

Analysis of Prabowo Subianto's First Speech as Indonesia's President-Elect (2024): Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT: The political contest in the 2024 election has resulted in the winning result of candidate pair number two, namely the pair Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka. After the announcement of the election results by the KPU, the elected couple delivered a victory speech. This research aims to explain the macro, superstructure, and micro structure in Prabowo Subianto's first speech after being declared the winner in the 2024 presidential election. This research also demonstrates the social aspects (societal analysis) that shape speech discourse. This qualitative research uses a critical discourse analysis approach modeled by Teun A. Van Dijk. The data is in the form of Prabowo Subianto's speech expressions. The data source was obtained via YouTube Kompas.com. The sampling technique was carried out using purposive sampling. The data collection technique was carried out by document analysis. Data analysis was carried out using interactive data analysis. Triangulating theory, data sources, and between researchers carried out the data validity test. The research results show that macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure loads are present. Macro structure regarding expressions of gratitude for the implementation of the election process. The superstructure consists of an opening, content, and closing scheme. Microstructure consists of semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetoric. Hopefully, this research can enrich the scientific knowledge of critical discourse studies and their use.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Speeches of The Elected President, Indonesian President, Elections, 2024 Presidential Election.



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest democratic country in the world (Ancient, 2021). With a population of 279 million in 2024, the number of permanent voters in the 2024 election will be 204 million. (KPU, 2024). This shows that the percentage of voters in the 2024 election is 75% (Hadis et al., 2024). This percentage also shows that politics in Indonesia is diverse, very large, and complex. (Labolo & Ilham, 2015). Based on Law Number 7 of 2024, the stages of the 2024 election will be held from June 14, 2022 to October 20, 2024 (KPU, 2024). The election stages begin with program and

budget planning until the elected president and vice president's swearing-in. On March 20, 2024, the results of the vote count recapitulation by the KPU were announced with the result that candidate number two, Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka, became the winning pair of the 2024 presidential election.

In Indonesia, a democratic country, the presidential election is an important political event that is awaited in community life.(Sarira & Najicha, 2022)As the third largest democracy in the world, Indonesia has a long history of active community participation in the election process. The 2024 presidential election will determine Indonesia's leadership in the next five years.(Hkikmat, 2022).

The 2024 presidential election campaign focused on various important issues, including the economy, education, health, and national security. This election also saw an increase in the use of digital and social media as campaign tools, which strengthened the role of technology in the political process.(Arpandi, 2023)Social media not only facilitates communication between candidates and voters but also introduces new challenges, such as spreading misinformation and polarizing society.(Daeni et al., 2023a).

Language plays a very important role in political campaigns. In the 2024 Presidential Election context, using language as a campaign tool becomes even more critical given the great influence of political communication on voters' perceptions and decisions.(Sujoko & Widodo, 2024). Candidates use a variety of rhetorical strategies to convey their messages, build their image, and rally support.(Rosdiana & Suryaningtyas, 2024)However, the use of language in political campaigns can also cause problems, especially when the rhetoric used is manipulative or provocative.(Daeni et al., 2023b).

Political campaigns often use language laden with symbolism, promises, and claims that may not always be supported by facts.(Boix et al., 2021). This can lead to misinformation and confuse voters. In addition, using language that tends to attack or belittle political opponents can create an unhealthy political atmosphere and divide society.(Ardipandanto, 2020).

In the 2024 presidential election, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka won the election and were appointed President and Vice President.(KPU, 2024)The Prabowo-Gibran pair's victory not only reflects broad support from various levels of society but also shows the success of their campaign strategy in reaching voters. Their first speech after being declared the winner of the election was in the spotlight because it was considered an early indication of the direction of policy and leadership style they would bring.(Faradis et al., 2023).

The inaugural speech of the Prabowo-Gibran pair as President and Vice President-elect is very important in Indonesian politics. This speech reflects their vision and mission and becomes an important tool in building legitimacy and public support. Therefore, a critical discourse analysis of this speech is very relevant to understand how this pair communicates with the public and their rhetorical strategies.(Megawati, 2021a).

