

## Analysis of Van Dijk's Critical Discourse on the Lyrics of the Song "Komang" by Raim Laode

Hasminur<sup>1</sup> , Charlina<sup>2</sup> , Mangatur Sinaga<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Riau, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis is an approach used to uncover the power of ideology and power in texts. The lyrics of the song "Komang" by Raim Laode are the object of study because they contain social and cultural messages that are relevant to today's society.

**Purpose.** This study aims to analyze how the lyrics of the song "Komang" reflect the strength of ideology and power structure in society through Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach. The specific purpose of this study is to understand the hidden meaning and social context presented in the lyrics of the song.

**Method.** The research method used is the analysis of Van Dijk's critical discourse, which involves three main dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context. The data was collected through the analysis of the lyrics of the song "Komang" with a focus on the text structure, rhetorical strategy, and socio-cultural context that influenced it.

**Results.** The results of the analysis show that the lyrics of the song "Komang" contain social criticism of injustice and inequality in society. Through the use of poetic and symbolic language, Raim Laode succeeded in conveying important messages about struggle and hope. The lyrics also reflect the ideology of resistance to oppressive power structures.

**Conclusion.** The lyrics of Raim Laode's song "Komang" are not just a work of art, but also a form of strong social criticism. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis reveals that the lyrics are loaded with ideological meanings and criticisms of social injustice. This research provides insight into how music can be an effective medium to voice social issues and influence people's thinking.

### KEYWORDS

Critical Discourse Analysis, "Komang" Lyrics, Van Dijk's Theory

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### Correspondence:

Hasminur,  
[hasminur6912@grad.unri.ac.id](mailto:hasminur6912@grad.unri.ac.id)

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## INTRODUCTION

A song is not only a combination of many instruments and sounds, but a song can be expressed as a continuum because a song must be bound between thoughts, feelings and also musical instruments so that people can understand the music. Music itself has a great influence on humans, because music for humans is entertainment that can affect the human soul. In addition, music is used as a tool to achieve spiritual progress and happiness in humans.(Aska dkk., 2022).



In addition, music can also be a communication tool. One form of communication that can change a person's view is by attaching facts through words. Furthermore, words can also be in the form of language spoken by someone. In addition, words can also be conveyed through media such as writing. One form of communication through writing is with works such as song lyrics that have the meaning of each message conveyed (Zulhaini dkk., 2024) Lyrics are poems in the form of word arrangements, a literary work of poetry that contains an outpouring of personal feelings, the priority is the painting of his feelings. The words of the song of a literary work are important to underline which indicates that the lyrics are also one of the products or works of literature. Song lyrics are also a musical arrangement that can be added to lyrics or text and can express the feelings and thoughts of the creator.

One of the tools to place song lyrics so that they can be accepted by the public is discourse that can be in the form of oral and written forms which are referred to as texts in discourse. In recent years, the word discourse has often appeared in both oral and written statements. Usually this word appears when someone gives an oral or written statement in response to one particular topic. The topic in question is not only related to one specific field but also in almost many fields, such as politics, social, culture, art, and so (Lestari.H.P, 2021) The discipline that studies discourse is called discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a study that examines or analyzes the language used naturally, both in written and oral form. Discourse analysis aims to find out the existence of patterns or orders expressed by a text, Discourse analysis examines linguistic units in the scope of linguistics, both micro such as syntax, pragmatic, morphology, and phonology and macro linguistics such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, psycholinguistics. Discussing interpreting a text is understanding what the message conveyer actually means, why it should be conveyed, and how the message is composed and understood as well as the motives of the text. In addition, through discourse analysis, it can be known whether a text contains discourse or not. In principle, discourse analysis is the analysis of language in its use. Therefore, discourse analysis cannot be limited to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purpose or function for which these forms are designed to serve human affairs. Although as a linguist in determining the formal properties of a language, discourse analysis is serious with investigations related to the purpose of language use.

