Analysis of the Dimension of Text in Saidi Rais' Song by Hama Meshari Hamada
(Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective)

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Abstract

This article is entitled "Analysis of the Dimension of Text in the Song of Saidi Rais by Hama Meshari Hamada (Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis of Norman Fairclough)". The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the elements of Representation, Relationship, and Identity from the textual dimension in Saidi Rais' song. The research approach used includes a methodological approach, namely a descriptive-analytical technique by describeing, recording, analyzing and interpreting the material studied with the perspective of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. And the results of the research show that in the element (1) Representation of the existence of vocabulary (diction) to describe or represent the existence of conflicts in the song and grammatical aspects (grammar), showing the existence of transitivity where most of the clauses are constructed in the form of active clauses (S+P + O+ Captions) and presented with sentence patterns in the form of

events. (2) Relationships show the existence of a social relationship between the author of the text and the text. (3) Identity indicates that the producer of the text is in the position of the individual who is in the conflict situation.

Keywords: Text Dimension Analysis, Song by Saidi Rais, Norman Faiclough's AWK

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are a reflection of the community, culture and customs of the local community that greatly influence the storyline of a literary work. Literary works receive influence from society and at the same time are able to influence society. In fact, often the community strongly determines the value of literary works that live in an era, because the writer himself is a member of society who is bound by a certain social status and cannot avoid the influence he receives from the environment that raises and shapes him (Dedad, 2020).

One of the works that can be analyzed using the critical discourse analysis approach is songs. Song is a form of literary work because basically a song is a poem that is sung. The song was created by the author with the aim of conveying a message to his listeners. Songs as a universal and effective medium, can pour the author's ideas, messages, and expressions to the listener through the lyrics, tone and how the song is performed. Song lyrics basically have similarities with poetry. So starting from the choice of words or diction, language style and rhyme are the same as poetry. One of the songs in the context of modern Arabic literature that chooses the right diction or word is the Saidi Rais Song by Hama Meshari Hamada (Saraswati, 2018).

This song by Saidi Rais is dedicated to President Sayyidi Ar-Rais which describes the problems that occur between Palestine and Israel, the poet created this song to explain the conflict situation caused by Israel because it is very detrimental to the Palestinian people, in addition to losing their homeland, the Palestinian people also suffer because so many of them are victims of Israeli brutality starting from their parents, women to babies in colonizing Palestine. So in this song, the poet is described as having a small child who hopes for peace and freedom in his life. So in this study, the researcher wants to analyze the text in the song saidi rais using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, in this analysis the elements of representation, relationships, and identity are sought through the text dimension of Noman

Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (Taylor et al., 2016).

Discourse, according to Fairclough, is a form of action by a person in using language as a form of representation when looking at reality. Fairclough uses discourse to refer to the use of language as a social practice, rather than an individual activity or to reflect on something. First, discourse is a form of action, a person uses language as an action in the world and especially as a form of representation of the existing reality. Second, the implication of a reciprocal relationship between discourse and social structure (Restiani, 2019).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an approach that sees language as an important factor, namely how language is used to see power inequality in society occur. Critical discourse analysis also uses a critical approach in analyzing language. It is critical in that an in-depth study is carried out and seeks to reveal activities, views, and identities based on the language used in the discourse. Critical discourse analysis has been developed by Fairclough with the aim of mapping the analysis of texts (both spoken and written texts) and systematically analyzing social contexts. In summary, critical discourse analysis looks at the relationship between discourse practices, events and texts, as well as broader sociocultural structures(Wiyanti, 2021).

In the perspective of AWK Fairclough, there are three stages of analysis, namely description, interpretation, and explanation. The description stage is to describe the content and descriptive analysis of the discourse. At this stage the text is explained without being connected to other aspects, only analyzing the vocabulary, grammar, and structure of the text. The interpretation stage is by interpreting the text that is connected to the discourse practice carried out. The last stage, the explanatory stage, aims to find an explanation for the results of interpretation obtained at the interpretation stage to find the reason why the news text was produced(Solikhati, 2017).

