
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Anthony Albanese's Opening Remarks at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit

Thanh Binh Dang¹ and Bao Huy Nguyen²✉

¹Master of Arts, English Faculty, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam

²Bachelor of Arts, English Faculty, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam

Corresponding Author: Bao Huy Nguyen, **E-mail:** huytinhoc1@gmail.com

| ABSTRACT

This study examines Anthony Albanese's opening remarks at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit from the analysis of three stages of description, interpretation, and explanation of Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The study is carried out by employing both quantitative and qualitative methods to reveal the linguistic devices which contribute to ideologies and political intentions in Albanese's speech. The study finds that Albanese makes use of *first*, the frequency of words; *second*, metaphors; and *third*, pronouns. These linguistic devices are applied to promote Albanese's ideology of "a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific region." The study unveils the political intentions of Albanese, through such linguistic devices, including: (i) affirming the value of Quad to Australia, (ii) reinforcing relationships of the United States, Japan, India and (iii) approaching and addressing difficulties in the Indo-Pacific region. The study highlights how Albanese navigates the socio-political context of the summit, presenting Australia as a promotional factor of the Quad and an engaged partner in the Indo-Pacific region.

| KEYWORDS

CDA, Anthony Albanese, opening remarks, 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit, Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework

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1. Introduction

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD, or Quad) is an informal forum for cooperation between the United States, Japan, India and Australia. The Quad's presence dates back to 2004 as a response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, then returned to Quad 2.0 under President Donald Trump in 2017 with the goal of security dialogue to counter China's growing influence (Wei, 2022). Cooperation among Quad members is gaining attention as it is one of the manifestations of a new emerging trend in recent times called minilateralism, in the context of countries tending to transfer power to new regions in the world after the Covid-19 pandemic (Dao, 2022). For Australia, this is a country with a special strategic position in the Indo-Pacific region. The policies that this country puts forth have great influence, especially in the context of this country increasing the multilateral cooperation. Besides Quad, this country also joined the military alliance with the UK and the US in 2021, abbreviated as AUKUS, to enhance defence capabilities, consolidate regional positions and opportunities for deep strategic cooperation.

The aim of this research is to study the linguistic devices employed by Australian 31st Prime Minister Anthony Albanese to reveal the ideologies and political intentions embedded in his opening remarks at the opening of the Quad Leaders' Summit 2024. By applying Fairclough's (1989) three-dimensional framework, this study seeks to contribute to the interdisciplinary field of political linguistics and to demonstrate how CDA can be effectively used to analyse political discourse. It is hoped that the findings will serve as a practical example for future research applying CDA to political texts, thereby enhancing understanding of the ways in which language can be used to convey ideological and political messages.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Discourse and Political Discourse

Linguists have proposed different approaches to discourse, but no approaches are uniquely right (Gee, 2014). The definition of "discourse" varies in the literature, and reviewing these definitions helps develop a more dynamic understanding of the concept. According to a definition provided by Brown and Yule (1983), discourse is "language in use" (p.1). Cook (1989) agrees with this definition and adds that discourse is a kind of language used for communication purposes. For Fairclough (2010), a discourse refers to the means of designating a certain area of social practice from a specific point of view.

From a linguistic perspective, the study of discourse is the process of examining the use of language in everyday life and the interaction of language in social contexts. Discourse is also concerned with the language practices of users, similar to the approach of pragmatics of discourse, where the exploration of the intention of the writer or speaker in their mind is inevitable (Yule, 1996).

Regarding political discourse, Woods (2006) argues that political discourse can be utilized to protest, threaten, encourage or bring a certain political point of view to the public in order to make them act in line with this view in reality, while Connolly (1974) interprets the meaning of political discourse in three aspects: (1) the common lexicals utilized in political thought and action; (2) the manner in which the commonly articulated meanings in that language form the framework for political reflections by providing standards that must be satisfied before an event or action can be regarded to come within the scope of a particular notion; and (3) the decisions or pledges that are often recognized when these requirements are met.

