
Community vs Government: The Agency of Climate Discourse on Greenpeace Southeast Asia Website

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ABSTRACT

The climate discourse has been contested regarding its mitigation, mainly involving government and international organisations such as the UN. Hence, it is necessary to look for an alternative viewpoint that actively includes the community, or us, in the climate discourse. As a global non-governmental organisation, Greenpeace plays a crucial role in providing beneficial narratives that can broaden our perspectives on the worsening climate crisis and the state of our planet. This ecological discourse analysis (EDA) approach took data from articles on the climate crisis from the Greenpeace Southeast Asia website, henceforth abbreviated as GPSAW, and uploaded the corpus to Sketch Engine. By focusing on the words *community* and *government* (also their synonyms), this study examines the social actors based on theories by van Leeuwen (2008) and ecolinguistics by Stibbe (2015). Findings reveal that GPSAW articulates a beneficial discourse by involving the indigenous community and their ecological practices. While the government is also a significant player in the climate discourse, GPSAW actively engages the community as a crucial agent in mitigating the climate crisis. Even though communities are still represented as vulnerable actors, their active participation in voicing climate justice fosters the government's roles as regulator and facilitator in climate mitigation. GPSAW is ecologically beneficial by locating communities as essential subjects in mitigating climate problems. This paper sheds a new light on the importance of narrating communities as crucial as the government and international organisations in climate discourse. The role of local communities is evident in their concrete actions in urging the government to create a more ecological policy.

Key words: climate, corpus, ecolinguistics, Greenpeace, social actors

INTRODUCTION

The discourse of climate has been contested in both scientific and humanities streams. Both are also interested in climate crisis mitigation. While scientific discussion aims to find the best technology to mitigate the crisis, the humanities discussion is more varied, starting from policy to agency in climate crisis mitigation. This paper aims to scrutinise the agency of climate crisis mitigation in the Southeast Asian context by addressing the role of the community and government. As a part of the Global South, countries in Southeast Asia are often associated with a vulnerable group due to their reliance on climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries (Piggott-McKellar et al. 2019). Even though past studies have proven the salience of international organisations and governments as the leading actors of climate mitigation (Isti'anah, Suhandano, and Fajri 2025), the present research argues that the community also plays a significant role in mitigation. Therefore, the discussion of community and government on the Greenpeace website will provide an alternative discourse to promote our role in climate mitigation.

Previously, research investigated the agency of climate crisis mitigation that includes international organisations, such as the UN and REDD++. The discussion is primarily found in the West/ North/ developed countries. However, debates are still on the rise regarding the role of the community in understanding the climate crisis and its mitigative actions. This paper addresses the representation of the community and government on Greenpeace Southeast Asia website (GPSAW).

Greenpeace is a global organisation with over 2.8 million supporters worldwide in 41 countries. This independent organisation uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems and force solutions for a green and peaceful future (Heinz and Inuzuka 2007). As a non-governmental organisation which aims to increase ecological awareness, Greenpeace also broadcasts articles and stories about the community's role in the climate crisis. In addition, Greenpeace also aims to create national communication strategies that complement its global program (DeLuca 2009). The narratives are as important as reports on climate crisis impact since they exemplify practical and applicable actions that we can imitate or adapt in our closest environment.

The present paper compares how the Greenpeace Southeast Asia website includes community and government in climate discourse. Research reports that the Southeast Asia (SEA) region is significantly exposed to climate impacts due to its being prone to natural disasters. Some countries also contain highly vulnerable, poor, and marginalised groups (Islam and Khan 2018). In the past several decades, air temperature has also risen in SEA, with a 0.1 to 0.3 degrees Celsius per decade (recorded between 1951 and 2000). The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) reports also underlined the evidence of climate change in SEA, such as massive flooding, landslides, and droughts that lead to extensive damage to property, assets, and human life (Islam and Khan 2018). The IPCC notes that SEA suffers more from climate change, with a worse impact than the global average (Pachauri & Reisinger, 2007).

