

Research Article

Critical Discourse of President Jokowi's Speech on the Commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 from Norman Fairclough's Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the use of diction, cohesion, and coherence in the text of President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 through the perspective of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis. Data collection was carried out using the Listen and Record technique. Then, the data was analyzed using the critical discourse analysis theory of the Norman Fairclough model which only focuses on the dimension of the text through the selection of diction, cohesion, and coherence in the speech text to understand the message about anti-corruption conveyed and its impact on public perception. The results of the analysis show that although the speech has a good structure and careful use of language, there are contradictions in the delivery that can cast doubt on the government's commitment to eradicating corruption. This study emphasizes the need for concrete actions that accompany speeches to achieve the goal of effective corruption eradication.

Keywords: Presidential Speech; Anti-Corruption; Critical Discourse Analysis; Norman Fairclough; Text Dimensions

1. INTRODUCTION

The commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day is an international event held annually on December 9. At the commemoration, various leaders of countries, including President Joko Widodo, gave speeches and conveyed messages related to the importance of eradicating corruption at the global level. However, the commemoration seems to be only used as a formality. In fact, there are still many corruption cases that occur in various countries, especially in Indonesia. The commemoration of Anti-Corruption Day is only a moment for State leaders to convey their various arguments.

Corruption is a serious problem that plagues every country in the world. Corruption is a deviant, destructive behavior and contrary to the values of truth, morality and ethics (Saturday, 2021). The negative impact is widespread, including damaging the political order, harming the economy, and hindering social development (Aulia et al., 2024). One of the corruption cases in Indonesia that was hot and discussed in 2024 was the tin corruption case which caused state losses of 271 trillion. From this case, it can be seen that the arguments conveyed by President Joko Widodo on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 are mere small talk. The delivery of President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day on December 9, 2023 used several languages that reaped many pros and cons among the public. There are several choices of words, diction, and also sentences conveyed by President Joko Widodo in his speech, we need to examine whether what he conveyed was really for the benefit of the community or just a sentence conveyed for mere formality through a language (Nisak, 2024).

Language is a tool or means to communicate (Hodairiyah et al., 2022). Language is a message that is intended to be conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations and circumstances in various activities (Noermanzah, 2019). As the speech is a valuable source of information to analyze President Jokowi's thoughts and approach to the issue of corruption. The speech revealed the main messages that were to be conveyed, as well as the reactions/impacts caused by the speech. Thus, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of language to criticize linguistic phenomena used in Jokowi's speech on the issue of corruption as the highest form of hierarchy in the (Zaim, 2014).

The most complete unit of language in the grammatical hierarchy is called discourse (Setiawati, 2019). Discourse is a complete unit of language, so that in the grammatical hierarchy it is the highest or largest grammatical unit (Chaer, 2007). Discourse can be delivered orally or in writing, transactional and interactive (Kansunudin, 2016). In a discourse there is an

implicit meaning or meaning that we need to analyze, this is called discourse analysis (Yusar et al., 2020). The implied meaning in a discourse is very important for us to analyze to find out the truth of the discourse (Dhana, 2020). According to (Brown, 1983) Discourse analysis is a study or investigation of a wider scope of the form and function of something that is spoken or written. This is in line with the opinion (Slembrouck in Rohana, 2015) Discourse analysis looks at linguistic units in the use of language in Jokowi's speech on anti-corruption containing many messages as a form of communication, covering an in-depth analysis of the text, including its structure, meaning, and social context. An advanced technique of discourse analysis is critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (*Critical Discourse Analysis/CDA*) is an approach to analyzing the use of language that focuses on the relationship between language, power, and ideology in a social context (Silaswati, 2019).

Therefore, the above reasons are the background for this study by examining this research using the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective (Fairclough, 1992). This theory examines how texts reflect and reinforce power structures in society, as well as how language is used to fight for or defend certain interests through one of three dimensions of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1992), namely in the dimension of text analysis. The analysis of the text here will focus on how the choice of diction in President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 can give rise to the ideology of power, as well as cohesion and coherence that can reflect power relations.

