

A Critical Discourse Analysis of President Prabowo Subianto's Political Speech to the Turkish Parliament

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Abstract

This study aims to critically analyze the ideological messages conveyed by the President Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Prabowo Subianto. Political speeches are powerful tools that leaders use to express their ideas, show their leadership style, and influence public opinion. In this study, the focus is on a speech delivered by the President of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto, in front of the Turkish Parliament in early 2025. The speech is seen as a reflection of his early foreign policy direction and his efforts to build Indonesia's image on the international stage, especially in its relationship with Turkey. This research aims to explore the ideological messages in that speech. Using a qualitative descriptive approach which applies Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model, and to support the analysis researcher will use the transitivity method from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This method helps break down the functions of each sentence to understand how language is used to shape meaning, show power, and express political ideas. The main focus is on how the speech builds certain messages about Indonesia's national identity, political direction, and position in the world. The study also tries to understand what kinds of power relations are hidden in the political language and what social or political effects the speech might have. Through this analysis, the research hopes to give deeper insights into how language can be used not just to

inform, but also to influence, persuade, and shape public thinking at a national and global audience.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Norman Fairclough, Political Speech, Transitivity.*

INTRODUCTION

Political speech is a strategic form of mass communication employed by political leaders to transmit explicit and implicit messages that align with their ideological stance and political objectives (Fadlilah et al., 2023). It functions not merely as a medium for disseminating information, but as a rhetorical instrument to shape public perception, build ideological consensus, and mobilize political support (Megah et al., 2021). Such speeches are rarely neutral, as they are carefully crafted to reflect the speaker's socio-political positioning and to appeal to the emotional and rational faculties of diverse audiences (van Dijk, 1997). The rhetorical style and communicative strategies employed in political discourse are shaped by cultural, institutional, and ideological factors (Sahmeni & Afifah, 2019). Hence, understanding political speeches requires more than surface-level interpretation. A critical and interdisciplinary approach, such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), is essential to unpack the power relations and ideological mechanisms embedded within them (Susila et al., 2020). Political speeches are also rich in symbolic meaning and interwoven with narratives on power, economy, and identity, thereby influencing public opinion, reinforcing or contesting dominant ideologies, and directing policy decisions (Wodak, 2011).

Language serves as a fundamental medium for transmitting ideas, intentions, and objectives across various domains of human interaction (Ramadhani et al., 2024). In political contexts, language assumes a more strategic role not only facilitating understanding but also shaping consensus, constructing legitimacy, and reinforcing or challenging power structures. Political language is rarely neutral; it is often layered with ideological intent and employed to influence both immediate and extended audiences (Jordan et al., 2019). Its persuasive capacity stems from deliberate rhetorical choices

designed to evoke emotional, cultural, or cognitive responses aligned with specific political agendas (Wei, 2022). Given the complexity and strategic deployment of political discourse, analyzing it requires a critical linguistic framework. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) offers such a framework by focusing on how discourse constructs, sustains, and contests sociopolitical power relations and ideological structures (Hălbac-Cotoară-Zamfir et al., 2019). Thus, political language must be understood not only in terms of what is said but also how and why it is said, and what effects it produces in its sociopolitical context.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) offers such a theoretical foundation. As an interdisciplinary approach, CDA interrogates the relationship between language, power, and ideology (Fairclough, 1996). It enables scholars to systematically explore how language constructs social realities, reinforces power structures, and exercises influence, particularly within political contexts. Accordingly (Armayanti, 2019), Language is not a neutral conduit of communication, but a strategic tool embedded in power relations. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) offers a systematic framework to examine how discourse constructs, sustains, or contests social hierarchies and political ideologies across contexts. (Khan, 2024). Rather than serving merely as a neutral medium, language in political discourse functions as a strategic tool to construct social reality, mobilize support, and legitimize authority (Yang, 2023). Political speech is thus inherently ideological, employing specific linguistic choices that reflect and reproduce socio-political positions and institutional power (Hălbac-Cotoară-Zamfir et al., 2019). By utilizing tools such as lexical analysis, modality, and intertextuality, CDA enables the identification of subtle rhetorical strategies used to frame issues, define identities, and influence public opinion. These strategies are often embedded within broader historical and institutional contexts that give political speech its persuasive force. CDA's emphasis on both the textual and contextual dimensions of discourse makes it particularly suited for analyzing political language, where meaning is often contested and ideologically charged. Therefore, CDA does not only reveal what is being said, but also how, why, and to what effect, providing