This paper focuses on the political discourse delivered by the 31st Prime Minister of Australia, Anthony Albanese of the Labor Party at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit. Anthony Albanese's speech is a political discourse because it is delivered by a political actor, and in this case, the current Prime Minister of Australia. From a linguistic perspective, this paper will show the linguistic devices utilized by Albanese to achieve his goals of communicating his political ideology and attitudes.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

One of earliest definitions of Discourse Analysis (DA) is made by Fairclough (1995) when he illustrates the term as an attempt to systematically demonstrate the connections between texts, speech patterns, and sociocultural processes. DA describes the investigation of the structural mechanisms that writers must cope with when articulating their messages (Täuschel, 2009). In a more general and comprehensive way, DA refers to the study of language in its most common usage (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024).

Views on the methodological aspects of DA have varied over time. According to Levinson (1983), DA uses linguistics' approach as well as its theoretical underpinnings and primitives. For Jørgensen and Phillips (2002), they explain DA is a collection of multidisciplinary methods that may be used to a wide range of social domains in a wide range of research projects. This view is supported later by Van Dijk (2014) as he emphasises that DA is not a method but an interdisciplinary field of study that uses qualitative and quantitative research methods, alongside conventional linguistic analysis methods. However, Emerson and Reyes (2015) have an opposing view when they argue that DA is "a research method that provides systematic evidence about social processes through the detailed examination of speech, writing and other signs." (p.1)

While a range of definitions of the term "discourse analysis" have been recommended, this paper will use the one demonstrated by Paltridge (2021) as the term is defined comprehensively and completely from the linguistics approach. He states that DA reveals how language, beyond the level of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences, facilitates successful communication by examining language patterns across texts, the relationship between language and its socio-cultural context, the presentation of worldviews, and the impact of language on identities, encompassing both spoken and written forms.

2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Explaining the meaning of CDA, Fairclough and Fairclough (2012) state:

It commonly means (a) signification as an element of the social process; (b) the language associated with a particular social field or practice (e.g. 'political discourse'); (c) a way of construing aspects of the world associated with a particular social perspective (e.g. a 'neo-liberal discourse of globalization') (Ibid, p.81)

In addition, the main eight basic principles of CDA are summarized as below:

- 1 CDA addresses social problems.
- 2 Power relations are discursive.
- 3 Discourse constitutes society and culture.
- 4 Discourse does ideological work.
- 5 Discourse is historical.
- 6 The link between text and society is mediated.
- 7 Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory.
- 8 Discourse is a form of social action.

(Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, as cited in Van Dijk, 2008, p.86)

In terms of methodology, CDA also examines the conflict between two aspects of language use: how language is shaped by social structures, and how it actively constructs social reality (Fairclough, 2010). Performing a CDA analysis typically involves only a limited number of texts, usually one or two selected texts representative of an ideology or discourse (Machin & Mayr, 2012). In addition, Mayr (2008) argues that textual analysis, which is part of CDA, includes linguistic and intertextual analysis.

It can be said briefly that "...CDA is not only concerned with words on a page but also involves examining social context..." (Baker & Ellece, 2011, p.26). When discussing social and cultural topics, including racism, politics, gender, and identity, Paltridge (2021) argues that CDA looks at how discourse is used, asks why it is used that way and what the consequences are. This is also in accordance with CDA's goal of explaining complex social phenomena and its interdisciplinary and multi-methodological approach (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). Two key concepts in CDA, proposed by previous scholars (Fairclough, 1989; Van Dijk, 1997; Wodak & Meyer, 2009) are power and ideology.

Van Dijk (2008, p.65) defines power as "a property of relations between social groups, institutions or organizations." Power in discourse from a linguistic perspective refers to political power in a specific social context. Wodak and Meyer (2009) argue that power, although invisible, is central to the dimensions and specifics of control over actions in modern society. Power plays a central role in CDA, distinguishing it from more conventional discourse research (Ali, 2024). CDA also emphasizes how discourse functions as a tool for exercising power and maintaining control in society (Bloor & Bloor, 2013) and investigates the reflection of power through the manifestations of language (Westphal & Wilson, 2023). CDA helps to look at power through the study of texts or orals, most clearly expressed through the speeches of political actors, groups that are assumed to have power in society when their discourses are constituted as dominant or alternative.