Thus, the above reasons are the background for the research interest to analyze the way the President conveys anti-corruption messages in the World Anti-Corruption Day Commemoration event through the analysis of critical discourse that affects public perception of corruption issues. So the research aims to describe diction, cohesion and coherence in President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 based on the analysis of critical discourse from Norman Fairclough's perspective.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research using the Norman Fairclough model critical discourse analysis approach. According to (Suggestion, 2016) Qualitative descriptive research is research based on philosophy *postpositive* which is used to research natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. Meanwhile, the critical discourse analysis of the Norman Fairclough model is the relationship between the use of language and social practices (Fairclough, 1992). According to him, discourse is a form of social practice that not only represents the world, but also plays a role in constructing identities, social relations, and knowledge systems. Fairclough proposed a three-dimensional model of analysis that is interrelated, namely: the text dimension (linguistic analysis of the vocabulary, grammar, and structure of the text), the discursive practice dimension (how texts are produced and interpreted), and the social practice dimension (how discourse relates to power and ideology in a broader social context). This research will examine how texts reflect and reinforce power structures in society, as well as how language is used to fight for or defend certain interests through one of three dimensions of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1992), namely in the dimension of text analysis.

Data sources are the sources from which data is obtained, which can be places, informants, events, documents, sites, and so on (Santosa, 2017). The source of data for this research is a video of President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 uploaded by the METRO TV youtube channel, then the video is transcribed so that it becomes a text form. According to Patton in (Santosa, 2017) Data is a research object in the form of a description of the focus and place/site, behavioral events, and interactions of the research object with all the contexts that accompany it. The data taken was in the form of sentence speech by President Jokowi in his speech.

The data collection technique of this study uses the method of watching and recording. According to (Mahsun, 2011) The Simak Note-taking method is one of the methods used in language research which is carried out by listening to the use of language, both orally and in writing, then recording things relevant for the research. This method is used to obtain data from documentation in the form of video recordings of President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 which have been downloaded and transcribed. Data analysis is carried out with text analysis theory in accordance with the perspective of critical discourse analysis of the model Fairclough.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

An analysis of critical discourse on President Joko Widodo's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 revealed several interesting findings in terms of language. Through Norman Fairclough's approach that focuses on the

text dimension, this study examines in depth the choice of diction, cohesion, and coherence in the speech to form meaning and reflect the government's attitude towards the issue of corruption. The results of the analysis show that the speech of the head of state has distinctive linguistic characteristics, reflected in the careful use of words, the integration of ideas, and the systematic flow of thought. An analysis of these linguistic elements not only provides an overview of the rhetorical strategies used, but also reveals the meaning of the anti-corruption message constructed and conveyed to the public. The data describing Jokowi's speech will be described in detail below;

Data 1

"Corruption is an extraordinary crime that hinders development, can damage the nation's economy, and can also make the people miserable. We know that in our country the period from 2004 to 2022 there have been a lot and I think too many of our officials have been arrested and imprisoned. No other country has arrested and imprisoned its officials as much as in our country, Indonesia". (President Jokowi, 01:00-01:58)

From this data, it can be seen that President Jokowi uses several keywords that have very strong meanings. The use of the word "extraordinary crime" was chosen to describe corruption, not just using the word "crime". The choice of this phrase emphasizes how serious the problem of corruption is. Then the use of the words "hinder", "damage", and "miserable" are words with very negative connotations that indicate the destructive impact of the corruption problem. The use of the word "we" at the beginning of the second sentence creates an inclusive impression, as if President Jokowi invites listeners to equally acknowledge the reality he is presenting. This is a strategy to build closeness with listeners. Interestingly, President Jokowi used the phrase "I think there are too many" which shows a subjective attitude towards the number of officials arrested. The word "too" here contains a negative evaluation of the situation. The utterance has a strong cohesion, characterized by the use of multiple markers. The repetition of the word "can" in the first sentence (can be destructive... and can also be miserable) creating parallelism that strengthens the negative impact of corruption. Then the consistent use of the pronoun "we" indicates referential cohesion. The conjunction "and" is used to combine the effects of corruption, indicating conjunctive cohesion.

In terms of coherence, this text has a logical flow of thought, starting with the definition and impact of corruption, then continuing with historical facts about the arrest of officials (2004-2022), and ending with a comparison with other countries. However, there is something interesting in the coherence of the text. Although at the beginning of the text discusses corruption as an extraordinary crime, the next part seems to regret the large number of arrests of corruptors. This creates a kind of contradiction in the line of thought. The speech not only informs, but also raises emotions and awareness of the importance of dealing with corruption as a problem that affects the entire society.