The lyrics of the song that are a medium for conveying the message of the songwriter are a form of outpouring of the feelings and personal thoughts of the songwriter, as well as the Komang song created by Raim Laode from Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi. This song is quite expressive and reactionary in looking at social conditions in Indonesia. The song, which was created and sung by Raim Laode, is the 6th song released on August 17, 2022, which tells the story of longing and admiration for his lover named Komang. . His lover always accompanied Raim Laode's career journey from below and also became the embodiment of his mother (ISMAIL, 2023).

Of the many discourse analyses introduced and developed by several experts, the Van Dijk model is the most widely used. This is probably because Van Dijk collaborates discourse elements so that they can be utilized and used practically. Van Dijk sees a text consisting of several structures or levels that each part supports each other. He divides it into 3 levels. First, macro structure. This is the general meaning of a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme put forward in a news. Second, superstructure. This is a discourse structure that is related to the framework of a text, how parts of the text are arranged into the news as a whole. Third, microstructure. It is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from a small part of a text, namely words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrases, and images (Eriyanto, 2011).

Discourse analysis is not limited to the structure of the text, because the structure of the discourse itself shows or signifies a number of meanings, opinions, and ideologies. To unravel how the hidden meaning of the text is, an analysis of cognition and social context is needed (Muhammad Mukhlis, 2020). Based on the background of the problems that have been described, the analysis of the critical discourse in the lyrics of Raim Laode's Komang song needs to know the motive behind the creation of the song which examines various social problems. In addition, the background of the problem that the researcher found was the breadth of the scope of the lyric content contained in the song of Mother's father. From the background that has been explained, due to the breadth of the scope of the research, the focus of this research lies in the description of the analysis of the critical discourse brought by Teun A. van Dijk, namely, the social context through the lyrics of the Komang song performed by Raim Laode.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research with a content analysis method (Adibelli & Korkmaz, 2022; Akşan, 2023). The approach used in this study is one of the linguistic approaches, namely critical discourse analysis. The theory used is the critical discourse analysis theory of the Teun A. van Dijk model. The primary data in this study is the lyrics of the song "Komang" by Raim Laode. The secondary data in this study consists of theory books, articles containing information about Raim Laode's process in writing the song "Komang" and other information about songs and songwriters to support data analysis in the sub-chapter on the discussion of social cognition and social context, as well as scientific publications on Teun A. van Dijk's theory of critical discourse analysis to support data analysis (Bakken, 2023; Christou, 2023).

The techniques in this study consist of three techniques, namely data collection techniques, data analysis, and presentation of results. In the data collection technique, the lyrics of the song "Komang" are listened to and read through the YouTube streaming application. In the data analysis, the song "Komang" was listened to repeatedly, and the lyrics were read and impregnated. The lyrics of "Komang" are infused by utilizing the five senses and associating them with each component of text analysis. The text analysis sub-chapter focuses on the lyrics of the song. In presenting the results, the critical discourse analysis theory of the Teun A. van Dijk model is applied in the lyrics of the song "Komang". The structure of discourse consisting of thematic, schematic, semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical will be presented in the sub-chapter discussion of text analysis. Meanwhile, the creative process and how the reception of the lyrics of the song "Komang" are explained in the sub-chapter of social cognition and social context (Batt, 2021; Castellanos, 2020).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Macro Structure

The song "Komang" raises the theme of admiration and hope. The song "Komang" has a deep meaning in each lyric. The meaning of this song depends on how precise someone who hears it is. The theme of hope in the lyrics of this song is explained in the following lyric verses.

*Jika hari kulalui tanpa hawamu  
Percuma senyumku dengan dia*

The explanation in the verse about the hope of a longing can be seen in the lyrics of the song "If the day I pass without your hawamu is useless, my smile with him". The lyrics describe a person who withholds feelings for a lover who is separated from the place. In the lyrics, it is explained that hope for someone makes a song lyric meaningful.