This study will use a critical discourse analysis approach to identify and evaluate the main messages in the speech and how the messages are framed to achieve certain goals(Emasealu, 2024; Stamou & Paraskevopoulos, 2004). Thus, this study can provide in-depth insights into the dynamics of political communication in the context of the 2024 Presidential Election.

Relevant research has been conducted Harun et al., (2024). Who conducted a critical discourse study of Norman Fairclough's model on the speech of the Indonesian president in 2022. This study's results indicate a reciprocal relationship between language and the image of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo. The construction of this image is formed through structure, grammar, coherence, and conjunctions.

Other relevant research was conducted by Mohammad (2024) Which analyzes Vice President Joe Biden's speech at the UN General Assembly regarding America's withdrawal from Afghanistan. The results of this study are intended to reveal the hidden ideologies and beliefs that underlie the dynamic interaction between rhetoric and policy decisions, and their broad impacts on international relations. This study also shows the relationship, rationale, and global strategy.

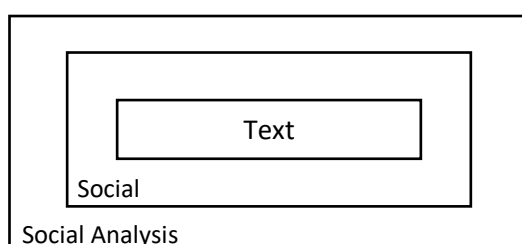
The novelty of this research lies in its specific focus on Prabowo-Gibran's inaugural speech after winning the 2024 presidential election, a context that has not been widely studied. This research offers an in-depth critical discourse analysis and connects the findings to contemporary political dynamics in Indonesia. In addition, this research also contributes to the literature on political rhetoric in Indonesia, which is still relatively under-explored (Astari, 2021).

This research is expected to have implications for enriching the literature on critical discourse analysis and political communication in Indonesia. From a practical perspective, politicians can utilize the results of this study to develop effective communication strategies. Hopefully, this study can also help improve the quality of political communication in Indonesia and encourage more transparent and inclusive political practices.

In addition, this study is expected to provide better insight to the public about the use of language in practical politics and its impact on society's social life. Thus, this study can contribute to strengthening democracy in Indonesia through a better understanding of the dynamics of political communication.

According to Van Dijk (1986), critical discourse analysis aims to explain social issues in a discourse practice. Discourse by Van Dijk (1985) is described as having three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social analysis. The text dimension examines how the text structure and discourse strategy are used to emphasize a certain theme. In social cognition, the process of text production is studied, which involves the author's cognition. Meanwhile, social analysis studies the discourse that develops in society. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model can be illustrated in the following image.

Figure 1 Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Model



Source: Eriyanto (2009)

Macro Structure (Thematic)

In Eriyanto (2009), Van Dijk explains that text consists of several structures, namely macro, super, and micro. These structures support each other and contain coherent meaning (Littlejohn, 1992). The first structure is the macro structure. Macro or thematic structure is an element that shows the general meaning of a discourse/text. Macro structure can be observed through a discourse's theme or core idea. Sobur (2012) states that theme means something that has been described or something that has been placed.

Ratnaningsih (2019) also explains that macrostructure is a part of global text. Macrostructure is a general view of a text and can be observed by looking at the topic or theme emphasized in the text. Thus, it is understood that the macrostructure of a discourse is related to the theme (thematic) or topic emphasized in the construction of the text/discourse that is written/spoken.

Superstructure (Schematic)

The main issue studied in the superstructure is the schematic elements that show the scheme or flow of a text/discourse. Eriyanto (2009) explains that the superstructure is a discourse framework, for example introduction, content, closing, and conclusion. The superstructure (scheme) can also be understood as the text/discourse description flow. Ratnaningsih (2019) explains that the flow is a text construction that forms a complete discourse. The flow is closely related to a person's method to bring the reader/listener to each detail. In the superstructure, the scheme becomes part of the discourse that supports each component.