insight into the deeper mechanisms of power embedded in political communication (Bouvier & Machin, 2018).

A Contemporary Political Speech: President Prabowo Subianto's Address Before the Turkish Parliament is one of the most widely discussed political speeches in recent times is the address delivered by President Prabowo Subianto before the Turkish Parliament during his state visit to Turkey, which took place in Ankara on April 10, 2025. This event presents a compelling context for analysis, particularly concerning the political messages conveyed by President Prabowo amidst an ongoing global trade war and a widespread inflation crisis that has affected nations across the world. His speech serves not only as a diplomatic gesture but also as a strategic political statement that reflects Indonesia's stance under its new leadership on the broader dynamics of international politics. In this context, the speech can be seen as a declaration of Indonesia's position and aspirations in navigating the complexities of global economic tensions and geopolitical realignments. This moment offers an important case study for examining how political rhetoric is employed by a national leader to articulate foreign policy, assert national identity, and engage with the international community during times of global uncertainty.

Literature Review The analysis of political speeches is frequently conducted by numerous academic scholars to uncover the underlying intentions behind the critical statements made by political figures (Mekt et al., 2024). This is due to the fact that such statements often carry significant consequences, both directly and indirectly, for the lives of the communities represented by these figures. This review synthesizes key studies that explore political leaders' speeches in terms of the intended meaning, the potential impacts they may generate, and the various factors that influence how individuals articulate their ideas and perspectives.

Fundamentally, a speech serves as a medium through which a leader demonstrates authority over both the public and other leaders. By delivering commands, instructions, ideas, and visions, a leader asserts their control and reinforces their position as the central

figure of governance within the state they lead. According to Ivana & Suprayogi (2020) a leader must implement strategies in expressing and demonstrating authority and power as the head of state. This is considered essential in conveying the extent of a nation's power in order to prevent a moral crisis at the national level. In their study, they examined how President Trump asserted his authority concerning the crisis between Iran and the United States, aiming to deliver a firm and unequivocal message regarding the matter.

Every nation inevitably requires a representative figure who embodies and articulates its ideas and aspirations, particularly in the context of interactions with other nations. This necessity renders the decisions and statements of a political leader highly critical, as they can exert direct international implications for the state they represent about the foreign entities they engage with (Ndruru et al., 2024). It is crucial for a head of state to effectively convey messages and impressions when presenting ideas and initiatives. A leader inherently bears significant responsibility for the broader social community under their governance, resulting in a strong and inseparable interdependence between the leader and the people. In a previous study, Indonesian President Joko Widodo received various public reactions upon proposing the Omnibus Law on Job Creation, which had a substantial impact on the lives of the citizens.

Each leader possesses distinct characteristics in governing a nation, with their personality, communication style, and perspectives shaped by various factors such as background, environment, and pre-existing ideological beliefs even prior to assuming leadership (Sarwat et al., 2024). It has been revealed that a leader's background significantly influences their leadership characteristics. One relevant study highlights that the background of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who is a devout Muslim, has greatly shaped his political outlook. His strong and assertive stance on Islamic values is notably reflected in his policymaking decisions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) based on Norman Fairclough's model to examine the text of President Prabowo Subianto's speech before the Turkish Parliament in 2025. Accordingly, the research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a methodological approach that emphasizes understanding phenomena within their natural contexts, where the researcher serves as the primary instrument for data collection and analysis (Villamin et al., 2024). This approach is inherently descriptive, focusing on non-numerical data such as words and images to capture the richness of human experiences. It prioritizes the exploration of processes over mere outcomes, employing inductive reasoning to build patterns, categories, and themes from the ground up.