We argue that the climate crisis is both a local and global problem that requires our understanding and action in its mitigation. The domination of institutionalising the climate crisis will eventually exclude us or the local community as an essential agent in climate mitigation. Therefore, identifying how GPSAW positively portrays the role of the community will provide broader narratives to expose publicly. While mass media are dominated by ambivalent discourse that "tames" the climate crisis (Isti'annah, Suhandano, and Fajri 2025), GPSAW can become a positive source that can increase public awareness of its role in climate mitigation. The inclusion of the public or community as the agent of the climate crisis exemplifies a resistance discourse that challenges the taken-for-granted discourse circulated through mass media, which often excludes the public in climate mitigation efforts. Doing so creates a sense of urgency since the public is directly involved in the climate discourse. Greenpeace also aims to convey "revolutionary" messages which are important for revolutionary changes in prime spaces, such as editorials, features, and opinions (DeLuca 2009).

Previous studies have shown that (indigenous) communities use traditional knowledge to adapt and observe climate changes, as evidenced in the Mentawai community that uses natural signs and traditional rituals, the Philippines and Laos communities' in leading the climate adaptation strategies, and the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)'s role in advocating the climate action (Reimann 2023; Markolinda et al. 2025; Lau and Quevedo 2024). So far, as examined from previous studies, the agency in the discourse on climate is also dominated by government, scientists, and researchers (Ciscato and Usuelli 2022; Cunningham, Foxcroft, and Sauntson 2022; Tavares et al. 2022). While scientific information is necessary to understand the climate crisis, the dominance of big subjects (scientists/researchers) in climate discourse also distances readers and the public from climate mitigation. Therefore, this paper aims to map how ecological objectives are embedded in the language of the Greenpeace website through the role of community and government in its narratives. In other words, this paper aims to fill the gap by examining the roles of community and government as

agents in climate mitigation and discussing these roles from an ecological perspective.

METHOD This paper used an ecological discourse analysis (EDA) approach to investigate discourses around us and provide an ecological assessment based on an ecosophy. EDA is constructed using critical discourse and positive discourse analysis. It focuses on how discourses around us can threaten ecological equilibrium, and EDA is also interested in discussing discourses that offer alternative and positive viewpoints that can benefit our environment (Cheng 2022). This paper argues that GPSAW encourages people to understand the necessity of mitigating the climate crisis. Therefore, it aims to discuss how GPSAW positively includes the community and government in the climate discourse.

EDA locates language as a vehicle that shapes our perception and behaviour towards the environment. The taken-for-granted language in discourses around us expresses how society articulates its ideology. The ideology is shaped through member resources that share a similar memory, experience, and norms, legitimised through social institutions (van Dijk 2006). The taken-for-granted language that surrounds us is responsible for shaping our perceptions, assumptions, and behaviours toward the environment (Haugen 2001). The salience of infrastructure and technological growth is mainly intended to achieve monetary profits that can deplete natural resources and the ecosystem on which we and non-human species depend. Consequently, our anthropological behaviours that worsen and contribute to the climate crisis have been legitimised by neoliberalism and capitalism that focus on monetary accumulation from industrial, agricultural, and mining activities, with their unecological impacts. Data was collected semi-automatically from the Greenpeace Southeast Asia website (<https://www.greenpeace.org/southeastasia/>) using Bootcat (Baroni and Bernardini 2004). We focused on pages about climate, which include the following topics: clean energy, climate change, climate and energy, and climate justice and liability. The articles collected from those pages were named “Greenpeace climate” and uploaded to Sketch Engine. Sketch Engine is a web-based corpus tool that enables us to investigate the word frequency, keywords, collocations, word sketches, and concordances (Kilgarriff et al. 2014). Sketch Engine provides “word sketch comparison” that enables us to compare the collocates of two words and show the grammatical relations of the collocates. This feature is essential in mapping “community” and “government” roles in the climate discourse. From the data collection, there were 291,606 tokens from 9,967 sentences. The following code was used when displaying data from the corpus: GPSAW/ page/ article number. For example, GPSAW/ CE/ 11 refers to article 11 of the “clean energy” page of GPSAW. Table 1 below summarises the data.

