

# The Issue of Relocating the Indonesian Capital: An Ecocritical Discourse Analysis of Jokowi's Speech

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## SUBJECT

Literature and linguistic

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## Abstract

This article aims to describe the representation of the issue of moving the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) through President Jokowi's speech, using an eco-critical discourse analysis approach based on Fairclough's three-dimensional model related to knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and other abilities acquired by a person as a society, threatening conditions and damage to the natural life of plants, animals, and humans. Data were collected from transcripts of Jokowi's speeches from 2019 to 2023, which circulated on social media and YouTube and had the most views and ratings. The analysis results show that Jokowi's speech represents the IKN as a project of renewal, equitable development, transformation of work culture, and ecology-based innovation. As well as how the use of language in the president's speech shapes public perceptions regarding ecological and social issues in the IKN relocation. The representation of this issue reflects Fairclough's dimensions (social practices, textual practices, discursive practices), so it is relevant to the global focus because it has a greater and more profound influence on many parties than social factors, language and cultural factors in Indonesia.

## 1. Introduction

Entering the 21st century, the ecological crisis has become a global issue. This crisis is related to knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and other abilities acquired by individuals as members of society. This situation threatens and damages the natural life of plants, animals, and humans (Trampe, 2001).

This ecological phenomenon and crisis arise from economic development and human productivity, drastically increasing the need for a higher standard of living. Humans tend to desire to meet these needs even at the expense of environmental and ecosystem sustainability, resulting in environmental changes and ecological problems (Wang et al., 2019). In other words, what happens to nature results from human activity (Yani, 2019). Therefore, this ecological phenomenon and crisis have become a global

concern in this century, one of which is climate change, which, as is well known, has led to the Indonesian government's plan to relocate its capital from Jakarta to an area in East Kalimantan. The government, through the Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, has explained several reasons regarding the location of the new capital city, including choosing an area outside Java, especially in East Kalimantan (Ereaut & Segnit, 2006; Song & Tang, 2020).

The relocation of the Indonesian capital city (IKN) is a hot topic of discussion due to the creative choice and use of grammar used to represent the issue in his speech (Yahya, 2018). As written by Jandric et al. (2020), the role of activists in campaigning about the relocation of the capital city is interesting to understand because there are messages that can be learned from the texts they present. Nurdiyani (2019) added that relocating the Indonesian capital city (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan raises various ecological issues that have attracted global attention. One way to understand this issue is through discourse analysis of the president's speech, which reflects the government's representation of the environment and sustainable development. This study uses an ecolinguistic approach to reveal how President Jokowi linguistically constructs the narrative about the relocation of the capital city. Therefore, from linguistics, one way to raise awareness of the relocation of the capital city is by examining the representation of the issue in Jokowi's speech through critical discourse analysis from an ecolinguistic perspective. Ecolinguists critique forms of language that contribute to ecological damage and explore new forms of language that inspire people to protect the natural environment. Ecolinguists explore the general forms of language influencing how people think about and treat the world (Coole, 2010). Furthermore, ecolinguists investigate the stories we live by – psychological models that influence behaviour and lie at the heart of our ecological challenges. Ecolinguistics analyses language to uncover life stories or narratives, critiques these stories based on ecosophy, challenges stories that contradict them, and enhances the exploration of new life stories or narratives around them (Bernauer, 2013).

Furthermore, Dash explains that ecolinguistics provides a linguistic need that can protect ecological systems and ecosystems through language, and maintain ecological continuity by utilising, developing, and advancing language and ecology simultaneously (Dash, 2019). Regarding ecological issues, the theory of Ecolinguistic Discourse Analysis is studied, with the fundamental goal of ecolinguistic studies being to raise awareness of the use of language in representing natural and environmental phenomena (Baito, 2020; Damico et al., 2020), also known as Eco-Critical Discourse Analysis (Chen, 2016). Furthermore, based on research conducted by Campregher & Madia (2022), research related to ecolinguistics from 1991 to 2015, discourse analysis was third in line after language policy, theory, and historical analysis.