In research involving the structure of language and discourse analysis, especially those following similar thematic frameworks, the use of qualitative methods is commonly employed to process research data descriptively. This approach aims to yield the most accurate conclusions regarding the content of the discourse under study. To avoid biased or inaccurate results, the researcher ensures that data sources are derived from credible references by incorporating a range of viewpoints and opinions from reputable scholars. This variety of perspectives helps minimize subjectivity or partiality during data analysis. In the implementation strategy throughout this research process, the researcher focuses on maintaining an objective perspective during the analytical process, which is practically carried out through the following approach, reflects on the research positionality, values, and potential biases, Using multiple data sources, methods, or theoretical perspectives, Clearly articulating the theoretical framework used for analysis.

Central to qualitative research is the quest to comprehend the meanings individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems, thereby providing deep insights into their perspectives and lived experiences (Furidha & Sidoarjo, 2023). The study applies a transitivity process to systematically analyze the meanings and characteristics embedded

within the speech. Through this method, the research aims to explore how language structures are utilized to convey President Prabowo Subianto's attitudes and responses concerning diplomatic relations and international cooperation between Indonesia and Turkey. The detailed examination of the linguistic elements seeks to reveal the strategic discourse employed to represent Indonesia's position and aspirations in the context of global political dynamics (Kemal & Omar, 2024). Fairclough's CDA framework provides a three-dimensional model for analyzing discourse: the textual dimension (analysis of text structure and language use), the discursive practice dimension (production and consumption of texts), and the social practice dimension (the wider social and cultural structures influencing the discourse) (Fairclough, 1996). This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of how language functions within social contexts, particularly in political discourse. Complementing this, Halliday's transitivity system, a component of his systemic functional grammar, categorizes processes into six types: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential (Gill et al., 2022). This system facilitates the analysis of how experiences and actions are represented in language, shedding light on the speaker's perspective and the intended impact on the audience.

In discourse research that focuses on language as a form of social practice, the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework developed by Norman Fairclough offers a highly relevant and comprehensive analytical approach. Fairclough views language not merely as a means of communication, but also as a tool of power that both shapes and is shaped by social structures. Therefore, the application of this method enables researchers to uncover underlying ideological, power, and dominance relations embedded within linguistic practices, particularly in political, media, or institutional texts. To ensure a more focused and in-depth analysis of the textual dimension, the researcher incorporates the theory of transitivity from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), developed by M.A.K. Halliday. Transitivity is employed to identify how experiences and actions are linguistically represented within texts. Given that both approaches have been widely applied in previous studies of a similar nature, the researcher considers the combination of these two

methods to be appropriate for analyzing President Prabowo's political speech discourse. Prabowo Subianto is one of the most prominent political figures not only in Indonesia but also on the international stage. His influence stems not only from his extensive military career but also from his deep-rooted historical ties to Indonesia's political development. His ancestry and family heritage are closely linked to the nation's formative periods, positioning him within a legacy of leadership and nation-building. In this context, his educational background and life trajectory as a respected and distinguished individual have shaped a leadership character marked by intellectual depth, personal integrity, and strong ideological convictions. These attributes are reflected in linguistic choices within his public discourse. Through the application of transitivity analysis, it becomes possible to examine the dominant use of language that conveys values of courage and heroism. Furthermore, by employing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), one can uncover underlying ideological messages related to power and justice, particularly in framing bold actions that may oppose dominant interests.