Data 2

For my record, from 2004 to 2022, there were 344 leaders and members of the DPR and DPRD who were imprisoned for corruption, 344, including the Speaker of the DPR and also the Chairman of the DPRD. There are 38 ministers and heads of institutions. There are 24 governors and 162 regents and mayors. There are 31 judges, including constitutional judges. There are 8 commissioners, including commissioners of KPU, ICC, and KY. And there are also 415 from the private sector and 363 from bureaucrats. Too many, so many. Again, look for other countries that imprison as many officials as Indonesia does. (President Jokowi, 02:03-03:32)

President Jokowi uses the word "imprisoned" instead of using more formal legal terms such as "convicted" or "detained". The choice of the word "imprisoned" has a harsher and clearer impression, giving a stronger effect to show the seriousness of the crime committed. This word is also easier to understand by the general public. The repetition of the word "ada" at the beginning of each mention of the perpetrator category ("There are 38 ministers...", "There are 24 governors...", "There are 31 judges...") creates emphasis and builds a rhythm that shows how many officials are involved in corruption crimes. This repetition further strengthens the astonishing impression of this number.

The cohesion of this speech has a neat and flowing structure. President Jokowi starts from the legislative level (DPR/DPRD), then the executive (ministers, governors, regents), judiciary (judges), independent institutions (commissioners), to non-government (private and bureaucratic). This sequence is not random, but it shows how corruption permeates all lines of power. The coherence of this speech builds a complete narrative. It begins by mentioning "My notes" which shows that this is the result of personal observations, followed by the presentation of concrete data, and ends with the rhetorical sentence "find another country that imprisons its officials as much as in Indonesia". This closing sentence is a kind of devastating blow that confirms how severe the condition of corruption in Indonesia is.

Data 3

With so many people/officials who have been imprisoned, can corruption stop? Reduced? It turns out that until now we still find many cases of corruption. That is, we need to evaluate totally. I agree with what was conveyed earlier by the Chairman of the KPK, education, prevention, enforcement, yes, but this is something that must be thoroughly evaluated. (President Jokowi, 03:40-04:27)

The choice of the word "imprisoned" instead of "detained" or "punished" shows that President Jokowi wants to emphasize the severe punishment given to corruptors. The word "imprisoned" is more pronounced and gives a concrete picture of the punishment received from acts of corruption. The use of the phrase "so many" shows that the number of officials sentenced to prison is very large. President Jokowi deliberately emphasized this number to show how often corruption cases occur in Indonesia. Then the word "apparently" is used to show disappointment, as if President Jokowi hopes that with so many imprisoned, corruption will decrease. But the reality is not as expected. Furthermore, the use of the word "we" several times such as "we find". This shows that the problem of corruption is a common problem, not only a problem of the government or the KPK.

Cohesion in this speech uses the word "corruption" several times to stay focused on the main issue being discussed. This helps listeners not lose their way about what is being discussed. There is a use of the conjunction "with" at the beginning to indicate a cause-and-effect relationship (many are imprisoned but corruption still occurs). The use of the word "but" to indicate something contrary (although many have been imprisoned, in fact corruption still occurs a lot). The coherence of these utterances has a clear flow and is easy to follow. Starting with the fact that many officials have been imprisoned, then showing that corruption still occurs a lot, then concluding that there needs to be a thorough evaluation. The speech actually criticized the way of eradicating corruption that relies too much on the imprisonment of perpetrators. The author points out that even though many have been imprisoned, corruption still occurs. This indicates that the methods that have been carried out have not been effective and need to be thoroughly evaluated. Although the author agrees with the KPK's approach (education, prevention, enforcement), he still emphasizes the need for a more in-depth evaluation.

Data 4

Again, has corruption stopped? Does prison sentence deter? Apparently not. Because corruption today is increasingly sophisticated, increasingly complex, even cross-country and multi-jurisdictional, and using cutting-edge technology. (President Jokowi, 04:37-05:04)

The use of the word "back again" at the beginning of the text shows that the problem of corruption is a recurring and ongoing problem. The choice of this phrase implies a sense of concern for a situation that does not improve. The word "deterrent" in the context of "making a deterrent" was chosen to describe the expected effect of imprisonment. This reflects the public's expectation that prison sentences should have a preventive and awareness effect. The use of the words "sophisticated" and "complex" to describe today's corruption shows an increase in the way of committing corruption crimes. These two words give the impression that corruption has evolved into a crime that is more difficult to tackle. The use of the phrase "cutting-edge technology" was chosen to emphasize modernization in corrupt practices. The word "up-to-date" gives the impression that corruptors always update their methods to keep up with the times to commit acts of corruption.

