of growth and a peaceful, stable, and prosperous region.
(3) With unity, ASEAN **will** be able to play a central role in bringing peace and growth.

It observes that modal *can* is in low degree, *will* is in median degree, and *must* is in high degree. The clause (2) utilizes the modal *can* followed by the verb relax and have. The subject is *we* that illustrate the speaker and other ASEAN members. Joko Widodo intends to offer a service to other ASEAN members to enjoy the time in phinisi boat. The use of modal *can* depicts an ability to feel relaxed and a sense of family, which makes it categorized as a low degree of inclination.

The modal *will* is employed in clause (3). Joko Widodo mentions ASEAN as the subject of the clause. It also employs the adjunct, *with unity,* indicating an offer from the speaker to the audience related to willingness to work together to strengthen the collaboration between ASEAN members. The modal, *will,* shows that Joko Widodo is open to another possibility (Kristianti, 2020) since he does not work only but demands others by using the adjunct, *with unity.*

The last modality that is found is obligation. The modal auxiliaries indicate an obligation, such as must and shall. An obligation is about exchanging the goods and services in which the speakers might rule, demand, or command (Lauwren, 2020). The following clauses exemplify the obligation modality.

(4) During this situation, we **must** strengthen our collaboration to maintain ASEAN as the epicentrum of growth.

(5) Please be advised that journalists **shall** leave the meeting room.

The clause (4) employs the modal auxiliary *must,* followed by the verb *strengthen.* The subject, *we,* precedes the modal auxiliary, where it refers to the speaker and the audience. The modal auxiliary, *must,* is considered high value, showing the speaker's determination to demand the ASEAN members to work together in facing the difficulties in this present time.

The modal auxiliary verb, shall, in clause (5), indicates something that is supposed to do. According to Thompson (2014), *shall* is categorized in high degree since it illustrates a command. The clause does not have any subject because it is in the form of an imperative clause. In this clause, Joko Widodo, as the chairman of the meeting, commands the journalist to leave the room.

3.2 Ideology Through Interpersonal Metafunction in Joko Widodo's Remarks

This section covers the analysis of the power relation seen through Joko Widodo's speeches through the interpretation of interpersonal metafunction and relates it to social events. It follows the investigation of discursive analysis and social analysis proposed by Fairclough (1995).

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organization unifying ten countries in order to cooperate and create peace in the Southeast Asian Region (Zakiyy et al., 2021). ASEAN holds a summit as the highest policy-making body, comprising the heads of state or government of ASEAN member states, organized twice annually (*ASEAN Summit*, n.d.). The 42nd ASEAN summit was held in May 2023 in Indonesia. Since the summit was held in Indonesia, the chairmanship was assumed by this country. The central theme of this summit is ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth. ASEAN Matters reflects Indonesia's effort to face various challenges, maintain regional stability, and create peace. Moreover, Epicentrum of Growth focuses on strengthening cooperation between ASEAN members, particularly in terms of economic growth within the Southeast region. Thus, the 42nd summit discussed several topics, such as the regional payment system, the ASEAN village network, and the ASEAN outlook on the Indo-Pacific (Kundu & Arenla, 2023). It is also mentioned that the summit addresses the situation in Myanmar, the South China Sea, and the Korean Peninsula (Kundu & Arenla, 2023).

As the representative of Indonesia, the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, led the summit and other related meetings, where he gave opening remarks covering several topics as well as welcoming the meeting participants. Through the speeches, it was found that Joko Widodo had the power as the initiator and brought the idea to make ASEAN members work together to achieve the goals.

3.2.1 Joko Widodo as the Initiator

It is observed that declarative mood is mainly employed. Thirty-three declarative clauses, or 86.9%, are used in the speech since speech is produced to picture how the speaker looks at the world (Saghir et al., 2022). According to Saghir et al. (2022), the declarative mood is then utilized to provide information, give statements, and ask the audience to respond in terms of action. Moreover, the mood function most frequently used is a command realized in seventeen clauses, or 44.8%, rather than a statement, which is 39.5% of the total clauses. It depicts an attempt to ask the audience to respond in terms of action. Thus, Joko Widodo uses his power to demand and command the other ASEAN

members to do specific steps to solve a problem or even reach the goals. In terms of modality, a high modal degree, realized in 78.9%, is employed. It enhances the idea that Joko Widodo demands something from others.