This research is not the first research, some of which are: The research written by Nur Indah Sholikhati et al in their journal entitled "Textual Analysis in the Construction of Corruption News Discourse on Metro TV and NET in the Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis Norman Fairclough. This study aims to identify and analyze the textual practices of corruption news discourse in television media. The television media are Metro TV and NET. And the results of this study are that in the vocabulary aspect, it was found that there was a re-arrangement of vocabulary on Metro TV and NET. Then the use of metaphors is also more often found in the construction of news discourse on NET. Both aspects of vocabulary have the intention of emphasizing and obscuring the true intent. In addition to vocabulary, textual

analysis also includes grammatical aspects with utilizing transitivity, positive negative sentences, and modalities, and utilizing. The textual structure corresponds to an inverted pyramid with the construction pattern of news texts (Sholikhati & Mardikantoro, 2017).

Discourse is a series of sentences that related, thus forming a meaningful harmony between these sentences. Syamsuddin explained that the meaning of discourse is as a series of speeches or a series of speech actions that expresses a thing (subject) that is presented regularly and systematically in a coherent unity, and formed from segmental and nonsegmental elements language. In this case, discourse can be referred to as A complete linguistic record of Communication events, and communication is a tool of social interaction, namely relationships between individuals or groups with individuals or other groups in the social process. Communicate can use medium verbal (oral and written) and medium nonverbal (gesture and kinetic). Realization A verbal medium is a discourse that is verbal communication products. Discourse assuming the presence of a greeting (speaker or author) and the greeter (listener or readers). In the process of speaking, the greeting conveying messages (thoughts, feelings, wills) which is the meaning in language (lingual) to be conveyed to the recipient as Order (Silaswati, 2019).

In Halliday's view, texts are interpreted dynamically. Text is a language that is performing a specific task in the context of a situation. Text is an example of lingual interaction where people actually use language; what is said or written in an operational context context) that is distinguished from a citational context, such as words listed in a dictionary. Text deals with what is actually done, interpreted, and said by society in real situations (Santoso, 2015).

The study of language has undergone a very significant development among linguists. Saussurian structuralism opens up a new way of viewing language as a flexible and changeable entity because its existence is a product of social conventions. This view encourages the emergence of poststructuralism that criticizes the tendency of structuralism which at a certain level still sees language as an exclusive and static system because it focuses more on formal aspects. According to Stuart Hall, Saussure's language formality is still trapped in the "scientific dream" by assuming that language is only rules-governed (Munfarida, 2014) .

Another study, written by Della Cinbtya Raisma, et al., entitled "Textual and Sociocultural Analysis of News on the Content of the Column "It Turns Out to be a Hoax" Jawapos.com: A Study of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis. In this study, the formal object is Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis and the formal object is "It turns out to be a

hoax" Jawapos.com. This study aims to describe the analysis of sociocultural texts and practices in the news column 'It turns out to be a hoax' Jawapos.com. The results of the study show that the hoax news found uses many excessive words in conveying information. In addition, there is no cited source or valid data to support the text manufacturer's full support that the vaccine is not safe to use (Raisma, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is library research. Library research is research in the form of a description of written data from the results of the research found and the research data is sourced from written texts. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that is used as a way to conduct a research. Suwardi stated that the qualitative descriptive method focuses on describing research data that is verbal through words, sentences and paragraphs from primary research sources (Endaswara, 2013). And the object of research in this study is Saidi Rais' Song by Hama Meshari Hamada. The data collection technique uses the recording technique and reading technique to obtain data relevant to the research subject (Faruk, 2020). Data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions are data analysis techniques in this study known as the Miles's and Huberman's model technique (Hergenhann et al., 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Text Dimension

The text dimension is the initial dimension related to descriptive analysis which is the first step in critical discourse analysis. In Fairclough's model, text is analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and sentence grammar. Fairclough also included cohesiveness, how between words or sentences or verses of a song are combined to form an understanding. In the text dimension of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis, there are several elements that must be analyzed, namely: Representation, Relations, and Identity.

1. **Representation**

Text analysis related to representation in song discourse can be seen from two things, namely how the object of discourse is displayed in the subsentences and the series between the subsentences. Judging from the object representation in a subsentence, namely how the relationship of the object displayed in a text is.

Representation in Sentences

In the text dimension, texts are analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and grammar. So that the representation in the sub-sentence looks at the vocabulary and grammar used by the songwriter.

- **Vocabulary**

The vocabulary used to see an event, group, person, activity that is categorized in a certain set And the vocabulary that describes the conflict situation in the song saidi rais is:

إِذَا وَجَدْتَ بَيْتِي فِي الدَّمَارْ

I found out that my house was ruined.