The cohesion in these words can be seen from the use of the connecting word "because" which explains the cause-and-effect relationship between the ineffectiveness of prison sentences and the increasing sophistication of corrupt practices. The word "even" is used to add more shocking information, namely that corruption has exceeded the power of state law. The use of the word "and" as a link to add information about the use of cutting-edge technology, which strengthens the argument about the complexity of modern corruption. The coherence of the speech is quite good, because the flow of thought is clear and logical, starting from a reflective question about the effectiveness of punishment, followed by a negative answer, and ending with an explanation of why the situation is the way it is. President Jokowi's remarks illustrate how corruption has developed into a much more complex crime than before, while the method of handling it (prison sentence) still uses a conventional approach.

Data 5

Therefore, we need a more systemic joint effort, a more massive joint effort, which utilizes the latest technology to prevent corruption crimes. We need to strengthen the prevention system, including improving the quality of human resources for our law enforcement officers, the procurement system of goods and services, the licensing system, the internal supervision system, and others. (President Jokowi, 05:05-05:39).

The repeated use of the phrase "joint efforts" emphasizes the importance of collective work and mutual cooperation in eradicating corruption. The words "systemic" and "massive" were chosen to describe the large and comprehensive scale of the effort required. The choice of the word "current" in the phrase "latest technology" indicates the need to adopt a modern approach in the eradication of corruption. The cohesion of the speech is good because the ideas are connected to each other smoothly. The use of the conjunction "therefore" at the beginning indicates that this statement is a conclusion or solution to the problem discussed earlier. The use of the word "including" also helps to relate the general idea of strengthening the prevention system to its specific examples.

The coherence of the President's speech has a logical and easy-to-understand flow of thought. Starting from identifying the need for joint efforts, then explaining the characteristics of these efforts (systemic and massive), then detailing the areas that need to be improved (human resources, procurement systems, licensing, etc.). The use of the phrase "and others" at the end indicates that the list is not exhaustive and that there are other areas that could be improved. Overall, President Jokowi's speech shows a strong call to make systematic changes in efforts to eradicate corruption. His choice of words reflects the urgency and magnitude of the scale of change needed, while the structure of his text builds a coherent argument about the importance of modernizing and strengthening the corruption prevention system. Interestingly, the use of the word "we" several times in the text indicates the speaker's attempt to create a sense of shared ownership over the issue. This is an effective rhetorical strategy to invite all parties to feel responsible and involved in efforts to eradicate corruption.

Data 6

Indeed, we have also created a lot of platforms. For example, I used to enter, in the new e-catalog there are 50 thousand items entered. Now, this morning I asked for a report from the Head of LKPP, 7.5 million goods have entered the e-catalog. This is a very fast jump. (President Jokowi, 05:40-06:12)

The use of the word "we" at the beginning of the sentence shows a sense of community and collective involvement in the building of the platform. This creates the impression that these achievements are the result of collective work, not individuals. The word "indeed" at the beginning indicates an affirmation or justification of the facts to be conveyed. The repeated use of the term "e-catalog" suggests this is the main focus of the conversation. The choice of the phrase "very fast leap" at the end places emphasis on the magnitude of progress made. The cohesion of the utterances can be seen from the use of appropriate conjunction words such as "for example" to give concrete examples. There is a clear chronological order (from "past" to "now"). Then the use of contrasting numbers (50 thousand to 7.5 million) creates a strong and easy-to-understand comparison. The coherence of the speech starts from a general statement about the platform, then provides specific examples (e-catalog), then shows developments with concrete data. The comparison of "before" and "now" provides a clear context of the progress made. The use of statistical data (50K vs 7.5 million) strengthens coherence by providing concrete evidence.

Data 7

Then also online single submission (OSS), don't meet entrepreneurs with officials. It is also very helpful. One map policy, I think, is not yet complete, but it has been 60-70 percent completed and we will complete it in 2024. This will greatly help fence people from corruption. Online taxes, I think, are also very good. Then electronic certificates are also good. Everything is made a good platform application in order to fence, so that corruption does not occur. (President Jokowi, 06:13-06:57).