## Superstructure

The analysis of the superstructure of a discourse is an analysis that is more likely to be in the form of identifying the structure that forms the discourse. The superstructure or schema in song lyrics is a sub-chapter of discourse analysis that explains what structure or elements make up a song. The scheme or structure of the song consists of several elements, including verse, chorus, refrain, overtune, and coda. The following is the scheme or structure of the lyrics of the song "Komang" by Raim Laode.

[Verse]  
*Dari kejauhan tergambar cerita  
 Tentang kita  
 Terpisah jarak dan waktu  
 Ingin kuungkapkan rinduku lewat  
 Kata indah  
 Tak cukup untuk dirimu*  
 [Refrain]  
*Sebab kau terlalu indah dari sekedar  
 kata  
 Dunia berhenti sejenak menikmati indahmu*  
 [Chorus]  
*Dan apabila tak bersamamu  
 Kupastikan kujalani dunia tak seindah  
 Kemarin  
 Sedeerhana tertawamu sedah cukup  
 Lengkapi sempurnanya hidup  
 Bersamamu  
 Jika hari kulalui tanpa hawamu  
 Percuma senyumku dengan dia*  
 [interlude]

## Microstructure

### Semantics

Semantic studies discuss meaning. In the Balinese language, "Komang" has the meaning of naming the third child as a form of understanding that in the future if it is an adult, it will become a child with a young and enthusiastic spirit. Implicitly, the meaning of the lyrics of the song "Komang" is explained by the songwriter, which is something that is very liked but difficult to describe verbally. "Komang" can be like love for parents to the happiness of someone who is very meaningful.

### Syntax

The study of syntax studies the relationship between words in their expression. The following is a syntactic analysis of the lyrics of the song "Komang".

*Dari kejauhan tergambar cerita  
 Tentang kita  
 Terpisah jarak dan waktu*

Bait tersebut memiliki hubungan makna antar klausa dalam kalimat, yakni hubungan konjungsi. Ditandai dengan kata *dari*, dan yang menerangkan klausa sebelumnya. Bait tersebut memiliki hubungan makna antar klausa dalam kalimat, yakni hubungan kausalitas. Ditandai dengan kata *sebab*. Dimana apa yang dinyatakan pada klausa pertama dijelaskan dengan penyebab dengan klausa kedua.

*Ingin kuungkapkan rinduku lewat  
Kata indah  
Tak cukup untuk dirimu  
Sebab kau terlalu indah dari sekedar  
Kata*

### Stylistic

Stylistic studies study the use of language and language styles in literary works. The following is a stylistic analysis of the lyrics of the song "Komang"

#### Hysteron proteron

In the first stanza, the lyrics of the song "Komang" use majas, hysteron proteron, which is a style of language that is not logical or reasonable so that it does not make sense for the majas to use the right words and align with the meaning in question. In the lyrics below, hysteron proterone is found in the sentence "Drawn". The meaning of the lyrics is someone who is staring blankly by imagining the events he went through with his lover.

*Dari kejauhan tergambar cerita tentang kita*

#### Eufimism

Euphorism is an expression of something that is rough but refined with specific goals. In the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, there is a euphorism in the lyrics: *"I make sure I live in a world that is not as beautiful as yesterday"*

In the lyrics above, euphemism is shown in the sentence "Not as beautiful as yesterday" which means bad or ugly. So the lyrics have the meaning that someone who has ensured that his life will be bad is not like the previous days.

#### Paradox

Paradox is an expression that contains a real contradiction with existing facts. The paradox is found in the lyrics of the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, in the lyrics: *"Distance and time separate"* In the lyrics above, the paradox is shown in the words "Distance" and "Time", which means that a person cannot meet because the distance between the two is far away and there is not enough time to meet each other.

#### Litotes

Litotes are expressions or statements that are downplayed or simplified with the aim of condescending. In the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, there are litotes in the lyrics: *"Simple your laughter is enough"* In the lyrics above, the litotes are shown in the word "Simple". The simple word is meant to humble or simplify the smile given. The lyrics describe someone who already feels happy or happy by just seeing the smile of someone they love.