With ideology, Van Dijk (1998) specifies that the majority of scholars concurred with the concept of ideology as "a shared framework of social beliefs that organizes and coordinates the social interpretations and practices of groups and their members, and in particular also power and other relations between groups." (p.8). The definition later is developed in a shorter and more comprehensive way by Paltridge (2021), as he argues the term as "A body of ideas that reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual; a group or a social institution which finds expression in language." (p.243). Oral speech and written text can be ideological in society (Paltridge, 2021). This supports the argument by Fairclough (2010) since he views ideology as a property of both structures and events. Ideology is a vital theme and category in CDA (Fairclough, 2010). The reason is explained by the concern of CDA: concentrating on the implicit ideologies that are created, reflected, propagated, and reinforced in the language patterns of daily life (Mayr, 2008). For CDA, ideology is a key tool for creating, preserving and reproducing unequal power dynamics through language mediation by various social entities (Wodak, 2002; Jørgensen & Phillips, 2002). In short, CDA, through the utterances and speeches of political actors determines the dominant ideology, evaluates and predicts the political consciousness of politicians in a particular social context.

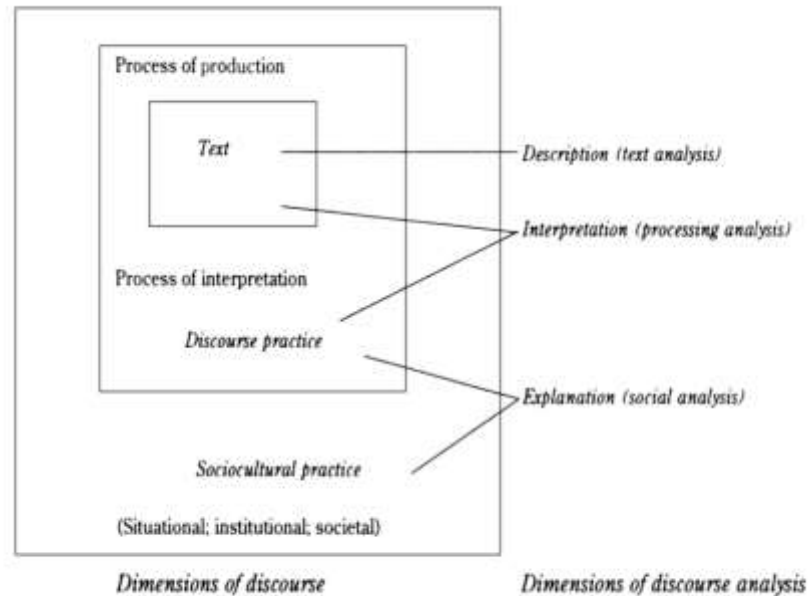
2.4 Analysis Theoretical Framework: Three-dimensional framework of Fairclough

Norman Fairclough is one of the prominent contributors to the field of language studies through the lens of CDA, besides other scholars such as Van Dijk (1997) or Wodak (2002). For Fairclough (1989), language and power are related to each other as he observed that the imbalance of power in Britain is related to language in use. Therefore, a three-dimensional framework is used to explore the connections (1) text, discourse practices and events, and (2) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes (Fairclough, 2010). Three-dimensional framework also aims to integrate a theory of discourse practice based on the concept of interdiscursivity with a theory of power based on the hegemony concept of Gramsci (Fairclough, 2010).

According to Fairclough (1989, p.109), CDA has three stages: "...description of text, interpretation of the relationship between text and interaction, and explanation of the relationship between interaction and social context." These are three perspectives that an individual can use as a complement in the process of reading a complex social event (Fairclough, 2010). The three-dimensional model is depicted in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

Fairclough's three-dimensional framework in CDA



Note. The image is a diagrammatic representation as Fairclough's approach founded upon a three-dimensional conception of discourse. From Fairclough, N. (2010). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language (2nd ed)* (p.133). London: Routledge. Copyright 2010 by Taylor & Francis.

2.5 Background of the speech

2.5.1 The origin & strategic vision of the QUAD

The Quad is a dialogue between countries of the United States, Australia, Japan and India to maintain and strengthen an inclusive and resilient Indo-Pacific region (DFAT, 2023). The Quad was originally formed in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami (Envall, 2019). The Quad officially returned to its Quad 2.0 version in 2017 under President Donald Trump, nine years after the dialogue officially collapsed due to strategic and geopolitical competition in the area (Wei, 2022). This return marks a significant shift, from meetings between working-level officials to foreign ministers and eventually heads of state (Mohan et al., 2022).