By integrating Fairclough's CDA and Halliday's transitivity system, the study aims to uncover the underlying ideologies and power relations embedded in President Prabowo Subianto's speech, providing insights into Indonesia's diplomatic stance and its envisioned role in international affairs. The data collection process for this analysis was conducted by transcribing the text from the official video published on the YouTube channel of the Presidential Secretariat, titled State Address of President Prabowo before the Turkish Parliament, Ankara, April 10, 2025. The data collection involved several stages, including downloading the video, conducting detailed observation, and manually transcribing the speech text through repeated viewings to ensure accuracy and completeness. Following the transcription process, the collected data were systematically organized and analyzed using a transitivity table in accordance with the procedures of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) based on Fairclough's model. The analysis was conducted using clear and straightforward language, enabling the researcher to accurately describe, interpret, and

ultimately draw conclusions regarding the linguistic structure and political messages conveyed in President Prabowo Subianto’s speech.

RESULT &DISCUSSION

In analyzing the speech text, the researcher employs direct quotations summarized from sentences considered significant and necessary for in-depth analysis in order to comprehend the political message conveyed by President Prabowo Subianto before the Turkish Parliament. Accordingly, (Fauzi et al., 2024), the analysis of these quotations is divided into three sections of the speech: the opening, the main content, and the closing salutation.(Song et al., 2021) To begin the analysis, it is essential to first identify the categories of Transitivity classification, which will subsequently serve as the basis for examining the text through three dimensions: textual analysis, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The application of transitivity analysis aims to uncover the clause structures related to the process of text presentation and the interaction between the text and its participants.

Table 4.1. Types,Amounts, and Presentages of Speech Transitivity Process

No.	Transitivity Process	Findings Amount	%
1	Material Clause	8	29.6%
2	Mental Clause	7	25.9%
3	Relational Clause	6	22.2%
4	Verbal Clause	2	7.4%
5	Behavioral Clause	1	3.7%
6	Existential Clause	0	0%

This study reveals the breadth and depth of the descriptive analysis of the critical discourse structure found in President Prabowo's speech. The findings indicate a profound ideological connection between Indonesia and Turkey, rooted in a long-standing history of friendship that imbues the speech with strong emotional and sentimental value. Furthermore, the President explicitly articulates Indonesia’s political stance on the global

stage, clearly expressing the nation's alignment in addressing current international challenges. Thus, the speech holds strategic significance in reinforcing and deepening the bonds of brotherhood between Indonesia and Turkey in the years to come.

In the opening of his speech, President Prabowo Subianto conveyed a message of friendship, highlighting the close and longstanding relationship between Indonesia and Türkiye. This strong bond is rooted in various shared values and ideologies upheld by both nations. Ideology, in this context, often serves as a significant factor in fostering diplomatic ties, as it plays a crucial role in shaping the political direction and policy decisions of a country.

"I feel deeply honored to stand before the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye and bring warm greetings from 280 million people of Indonesia the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. My visit to Türkiye is not just a formal state agenda, but also holds a deep and personal meaning for me."

From the above analysis, it can be understood that President Prabowo delivered a warm and cordial address before the Turkish Parliament, conveying a message on behalf of the Indonesian people: "Warm greetings from 280 million Indonesians." He also emphasized the spirit of brotherhood among Muslim-majority countries by stating, "The country with the largest Muslim population in the world." Furthermore, beyond the formal state agenda and international relations, President Prabowo expressed a personal sentiment regarding his presence in Türkiye: "My visit to Türkiye is not merely a state agenda, but carries deep personal meaning." These remarks reflect the profound significance of maintaining and strengthening international relations and the spirit of solidarity between Indonesia and Türkiye, both of which share common ground as among the world's largest Muslim-majority nations. (Ayyubi, 2022) In his address, President Prabowo Subianto acknowledges the importance of building an image of friendship by representing the entire Indonesian people, grounded in shared ideological values between the two nations, both of which have Muslim-majority populations (Gencoglu, 2024). This approach aims to foster sympathy and a strong sense of brotherhood. The speech text contains material, mental, and relational processes, which serve to structure the discourse

in a way that reinforces the bilateral relationship not only between the leaders but also among the citizens of both countries.