Critical discourse analysis of ecology concerning the relationship between the environment and language is quite interesting to study. Therefore, eco-linguistic discourse analysis resolves language problems related to environmental issues. Ecolinguistic analysis studies can reveal the meaning, geography, social context, and interrelationship of flora and fauna with their environment through a speech or text. Eco-critical discourse analysis goes beyond analysing language microstructures. It also examines the macrostructure of language, such as figurative language, euphemisms, and so on (Wijsen et al., 2023). This environmental discourse differs slightly from the previous discourse, being more varied and containing ideological political content. Environmental discourse is constructed for specific purposes. Sometimes, this discourse is used for

campaigns or outreach for environmental conservation and to criticise individuals involved in environmental damage (Urry, 2015).

Bang & Door (1996) state, "Languages cannot be isolated from their environments." This means that language cannot be separated from the environment. The interrelation of these two things will create something real through linguistic expression in the ecological environment, both the physical universe environment, the social environment and the cultural environment or culture that exists in the life of a language community. Sapir (Fill and Muhlhausler, 2001) states that the language environment in ecolinguistics includes the physical and social environment. The physical environment relates to geography which consists of physical: the topography of a country (coastal, valley, plain, plateau, mountain), climate, and rainfall intensity, the economic basis of human life consisting of fauna, flora, and mineral resources; while the social environment consists of various societal forces that shape the thoughts and lives of each individual, including: religion, ethics, forms of political organisation, and art.

Nuzwaty (2020) emphasised that the environment encompasses not only the physical or natural environment (macrocosmos) but also the socio-cultural environment (microcosmos). The physical environment can encompass rural, urban, artificial, or eco-regional environments. The socio-cultural environment refers to human attitudes, behaviour, religion, and religious beliefs, including education, employment, and customs.

Furthermore, the above discussion demonstrates that the representation of the relocation of the capital city (IKN) is rarely analysed using these two analytical frameworks. Forte (2020) stated that research on environmental and linguistic issues has been extensively conducted since the 1990s, but climate change discourse remains a topic rarely explored systematically within the linguistic realm. However, analysis using an ecolinguistic perspective framework remains under-recognised in several research areas. Therefore, this study seeks to add and combine critical discourse analysis and an ecolinguistic perspective within the framework of Eco-Critical Discourse Analysis to uncover the meaning of the representation of the issue of the relocation of the capital city in Jokowi's speech.

Based on the explanation above, the representation of this issue relates to natural phenomena, ecological issues, environmental problems, ecosystems, and the natural world. It can be analysed using a variety of methods from different scientific fields. Linguistics itself provides methods that can help researchers uncover representations of natural phenomena. Furthermore, the data analysed can also come from various sources, including verbal, non-verbal, and visual forms. Considering the aforementioned studies, this study recognises the need for additional research using a combination of two analytical frameworks: critical discourse analysis and an ecolinguistic perspective.

## **2. Methods**

This study describes the reality of events based on the social media construction of the New Capital City (IKN) in President Jokowi's speech. Sugiyono (2018) used a descriptive qualitative method with Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, which consists of three stages of analysis: textual, discursive practice, and social practice (Damayanti et al., 2016). Data were explicitly drawn from President Jokowi's speeches about the New Capital City delivered at national and international conferences between 2019 and 2023. Data were selected based on their relevance to ecological issues and the highest number of viewers,

indicating the credibility of the news on YouTube. We identified diction, phrases, and ideological implications related to ecological representation.

The data collection technique used in this study was library research. Through this study, the researcher collected data relevant to the study’s problem, objectives, and scope or context, including: (1) Documentation techniques. This technique involved searching for ecological issues through various sources, such as online newspapers, social media posts, and videos delivered by specific figures; (2) Transcription techniques, which involved collecting speech transcripts from videos obtained from YouTube; and (3) Reading techniques, which involved repeatedly and intensively reading transcripts of President Jokowi’s speeches to examine the different representations used to present the issue of changes to the capital city, both linguistically and environmentally.