Microstructure 1 (Semantics)

The main issue studied in the microstructure is the local meaning of a text (Eriyanto, 2009). Sobur (2012) explains that local meaning is the meaning that arises from the relationship between sentences and propositions that build a certain meaning in the structure of discourse. In Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, the first microstructure is semantics. Semantic elements refer to the meaning that the communicator wants to emphasize. Emphasis on meaning is done by providing background, details, intent, presuppositions, and nominalization. Eriyanto (2009) explains that semantically, background is a part of the news that can influence semantics (meaning). The chosen background can influence the direction in which the audience's view is directed.

Then, the detail element is related to the control of the information displayed. The communicator will display excessive information that benefits him or a good image. Conversely, less good information will be reduced or eliminated (Eriyanto, 2009). Ratnaningsih's opinion (2019), explains that detail is a strategy for discourse makers to express their attitudes implicitly. Next is the element of intent, namely how information is conveyed explicitly or implicitly. Is the info explained clearly, frankly, and clearly or covered up, vaguely, and hidden (Eriyanto, 2009).

Then, the element of presupposition. Presupposition is a statement that supports the meaning of the text (Eriyanto, 2009). Presupposition uses premises believed to convince the communicator of the communicator's opinion. Next is nominalization, which is the process of changing verbs into nouns. This process is used to eliminate the subject of people in discourse. Nominalization is done

by adding the affix "pe—an." Ratnaningsih (2019) explains that nominalization is used if the existence of the subject is considered detrimental to the communicator.

Microstructure 2 (Syntax)

According to Ramlan (2005), syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. Sobur (2012) argues that syntax is a strategy for presenting oneself positively and the opposite negatively. This is done syntactically through the use of pronouns, grammar rules, specific syntactic categories, active or passive sentences, the placement of subordinate clauses, complex sentences, and so on.

The first element is the sentence form. The sentence form is related to the causality between the subject and the predicate. The use of active or passive sentences marks this sentence form. This affects the meaning that is centered/focused on a sentence. Next is the element of coherence. Coherence according to Eriyanto (2009) is the relationship or connection between words, propositions or sentences, so that two sentences that describe different facts can be connected.

Then, conditional coherence. The use of subordinate clauses marks the use of conditional coherence as explanations. Eriyanto (2009) states that the existence of subordinate clauses (appositives) is a form of the communicator's interest in the perception of good or bad a statement. Next, differentiating coherence. Differentiating coherence is used to distinguish two events. With differentiating coherence, two events appear to be contradictory. Next, the pronoun element. Pronouns are tools communicators use to indicate a person's position in discourse. For example, using the pronoun "we" makes the attitude become communal (Eriyanto, 2009).

Microstructure 3 (Stylistics)

Stylistics is related to the choice of words used in discourse (Eriyanto, 2009). Stylistics or word choice is related to the appropriateness of language use. In Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, stylistics concerns the lexicon. Ratnaningsih (2019) states that the choice of words used by communicators shows certain attitudes and ideologies.

Microstructure 4 (Rhetorical)

According to Eriyanto (2009), the rhetorical aspect means how the emphasis is done. Rhetoric has a persuasive function and is related to how the message is delivered. In Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, rhetoric analyzes the graphic, metaphorical, and expressive aspects. Graphic elements are how something is highlighted visually. Next, the figurative element. Eriyanto (2009) states that metaphors can be expressions, figures of speech, idioms, proverbs, sayings, ancestral advice, ancient words, and quotations from holy verses. Metaphors are used to support the message conveyed in the discourse. Next, the expressive element. Expressions highlight or disguise certain parts of the discourse being conveyed.

Social Analysis

Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis makes social analysis part of the analysis dimension. This is because a discourse is formed because of the existence of a society that constructs discourse. Text discourse is part of the discourse that develops in society, so that to examine the

discourse, intertextual analysis is carried out (Eriyanto, 2009). For example, on the issue of legal justice in society, it is necessary to analyze how society perceives legal developments and how groups in power produce legal discourse or discourse about justice, for example, through videos, books, speeches, and others. According to Van Dijk (1989), social analysis analyzes social situations through the practice of power and access. Furthermore, the following is a research scheme to facilitate understanding in this study.