The Quad's core operating principles are based on the vision of a free, democratic Indo-Pacific that is rules-based order (Buchan & Rimland, 2020). The Quad's stated goals include enhancing maritime security, promoting infrastructure development, and securing technology supply chains to provide alternatives to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) (Wei, 2022; Rafique & Shah, 2024).

2.5.2 Australia's foreign policy and Indo-Pacific strategies under Albanese labour government

Australia's foreign policy

After World War II (1939-1945), there are two enduring themes in Australia's foreign policy mindset, including "dependent ally" and "middle power diplomacy" (Lee, 2023, p.52). Also according to Lee (2023), Australia focuses on implementing a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) on four main actions to maintain a balance of power in the region that is favourable to its interests and liberal values, as well as to respond to China's strategies and retaliation in the region, including: (a) expanding military capabilities; (b) strengthening the alliance with the United States; (c) reinforcing bilateral relations between Japan and India; and (d) supporting the development of the Quad.

With the mindset of a dependent ally, Australia implements the FOIP vision through increasing military alliances, historically ANZUS and later AUKUS, with the goal of promoting a strong US presence and supremacy in the Indo-Pacific region (Lee, 2023; Vuvung, 2020). Meanwhile, Australia also implements the remaining enduring theme in foreign policy, which is middle power diplomacy in FOIP. While factors such as economic cooperation, people-to-people movements, and shared political values also

provide ballast and structure for security underpinnings, Australia identifies the main driver of its relationship with India as the shifting geopolitics of the region (Thakur & Sharma, 2018), as the Indo-Pacific concept helps Canberra and New Delhi share common interests in maintaining open sea lines of communication in the region (O'Neil & West, 2020). In addition, Australia's awareness of the challenges of maritime security in the region has helped the country associated with Japan in the Indo-Pacific region and had the United States as a patron power, acting as a common ally of the two countries (Lee, 2023; Envall & Wilkins, 2024). It can be seen that security is a common aspect that not only Australia but also Quad countries attempt to focus on, with the desire to restrain the influence and hegemony of the China factor in the East Sea (Envall & Wilkins, 2024; Lee, 2023; Vuving, 2020).

Indo-Pacific strategies under Albanese labour government

Anthony Albanese was born on 2 March 1963 in Sydney, Australia. He is the third Labor Party Leader to hold the position of Prime Minister of Australia in the 21st century.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Art degree majoring in Economics from the University of Sydney (MP, 2025). Before becoming the 31st Prime Minister of Australia in May 2022 and re-elected in May 2025, he served as Deputy Prime Minister from 2013 to 2019 and Leader of the House of Representatives from 2008 to 2013 (Prime Minister of Australia, 2025).

Foreign policy under Albanese aligns with Australia's foreign policy mindset, "with a strategic emphasis on preserving strong connections with historical partners such as the United States and establishing deeper connections within the Indo-Pacific region" (Arachchige & Lewmini Gunaratne, 2024, p.441). For example, in Albanese's Indo-Pacific strategies, the plan "A Stronger Pacific Family" stands out with the notice of "enhanced diplomatic capability, defence and security cooperation" to promote Australia's Pacific partnerships (Hsu, 2022, p.49). Specifically, to ensure maritime security, the "Pacific Maritime Security Program" will be doubled in budget and the ALP from 2024-2025 will support Australia for "aerial surveillance activities as part of the Pacific Maritime Security Program (PMSP) by increasing funding by \$12 million a year." (Albanese, 2022, para. 9). In addition, to gain support from organizations and forums, implementations such as the Australia's Engagement with Southeast Asia Supporting Southeast Asian Development is also among the plans under the Albanese government to tie the relationships with the regions (Hsu, 2022).

2.6 Previous Studies

CDA has been used to analyse speeches of Australian Prime Ministers but with different approaches and specialized tools. In the study Flayih and Taifoor (2018), the two authors use CDA under Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach to analyse the ideology of the 27th Prime Minister of Australia, Julia Gillard, on the issue of immigration. Julia used implicature as an implicit ideological strategy to convey shared knowledge about population policy and towards refugees. The study also concludes that positive self and negative other representations contribute to the explanation that the meaning is not inferred from the text but is inferred from its context.