From the data, the word الدمار is used which represents a conflict situation. From these fragments, vocabulary (diction) was chosen to describe or represent the conflict in the song. The word الدمار has the meaning of destruction, destruction, ruin. Therefore, the fragment tells that we will see destroyed houses that represent the conflict situation in the song Saidi Rais.

- **Grammar**

In addition to vocabulary analysis, text analysis also looks at grammar analysis. Grammar analysis looks at how a language is presented as a process or participant. Language displayed in the form of a process will generate an action, event, or mental process. As can be found in the data below:

إِذَا وَجَدْتَ بَيْتِي فِي الدَّمَارْ

I found out that my house was ruined.

In relation to the grammatical (grammatical) aspect, the data shows transitivity where most of the clauses are constructed in the form of active clauses (S+P+O+ Descriptions) and presented with sentence patterns in the form of events. That is the event of houses being destroyed due to conflicts.

Representation of a combination of sentences

In this analysis, it is seen that between one sentence and another sentence can form a meaning that can be interpreted. This combination will later form coherence including (1) elaboration, (2)

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extension, or (3) enhancement. So that in the fragment of the song saidi rais the form of coherence of extension, between one sub-sentence and another sub-sentence, as contained in the fragment below:

<div dir="rtl">إذَا وَجَدْتَ بَيْتِي فِي الدَّمَارْ # وَعَادَتْ أُمِّي مِنَ الطَّابُورْ بِخُبْزٍ وَقَلْبٍ مَكْسُور</div>

I found my house had been destroyed # And my mother had just come home from the queue with bread and a broken heart

The form of extending is the form of a subset of a sentence that becomes a continuation/addition to another subsentence. This form is characterized by a subordinative conjunction in the data above, namely the conjunction "and". That is to prolong the conflict situation by describing destroyed houses and returning to the queue (evacuation center).

2. Relation

These relationships are traces of social relations that are expressed or displayed in the text. This relational value focuses on the selection and use of words in the text that play a role and contribute to the creation of social relations among the participants. The results of the relationship findings in the representation of the text that the creator of the text is the party who is in the conflict situation at that time. This is as stated in the text below:

<div dir="rtl">كُلَّمَا اَغْمَضْتُ عَيْنِي اَسْمَعَ انْفِجَارْ # وَيَشْتَعَلُ سَرِيْرِي دُخَانَّ وَ نَارْ</div>

Every time I close my eyes, I hear an explosion # my mattress is burning with fire and smoke

From the text above, it shows that there is a social relationship between the author of the text and the text. It is marked with the word أغمضت which means I close my eyes. This means that I am the author who knows the conflict situation at that time with the sounds of bomb explosions.

3.Identity

The element of identity looks at how identity forms the text and is depicted in the text. This analysis looks at how the text producer identifies himself with the specific issues or social groups involved in the text (Raisma, 2022). In this song, the text producer positions himself as an individual who is in that conflict situation. As stated in the following excerpt:

نَحْنُ الْحَارِبُوْن # نَحْنُ المُبْعَدُوْن # نَحْنُ الْمُذْنِبُوْن

Kami Jadi Pelarian # kami jadi pengasingan # kami jadi buronan kriminal

From the above passage, that the text producer is in the position of an individual who is in a conflict situation itu. ini is marked by the word نحن which means we/us. That is, we who became runaways, exiles and fugitives due to conflicts in their own homeland.

CONCLUSION

The text dimension is the initial dimension related to descriptive analysis which is the first step in critical discourse analysis. In Fairclough's model, text is analyzed linguistically by looking at vocabulary, semantics, and sentence grammar. Fairclough also included cohesiveness, how words or sentences or verses of a song are combined to form an understanding. In analyzing the text dimension of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis, it also pays attention to the elements of representation, relationships, and identity. Therefore, the results of the study show that at stage (1) the representation of the existence of vocabulary (diction) to describe or represent the existence of conflicts in the song and grammatical aspects (grammar), showing the existence of transitiveness where most of the clauses are constructed in the form of active clauses (S+P+O+ Descriptions) and presented with sentence patterns in the form of events. (2) Relationships show the existence of a social relationship between the author of the text and the text. (3) Identity indicates that the producer of the text is in the position of the individual who is in the conflict situation.

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