Table 1. Critical Discourse Analysis Research Scheme on the President-elect's First Speech in the 2024 Presidential Election

Structure	Method
Text Analysis (Analyzing macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure)	<i>Critical linguistic</i>
Social Analysis (Analyze the social situation and public perception, as well as the power and access practices that PS has)	Literature study, historical research, documentation study

METHOD

This qualitative research uses Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach. Critical discourse analysis is a field of study that analyzes the relationship between language, power, and ideology (Fairclough, 1980). This critical discourse study aims to understand the structure of discourse that can influence its meaning and interpretation (Dijk, 1990). This study used the Teun A. Van Dijk model, which focuses on aspects of text structure (macro, super, micro) and social analysis (*societal analysis*).

The research data is in the form of expressions containing macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, as well as sentences containing social conditions (*societal analysis*). The data source is a video of Prabowo Subianto's first speech after being named the winner of the 2024 presidential election by the KPU. The video was obtained through the YouTube account KompasTV Dewata and uploaded on April 24, 2024, for 19 minutes and 5 seconds. Another data source is the reporting of the 2024 election results in the national mass media.

The sampling technique is purposive based on considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). The considerations are the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure content found in the video of Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech. Another consideration is the presence or absence of social content (social analysis) in political news in the national mass media regarding the 2024 election issues.

Data collection techniques were carried out by document analysis, namely analyzing video documents and news coverage of the 2024 election issue in national mass media. Data analysis

techniques were carried out using interactive model analysis. Interactive model analysis means analysis by collecting, reducing, presenting, and drawing conclusions carried out continuously, actively, and simultaneously (Miles, et al, 2014).

Triangulating theory, data sources, and between researchers conducted data validity testing. Triangulation of theory was used to validate the discourse analysis theory, which was used as an analysis tool. Triangulation of data sources was used to validate the sources of findings in the video of Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech, which covered political issues in the national mass media. Triangulation between researchers was used to validate the validity of the findings in this study.

The research procedures include research preparation, data collection, data reduction, data interpretation, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of this study are expected to improve understanding of the Indonesian president's political communication strategy and enrich the scientific treasury of the critical discourse analysis model Teuan A. Van Dijk.

A. Description of The Content of Prabowo Subianto's Speech After His Decree As President-Elect in The 2024 Presidential Election

Based on the research results, this sub-chapter will describe and explain the results of the critical discourse analysis of Prabowo Subianto's (PB) speech after he was appointed as the president-elect of Indonesia in the 2024 presidential election. This study uses the critical discourse analysis theory of Teun A. Van Dijk's model which analyzes discourse through text structure, social analysis (societal analysis), and social cognition. The findings on the text structure are classified into three levels, namely macro structure (thematic), superstructure (schematic), and micro structure (semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical). The findings on social analysis are classified into two: the practice of power and access to influence discourse. No analysis of social cognition was carried out due to the researcher's limitations in meeting PS as an informant, so the analysis of social cognition is a suggestion for further research. The results of this study are described as follows.

Macro Structure (Thematic)

Table 2. Macrostructural Findings of Prabowo Subianto's First Speech After Being Inaugurated as President-Elect of Indonesia

Thematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expression of gratitude for the implementation of democracy in Indonesia • Thanks to the supporting parties • Thank you to the people of Indonesia who have chosen him
Data Code	Data 1/PB/P24

The macrostructure in Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech after being appointed president-elect in the 2024 presidential election is an expression of gratitude for the smooth implementation of democracy in Indonesia. In his remarks, PB said that this represents Indonesia's greatness because it can implement democracy in a large population. This can be observed in data 2 and 3 below.

"My respected and proud guests, thank you for the honor given to me to convey several things, the first of which is that, of course, we are grateful that together we have succeeded in carrying out the democratic process as mandated by our constitution." (Data 2/PB/P24)

"We are grateful that the state system, the political system, that we have chosen, even the one chosen by the founders of our nation, namely the democratic system, the people's system, where sovereignty is in the hands of the people." (Data 3/PB/P24)

Data 2 in the quote above represents an expression of gratitude. This can be seen in this sentence, which begins with gratitude for the shared success in the democratic process. This shows appreciation for all parties' participation in the democratic system. Data 2 also shows an emphasis on democracy. The use of the word "democracy" twice emphasizes the importance of the democratic system in the context of the discussion. This is also a mandate of the 1945 Constitution, which mentions "the mandate of the basic law," indicating that the democratic process follows the country's constitution.