Table 1: Summary of Climate Corpus from GPSAW

Greenpeace Pages	Number of Articles	Number of Sentences	Number of Tokens
Clean energy (CE)	45	1,017	30,350
Climate justice and liability (CJL)	72	1,811	57,147
Climate change (CC)	57	1,396	42,649
Climate and energy (CL-E)	181	5,743	161,460

As this study adopted corpus-based analysis as its approach (Poole 2022), the analytical procedures for the analysis were as follows: (1) identifying the frequency of *community* and *government* in the corpus, (2) comparing the

collocates through word sketch analysis, (3) examining the social actors of *community* and *government* through concordances, and (4) assessing the discourse from an ecological philosophy. To examine more deeply the involvement of community and government in GPSAW, this study investigated the word sketch to identify its collocates. Collocation analysis is essential in critical discourse studies since it shows us how a word is significantly associated with another word, measured through the logDice score. This study restricted the collocates with >5.0 logDice score since it indicates the degree of confidence of the word co-occurrence in the corpus (Thomas, 2017). This study restricted the following grammatical relationships in identifying collocations: verbs with community/ government as object and verbs with community/ government as subject. In addition, we adopted the deep ecology philosophy in interpreting and criticising the findings. Deep ecology emphasises the environment as the "home" of cultural flourishing. It also locates the environment or nature as of the same importance as human beings (Haukeland 2024).

FINDINGS To identify the involvement of the community and government in the climate discourse, we relied on word lists and word sketch analysis. Based on the word list, the words *community* and *government* are found in the first 50 nouns of the corpus. Below are nouns and their frequency referring to *community* and *government*.

Table 2: Word list of community and government in the GPSAW corpus

Words Referring to Community		Words Referring to Government	
Nouns	Frequency	Nouns	Frequency
people	891	government	736
community	844	country	620
group	269	policy	254

Table 2 compares the frequency of words related to *community* and *government*. In community-related terms, *people* appear most often at 891 times, followed by *community* at 844, and *group* at 269. For government-related words, *government* is the most frequent at 736, *country* at 620, and *policy* at 254. The disparity in frequency between words related to community and government highlights differing levels of engagement or interest in these two areas.

Below are some examples of concordance lines where the *community*-related words are employed in the GPSAW.

- (1) "Today, at a time of climate emergency, we, *communities* and Filipinos from across the country, are raising the alarm for climate justice," said Greenpeace campaigner Khevin Yu. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 002)
- (2) Ghiwa Nakat, Executive Director, Greenpeace MENA, said: "A better, safer, cleaner, fairer future is possible if we listen to the voices of *people* on the frontlines of climate change and if we heed Indigenous wisdom. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 025)
- (3) Representatives from world governments, NGOs, businesses, faith groups, scientists, and other *groups* such as Indigenous Peoples delegations will come to Glasgow in the U.K. for this crucial meeting. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 061)

In example (1), the word *communities* is juxtaposed with *Filipinos*, and both are modified by a prepositional phrase *from across the countries*. By involving the first-person plural pronoun *we*, GPSAW aims to emphasise the in-group relationship between Greenpeace, communities, and Filipino people. As the

Greenpeace campaigner utters the sentence, datum (1) also exemplifies that Greenpeace calls for a collective action among people to raise the alarm for climate justice. In addition, example (2) uses *people* to refer to frontliners of climate change, including indigenous communities. Ghiwa Nakat uttered the sentence at COP 27 held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. The involvement of the indigenous community is also found in example (3). The noun *group* referring to indigenous peoples and the delegation is categorised as representatives who participated in COP 25 held in Glasgow, UK. In this matter, the existence of people or communities is acknowledged as an important agent in climate mitigation. In addition, groups such as indigenous peoples are recognised for their importance in the same way as world governments, NGOs, businesses, faith groups, and scientists. The parallelism between *groups* with big subjects, such as world governments and scientists, suggests that GPSAW intends to provide an alternative narrative in climate discourse.