"Türkiye holds a special place in the hearts of the Indonesian people as the heir to the Ottoman civilization. History records that the Ottoman Empire supported Indonesian sultans and freedom fighters in their struggle against Western imperialism, including providing weapons and military advisors. People in Aceh and Deli Serdang still remember that support to this day."

With the same objective of evoking sympathy through shared ideological foundations, President Prabowo presented the long-standing historical cooperation between the two nations, which holds special significance not only for the Indonesian leadership but also for its people. "Türkiye holds a special place in the hearts of the Indonesian people as the heir to the Ottoman civilization. History records that the Ottoman Empire supported Indonesian sultans and freedom fighters." Prabowo even specifically referenced the shared struggle of both nations against Western colonial domination, stating: "in resisting Western imperialism... including military aid and advisors. People in Aceh and Deli Serdang still remember this support to this day." By invoking shared historical memory and ideological alignment, President Prabowo seeks to foster a spirit of mutual struggle and solidarity between the two countries.

In an effort to further cultivate public sympathy between the two nations, President Prabowo recalled the historical ties in which both countries supported one another in resisting Western colonial domination, particularly in the areas of military cooperation and the struggle for independence (Zakaria, 2023). The structure of the text in this part is constructed through material, mental, relational, and verbal processes, reflecting the deeply rooted historical relationship between Indonesia and Türkiye. President Prabowo emphasized the importance of continued mutual support in facing future challenges, an appeal directed not only to national leaders but also to the people of both nations.

The body of a speech typically conveys the primary intent and core message being delivered. A political speech, whether delivered directly or indirectly by a head of state,

often carries a premeditated political agenda.(Genç & Demirtaş, 2024) In this context, President Prabowo, while emphasizing the themes of friendship and bilateral cooperation, highlighted Türkiye's political stance by once again invoking and praising the nation's heroic history. Through this rhetorical strategy, he reinforced the symbolic and ideological ties between the two countries.

"I admire the great figures of Türkiye, such as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Sultan Mehmed II. They were not only military heroes, but also visionary leaders who helped shape a great civilization. Their leadership has taught me many valuable lessons. I have come to Türkiye not only as the President of the Republic of Indonesia, but also as a friend and brother to the Turkish people."

While delivering the main part of his speech before the Turkish Parliament, President Prabowo emphasized the profound significance of the long-standing brotherhood between Indonesia and Türkiye, an alliance that has existed for decades, even prior to Indonesia's independence (Zaelani & Sahide, 2021). He also expressed his deep admiration for the early Turkish figures who have influenced his leadership as a military figure: "I admire the great leaders of Türkiye, such as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Sultan Mehmed II. They were not only military heroes, but also visionary leaders who built a civilization." Furthermore, he conveyed his joy in visiting Türkiye, not only to strengthen diplomatic relations between heads of state, but also to foster a sense of friendship with the Turkish people: "I come to Türkiye not only as the President of the Republic of Indonesia, but also as a friend and brother to the Turkish people." In this context, Prabowo employed an emotional appeal rooted in shared historical ties, aiming to build empathy and solidarity with his audience.

In delivering his political message, President Prabowo extensively employed strategies to build public sympathy and empathy by referencing elements such as Türkiye's heroic and military history. In this process, the speech text reflects the use of material, mental, and relational processes, which can be seen as indicative of President Prabowo's background and character (Sumiahadi et al., 2021). His broad knowledge of

international history, combined with his military career, significantly influences his manner of communication, shaping both his message delivery and his rhetorical stance.

"I truly appreciate Türkiye's firm stance in defending oppressed nations, especially the people of Palestine. Many countries talk about democracy and human rights, yet remain silent in the face of attacks on children and mothers in Gaza."

