CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS BY VAN DIJK ON MAYA ANGELOU'S POEM

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse a poem entitled "Still I Rise" by Maya Angelou. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. This study aims to find out the relationship between the texts and factors outside the text. The theory used is the Critical Discourse Analysis model by Teun A. Van Dijk, which are: Text Analysis, and Social Cognition. The object of this research is the text of the poem "Still I Rise". Research data obtained from literature studies and internet searches. The results of the study include 2 dimensions of the Van Dijk model CDA: Text analysis which has 2 aspects in it. In the macro structure, poems with information and weapons of resistance in the form of words. Superstructure, compilation of each stanzas which are interrelated. Micro structure, which contains detailed elements, intentions, lexicon, metaphor, sentence form, and pronouns. Social Cognition that discusses the poet's personal state of his assessment of the ruler, the assessment of people against her. the assessment of the role of Maya Angelou, and how to understand the events around her.

Key words: poem, critical discourse analysis, war, black woman, Still I Rise, Poetry.

INTRODUCTION

Language communication involves two parties [1], [2], namely the first party who acts as a communicator (sender) who has the intention to send a message and the second party, namely the communicant (receiver) who acts as the recipient of the message from the communicator [3], [4], [5]. The message sent by the communicator to the communicant is usually delivered through a media (channel) [6], [7]. One of the communication media that can be used is discourse [8], [9], [10]. The term discourse comes from Sanskrit language which can be interpreted as words or speech [11], [12], [13]. The term discourse is used as a translation of the word discourse in English, according to Webster [14], [15] discourse has meaning as: (1) communication of words, (2) expression of ideas, (3) written treatise, lectures and so on. Poetry as a form of discourse, has complex elements, including physical elements and mental elements [16], [17], [18]. The physical elements of poetry are: typographical poetry (typography), diction, images, concrete words, style of language and rhyme/rhythm [19], [20]. While the inner elements of poetry consist of themes, taste, tone and commission [21], [22]. These elements are interrelated and form a unified whole that contains meaning and communication messages from the poet [23], [24]. But sometimes the meanings and communication messages contained in a poem are quite difficult to

understand by the reader because many uses of language in poetry are characteristically and sometimes ambiguous [25], [26].

In order to understand the communication messages conveyed from a poem properly and appropriately, it is necessary to have an in-depth analysis of poetry [27], [28], [29]. One of the poetry studies can be done through discourse analysis on poetry [30], [31], [32]. Through discourse analysis, poetry is examined as a whole both from within the form of language structure (microstructural) [33], [34] or from outside the language itself in the form of a situation context (macrostructural) [35], [36], [37].

Poetry Still I Rise by Maya Angelou as a research subject has several profound meanings [38], [39], the first, Still I Rise is a powerful poem and empowers all about the struggle to overcome prejudice and injustice [40], [41]. This is one of Maya Angelou's most popular poems. When read by people who understand the meaning of repetitive mistakes, the poem becomes a kind of anthem, a voice of hope for the oppressed and oppressed [42], [43], [44]. This is a reminder of the abuse of power by those who sit in government, justice, in the military and in the police [45], [46]. For community members, for the community, it sends a clear and repeated message of hope [47]. Whatever the conditions, there is always hope to hold fast. One of the views on discourse analysis is critical [48], [49]. This view wants to correct constructivism views that are less sensitive to the process of production and reproduction of meanings that occur historically or institutionally. Discourse analysis in this paradigm emphasizes the power constellation that occurs in the process of production and reproduction of meaning [50], [51], [52]. Individuals are not considered as neutral subjects who can interpret freely according to their thoughts, because they are very related and influenced by social forces that exist in society [53], [54]. Therefore, discourse analysis is used to uncover the power that exists in each language process: the limits of what is allowed to be a discourse [55], [56], the perspective that must be used, what topics are discussed. With this view, discourse sees language as always involved in power relations, especially in the formation of subjects, and various acts of representation found in society [57], [58]. The third discourse analysis is often also called critical discourse analysis (Critical Discourse Analysis / CDA) [59], [60].

In accordance with the views of critical discourse analysis that has been described previously, we can know that critical discourse analysis is a method of study of the use of language that departs from the critical paradigm [61], [62]. This view wants to correct the constructivism view which only limits the process of the formation of a discourse as an attempt to reveal the hidden intentions of the subjects who make a statement [63], without considering the historical or institutional production process [64], [65]. Discourse analysis in this paradigm emphasizes the power constellation that occurs in the process of production and reproduction of meaning [66], [67]. Individuals are not considered as neutral subjects who can interpret freely according to their thoughts, because they are very related and influenced by social forces that exist in society [68].

Of the many discourse analysis models introduced and developed by several experts, Van Dijk model is the most widely used model. This might be due to Van Dijk's formulating the elements of discourse, so that it can be used practically. The model used by Van Dijk is often referred to as "social cognition" [69]. According to Van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough based only on analysis of the text alone, because the text is only the result of a production practice that must also be observed. Here also must be seen how a text is produced, so we get a knowledge of why exist [70].