The study by Awwaliyah and Ratnadewi (2015) is the only study that uses Fairclough's three-dimensional model as the main theoretical framework to analyse the speeches of the Australian Prime Minister. Specifically, the two authors conclude in their study that the rhetorical and power strategies implemented in the statements of the 28th Prime Minister Tony Abbott, for example, Tony's rebuttals to the accusations of spying on Indonesia, including not apologizing to Indonesia and supporting the activities of the Australian Intelligence Agency for the purpose of national security.

A more specialized tool of CDA, political discourse analysis (PDA), is applied in the study by Alyeksyeyeva et al. (2021) to analyse war metaphors and the correlation between language, ideology and political agenda in the speech of the 30th Prime Minister of Australia Scott Morrison. The study explores that Scott's speech framed the virus as the enemy to justify the government's measures and restrictions. The authors argue that the use of war rhetoric not only legitimized the government's response but also promoted a sense of national identity and unity among Australians. By portraying the pandemic as a war, Scott seeks to promote compliance with health measures while eliminating dissent. The authors' study also emphasizes the importance of public opinion orientation and political legitimacy in crisis management.

As can be seen from the previous studies, there has been no rigorous study that addresses the political ideologies and intentions of an Australian Prime Minister in a regional summit. Moreover, since the inauguration of Prime Minister Anthony Albanese in May 2022, no exact research has been found examining his political speech under the lens of CDA.

When comparing the most influential methods used in CDA, Pham (2024, pp.175-176) points out that Fairclough's (1989) CDA approach is highly valuable for researchers who aim to reveal "how language contributes to the enactment and reproduction of power relations and ideologies in various political contexts". On the other hand, Van Dijk's (2009) Socio-Cognitive Approach (SCA) often focuses on the interaction between social cognition and discourse and the interaction between social cognition and social structure, ignoring historical context; while Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) (Wodak & Reisigl, 2009) is limited to contemporary resources due to limitations access to historical data (Pham, 2024). Therefore, Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework is appropriate for analysing the speech uttered by Anthony Albanese at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit.

From the research gaps and objectives of this study, two questions are proposed below:

- 1- What linguistic devices are employed by Australian 31st Prime Minister Anthony Albanese in his opening remarks at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit?
- 2- How are Albanese's ideologies and political intentions linguistically represented in his opening remarks?

3. Materials and Methodology

3.1 Materials

This study examines the opening remarks of the 31st Prime Minister of Australia, Anthony Albanese, at the Quad Leaders Summit on 21 September 2024. Anthony Albanese's opening remarks have a total of 547 words, with data extracted from the Australian Prime Minister's official website <https://www.pm.gov.au/>.

3.2 Methods

This study utilizes a mixed methods approach, using both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyse Anthony Albanese's opening remarks at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit. Quantitative analysis includes assessing word frequency, phrases, personal pronouns, functional sentences types, and notable expressions. Qualitative analysis uses Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework to identify Anthony Albanese's ideology and political intentions.

3.3 Analysis procedure

In terms of quantitative research, the frequency of use of words, phrases and sentences in Anthony Albanese's opening speech at the Quad Leaders' Summit 2024 is synthesized, based on the results of the *Word Frequency Counter* tool founded by Write Words. The investigation of the frequency of vocabulary and expressions in his speech will assist in exploring Anthony Albanese's ideology and political intentions.

In terms of qualitative research, Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework is presented for analysis. This three-dimensional framework presented by Fairclough includes three stages: description, analysis and explanation.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Textual description and analysis

Vocabulary

The ideology in Albanese's speech is promoting an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific. His opening remarks consists of formal, diplomatic language with a positive tone. The speech is well structured and organized with clear and precise sentences. Albanese used the words such as "delighted", "honour", "pleased", "thank you" to show his sense of enthusiasm and willingness to engage with leaders of the United States, India and Japan. The style of communication in Prime Minister Albanese's opening remarks is typical of speeches at international meetings between leaders of nations, with an emphasis on the formal welcome of the host and a positive tone appropriate to the occasion.

What is evident in the opening remarks of the 31st Prime Minister of Australia is the 13 repetitions of the word "Quad". This repetition is intended to support the aforementioned ideology and show his political intentions. The first political intention is Albanese's evaluation of the Quad, Australia and regional organizations. This also explains the repetitions of the word "Australia" (4 times), indicating the country's presence, strategy and connection with the Quad:

"For Australia, the Quad is a key instrument to promote stability in our region."