The data analysis stage was based on Fairclough’s three-dimensional critical discourse analysis approach, namely: (a) text dimension or textual analysis, where clauses are identified based on their type of transmissibility (experiential meaning) using the process distribution and circumstantial features of Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistics (LSF). The results are then described as a representation; (b) the dimension of discursive practice or process analysis, namely the part where researchers connect the production process, distribution process, and consumption process of texts and discourse by means of interpretation; (c) the dimension of sociocultural practice or social analysis, namely explaining the relationship between discourse and the broader social context (explanation), in which in this dimension ideology is expressed.

### 3. Results and discussion

The analysis of the eco-critical discourse in “President Jokowi’s Address to the New Capital City: A New History of a New Civilisation” using Fairclough’s model is divided into three dimensions of analysis: textual, discursive, and social. The data in President Jokowi’s speech on the issue of representation of the relocation of the Indonesian capital city include:

**Table 1.** Jokowi’s Speech representation

Data	Representation	Agenda	Dimension
1	Renewal	State address 2019	Social practices
2	Equality	President Jokowi’s Speech at the event of “Ibu Kota Nusantara Sejarah Baru Peradaban Baru” at the Djakarta Theater Ballroom, Jakarta	Social practices
3	Groundbreaking of Solar Power Plant	Remarks by President Joko Widodo at the Groundbreaking of the 50 Megawatt IKN Solar Power Plant, November 2, 2023	Social practices
4	Legal project	President Jokowi’s Speech at the Event “Ibu Kota Nusantara Sejarah Baru Peradaban Baru” at the Djakarta Theater Ballroom, Jakarta	Textual practices

5	Smart and Unique National Capital	President Jokowi's Speech at the Nusantara Appreciation Night in the Indonesian Capital (IKN), North Penajam Paser	Textual practices
6	Change	President Jokowi's Speech When Launching the Nusantara Logo at the State Palace	Textual practices
7	Transformation	State address, February 23, 2022	Discursive Practice
8	Establishment of Training Center	Remarks by President Joko Widodo at the Nusantara Appreciation Night, September 22, 2023	Discursive Practice
9	Groundbreaking IKN Airport	State address by Indonesian President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) at the annual session of the MPR, DPR and DPD RI, Jakarta, Wednesday (16/8/2023)	Discursive Practice

### *Social practices*

This dimension of social practice includes a macrostructural level analysis based on the notion that the social context outside the media actually influences how a discourse is presented in the media. Socio-cultural practices, such as the situational, institutional, and social levels, influence media institutions and their discourse. The situational level relates to production and the context of the situation. The institutional level relates to the internal and external influence of institutions. The social level relates to more macro situations, such as the political, economic, and cultural systems of society (Anjayani & Hudiyono, 2023). This refers to three data points on social practices mentioned in Jokowi's speeches at several events:

#### *Data 1 President Jokowi's Speech at the Parliament Complex, Jakarta*

*"Bukan fisiknya yang ingin kita pindahkan. Tetapi yang ingin kita bangun adalah budaya kerja baru, mindset baru, dan IKN sebagai basis ekonomi baru"* ("It's not the physical city we want to relocate. We want to build a new work culture, mindset, and capital city as a new economic base.")

As reported on the Presidential Secretariat's YouTube channel during the 2019 State Address, at 1:27-1:45, this data demonstrates the representation of language used to shape the image of the new capital city, including a new work culture, mindset, and economic base. The term "new work culture" signifies that the work environment built in the new capital city has a different culture from the previous capital city (Jakarta). In the new capital city, government work will foster a more optimal and progressive work culture than in the previous capital city. In addition to the work environment, the government strives to develop a positive mindset for the people living in the new capital city. This mindset change leads to actions encompassing sociocultural practices with diverse backgrounds. The projected social and cultural conditions in the new capital city include increasing cultural diversity, not only ethnically but also economically and

educationally, urbanisation leading to the emergence of a metropolitan city, the opening of business and employment opportunities that could trigger social conflict between ethnic groups, and the presence of national symbols and local cultural richness in the capital city. The relocation of the capital city is expected to strengthen the resilience of the Kalimantan community, ecologically, economically, socially, and culturally, preventing the marginalisation of local communities by newcomers. These newcomers will be government officials, their families, and other economic actors.