The following excerpts show how the *government*-related words are included in GPSAW.

- (4) Some of the provisions in the resolutions, including holding nations accountable and ensuring a rapid transition to renewable energy, are also reflected in Greenpeace's demand for the national *government* to declare a climate emergency. (GPSAW/ CL-E/ 010)
- (5) "What the *country* needs is a coherent strategy to address the climate crisis. It should be rooted in policies that protect people and climate on the basis of climate justice. (GPSAW/ CL-E/ 009)
- (6) Jakarta's problem with its pollution requires *policies* and calculated strategies and solutions. The approach should start with increasing and strengthening the standard of air quality, a periodic air quality control and set up the target for reducing the source of the pollution. (GPSAW/ CL-E/ 017)

Example (4) contains *the government* as a participant required to declare a climate emergency. This purpose is one of Greenpeace's demands in advocating for climate issues. Similarly, example (5) also involves *country* as a participant that needs to address the climate crisis in a coherent strategy. Both examples reflect Greenpeace's intention to urge governments and countries to address climate change. The government plays a vital role in facilitating and collaborating to address the climate emergency. Research reports that the government is increasingly shifting from a purely regulatory role to one that facilitates and supports citizen-led climate initiatives, including networking, stimulating, and providing resources for community-driven projects (Mees et al. 2019).

From the word sketch analysis, communities are depicted as both vulnerable and empowered groups. The table below displays collocates of community-related words that frame communities as vulnerable yet empowered groups. Table 3 showcases that most collocates of *community*-related words portray the community's vulnerability. Climate crisis is captured as a phenomenon that impacts the community, seen from the following collocates: *impact*, *affect*, *die*, *devastate*, and *suffer*. The discourse of community in GPSAW is constructed through a predication strategy that underlines the processes experienced by the victims (Wodak and Meyer 2009).

Community is predicated as a group that is vulnerable due to climate change. However, GPSAW also highlights big fossil fuel and multinational corporations as responsible actors in the climate crisis. In the Indonesian context, the big fossil fuel companies produce substantial carbon dioxide emissions that accelerate

global warming and climate change, since around 95% of Indonesia's energy sector is heavily reliant on fossil fuels (Karyono 2017).

Table 3: Collocates of community-related words on GPSAW

Nouns	Collocates			Collocates		
	verbs with <i>community</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>community</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
community	impact	26	11.7	live	14	10.8
	affect	16	10.9	experience	11	10.5
	compensate	10	10.7	demand	12	10.4
	leave	9	10.4	stand	7	9.8
	support	10	10.1	suffer	6	9.5
	verbs with <i>people</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>people</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
people	die	5	9.9	suffer	13	10.4
	empower	5	9.8	live	10	10.2
	impact	6	9.7	sue	6	9.5
	protect	12	9.5	die	6	9.5
	devastate	4	9.5	take	7	9.3
	verbs with <i>group</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>group</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
group	marginalised	2	11.5	call	10	10.7
	associate	3	11.3	reiterate	3	10.3
	engage	2	11.1	believe	3	9.8
	support	2	9.0	assert	2	9.7
	be	3	5.8	develop	2	9.5

Below are some examples where the community is portrayed as a vulnerable group in the climate discourse.

- (7) Communities have *suffered* from the negative impact of corporate and political collusion in Indonesia in recent years, such as the unravelling of democracy and environmental destruction, as well as the seizure of indigenous peoples' land," said Iqbal Damanik, Greenpeace Indonesia Forest Campaigner. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 037)
- (8) We see the evidence of this, for instance, with each new extreme weather event and the devastation that ensues such as death and the destruction of crops and property. Without further action, climate change will continue to *devastate* people and the planet, and human rights will continue to be violated. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 055)