"Australia, and the Quad, will always be better off when we work together with our close friends and partners."

The frequent use of the word "Quad" in the speech also showed Albanese's efforts to strengthen relations with the leaders of the US, India and Japan, the second political intention supporting the central ideology of his opening remarks:

"I'm delighted to be here among friends, and to continue our important work as Quad partners."

"Partnerships like Quad are crucial, providing us with an avenue to discuss shared responsibilities and goals, and strengthening the enduring relationships necessary for lasting stability."

"May I take this opportunity to thank you, President Biden, Prime Minister Modi, and you, Prime Minister Kishida, for your commitment to this Quad partnership over many years."

In addition, the opening remarks of Albanese also shows his recognition of the Quad's role in solving strategic issues and sharing regional vision:

"Together, our four nations are committed to an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific, and we have a shared vision for a region that is governed by accepted rules and norms where all countries can cooperate, trade, and thrive."

"The Quad is about practical, meaningful outcomes in strategic areas ranging from clean energy and health security to critical and emerging technologies, cyber resilience, infrastructure, space, maritime security, and counter-terrorism."

"Our collective actions through the Quad continue to respond to the Indo-Pacific's priorities and needs, and align with our shared vision for the region."

In addition, all the metaphors in the opening remarks are identified as ontological metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Since Quad is seen as an entity, Albanese is able to refer Quad from his own experiences.

In his remarks, he describes the Quad as "building its momentum", a statement that underscores the group's expanding strategic influence in the Indo-Pacific. This points to a further implication that future Quad initiatives and activities are likely to be more expansive and dynamic.

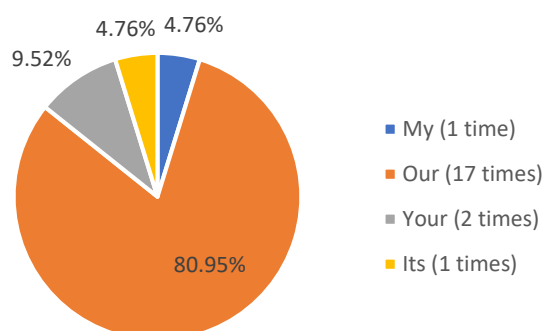
Meanwhile, for Australia, Albanese believes that "the Quad is a key instrument to promote stability in our region" and "A stronger Quad means a stronger Australia". This indicates that the Quad is a strategic tool to achieve political and stability goals, specifically peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region. Ultimately, Australia's power and status depend on the cohesion and success of the Quad. This is a causal relationship, implying that Australia and the Quad are inseparable and that the Quad plays a core value and indispensable part in Australia's foreign relations with other countries.

Grammar

Albanese's opening remarks is prevalent with the usage of possessive pronouns, which is reflected in **Figure 2**

Figure 2

Possessive pronouns in Anthony Albanese's opening remarks



Note. Possessive pronouns in Albanese's 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit opening remarks, synthesized by authors from the original data on the 15th of April, 2025.

It can be seen from **Figure 2** that 80.95% of the possessive pronouns are counted for "our". Anthony Albanese's strategy of choosing these words is to directly establish intimacy and closeness with other leaders, making them feel a personal connection with him. At the same time, "our" conveys a sense of belonging and commonality, indicating that any legacy, assets, resources and efforts in the region are owned by the Quad and the countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

Textual structures

In terms of interactional conventions, there is no turn-taking system involved in Anthony Albanese's speech. In addition, at the time of this study, there is no public data on the reactions before, during and after Albanese's opening speech at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit.

Anthony Albanese's opening remarks have a macro-structure that can be seen through the way the content is deployed. Most notably, Anthony always prioritizes mentioning Quad before Australia. This is to emphasize the role and principles of Quad in the region that have always been decisive for Australia's regional policies and strategies. In addition, the challenges facing the Indo-Pacific region, the achievements at previous Quad Leaders' Summits, and the methods of identifying and dealing with the issues are all deployed in parallel and interwoven in Anthony Albanese's speech. This shows that his views on the process of solving issues in the area such as the ways of approach, past results and experiences, and ways to overcome difficulties, are equivalent and need to be smoothly combined.