The relocation plan includes government officials, such as civil servants (ASN). Two scenarios have been developed: one predicting the relocation of 182,462 ASN and the other 118,513 ASN (if the age limit is 45 years). This ASN relocation will be followed by their families and other economic actors, which is estimated at 1.5 million people in the future. The community hopes that equitable integration of community life can occur so that the benefits of the new capital city development can be felt by all people in Kalimantan, in particular, and Indonesia in general. The relocation of government officials and their families ultimately increased the need for life-supporting facilities such as housing, schools, hospitals, etc. This, in turn, addressed the issue of equitable development within the region (Political Research Centre, 2022).

From Fairclough's ecolinguistic and social practice perspective, this first data depicts an image of the capital city that differs from the local community's perception, as the situation will ultimately differ in various aspects or areas prepared by the government. The term "new" broadly means replacing Jakarta as the old capital city, which had been the centre of the Indonesian nation for 76 years. The linguistic context of Data 1 suggests that the government aims to shape the capital city's image as a newly affiliated region in the world. This is in accordance with one of the objectives of the relocation of the National Capital City, which has been stated previously, namely, to address the previously uneven regional growth so that it can be resolved by moving the new National Capital City. The relocation of the National Capital City can also cause inculturation or the entry of Javanese cultures into the community in East Kalimantan, so that a shift in culture or customs can occur. In other words, there can also be a fusion of the cultures of immigrant communities (Javanese) with the original community (Daya) into a cultural acculturation.

*Data 2. President Jokowi's speech at the event "Ibu Kota Nusantara Sejarah Baru Peradaban Baru" at The Ballroom Djakarta Theatre, Jakarta, Tuesday (18/10/2022).*

*"Kita ingin menghadirkan pembangunan yang Indonesia sentris, bukan Jawa sentris"*  
(*"We want to present development that is Indonesia-centric, not Java-centric."*)

Data 3 shows a clause in the form of a sentence that refers to the image formation of the Indonesian National Capital (IKN Nusantara), namely "Indonesia-centric development, not Java-centric." This clause emerged because it is no longer a secret that the public feels development is unequal in Indonesia. The prominent development inequality between Java and other islands has led the public to consider Indonesia's development solely centred on Java, or Java-centric, as President Jokowi stated in his speech. The public's assumption is certainly grateful because Java remains the centre of the Indonesian economy, providing many opinions and assumptions. Many people believe that the IKN Nusantara will cease functioning when the head of state changes, as President Jokowi wants to project

the image of the IKN Nusantara as a sustainable project. In addition to the sustainable image, President Jokowi also projects the IKN Nusantara as a legal project to guarantee the sustainable development of the IKN Nusantara.

The government must identify and suppress potential seeds of ethnic, religious, and inter-group (SARA) conflict. Potential conflict can arise from the influx of immigrants to the prospective new capital city. The arrival of people from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds can potentially spark conflict. Conversely, the migration of immigrants to the new capital city (IKN) can foster a political renewal process among various groups, fostering collaboration. This can be conducive to creating a conducive mobilisation force for development in the new capital city.

The location selection for the new capital city must consider geographic considerations for regional defence and security. Although the location of the new capital city between Kutai Kertanegara Regency and Penajam Paser Utara Regency indicates that the new capital is horizontally located in the centre of the archipelagic territory of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), it is not vertically central. However, East Kalimantan's location is close to an international boundary. According to Andersen in his book, *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategy*, international boundaries can potentially become the site of military encounters between countries, often related to territorial disputes. The new capital's position also overlaps with the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane (ALKI) II, namely the Sunda Strait, Java Sea, Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and the South China Sea. Although relatively safe for shipping, there is potential.