The use of the word "fence" appears twice and this is very symbolic, such as making fences or barriers to prevent corruption. This shows that President Jokowi sees corruption as something that can be confined or limited with the right system. The word "fence" feels more subtle and diplomatic than words such as eradicate or eliminate. President Jokowi also uses a lot of modern terms related to technology and bureaucracy such as "online single submission", "one map policy", and "electronic certificates". The choice of these terms shows the direction of modernization and digitalization that is being encouraged. This speech has good cohesion or cohesion through the use of connecting words such as "then" and "also" which appear several times. This shows that the ideas presented are interrelated and are part of one grand strategy. Each sentence does not stand alone, but is connected to the sentence before and after. Interestingly, President Jokowi used the phrase "I guess" several times, which indicates that this is a personal opinion or judgment, not an absolute statement. This makes the speech feel more personal and honest. The coherence of this speech has a clear line of thought. Starting from the OSS system that prevents direct meetings between entrepreneurs and officials, then moving to other systems such as one map policy, online taxes, and electronic certificates. All of this is tied together by one big goal, which is to prevent corruption.

Data 8

Earlier, the Chairman also said that the Chairman conveyed about SIPD, this is also prevention. Then the national logistics system (Sislognas), try to compare before and after what we have improved. Simbara for coal, and then later it will go into nickel, to bauxite, to copper. I think this will also allow us to control how much of our natural resources have been exploited and then exported and others. (President Jokowi, 06:58-07:32)

President Jokowi uses several technical terms such as "SIPD", "Sislognas", and "Simbara" which reflect the language of the bureaucracy. He also uses the word "prevention" to indicate anticipatory action. Interestingly, when discussing natural resources, he used more specific words such as "coal", "nickel", "bauxite", and "copper". The use of the word "control" indicates a desire to control or supervise. Speech has quite good cohesion. This can be seen from the use of connecting words such as "then" which is used several times to indicate a sequence or additional information. The reference to "this" is also used many times to refer to the system or policy under discussion.

The cohesion in this speech flows from the supervision system (SIPD) to logistics management (Sislognas) and ends in the supervision of natural resources. There is a logical relationship between one topic and another. All of the systems mentioned relate to surveillance and control efforts. The President described a series of interconnected systems to achieve better surveillance goals.

Data 9

Lastly, regarding the strengthening of regulations at the legal level, this is also necessary. What? In my opinion, the law on asset forfeiture of criminal acts is important to be resolved immediately, because this is a mechanism for the return of state losses and can provide a deterrent effect. And I hope that the government, the House of Representatives, can immediately discuss and resolve this Criminal Asset Forfeiture Law. Then there is also the Law on Restrictions on Currency Transactions which encourages the use of bank transfers. This will all be more transparent, more accountable, and also very good. (President Jokowi, 07:34-08:29)

President Jokowi chose to use the word "strengthening" rather than "making" or "forming" regulations. This shows that actually regulations already exist, but they need to be strengthened again. The word "strengthening" gives the impression that something is still weak and needs to be improved. The choice of the word "immediately" repeated twice in the text also indicates the urgency and urgency of time. The President would like to emphasize that this cannot be delayed any longer. The use of the word "immediately" creates the impression that the problem is urgent to be solved. This speech has good cohesion. This can be seen from the proper use of conjunction words such as "and" and "then" that connect ideas in sequence. President Jokowi also uses the word "this" as an anaphoric reference (referring backwards) several times to maintain the connection between sentences.

The coherence of this speech has a logical and easy-to-understand flow of thought. Starting from the importance of strengthening regulations, then giving a concrete example in the form of the Asset Forfeiture Law, then explaining its benefits (return of state losses and deterrent effects), and ending with the second example, namely the Law on Restrictions on Currency Transactions. However, President Jokowi used the phrase "in my opinion" which shows President Jokowi's personal attitude and direct involvement in this issue. This makes the message feel closer and less formal, although it remains in the context of the presidency. At the end, the use of positive adjectives such as "transparent", "accountable", and "very good" emphasizes the benefits that will be obtained. This choice of words builds optimism and confidence in the positive impact of the proposed regulation.

Data 10

And, in commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day, I invite all of us, let's work together to prevent corruption crimes and can provide a deterrent effect to officials who commit corruption. (President Jokowi, 08:32-08:56)

The use of the word "And, in..." At the beginning of the sentence gives the impression that this is part of a longer and more ongoing conversation. The use of these conjunction words makes the statement feel more personal and flowing. The word "invite" shows Jokowi's position that places himself on an equal footing with the people. He does not "rule" or "oblige", but invites, this reflects a more democratic and inclusive leadership style.