Data 3 is a representation of the affirmation of the democratic system. This can be seen in the affirmation sentence regarding the choice of the democratic and people's system as the agreed state and political system. The representation of people's sovereignty is also emphasized through the phrase "sovereignty is in the hands of the people" which shows that the democratic system upholds the sovereignty of the people as the holder of the highest power. Data 3 is also an effort to legitimize the elected candidate pair through the phrase "democracy is the choice of the nation's founders." This concept shows that the democratic and people's system is a choice that the nation's founders agreed upon from the beginning.

The macro structure (thematic) also shows gratitude to the supporting parties and the Indonesian people who have chosen him. This is conveyed at the beginning of the speech, delivered in direct sentences, and done repeatedly. This shows PB greatly appreciates the supporters who helped him succeed in his political career. This can be observed in data 4 and 5 below.

"Thank you also to all supporting parties, community leaders, religious leaders, Islamic scholars, all volunteers, the legal team, and the Prabowo Gibran national campaign team, brothers and sisters, as well as media and press colleagues who work hard to provide news and provide knowledge to all Indonesian people."(Data 4/PB/P24)

Brothers and sisters, that is my view. I express my gratitude to all Indonesian people and reiterate that I and my brother Gibran Rakabuming Raka will become president and vice president and work for all Indonesian people. I will prove that I will work, fight for all Indonesian people, including those who did not vote for me.(Data 5/PB/P24)

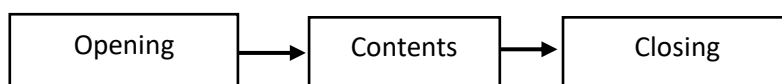
Data 4 represents the macro structure in the form of gratitude. This sentence shows gratitude to various parties who have contributed to the nomination and campaign process of Prabowo Gibran. The parties mentioned include supporting parties, community leaders, religious leaders, religious scholars, volunteers, legal teams, national campaign teams, media, and the press. This appreciates the various parties involved and supports Prabowo Gibran's nomination. Data 4 also shows appreciation for hard work, emphasizing "working hard." This shows appreciation for the dedication and efforts of all parties involved.

Data 5 affirms Prabowo-Gibran's vision and mission to become a president and vice president who work for all Indonesian people. The commitment to all people is emphasized through the statement "I and brother Gibran Rakabuming Raka, we will become president and vice president, we will work for all Indonesian people." This shows their commitment to not only work for those who voted for them, but also for all Indonesian people. Data 5 also indicates a promise to work and fight. This is stated in the statement "I will prove that I will work, fight for all Indonesian people" showing their determination to work hard and fight for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

The form of the superstructure (schematic) contained in Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech as the president-elect of Indonesia in the 2024 presidential election, namely the opening, content, closing. The opening scheme includes expressions of gratitude, greetings to guests of honor, and all political parties supporting him. The content section contains appreciation for state administrators who successfully carried out the election, and the closing section contains promises to implement Prabowo's leadership for the next 5 years. To facilitate understanding, the following is a table 3 regarding the form of the superstructure.

Superstructure (Schematic)

Diagram 2 Findings of Prabowo Subianto's Speech Scheme/Flow After Being Named President-Elect in the 2024 Presidential Election



Opening Scheme	...“My respected and proud brothers and sisters, the Chairman of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Hasyim Asyari, and all the ranks of the KPU. The Chairman of the Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Rahmat Bagja, and all the ranks of Bawaslu. The respected chairman of the honorary council of election organizers...,”(Data 6/PB/P24)
Content Scheme	... “My brothers and sisters, we have been going through this process for quite a long time, quite a long time, exhausting our energy and thoughts. We have conducted a contest between three pairs of candidates. A contest, a competition, a fierce debate, full of passion, full of sharp views, between us, but this is the demand of democracy, this is what our nation and people expect. A sharp contest, a debate, sometimes heated, but one thing I think that we have witnessed together, no matter how hard or sharp, we realize that we are still one tribe,

	one big family, we are all children of the Indonesian nation.” ... (Data 7/PB/P24)
Closing Scheme	...“That is all I have to say, and once again, in a long campaign full of sharp contestation. Once again, Brother Gibran and I apologize if our words or actions are inappropriate or not pleasing to all parties. What is important now is letting us work for our people. Once again, thank you to all election organizers, your devotion to the nation and state will be recorded in history.” ... (Data 8/PB/P24)