(6) It is, therefore, in the future that ASEAN **must** strengthen its economic integration, inclusive cooperation including the implementation of RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) as well as architecture of food health, energy, and financial stability.

(7) Collaboration between Governments and Parliaments **must** be strengthened to preserve and solidify political stability and democracy.

(8) Therefore, the younger generation of ASEAN **needs to** formulate the best measures to capitalize on such potentials.

Joko Widodo stated the clause (6) in his remark to open the summit on May 9, 2023. He employs the ASEAN as the subject of the clause, rather than using we, which shows unity between the speaker and the audience, stating ASEAN as the subject gives the distance between the speaker and the audience. In addition, it reflects that Joko Widodo commands the organization to practice action in order to strengthen economic integration, implement the RCEP, and ensure food, health, energy, and financial stability. It relates to the summit's theme, in which the essential elements are health architecture, energy security, food security, and financial stability. Nevertheless, the modality type shown in the clause indicates that Joko Widodo is still a part of the organization, where he shows his willingness to cooperate with other members to achieve the goal.

Clause (7) was stated in the opening of the ASEAN leader's interface with the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary (AIPA) Assembly. AIPA is the center of communication and information among member parliaments from Southeast Asia, aiming to encourage understanding and cooperation between ASEAN members. In this assembly, Joko Widodo, the head of Indonesia and the chairman of the meeting, stated his idea in order to demand the audience to do what he intended. He used a noun phrase, *collaboration between government and parliament,* to present his idea directly.

Clause (8) has a similar way of presenting the demand for an action. Clause (6) uses the name of the organization to address and subtly substitutes the pronoun, *we, which* creates distance between the speaker and the audience. In clause (8), Joko Widodo directly addresses another party by mentioning *the younger generation of ASEAN* as the subject of the clause. He stated his intentions and ideas at the ASEAN Leaders interface with representatives of the ASEAN Youths meeting. It shows that Joko Widodo commands the younger generation to maximize their potential. Joko Widodo also gave this statement in order to encourage the audience to be involved in the dialogue discussing youth participation, policy influence, and building a network among the members.

The high degree modality shows that Joko Widodo is determined and confident enough about what he is saying to demand that others follow his ideas. It relates to the role of the chairman that is written in article 32: they have

(1) to promote and enhance the interests and well-being of ASEAN, including efforts to build an ASEAN community, (2) to ensure the ASEAN centrality, (3) to ensure an effective and timely response urgent issues or crises affecting ASEAN, including providing its goods offices and such other arrangement to immediately address this concerns, (4) to represent ASEAN in strengthening and promoting closer cooperation with external partners, and (5) to carry out others tasks and functions as may mandated (Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 2010).

As the chairman, Mun (2016) explained that the chairman has to be the spokesperson to represent the ten members and practices as the chief executive in facilitating the official meetings and task forces. In addition, Joko Widodo has the main responsibility of demonstrating leadership and practicing diplomatic competence to acquire common ground to unite the members amidst the various

issues and viewpoints (Mun, 2016). It is all reflected in his utterances that employ declarative mood functioning as a statement.

(9) I **am going to** convey three matters today: first, regarding human trafficking, second regarding Myanmar, and third, regarding the evacuation of Indonesian citizens from Sudan.

(10) This morning we **will** discuss two important issues, namely the review of the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus and the implementation of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP).

Clause (9) employs the subject, *I,* directly indicates that Joko Widodo is the chairman of the summit. Joko Widodo expressed this in his press statement before the summit began. As the chairman, he is determined by what he says, and he knows the things he has to do. He describes the topics that would be discussed that day, which are human trafficking, Myanmar, and the evacuation of Indonesian citizens from Sudan. The clause presents that Joko Widodo has control of the event since he is the representative of ASEAN.

Joko Widodo asserted clause (10) while giving his remarks in the retreat session of the 42nd ASEAN Summit. The pronoun, *we,* is employed to involve the audience in the discussion to review the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus and ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. Slightly different from clause (9), the use of the pronoun, *we,* illustrate his strategy to gather the ASEAN member to discuss the issues.

This declarative mood, which functions as a statement, is employed to give the audience information since Joko Widodo acts as the one who has the authority to lead the event. The modality type is inclination, which shows that Joko Widodo, as the chairman, is willing to do the action, such as conveying and presenting the discussion. It is also realized in the use of a high degree of modality, which presents Joko Widodo, which is determined by the information he gives.