The phrases "we are all" and "we are together" are emphasized repeatedly. This shows that eradicating corruption is not only the task of the government or the KPK, but the responsibility of all elements of society. The choice of the word "prevent" instead of "eradicate" indicates a more systematic and long-term approach. Preventing means acting before corruption occurs, not just dealing with problems after they arise. The cohesion of this statement has a clear flow. Starting from the

momentum (Anti-Corruption Day), followed by an invitation, then ending with a concrete goal (deterrent effect). The coherence of the message to be conveyed is very clear and mutually supportive. There is an important moment (Anti-Corruption Day), this moment is used to invite joint action, then there are clear targets to be achieved (prevention and deterrent effects). Interestingly, Jokowi specifically mentioned "officials" as the target of the deterrent effect. This shows the recognition that corruption still occurs a lot among officials, while emphasizing that there is no place for corruptors in the ranks of the government.

3.2 Discussion

An analysis of critical discourse on President Jokowi's speech on the commemoration of World Anti-Corruption Day 2023 reveals several interesting findings. President Jokowi's speech uses strong diction to describe the impact of corruption, such as "extraordinary crimes", "hindering", "destructive", and "miserable". The choice of these words shows the seriousness of the corruption problem and its impact on the country. However, there is a contradiction when the President conveys data on the number of officials arrested and imprisoned. On the one hand, this shows the firmness of law enforcement, but on the other hand, it seems that there is regret for the number of officials arrested. This is different from (Sakka, 2023) which uses macro structures, super structures, and micro structures in analyzing the form of the text of the President's speech at the 42nd ASEAN Summit, so that the message conveyed cannot be understood effectively.

In addition, President Jokowi uses a detailed and systematic language style in delivering his data. He explained the exact number of officials who are entangled in corruption cases from various institutions, ranging from the legislative to the judiciary. This way of conveying provides a concrete picture of how deeply corruption has penetrated into the Indonesian government system. Interestingly, after the presentation of the data, the President actually used a sentence that seemed to regret this condition by saying "No other country has arrested and imprisoned its officials as much as in Indonesia".

President Jokowi also emphasized the importance of modernization in efforts to prevent corruption. This can be seen from the use of technology terms and modern systems such as e-catalogs, online single submissions, one map policies, and other digital systems. The use of these terms shows that the government is aware of the need to adapt to the times in an effort to eradicate corruption. However, behind the exposure of these modern systems, there is an implicit acknowledgment that conventional methods such as imprisonment are no longer effective in eradicating corruption.

Something interesting to observe is the use of the word "we" that often appears in the speech. The choice of this word shows the President's efforts to build a sense of shared ownership over the corruption problem. However, this can also be interpreted as a way to distribute the responsibility of eradicating corruption to all elements of society, not just the government. Moreover, when the President mentions the need for a "total evaluation", it indicates an acknowledgment that the approach that has been undertaken has not been fully successful. In terms of coherence and cohesion, the President's speech has a neat structure and flows well. However, if you look more deeply, there is a discrepancy between the statement about the magnitude of the corruption problem and the solutions offered. Although the President mentioned various modern systems and plans to strengthen regulations, there has not been a significant breakthrough that can overcome the root of the corruption problem in Indonesia. This raises the question of how effective the corruption eradication strategy carried out by the government so far as seen in the correlation between speech texts through structural relationships within the text. As said by (Hajrah, 2024) that language must have a structured relationship between grammar, paragraphs so as to create good coherence through conjunction relationships in each text to provide messages and meanings that are able to be understood by readers or listeners.

4. CONCLUSION

President Joko Widodo's speech at the 2023 World Anti-Corruption Day Commemoration reflects efforts to invite the public to participate in the eradication of corruption. In the speech, the President used strong diction and a coherent structure, which shows the seriousness of the government in dealing with the issue of corruption. However, critical discourse analysis reveals contradictions in the messages conveyed. Although the President emphasized the importance of preventing and cracking down on corruption, the reality shows that corruption cases are still rampant in Indonesia, even with many officials imprisoned. This raises questions about the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government in dealing with the problem of corruption. The use of inclusive phrases such as "we" indicates an effort to build a sense of shared ownership over the issue, but it also creates the impression that the responsibility for eradicating corruption lies not only with the government, but also with society as a whole. Furthermore, despite the well-structured and careful use of language, there are doubts about the government's commitment to consistently eradicate corruption. Therefore, it is important for the government not only to rely on speeches as a form of commitment, but also to implement concrete actions that can change

the corruption situation in Indonesia. These actions must include a thorough evaluation of existing policies, strengthening the prevention system, and increasing transparency and accountability in the management of state resources. Thus, it is hoped that the anti-corruption message conveyed will not only become rhetoric, but also be followed by concrete steps that can provide a deterrent effect to corrupt actors and encourage the creation of a clean and integrity government.

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