Ecologically, Java is indeed a centre of the economy and even food and accommodation exchange. Another empirical fact is its population of 151.59 million (BPS, 2019). However, Java's area is only 128,297 km<sup>2</sup>, much smaller than Papua, Kalimantan, Sumatra, and even Sulawesi. The government also wants to emphasise that relocating the nation's capital must be implemented immediately to eliminate centralisation on Java. In this way, President Jokowi aims to project the image of the Indonesian capital as a manifestation of equitable development in Indonesia, eliminating Java-centricity.

*Data 3. President Joko Widodo's remarks at the groundbreaking of the 50-megawatt IKN solar power plant, November 2, 2023*

*"Kita akan melakukan groundbreaking pembangunan pembangkit listrik tenaga surya yang berkapasitas 50 megawatt, ini adalah pionir pembangkit energi terbarukan di IKN"*  
(*"We will break ground on a 50-megawatt solar power plant, a pioneering renewable energy plant in the IKN."*)

Based on Data 6, this speech is included on the official website of the Presidential Secretariat, which uploaded the President's speech, "President Joko Widodo's Remarks at the Groundbreaking of the 50 Megawatt IKN Solar Power Plant on November 2, 2023." Data 6 represents prominent linguistic expressions in the IKN, including the sentence "by conducting the groundbreaking for the construction of a solar power plant." As the need for environmentally friendly energy increases,

nuclear energy as an alternative energy source is becoming increasingly important. This expression provides an overview of nuclear power plants, how they work, and the advantages of utilising nuclear power as a green energy source that does not produce carbon emissions. Its relevance to the environment is also significant, especially for those of us in Indonesia. This country is aggressively developing infrastructure and catching up with the latest technology.

In this ecolinguistic theory, the President's statement also does not damage the environment, but rather, with its ecological perspective, aims to reduce the impact of climate change for the sake of current and future generations of humanity. The presence of a nuclear power plant will accelerate the achievement of these goals and strengthen Indonesia's position as a proactive nation in addressing climate change in the capital city. However, there are still many pros and cons to this development. Based on this discourse analysis, the President is also confident that this development will proceed smoothly and will not impact the capital city's environment, culture, or activities.

### *Textual dimension*

The textual dimension of the collected data captures language that has a meaningful representation of word images related to a matter and represents ideas, emotions, and facts. This dimension has the highest and most comprehensive position because discourse is above words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, to convey facts in an orderly, logical, and interconnected manner with the intention of explaining an idea, term, problem, process, elements of something, cause-and-effect relationships, and so on (Anwar & Syahrudin, 2023). The discussion is as follows:

*Data 4. President Jokowi's speech at the event "Ibu Kota Nusantara Sejarah Baru Peradaban Baru" at The Ballroom Jakarta Theater, Jakarta, Tuesday (18/10/2022).*

*"Dan, untuk keberlanjutan IKN Nusantara. Dan ini juga sering saya sampaikan. Bapak Ibu, sekali lagi. Tidak perlu ragu. Tidak perlu bimbang. Karena apa? Payung hukumnya itu sudah jelas. Payung hukumnya sudah jelas. Yaitu Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2022. Dan itu, ini juga kita harus tahu semuanya. Itu sudah disetujui 93% dari fraksi-fraksi yang ada di DPR. Loh, kurang apa lagi?"*

*("And for the sustainability of the Indonesian National Capital. Moreover, I have said this often. Ladies and gentlemen, once again. There is no need to hesitate. There is no need to be uncertain. Why? The legal framework is clear. It is Law Number 3 of 2022. Moreover, we must all know this. It has been approved by 93% of the factions in the House of Representatives. What else is missing?")*

Based on Data 2, this speech is contained on the official website of the Presidential Secretariat, which uploaded the President's speech at the "Indonesian Capital, a New History of a New Civilisation" event at the Jakarta Theatre Ballroom in Jakarta on Tuesday, October 18, 2022. Data 2 represents prominent linguistic expressions related to the IKN, including the sentence, "For the sustainability of the IKN Nusantara, there is no need to hesitate, and the legal framework is clear." These sentences indicate an ongoing, sustainable project that cannot be stalled. President Jokowi emphasised that the IKN is a long-term project for Indonesia towards a golden Indonesia in 2045.