Van Dijk did not exclude his model solely by analyzing text alone. He also saw how social structures, domination, and power groups that exist in society and how cognition/thoughts and consciousness that shape and influence certain texts. Discourse by Van Dijk is described as having three dimensions / structures: text, social cognition, and social context. The essence of Van Dijk's analysis is to combine the three dimensions of the discourse into one analysis unit. In the text dimension, what is examined is the structure of the text and the discourse strategy used to emphasize a particular theme. In the dimension of social cognition, the study of text production processes involves individual cognition from text makers. Whereas the dimension of social analysis studies the discourse building that develops in society about a problem.

METHOD

This research was conducted with the method of descriptive qualitative, which focus on the linguistic aspects and the contexts associated with these aspects. The context here can

mean that the linguistic aspects are used for specific purposes and practices. Creswell cited in Herdiansyah (2010), Stated that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human or problem. The researchers built a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, detailed report views of information and conducts the study in natural settings. The subjects in this study were all words, phrases and sentences in the poem "Still I Rise". While the object to be examined by researchers is the outer dimension that builds the poem "Still I Rise".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.   Text Analysis

a. Macro Structure

There are many themes that emerge from the title chosen by Maya Angelou, which represents the contents of the poem. The first theme is history, which is more a reminder of the abuse of power by those who sit in government, justice, in the military and in the police. The second theme is resistance, the struggle to overcome prejudice and injustice.

b. Superstructure

The structure of writing in this poem can be seen from verse after verse that is mutually sustainable. The first and second stanzas, there are explanatory sentences which are also the proper bridging to the next stanza. The third and fourth stanzas, stories of experiences about the struggle of words that he made and some events that he experienced himself. The fifth and sixth stanzas, Maya describes the words that seemed alive, as if to say to the poet. The seventh stanza and so on, is the climax which sounds in accordance with the title of the poem.

c. Micro Structure

- Details: the word 'like' is displayed with a dominating portion of the contents of the poem.
- Pronouns: the word 'you' fixed the mention of the second person, in each verse.
- Purpose: as information that is told with various events that he experienced, and also how to interpret the words that are always used to criticize the authorities.

- Sentence form: use active sentence forms. Positioning himself and also 'you' are always the subject and placed at the beginning of the sentence in each line of his poem.
- Lexicon: the word 'trod' in the first stanza has negative connotations when viewed from the viewpoint of the authorities.
- Metaphor: 'you may shoot me in very dirt', 'you may shoot me with your words', 'you may cut me with your eyes', 'you may kill me with your hatefulness'. 'I'm a black ocean', 'I am the dream and hope of the slave', 'did you want to see me broken'.

2. Social Cognition

- Person

Maya Angelou's views on rulers who tend to be authoritarian, where his government is characterized by oppression of the people and injustice. When viewed from his poem entitled "Still I Rise", Maya loudly stated that he became a victim or a target for the authorities. What he does as a black woman, always makes the ruler annoyed. Not infrequently, Maya must feel repressive actions from the instruments of power. In the poem, Maya also briefly explains the chronology in which she was armed by oppressors. That way, Maya's activities in the arts and also its activism are based on ideologies that are counter to the views of the authorities. Maya clearly strongly disagrees with the attitude of the authorities who, when criticized, treat people in a repressive manner.

- Self

An educated black woman who helped Maya live, Ms. Flowers views Maya as a person who has critical thoughts who are influenced by many things, such as books that are read, raised from the environment of the small and oppressed people, see the gap between the position of the ruler and the small people, and are aware of the complaints of the small people around them. That way, the works that Maya created are also pure because they write according to what they see, hear, and feel directly, without any hyperbole in each of their writings, the lack of colors of figurative words so that anyone who reads his poetry can easily understand. Besides that, Ms. Flowers also considered Maya a brave figure.

- Role

Maya is a vocal figure in opposing oppression. Proved himself as an artist with the creation of poetic works that tend to criticize, and also as activists who network with other activists. When viewed from his poem entitled "Still I Rise", he was very aware that he was a heavy enemy of the authorities. Not without reason why Maya stated this in his poem, but based on the experience Maya experienced while in her role.

- Event

By understanding what is happening around her, Maya can create her poetry that tends to tell what she sees, and also criticizes. If focused on his poem entitled "Still I Rise", in the poem Maya recounts the events that he experienced himself. Maya understands why she must feel these things, based on what she has done from the start of her artistic activities and activeness.

CONCLUSION

In the text analysis dimension, the macro / thematic structure contained in the poem "Still I Rise" is the collaboration of themes found, concerning the life information of Maya Angelou who is struggling against the oppressors. The superstructure of the poem is arranged verse by verse which is interrelated and consistent with what the poet wishes to convey. In the microstructure, there are detailed elements in the use of the word 'like' which are displayed with portions that dominate the contents of the poem, elements of intent that tell the experience, elements of pronouns used in the word 'you' in each stanza, always using active sentence forms, lexicon elements in the choice of the sentence 'trod' which has negative connotations when viewed from the authorities, and metaphorical elements in several words that can be a clue to interpret the contents of poetry. In the dimension of social cognition, the person scheme is directed from the poet to the attitude of the government which tends to be authoritarian. In the self-scheme, there is an assessment of educated black women who help Maya Angelou a lot, namely Ms. Flowers, who judged Maya to have courage and sensitivity to what was happening around her. In the role scheme, an assessment of Maya Angelou's vocal role in opposing the ruler. In the event scheme, it discusses about how Maya so understood the events around her to events that had to befall herself.

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