Examples (7) and (8) depict *community* and *people* as the victims of climate problems. Example (7) locates the Indonesian political situation that causes indigenous people to suffer from environmental destruction. Communities are staged as vulnerable participants due to the negative impacts of corporate and political collusion in Indonesia (example 7). This strong statement is underlined on GPSAW to raise readers' awareness that the climate crisis is also shaped by the political situation that benefits some corporations. The government's policy to support corporations' economic activities worsens the climate problems, which

eventually threatens indigenous people and their land. Example (8) shows the direct relationship between human rights and climate crises. During COP 24 in Poland, 34 UN human rights experts called upon countries to take human rights-based climate action in line with the 1.5°C temperature target in the Paris Agreement.

On the other hand, GPSAW also portrays communities as an empowered group that provides initiatives and provokes the government to take responsibility for the climate crisis. Some collocates, such as *demand*, *stand*, *call*, *reiterate*, *empower*, and *engage*, show the community's initiatives in climate mitigation. Below are some examples.

- (9) This is the first time the community has *demand*ed strict liability for losses resulting from environmental pollution or destruction committed by companies. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 044)
- (10) The environment group *reiterate*d that the Philippines must now call for accountability from nations as well as corporations that are most responsible for climate change and its severe impacts on the Filipino people. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 010)
- (11) The groups are *calling* on nations who are historic emitters to pay for the political, social, and financial costs of the climate harm they created to heavily impacted nations. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 023)

Example (9) is taken from GPSAW regarding South Sumatran residents who register a lawsuit against three plantation companies due to the chronic haze of peatland forest fires inside the companies' concession areas. Here, the community is portrayed as an empowered group due to their initiatives to protest and sue companies because of their unecological behaviours that impact society. In addition, examples (10) and (11) also unveil the community's initiatives regarding nations' responsibilities in worsening climate problems. It is no longer about climate, but about nations and companies that often neglect the communities and local people as part of the ecosystem.

Based on the collocation analysis, the government is portrayed as the regulator and facilitator of the community's voice. Both the community and the government have important roles in climate mitigation, with the government being portrayed as policymakers. Verbs with "government" as the subject have different characteristics from "community". The table below summarises the collocates of government-related words, found through the word sketch analysis.

Table 4 shows collocations referring to *government*-related words that revolve around regulation and legislation in climate mitigation. The following excerpts showcase the government's role in the legislation and regulatory actions in the climate discourse on GPSAW.

- (12) Indonesia's government has *declared* a state emergency in six provinces at Sumatra and Kalimantan island as the forest fires in Indonesia get bigger. (GPSAW/ CL-E/ 023)
- (13) Marian Ledesma, Greenpeace Philippines campaigner said: "To solve the plastic crisis, governments *need to drive* large-scale investment in reuse and refill systems, like Kuhasa Tingi, as well as institute strong policies for reducing and eventually eliminating SUPs. (GPSAW/ CL-E/ 001)

The government is portrayed as an actor responsible for climate legislation, including announcing the climate emergency. Example (12) broadcasts the emergency of forest fires in Indonesia, specifically in Sumatra and Kalimantan islands. The government declares an emergency to call for intergovernmental cooperation to prevent bigger impacts of the fires and haze. However, the Indonesian government has received criticism due to its unsuccessful

securitization, due to the vast decentralization process, and the ability of local and regional elites to curtail environmental policies (Edwards and Heiduk 2015). Example (13) also shows the government's regulatory role, seen from the verb *drive*. The statement was uttered by a Greenpeace campaigner, highlighting the role of government in fostering large-scale investment and creating strong policies for solving the plastic crisis.