In the main body of his speech, President Prabowo also addressed the humanitarian crisis in Palestine, which has become a critical international issue. He praised Türkiye's firm stance in defending Palestine against Western influence and domination, stating: "I appreciate Türkiye's strong position in defending oppressed nations, especially the Palestinian people. Many countries speak of democracy and human rights." He further expressed his disappointment toward nations that remain indifferent to the ongoing crisis: "Yet they remain silent in the face of attacks on children and women in Gaza." Through these remarks, President Prabowo underscored the importance of Indonesia's international relations with Türkiye, particularly their shared political perspective and solidarity on global issues, most notably the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

In this message, President Prabowo referred to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza (Shadiqi et al., 2020), highlighting the indifference of many countries toward the ongoing tragedy. However, he emphasized that Indonesia and Türkiye share a common stance on this issue, namely, the support for the Palestinian people's right to independence (Djuyandi et al., 2021). The reconstruction of this section of the speech reflects the use of mental, verbal, and behavioral processes, which serve to underscore Türkiye's courageous and firm position on the Gaza issue (Erdurmaz & Bagci, 2024). President Prabowo asserted that such a stance deserves to be internationally recognized in order to pressure opposing parties. He also explicitly expressed his disappointment toward countries that fail to take a similar stand, despite frequently advocating for human rights and democratic values.

In his closing remarks to the Turkish Parliament, President Prabowo emphasized the importance of cooperation and the bonds of friendship between nations that share similar ideologies and closely aligned political perspectives. This message underscores the

strong potential for deepening and strengthening the bilateral partnership between Indonesia and Türkiye on the international stage.

"Indonesia wants to stand side by side with Türkiye in defending justice and truth in this uncertain world. We must work more closely together to build a fair and prosperous civilization."

Before concluding his speech, President Prabowo reaffirmed Indonesia's commitment to advancing alongside Türkiye in the pursuit of global justice and prosperity. He declared: "Indonesia wishes to stand with Türkiye in defending justice and truth in this uncertain world." He further conveyed a message of equality among nations: "We must work more closely together to build a just and prosperous civilization." In this context, President Prabowo emphasized that Indonesia and Türkiye, as equal nations, must collaborate in shaping a civilization grounded in justice and prosperity, one that is not defined solely by the standards of a single nation or specific group.

In the closing message of his speech, (Ayyubi, 2022) President Prabowo conveyed that Indonesia and Türkiye must cooperate in creating justice and prosperity in a world where many nations continue to impose a sense of superiority over others (AKAY, 2023). The transitivity structure in this concluding part of the speech contains both material and mental processes, reflecting President Prabowo's personal concern regarding global inequality. This, in turn, underscores the urgency of enhancing comprehensive cooperation between Indonesia and Türkiye as a strategic effort to counteract the double standards often imposed by Western powers.

"By working together, our voices will be heard by the world. Our civilization requires continuous effort to ensure that all nations have the right to live with dignity, safety, and peace free from oppression by anyone."

President Prabowo also reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in building a prosperous civilization and in striving for a peaceful and secure global society. He stated: "By working together, our voices will be heard by the world. Our civilization requires continued struggle to secure the rights of all nations to live in dignity, peace, and

safety free from oppression by anyone.” From this closing message, it is evident that President Prabowo seeks to maintain collaboration with all parties in the pursuit of global peace. At the same time, he firmly articulates his stance and commitment to upholding justice within the framework of international politics, particularly in relation to ongoing global issues such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