Anthony Albanese's opening and closing parts of the speech are also noteworthy, as he expresses his gratitude and shows the intimacy in his relationship with his counterparts. The latter is also especially expressed with the current and next Quad host, which are US President Joe Biden and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, respectively. This indicates the trust, satisfaction, and high expectations of Albanese for the meetings of leaders in the Quad.

4.1.2 Context description and analysis

In terms of situational context, the strategic issue of the region that has a profound impact on Australia, according to Albanese, is maritime security. This is affected by the escalation of tensions in the East Sea in the first nine months of 2024 (Thai & Minh, 2024). Additionally, the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit takes place in the context of President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Fumio Kishida in the final stages of their terms. Albanese's speech is therefore intended to consolidate relations before the transition of government and administration in the United States and Japan, review the achievements in the Quad and look forward to practical actions to ensure security and peace in the Indo-Pacific region.

In terms of intertextual context, the opening remarks of Anthony Albanese inherits the values he has previously highlighted in his opening remarks at the 2022 and 2023 Quad Leaders' Summits in Japan. Notably, Albanese's overall purpose in these remarks is to highlight practical activities, including strengthening relations with Quad leaders, to implement Australia's strategic vision for the Indo-Pacific region.

In his opening remarks in Tokyo (Japan) in 2022, Albanese shares his vision for "a free, open and resilient Indo-Pacific". He also affirms that Australia's commitment to the Quad "has not changed" and "will not change". Also, Albanese also expresses his honour to be present at the conference with "close friends" to be able to continue tackling the issue in the region in which climate change, which Canberra sees as "main economic and security challenge for the island countries of the Pacific", is a priority, reflected in Australia's policy under Albanese: "Under my Government, Australia will set a new target to reduce emissions by 43 per cent by 2030, putting us on track for net zero by 2050."

At the 2023 Quad Leaders' Summit in Hiroshima which Albanese chaired, he deploys the central ideology of an "open, stable, secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific region". Australia's priority for the Quad is made clear when Albanese states his act in the past: "My first act one year ago tomorrow, indeed, was, after being sworn in as Prime Minister, was to fly to Tokyo to represent Australia in Japan at the second Quad Leaders' Summit." Meanwhile, the use of words such as "prime ministership", "important friends", "close friends" shows the significance of Australia's relations with the United States, Japan and India. In addition, Albanese also relies on the "positive practical agenda" of Quad for "taking action to address shared challenges"

4.1.3 Social explanation and analysis

At the situational level, the summit aids Albanese in deploying and expressing the values and relations of Australia and the Quad. He argues that this is a proactive and positive partnership, in which the growth of the Quad determines the development of Australia in the region. At the institutional level, representatives of the United States, Japan, India, along with regional

organizations and forums, support the 31st Prime Minister of Australia in shaping the discourse on strengthening relations with these actors. This is aimed at a common goal and vision of an open, free and prosperous Indo-Pacific region. At the societal level, implied actors (citizens in the region), although not directly mentioned in the article, also influence Albanese's perception of the challenges facing the region. They are the ones who are directly affected by issues such as energy, health, cyber and regional security. Thus, his discourse formation helps identify and implement appropriate policy and solutions to these issues.

The ideologies of a region that Albanese wants to convey is demonstrated through the choice of vocabulary, the deployment of grammatical features, the advantage of the cohesion values in the text and the consideration of situational context and intertextual context. Accordingly, a dynamic and wealthy Indo-Pacific region, according to Albanese, requires the presence of the Quad, the common sharing of goals of countries, organizations and forums and effective approaches to solving the identified issues.

The deployed discourses in Albanese's speech reveal struggles that are public. For social determinants in all three of situational, institutional and social levels, the discourses reproduce with virtually no change. Within the MR, the discourses are normative in order to express the central ideology of the speech. The discourses in the speech also reinforced Anthony Albanese's position as the 31st Prime Minister of Australia and tied the partnership in Quad with the leaders of the United States, India and Japan.

4.2 Discussions

Albanese's ideology in his speech is promoting an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific region. Additionally, three political intentions are developed: appreciating the value of the Quad to Australia, strengthening relations with Quad countries, and defining the role of the Quad and the organization and forum to identify and find solutions to regional challenges.