Table 4: Collocates of government-related words on GPSAW

Nouns	Collocates			Collocates		
	verbs with <i>government</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>government</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
government	urge	17	11.7	need	12	10.3
	sue	8	11.1	declare	7	10.0
	want	7	10.6	announce	6	9.8
	demand	9	10.4	pursue	4	9.3
	target	3	9.7	start	4	9.1
	verbs with <i>country</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>country</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
country	develop	37	12.5	pledge	5	10.1
	hit	15	11.7	agree	4	9.7
	help	5	10.0	push	3	9.2
	cosponsor	3	9.6	leave	3	9.2
	happen	3	9.5	follow	3	9.1
	verbs with <i>policy</i> as object	Freq	log Dice	verbs with <i>policy</i> as subject	Freq	log Dice
policy	adopt	4	10.6	keep	2	10.6
	release	4	10.2	be	17	7.4
	decouple	2	10.1	have	3	6.5
	source	2	10.1			
	pass	3	10.1			

The following examples underline the role of government as the facilitator of the community's initiatives and voices in climate discourse.

- (14) We *call* on the governments to break free from fossil fuels and make these corporations accountable for the damages they have done to our communities. It is our fundamental right and that of generations ahead of us to have a better and cleaner future. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 006)
- (15) We demanded that proper procedures be in place, particularly to assess and define our energy future. Eventually, the government *responded* to our call. A mechanism for developing a strategic environmental assessment on power generation in the southern region has been in place since then. (GPSAW/ CJL/ 022)

Example (14) shows the role of *we* that refers to Filipino rural communities that join the hail to celebrate the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). They argue that fossil fuel companies can be found legally and morally liable for harms linked to climate change. The inclusion of *government* in example (14) represents the government's role as a facilitator of the communities' concerns and voices

regarding the damages produced by fossil fuel companies. GPSAW selects this strategy to underline the role of the community as a delegate in climate issues, with the initiatives and actions to urge the government's policy regarding fossil fuel companies' activities. A similar strategy is shown in example (15) that juxtaposes the government and *our* (referring to the Krabi people, South Thailand). The government is portrayed as a facilitator that bridges the community's voice to cancel the coal power plant construction.

DISCUSSION This paper addresses the social actor representation of the community and government on the Greenpeace Southeast Asia Website. Based on the linguistic analysis, it can be said that the community experiences the worst impact of the climate crisis. Some modifiers also strengthen this interpretation: *local community*, *vulnerable community*, *climate-impacted community*, *affected community*, *coastal community*, *impacted community*, and *survivor community*. In addition, GPSAW also actively includes the indigenous community as participants who face environmental, cultural, and economic impacts of climate change. In regions such as Africa, Asia, South America, the Arctic, and small Pacific islands, the climate crisis affects the traditional food supply, which threatens indigenous communities' ways of life, health, and livelihoods (Daxayani, Ananthamoorthy, and Gokulnath 2024; Mosby et al. 2025). The vulnerability of indigenous communities is worsened by pollution and resource depletion by corporations. Those activities also alter air quality and contribute to global climate change, directly affecting indigenous communities that rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods (Österblom et al. 2022).

The preceding paragraphs' quantitative data and examples of community and government involvement on GPSAW demonstrate that community and government play a significant role in climate mitigation. Policy integration made by the government requires public sector involvement to provide the necessary resources and framework to support resilience against climate impacts (Konrad and Thum 2014). From the word frequency, GPSAW involves community-related words at a higher frequency than government-related words (Table 2). This indicates a strong emphasis on individuals and collective entities within discussions surrounding the community.

The community's empowerment is underscored through their awareness of human rights and companies' liabilities that negatively impact the environment, as shown by the collocation of *community*, *demand*, and *stand* (Table 3). In the case of the Philippines, the annual typhoon is no longer accepted as a natural phenomenon, but rather a local impact of the climate emergency, due to the systemic devastation of companies' activities outside the Philippines as well. Therefore, Filipinos call on nations that impact the country as emitters to pay not only financial costs but also political and social ones. Government and companies can exacerbate the climate crisis through several mechanisms, such as the government's failure to implement clear and consistent policies to limit greenhouse gas emissions, uncertain policy that negatively impact corporate investment in climate-friendly technologies, and ineffective adaptation policies that do not prioritize environmental sustainability and social justice (Barkdull and Harris 2024; Gulliver and Wheeler 2008; Zhao et al. 2025).