The superstructure (schematic) form contained in Prabowo's inaugural speech after being appointed as the elected president of Indonesia in the 2024 presidential election is classified into the opening, content, and closing schemes. The opening section contains greetings from various religions and greetings to government officials, political party officials, and state organizers implementing the election. The content section conveys gratitude for the support so the Prabowo-Gibran pair can win the 2024 political contest. Then, gratitude, flashbacks to the struggle, greetings to political opponents, and promises of leadership to bring progress to Indonesia are also conveyed. The closing section contains an apology, gratitude, and closing greetings.

Microstructure 1 (Semantics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This speech explicitly conveys a message of unity, cooperation, and commitment to serve the people. - Implicitly, this speech also shows Prabowo Subianto's efforts to ease post-election tensions and build an image as an inclusive and accommodating leader. The use of words and phrases that acknowledge shortcomings and apologize (e.g. "apologize", "inappropriate").
Microstructure 2 (Syntax)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of parallelism to create rhythm and emphasis. - The use of anaphora to connect ideas and build coherence. - Use of first person pronouns (“I”, “we”) to build a personal relationship with the audience. - Use of second person pronouns (“you”, “brothers and sisters”) to engage the audience directly.
Microstructure 3 (Stylistics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of formal and official language style to show seriousness and credibility. - Use informal and relaxed language to build personal relationships with the audience.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The use of rhetorical language style to persuade and convince an audience.
Microstructure 4 (Rhetorical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The use of metaphors (e.g. "one family", "one big family") to convey messages in a more concrete and easy-to-understand way.- The use of personification (e.g. "a free and vital press is an absolute prerequisite for democracy") to give an emotional touch to the message.- Use repetition (e.g. "let us") to emphasize the message and build rhythm.- Use rhetorical questions (e.g. "is unity in government or outside government?") to engage the audience and encourage reflection.

The inaugural speech delivered by Prabowo Subianto, the elected president of Indonesia, in the 2024 presidential election contains the macro, superstructure, and micro structures. The form of macro structure includes gratitude to all parties who support him and promises of his future leadership. The form of superstructure consists of the opening, content, and closing schemes. This scheme is following the general speech delivery standards. The components that form the micro structure include micro structure 1 (semantics), micro structure 2 (syntax), micro structure 3 (stylistics), and micro structure 4 (rhetorical).

This is in line with research. Love (2016) who also analyzed the president's speech, namely Joko Widodo. The results of this study found that there are four linguistic strategies, namely lexicon, stylistic, pronoun, and syntactic strategies. In the lexicon and stylistic approaches, vocabulary had a maritime and work vision, thus differentiating him from the previous president and portraying himself as the incarnation of Soekarno. In the pronoun strategy, Jokowi tried to disrupt the structure and obscure the meaning of pronouns: I, we, us, and the people, thus evoking unity. In the syntactic strategy, positive and negative sentences were used to establish himself (glorification) (Sakka et al., 2023).

Other research by Megawati (2021) which found representations, relations, and identities in the discourse of speeches and the historical relationships between the discourse of speeches. Research Afrianti et al., (2024) also found lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion in the texts studied. The grammatical cohesion observed included personal referential elements, including first person singular and plural pronouns, demonstrative references in the past tense, substitution, and conjunctions. In contrast, lexical cohesion was only seen in a few examples, such as repetition and synonyms (Akbar, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The inaugural speech delivered by Prabowo Subianto, the elected president of Indonesia in the 2024 presidential election, contains the forms of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The macrostructure includes gratitude to all parties who support him and promises of his future leadership. The forms of superstructure include the opening, content, and closing schemes. This scheme is following the general speech delivery standards. The components that form the microstructure include microstructure 1 (semantics), microstructure 2 (syntax), microstructure 3 (stylistics), and microstructure 4 (rhetorical).

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