Therefore, the regulations outlined in his speech are apparent and can convince all parties, including the community surrounding the IKN development.

According to ecological theory, language equity serves as a tool for communication within this environment and also promotes the IKN Nusantara as a future green city. The IKN Nusantara development aims to achieve equitable and economic development in Eastern Indonesia. In this way, ecologically, something related to communication between regions, including this language tool, is very perfect for the effectiveness of the Indonesian state if assessed from an ecologic perspective.

*Data 5. President Jokowi's speech attending the Nusantara appreciation night in the Indonesian Capital (IKN), North Penajam Paser.*

*"Nusantara adalah kota pintar masa depan yang berbasis hutan dan alam. Belum ada di dunia. Belum ada. Tolong dicarikan, belum ada. Ini yang membedakan. Ini yang nanti menjadi diferensiasi ibu kota kita dengan ibu kota negara-negara lain"*  
(*"Nusantara is a smart city in the future based on forests and nature. It does not exist anywhere else in the world. It does not exist yet. Please find one; it does not exist yet. This is what sets us apart. This is what will differentiate our capital from other countries' capitals."*)

As reported on MerdekaDotCom's YouTube channel during the Nusantara appreciation night event in the Indonesian Capital City (IKN), North Penajam Paser, on Friday, September 22, 2023, at 3:32-5:15 minutes. This data shows that the image formation of the IKN, including the phrase "Nusantara is a smart city in the future based on forests and nature," contains a representative meaning of the surrounding ecology, as emphasised by President Jokowi. This is all solely President Jokowi's desire to create a just and prosperous Indonesian society in all its regions. The Indonesian capital city will be built using the Green City concept, namely the Principle of Designing According to Natural Conditions, prioritising green areas in the central government area of more than 75 percent, green areas can be short, namely 10 minutes, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika public areas prioritise the principles of local wisdom, universal, and inclusive design, Connected, Easy to access and Active Around 80 percent of the main modes of transportation for the community use public vehicles, <50 minutes of connectivity from the main area to the strategic airport in 2030 – implementation of the concept of a bright, green and beautiful city. The nation's capital will be the centre of green innovation, and the city of Samarinda will be the heart as the centre of historical civilisation and the renewable energy sector per the Indonesian vision 2045 (IKN, 2022).

From a socioeconomic perspective, consideration is crucial, hoping to reduce economic concentration in the old capital city, allowing for the development of new economic zones, such as Rio de Janeiro, Lagos, Dar es Salaam, Zomba, and Belize City (Susilo, 2004).

Currently, the economy is concentrated on only one island: Java. One reason for this centralisation is the capital's location on this island. Because this centralisation impacts injustice in the region, President Jokowi considers it

necessary to ensure equitable development and equitable distribution to eliminate economic and social disparities in other regions. Building an island capital is one of the best solutions to address this. Therefore, the image President Jokowi wants to project for the Indonesian capital city is one of equality.

President Jokowi described the Indonesian capital as an innovative and unique city. This image of a smart city is explicitly stated in excerpts from his speech. The unique image is implicitly mentioned in “forest-based and nature-based.” This image is then reaffirmed by the repetition of the phrase “tidak belum” (not yet) and the clause “usankan” (unclear clause) to distinguish our capital city from capitals in other countries.

*Data 6. President Jokowi’s speech when launching the Nusantara Logo at the State Palace, Tuesday (30/5/2023)*

*“Sekali lagi, inilah showcase transformasi Indonesia. Showcase perubahan peradaban Indonesia” (“Once again, this is a showcase of Indonesia’s transformation. A showcase of the changes in Indonesian civilisation.”)*

Data 5 shows the image of the new capital city (IKN) initiated by President Jokowi through his remarks at the launch of the Nusantara Logo at the State Palace on Tuesday, May 30, 2023, which was published on the State Secretariat website. The image conveyed by President Jokowi is the phrase “this is the showcase of Indonesia’s transformation.” This phrase represents positive change and further advancement in the social life of local communities. This word represents civilisation, progress, intelligence, and culture, which can transform the new capital city into a smart city, as President Jokowi envisioned. “Showcase” is also an English word that refers to showing or exhibiting, demonstrating, or even demonstrating in various fields within the new capital city. This refers to the new capital city as a model for change in Indonesia and even the world.