The central ideology of Albanese's speech is within the framework of the FOIP strategy. This ideology is consistent with previous Australian studies (Lee, 2023; Vuving, 2020), when Australia has always considered the Indo-Pacific region to be of important geopolitical significance and wishes to connect with Quad countries and organizations and forums in the region through plans implemented by the ALP, of which Albanese is the leader (Hsu, 2022).

Regarding the first political intention, Australia sees the Quad as an important factor determining the country's power in the region. This shapes Australia's foreign policy, which Lee (2023, p.52) points out as "middle power diplomacy". Albanese's statement that "A stronger Quad means a stronger Australia" further reinforced this political intention.

Regarding the second political intention, Albanese used the beginning and end of his speech to strengthen relations with the US, Japan and especially India. He expresses gratitude for this partnership, the honour of participating in the Quad and looked forward to the past achievements in the region that the Quad has achieved to be implemented in the future when meeting again at the next Quad Leaders' Summits. This implies that Australia's perspective in the FOIP strategy is still based on foreign policy dominant theme of "dependent ally", especially maritime security (Lee, 2023, p.52). In addition, the speech also reveals a part of the relationship between Canberra and New Delhi, which has a pre-existing foundation of common goals and strategies in the region (Thakur & Sharma, 2018; O'Neil & West, 2020), when Albanese uses the word "good friend" to express a close relationship with Prime Minister Modi.

Regarding the third political intention, Albanese identifies the challenges facing the region in his opening remarks, from "clean energy and health security" to "critical and emerging technologies, cyber resilience, infrastructure, space, maritime security, and counter-terrorism." Albanese's solutions consist of two main aspects: through unifying the goals and visions within the Quad and other countries, organizations, and forums in the region; and through dialogue which is the "central approach" of Australia. These results are more extensive than the findings in previous studies conducted by Hsu (2022) and Lee (2023).

5. Conclusion

The study focuses on the linguistic devices deployed by Albanese in his opening remarks under the lens of CDA and unveils his ideologies and political intentions in the 2024 Quad Leaders's Summit. The study uses Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework with three stages of description, interpretation and explanation. The prominent findings in the linguistic devices deployed by Albanese in his speech include the 13 repetitions of the word "Quad", metaphors in the sentence "A stronger Quad means a stronger Australia" and the predominant use of the plural possessive pronoun "our".

These linguistic devices supported the central ideology of a "free, open and prosperous" Indo-Pacific region. Additionally, they also help in revealing political intentions including affirming the value of the Quad to Australia, strengthening relations with

leaders of the US, Japan, India and seeking common interests and solutions among countries and regional organizations on difficult issues.

Three specific limitations are identified in this study. Firstly, this study only examines a single text in the context of a regional summit. The ideology and political intentions hidden behind Anthony Albanese's language hence have not been fully scrutinized. Secondly, other aspects of pragmatics proposed by Fairclough (1989) in each stage of analysis have not been thoroughly addressed and investigated. This may lead to unexpected or contrast findings with the discovered one in this study. Thirdly, this paper is based solely on Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework. The approaches of other critical discourse analysts have not been interpreted for comparison with the results that this study has shown.

This study also proposes particular recommendations for research in the future. Firstly, Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework in CDA can be approached interdisciplinarily manner in many different contexts. On the other hand, the support of digital platforms and the Internet makes it easier to access data sources. Therefore, to see how Anthony Albanese's ideologies and political intentions are exerted and influenced, a wide range of data can be collected from online newspapers, social media (such as Twitter) and other public platforms. Secondly, other aspects of pragmatics that can be studied separately or integrated within the dimensions of Fairclough's 1989 three-dimensional framework can be investigated more thoroughly to understand the background and experiences that lead to Albanese's political intentions. For example, investigating the speaker's presuppositions and entailments in the sentence can determine what assertions make up the utterance in a specific context. Thirdly, other analytical framework such as Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach or Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach can be applied to political speeches made by political actors. Therefore, when these approaches are applied to analyse the opening speech of the 31st Prime Minister of Australia Anthony Albanese, at the 2024 Quad Leaders' Summit, the findings that have been discovered in this study can be detected and compared in terms of his ideologies and political intentions.

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