#### Hiperbola

Hyperbole is an expression that exaggerates what is actually meant. In the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, there is a hyperbola in the lyrics: *"The world stops for a moment to enjoy your beauty"* In the lyrics above, the hyperbola is shown in the sentence "The world stops for a moment"

with the meaning that her beauty is able to fascinate people who see her, so these people want to continue to stare at her because of her beauty.

### Simile or parable

Simile or simile is a comparison of two different things that we deliberately consider the same which is explicitly explained by the use of words such as, like, bak, umpama, laksana and the like. In the lyrics of the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, there is simile in the lyrics: "*because you are too beautiful than just words*" In the lyrics above, simile is shown in the word "Because", which means that you have a very beautiful face so there is no right word to describe her beauty. So the songwriter compares that the word is not beautiful enough to describe how beautiful the woman is.

### Anticipation or Prolepsis

Anticipation/prolepsis is a style of language that discusses ideas or events that have not actually happened, or the ease of sentences that describe something that has not yet happened. In the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, there is anticipation, namely in the lyrics: "*And if I am not with you, I will make sure that I live in a world that is not as beautiful as yesterday*" In the lyrics above, anticipation/prolepsis is shown in the word "and when". The statement describes an event that has not actually happened, where the lyrics describe a person who ensures that his life will not be happy if he is not with his lover. Anticipation/prolepsis is also found in the song "Komang" by Raim Laode, namely in the lyrics: "*If the day goes by without your heart, my smile with him is useless*" In the lyrics above, anticipation is shown in the word "If" which means that if a person is no longer with his lover, the smile given to the people around him is just to cover his sadness, or his life is not really happy if he loses his lover.

### Rhetorical

The element of rhetoric is closely related to how and in what way the emphasis is carried out. The emphasis in the lyrics of "Komang" is found in the repetition of the following lyrics.

(2)

*Dan apabila tak bersamamu  
Kupastikan kujalani dunia tak seindah  
Kemarin  
Sedeerhana tertawamu sedah cukup  
Lengkapi sempurnanya hidup  
Bersamamu*

(4)

*Dan apabila tak bersamamu  
Kupastikan kujalani dunia tak seindah  
Kemarin  
Sedeerhana tertawamu sedah cukup  
Lengkapi sempurnanya hidup  
Bersamamu*

(5)

*Dan apabila tak bersamamu  
Kupastikan kujalani dunia tak seindah  
Kemarin  
Sedeerhana tertawamu sedah cukup  
Lengkapi sempurnanya hidup*



*Bersamamu*

Semantically, the three stanzas are meaningful about someone who admires and hopes for the love of the heart. Repetition was carried out three times, in the second, fourth, and fifth stanzas which aimed to make the sentence a prayer of admiration and great hope.

**Social Cognition**

Social cognition looks at how a discourse is produced. In the lyrics of the song "Komang", the writer, Raim Laode, raised the theme of admiration and hope. This song was written and dedicated to lovers, parents who are full of simplicity.

**Social Context**

Social Context The song "Komang" is a song from Raim Laode that manages to make listeners and readers feel a meaningful song. The social context in this song can be interpreted as not only a sense of admiration and hope for a lover but can be about anyone and what is loved in the world. Different interpretations of this song are the creator's success in producing works.

**CONCLUSION**

Through thematic analysis, this research reveals the theme that Raim Laode wants to convey, namely, about admiration and hope. Schematic analysis plays a role in dividing the structure or elements of the song to facilitate research. Semantic analysis plays a big role in finding the meaning of the lyrics of the song "Komang". Syntactic analysis plays a role in how the sentence form chosen by Raim Laode in writing the song. Stylistic analysis plays a role in finding the impressions arising from sound and assonance that Raim Laode has enhanced. Rhetorical analysis plays a role in finding out how the affirmation in the song "Komang" so that the message in the lyrics can be felt by the public as listeners or readers. Social cognition analysis plays a role in uncovering the creative process of the writer when creating the song. And social context analysis plays a role in finding out whether the song "Komang" is accepted or not in the community.

**AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION**

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

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