The development of the new capital city adheres to the principles of conservation, protection, life support systems, and sustainable use. The Indonesian government also maintains biodiversity, including landscape, species, and genetics. The expansion of the new capital city in the coming years can cause deforestation that will damage Kalimantan’s forests, mainly due to the emergence of economic sectors that utilise forest land and convert and change the landscape of primary forest land and conservation forests. A sustainable transition needs to be carried out to avoid the potential for reduced biodiversity in East Kalimantan. Therefore, the current IKN is comprehensive in nature towards biotic and abiotic components, which understand the impact of anthropogenic disturbances on the physical and biological environment in Kalimantan, so the plan to expand the IKN development requires various efforts to maintain the sustainability of biodiversity.

### *Discursive practice*

The second dimension examines how texts are produced, distributed, and consumed within a given context. This involves analysing institutional norms and power dynamics that influence the production and reception of discourse (Basri et al., 2022). For example, media organisations often frame news to conform to dominant ideologies, shaping

public perception. By guiding the processes of interpretation and reproduction, this level explores how discourse circulates within society.

*Data 7. State Address, February 23, 2022*

*“Transformasi dalam bekerja yang cerdas, yang kreatif, saling terkoneksi, saling terintegrasi, dan menjalin kolaborasi menciptakan budaya kerja yang produktif, melayani dan dekat dengan masyarakat.” (“Transformation in working that is smart, creative, interconnected, integrated, and collaborative creates a work culture that is productive, serves, and is close to the community.”)*

This data set demonstrates the transformation of the Indonesian National Capital (IKN) initiated by President Jokowi in his State Address (February 23, 2022), which was uploaded to the State Secretariat website. The President believes the Indonesian National Capital (IKN) will represent a superior nation. Furthermore, the IKN also demonstrates Indonesia’s commitment to climate change mitigation. Based on the ecology of Kalimantan, the IKN represents Indonesia’s commitment to climate change mitigation, as evidenced by the achievement and management of various indicators toward net-zero carbon and 100 per cent renewable energy by 2060. However, the President acknowledged that developing the Indonesian National Capital (IKN) has garnered attention from various parties, generating numerous aspirations and high expectations. This makes the IKN a major collaborative undertaking that requires all parties’ contributions, roles, and cooperation.

In line with the ecolinguistic approach, which focuses on language, culture, and its people, the development of the IKN will entail transformations in several areas, from societal and environmental transformations to mobility. Transportation within the IKN will utilise efficient, energy-efficient, and low-carbon green energy. The positive side of the culture of the community around the IKN will be a city based on pedestrians and mass transportation and ready to adapt to future transportation, which also emphasises the transformation of working smarter and more creatively, interconnected, integrated, and collaborating to create a productive work culture, serving and close to the community. This ecolinguistic form is aligned in its application, although everything related to culture and language has positive and negative sides.

*Data 8. Remarks by President Joko Widodo at the Nusantara Appreciation Night, September 22, 2023*

*“Tadi, oh kemarin sudah dilakukan peletakan batu pertama dimulainya pembangunan hotel di sini, rumah sakit besar di Ibu Kota Nusantara. Tadi pagi juga telah dimulai peletakan batu pertama untuk pembangunan training center Timnas Indonesia untuk sepak bola, yang akan dibangun delapan lapangan bola.” (“Earlier, yesterday, the groundbreaking ceremony for constructing a hotel here and a major hospital in the Indonesian capital was held. The groundbreaking ceremony for the Indonesian national football team’s training centre, which will house eight football fields, began this morning.”)*

Data 8 shows the central importance of developing the new capital, including hospitals, hotels, and training centres for Indonesian sports. This statement reflects the President's optimism regarding developing the new capital. However, the President explained that the government has begun basic infrastructure development in the new capital, starting with the core administrative centre, dam construction, the Balikpapan-Nusantara toll road, and the airport. The President stated that the dam construction is intended to provide raw water for the people of the archipelago. This aligns with the ecological concept, as reciprocity is crucial for the community. However, this development is crucial for the discourse on relocating the national capital, which aligns with the concept of world order, requiring professionalism in addressing the needs of both the state and the community, while prioritising sports, culture, and language within the community surrounding the new capital.