3.2.2 A collaboration to achieve ASEAN goals

Knowing the position of Joko Widodo reflects the idea that Joko Widodo commands the ASEAN members to work together in order to achieve ASEAN goals. It is presented using declarative mood, which functions as a statement and command where the modality degree is median and high. The modality in the form of inclination, realized in 47.4%, shows that Joko Widodo not only demands others but also includes himself in achieving the goals.

(11)   **Will** ASEAN be able to become an engine of peace and growth?

(12)   With unity, ASEAN **will** be able to play a central role in bringing peace and growth.

(13)   We **have to** prepare for the worst but remain hoping for the best.

(14)   We **must** ensure that ASEAN is more responsive & resilient in facing challenges to

Joko Widodo uttered clause (11) while he opened the 42nd summit. It is in the form of an interrogative clause. It is not a question but rather a statement. It is observed that the modal auxiliary, *will*, is employed, which indicates a median degree. It illustrates that Joko Widodo is not asking the audience, but he states the probability of ASEAN becoming an engine of peace and growth. In addition, asking this question implies that Joko Widodo intends to invite the other ASEAN members to collaborate to achieve the goal of creating peace and growing together.

The modal auxiliary, *will,* is also utilized in clause (12), which was stated in the same event as clause (11). The modality type is an inclination in the form of a declarative clause functioning as a statement. It shows that Joko Widodo, as the representative of Indonesia, invites the ASEAN members to work together to achieve the goal. Moreover, the complement, *with unity,* enhances Joko Widodo's intention to make the ASEAN members collaborate.

In clauses (11) and (12), Joko Widodo employs ASEAN as the subject of the clause to position himself as the representative of ASEAN. In addition, the median degree of modality shows that there is a possibility something might happen in the future (Pionery & Isti'anah, 2017). It is because there is a need to actualize the goal by working together.

Unlike clauses (11) and (12), clauses (13) and (14) are in the same form. Those clauses are declarative clauses functioning as commands, and they employ a high degree of modality, in which the modality type is an obligation. The subject of both clauses is, *we.* This indicates that Joko Widodo includes the other ASEAN members in working with him. Both clauses show that Joko Widodo demands action from the members.

4 Conclusion

This study attempts to find out the power strategy and ideology behind Joko Widodo's speeches at the 42nd ASEAN Summit by utilizing interpersonal metafunction through mood and modality analysis and employing Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis. It is found that thirty-eight clauses employ modal auxiliary verbs. The analysis shows only three out of four mood types in Joko Widodo's speeches. Those are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The declarative mood appears thirty-three times, where fifteen clauses (39.5%) function as a statement, a clause functions as an offer (2.6%), and seventeen clauses (44.8%) function as a command. In terms of modality types, it is found that there are only three types out of four types. Those are probability, inclination, and obligation. The modal of inclination appears as the most frequent, where there are eighteen clauses. There are two clauses (5.3%) that use a low modality degree, three clauses (7.9%) that employ a median modality degree, and thirteen clauses (34.2%) that use a high modality degree. The second frequent modality type is an obligation, which appears seventeen times (44.7%) using the high modality degree. In terms of probability type, there are three clauses (7.9%) that employ a median degree of modality.

Joko Widodo mainly uses declarative clauses since he gives information to the audience in the form of speech. It is observed that the declarative clauses functioning as a command appear slightly more frequently than as a statement. It shows that Joko Widodo uses the authority of a chairman, who is responsible for the discussion. The use of declarative clauses functioning as a command also implies that Joko Widodo demands and commands the ASEAN members to work in collaboration to achieve ASEAN goals. In other words, the analysis finds that Joko Widodo is the initiator who demands collaboration from other ASEAN members to achieve ASEAN goals.

This result completes the previous study (Sakka et al., 2023) where they applied Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Van Dijk (2015) and took only a speech at the 42nd ASEAN Summit. The previous study presented many linguistic aspects while this study emphasizes only the use of mood and modality which makes it more focused and strengthens the previous result.

Since this study only takes the speech at the 42nd ASEAN summit, it suggests an analysis of all the addresses at the 42nd and 43rd ASEAN summits to fully discover the ideology and power of Joko Widodo. In addition, it employs interpersonal metafunction, which does not cover in-depth analysis. It is suggested that the study uses other metafunctions, which are ideational and textual metafunctions. In terms of approaches, Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis method is proposed to enhance the analysis.

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