In his closing message, (Mahendra et al., 2024) President Prabowo conveyed a message of peace directed toward all civilizations, emphasizing the necessity of international cooperation to ensure that all nations can attain their rights to dignity, security, and peace free from coercion by any party. In this regard, the concluding section of President Prabowo’s speech contains both material and mental processes within the framework of transitivity (Arifin et al., 2024). These linguistic features reflect his hope that future collaboration between Indonesia and Türkiye will resonate globally, carrying a message of peace and equality for every civilization.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, it was found that President Prabowo’s speech contained the following transitivity clause distribution: Material clauses accounted for 29.6%, Mental clauses 25.9%, Relational clauses 22.2%, Verbal clauses 7.4%, Behavioral clauses 3.7%, and Existential clauses 0%. This indicates a dominant use of material clauses, emphasizing the depth and continuity of bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Türkiye. Such dominance illustrates the President’s intent to project a concrete vision and strategic plan for a prosperous civilizational partnership between the two nations. The significant use of mental clauses reflects not only the collective representation of the Indonesian people but also President Prabowo’s emotional expression about his joy, respect, and deep sense of historical brotherhood while addressing the Turkish Parliament.

In this conclusion, President Prabowo demonstrates a distinct rhetorical style compared to his predecessor, President Jokowi. While President Jokowi is known for his

populist communication approach, characterized by the use of simple, informal language and a tendency to adopt a neutral stance on political issues, President Prabowo exhibits a markedly different style shaped by his background and ideological orientation, President Prabowo tends to employ a more nationalist, militaristic, and ideological tone in his speeches. His language is often rhetorical, emotional, and symbolic, openly conveying a clear political stance that leans toward partisan alignment. Unlike the neutrality seen in Jokowi's discourse, Prabowo's speeches are more likely to highlight polarized political positioning, reflecting his broader worldview and assertive communication style.

This is further strengthened by his understanding of Türkiye's history, ideology, and political views, which he closely aligns with Indonesia's past and present diplomatic ties. These are conveyed through relational clauses, demonstrating the value and strength of Türkiye as perceived by Indonesia. In terms of verbal clauses, President Prabowo vocally expressed Indonesia's political stance, which aligns with Türkiye's position in rejecting the dominance of Western standards, particularly in relation to issues of equality and justice, such as the ongoing conflict in Gaza, Palestine. Additionally, behavioral clauses were employed when addressing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine, where he criticized the exploitation of such tragedies by certain states for political gain. He highlighted the suffering of women and children, denouncing these actions as unethical. As a result, the political speech delivered by President Prabowo before the Turkish Parliament serves not only to strengthen bilateral relations but also to assertively convey Indonesia's future political direction and international commitments, particularly in the pursuit of justice, sovereignty, and solidarity among Muslim-majority nations.

President Prabowo's international political speech delivered in Turkey holds significant meaning at the outset of his presidency. It underscores the crucial and profound nature of the bilateral friendship between the two nations. On such an international stage, the political direction of a country is often defined by its president. In this context, President Prabowo conveyed bold and outspoken political views, signaling a clear

polarization on various international issues. It is through this shared value system and societal perspective that ideology plays a vital role in garnering public sympathy not only from the Indonesian people but also from the Turkish public. Given this opportunity, it can be inferred that, although not stated explicitly, Indonesia's traditionally neutral stance in global politics may gradually shift toward a more defined position in the future.

One of the most notable aspects of President Prabowo Subianto's speech before the Turkish Parliament was his firm yet peace-oriented tone. Throughout his address, he frequently referred to shared memories of patriotism between Indonesia and Turkey, particularly during periods of resistance against the harsh realities of colonial oppression. These historical allusions served to strengthen the emotional and symbolic ties of brotherhood and diplomatic cooperation between the two nations. Furthermore, President Prabowo courageously addressed pressing social issues, most notably the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, Palestine. He firmly expressed his rejection of the double standards often practiced by Western countries, advocating instead for universal values of equality and peace among all nations. In doing so, President Prabowo demonstrated a clear ideological stance and a critical view toward global powers whose political perspectives differ from his own. This assertive position is likely to influence Indonesia's foreign policy posture, which has historically leaned toward neutrality in the face of international political divergence.

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