In eco-critical discourse, this is also a form of discourse that is attempted to support progress in sports because the Training Center has been established, "first for the construction of a training center for the Indonesian National Team for football" as a linguistic view shows that if supported by good management, adequate infrastructure, and the great love of the Indonesian people for football, I am sure, I am optimistic that we will be able to bring and witness our Garuda, our national team, not only become champions in Southeast Asia but will soon be world-class. Moreover, this training centre will be the most comprehensive in Southeast Asia. In the future, this place will not only be a training centre but also a centre for innovation in the development of Indonesian football, facilitating research and testing of the latest technology in the sport of football. This can have a positive impact on the ecology of the community there.

*Data 9. State address by Indonesian President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) at the annual session of the MPR, DPR and DPD RI, Jakarta, Wednesday (16/8/2023)*

*"Bandara IKN ini memiliki luas 347 hektare dengan runway 3.000×45 meter dan dapat melayani pesawat berbadan lebar. Saya yakin Bandara IKN ini akan meningkatkan daya saing IKN, competitiveness, mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan mendorong pengembangan potensi di daerah, dan mengakselerasi pembangunan IKN yang sedang kita proses"* ("This IKN Airport covers 347 hectares with a 3,000×45 meter runway and can accommodate wide-body aircraft. This IKN Airport will enhance the city's competitiveness, drive economic growth, and foster the development of regional potential. It will also accelerate the ongoing development of the capital city.")

As reported on the Presidential Secretariat website during the state address on August 16, 2023, this data represents linguistic expressions that contribute to the image of the new capital city, including a competitive nation that promotes the economy and potential within the capital city. This ecolinguistic interpretation demonstrates development as a national commodity. As a human resource, the airport is a lifeline for the international community. Naturally, many people will benefit from the airport's development, and this adoption will have numerous consequences. One such consequence is small changes in environmental quality,

which will ultimately significantly impact the patterns of environmental systems, culture, and language in the surrounding area.

One interesting aspect of ecolinguistic studies, in data example number 9, is how natural phenomena can lead to ecolinguistic analysis. The recent significant changes in the new capital city demonstrate the dichotomy of thinking between stakeholders and non-stakeholders. The discourse surrounding the relocation of the capital city between these two groups has led to interesting interpretations and ideas. Beyond extracting data from the issue, the problematic nature of ecolinguistics on this topic debunks the persuasive discourse of those who attempt to blame development for the relocation of the capital, which is considered detrimental to the environment and culture. Ecolinguistics can connect two ideas: those with and without interests, and between culture and language, through the phrases used. This discourse not only showcases the shape of the capital city but also considers how culture, language, and the wheels of the Indonesian economy can be equitably distributed based on an ecolinguistic approach.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion outlined, the author concludes that Jokowi's speech on the issue of the relocation of the national capital represents social and linguistic issues, encompassing renewal, legal projects, equality, an innovative and unique national capital, and change. This conclusion is based on the textual dimension, the dimension of discursive practice, and social practice, as proposed by Fairclough and Halliday. These dimensions include ecolinguistic events that represent language and its ecology, as Indonesian society generally utilises principles of justice and ethical conduct when communicating nationally and internationally.

This study has several limitations. First, it focuses solely on Jokowi's speech on the relocation of the national capital. Second, the data studied is still focused on the ecolinguistic domain. Third, the data sources are limited to a few because the researcher drew the data for this study from viewers' comments and the most popular ones. Therefore, the researcher selected five popular sources from an integrated approach. From these limitations, the researcher recommends that further research be conducted to investigate the issue of moving the capital city of Indonesia from various deeper linguistic perspectives and those currently developing in a broader context.

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