The linguistic evidence in the preceding section unveils that predication portrays the community as an empowered group. GPSAW selects verbs that refer positively to active processes when narrating the community's actions in voicing and advocating for the environment. This strategy is selected to construct an in-group relationship (Luo, Ibrahim, and Nordin 2025) between Greenpeace,

communities, and readers. The positive predication ascribed to communities raises readers' collective knowledge and agreement on the necessity of advocating for the environment through actions not initiated by Greenpeace, but also by indigenous communities and other environmental groups. In other words, the predication also aims to persuade the audience, create ecological ideology, and legitimise the community's actions and decisions (Mohammed 2024).

On the other hand, the government is involved in climate discourse regarding its role in regulating and facilitating climate issues. GPSAW involves the government as a social actor through explicit predicates that project it as the regulator, legislator, and facilitator in climate mitigation. The evidence presented in Table 4 supports past studies regarding the role of government in policy development and creating climate protection programs and policies in local, national, and global spheres (Casado-Asensio and Steurer 2016; Liu et al. 2013). Verbs which take the government as the object, such as *urge*, *sue*, *demand*, *cosponsor*, and *release*, take another subject that refers to *we*, Greenpeace, and people/ community. This empirical evidence shows that GPSAW places the government and the community equally crucial in mitigating climate problems. Another evidence is highlighted through the verbs *pledge*, *push*, *declare*, *announce*, and *pursue*, which take the government as the subject. Those verbs emphasise the government's facilitation in responding to the community's voices in climate mitigation. These findings underline the government's role in supporting collaborative initiatives and enhancing the community's responses to the climate crisis (Mees et al. 2019).

By referring to the deep ecology principle, this study concludes that GPSAW articulates a beneficial ideology. Deep ecology advocates for a lifestyle that harmonises with nature. This involves making choices that are consistent with the well-being of the environment and all its inhabitants, promoting sustainable living practices (Glasser 2011). This study finds that GPSAW actively promotes the roles of the community as a delegate of climate mitigation that encourages, fosters, and forces the government, as the legislator and regulator, to create more ecological policies in order to solve climate impacts. The active community participation is important in responding to climate issues since the community is the primary site of adaptation action (Restrepo-Mieth et al. 2023). Therefore, (re)producing narratives of the communities' actions in responding to climate problems is beneficial to raise public awareness. The empirical evidence, supported by corpus linguistics, underscores that language is employed as a vehicle to construct a more ecological perception, as evidenced by the high frequency of nouns and verbs referring to the community's actions in climate mitigation. In other words, effective climate action requires the active participation and empowerment of those directly affected by climate change.

CONCLUSION

This paper addresses the community and the government as social actors of climate discourse in the Southeast Asian context. By investigating the corpus from the Greenpeace Southeast Asia website, this paper finds that GPSAW selects particular discursive strategies in portraying the role of community and government in mitigating climate problems, as seen from the word frequency, collocation, and concordances. From the word frequency, GPSAW involves nouns referring to the community at a higher frequency than that of the government. In addition, the collocation also portrays the community as a vulnerable yet empowered group, while the government is portrayed as an actor with legislative, regulatory, and facilitation roles. From the concordance analysis, it is identified that the entailment of those actors is emphasised through predication strategies

of verbs that take the community and government as either the subject or object. Ecologically, GPSAW articulates a beneficial discourse by highlighting the active participation of communities in shaping, influencing, and driving the government's more ecological policies.

This study highlights the importance of corpus-assisted ecolinguistics as a reliable method in investigating discourses around us as vehicles that influence the way we think, talk, and act. The resistance discourse exemplified by Greenpeace is ecologically beneficial in involving the public in climate crisis mitigation and adaptation. While the roles of scientists and government are also essential to climate mitigation, the involvement of communities and the public in influencing government policy is equally critical. Given that this study is restricted to examining community and government, future studies can investigate the role of corporations and their social actor roles in climate discourse. This would help broaden our understanding and challenge the prevailing view that the climate crisis is simply a natural cycle.

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