

ANTI-RACISM DISCOURSE IN TOI MOI SONG

(VAN DIJK FRAME)

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Abstract

Songs are typically composed for certain goals, messages, and audiences, and occasionally they are produced with particular listeners in mind. Common subjects in song lyrics include societal and current issues and challenges, with which the artist tries to communicate through manifestations of his or her beliefs, feelings, and ideologies. Therefore, language research to song lyrics is indeed very interesting to do, because it examines meaning. This research is interested in researching a song lyric entitled Toi Moi by Kids United. The researchers are interested in examining the anti-racism contained in it. The method in this research is qualitative and descriptive. This research uses van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory, with elements of macro structure, super structure and micro structure. After that, the researchers would like to see the representation in this song. After deeper analysis, researchers found different meanings. The result of the research is that not everything that is stated in a text will be the same as what is implied. Indeed, when we analyze macro structure, we interpreted, this song talks about a unity about two person or lovers. However, after researching deeper, by analyzing superstructure and micro structure the researchers found that the deeper meaning behind this song lyric is about racism and not about love story between two lovers. So, discourse analysis can be applied to analyze the deep meaning in a text.

Keywords: Song lyric, anti-racism, meaning, critical discourse analysis,

INTRODUCTION

Language works as a way of communication between humans. Each person's use of language style is usually unique since each person's usage of language style reflects their personality and temperament. This is because in language, everyone has the flexibility to use the words or diction that hold the meanings of anything in order to

transmit the user's intent to other people. The use of language is something important in literature that is born into literary works. Nurgiyantoro (2009, 271) argues that literature is determined by language. Language in literature also has its main function: a communicative function.

The literary language has a double meaning and more; therefore,

literary works have multiple meanings. Plural meaning is also an unwritten convention. A literary work includes song lyrics. The structure of song lyrics is similar to that of poetry in the matter of its aesthetic element. Hartoko, quoted by Endaswara (2013, 57) emphasized that literature is an aesthetic expression to communicate. Good literature certainly has things to convey to influence attitudes and behavior. Literature can build morals and character. That's why in a literary work, including song lyrics, can influence everyone who enjoys the literary work itself. Richness of the aesthetic values in such works, such as songs have a great influence on the morals and behavior of everyone because songs nowadays are not difficult to enjoy.

Song lyric is a form of art that uses language as a medium to convey a message and is intended to influence listeners. Songs are not just meant to be heard, they can also be used to express fears and anxieties, and to convey implicit messages in the form of lyrics. Musicians create lyrics that are closely tied to expressing the musician's soul

and emotions. Lyrical themes written by musicians include love, social criticism, moral messages, and motivation. Lyrics, according to Hornby (2005, :920), are poems that represent a person's inner feelings and thoughts and are associated with, or written for, singing. According to the quotation above, lyrics are a poem of brief words used in music that often represent the author's ideas or feelings. A songwriter can develop song lyrics from a variety of sources when making his work. Starting with the author's life and the events that occur around the author, societal issues, culture, romance stories, and politics can all be used as sources of inspiration.

Each song lyric expresses the creator's particular feelings and opinions. Listeners are urged to understand lyrics created by songwriters through the mind, which collects experience and knowledge and processes them as a basic foundation in digesting the beauty of song lyrics. In broad strokes, the usage of expression in song lyrics can interact with current events, especially societal issues. Based on this, a method of communicating

feelings, ideas, and thoughts through the art of music was developed. Through their ingenuity, lyrics serve a vital role in communicating the culture of humanity. Music is included in the study of communication science as part of mass communication, which is the process of transmitting messages to the public through music. Music is a great method for communicating ideas. Songwriters and singers as communicators, lyrics and rhythm as media and message, and society as the messenger.

In short, the use of critical discourse analysis is applicable to conduct a song lyric research. According to Douglas quoted by Mulyana (2005, 4), the term discourse comes from the Sanskrit. The word then undergoes a change in form to become discourse. According to Mulyana (2005, 71), several analytical techniques, both internal and external, are required to perform discourse analysis. Internal units of analysis include aspects of grammatical and lexical discourse completeness. External units of analysis include reasoning and a deep understanding of

the linguistic context that forms the background of the narrative. A comprehensive understanding of the content of a literary work requires discourse analysis.

According to George Yule's (2010), discourse is a language that extends beyond the sentence, and the analysis of discourse involves the study of linguistic writings and interactions. Discourse analysis is designed to dismantle specific intentions and meanings, with speech considered a strategy to disclose the hidden intentions of the subject who makes a statement. People are not regarded as neutral subjects who may freely interpret their thoughts since they are intimately tied to and impacted by societal factors. According to van Dijk (2015), however, text analysis simply is insufficient for discourse research, because text is merely a production method that must also be observed. It is also necessary to analyze how a text is created. A process called as social cognition is involved in the production process. The text is generated in the course of a conversation practice. Moreover, van Dijk (2019) implied,

there are two elements here: the micro text, which symbolizes a news issue problem, and the large element, which takes the form of social structure. As a result, language is employed as a neutral medium that exists outside of the speaker's self. Language is viewed as a representation that shapes specific subjects, discourse themes, and tactics. As a result, discourse analysis is used to deconstruct the power that exists in every linguistic process: what boundaries can become conversation, what perspectives must be used, and so on. Besides that, Van Dijk defines macro structure as the broad meaning of a document that may be understood by looking at the topic. This discourse's theme is not simply material, but also a particular aspect of an event. For instance, discourse analysis can be used to analyze a political news on TV. Therefore, van Dijk noted that the superstructure is the framework of a text, describing how the structure and elements of the text operate together. In micro structure, Van Dijk proposes that the meaning of language can be noticed by studying words, sentences, assertions, clauses, paraphrase.

Since lyrics typically represent the songwriter's thoughts, beliefs, and feelings and have a strong propensity to influence their listeners culturally and psychologically as well, many different types of research have been done to reveal the intentions behind the lyrics of a song. The lyrics of the highly popular song "Baby Shark" were analyzed using critical discourse analysis. The research revealed that the song focuses on how the Korean people are portrayed in the community as having a hardworking culture, with the shark serving as a symbol for this thinking. It's impressive how the song's writer was able to subtly communicate their objective through the lyrics' clear wording and catchy repeats (Arif and Triyono, 2018). Another study on song lyrics is on Taylor Swift "Look What You Made Me Do". Based on the symbolic or semiotic analysis, the findings indicated that there are several repetitions used to highlight the message, which may be interpreted as something that is perceived as very really important for the composer or the performer of the song. The symbols, which take the form of animals like snakes and ravens, which are thought to

be emblems of metamorphosis, are used to convey the clues (Alek, A., Marzuki, A. G., Hidayat, D. N., & Sari, E. N. A: 2020).

Several research projects on critical discourse analysis have been conducted, employing Van Dijk's approach. However, the majority of the research corpus on this topic is made up of films. A study by Arifin (2022) was conducted on racism represented in the *Green Book* film by Peter Farrelly. This research is included in the category of qualitative research using the critical discourse analysis approach of Teun A. Van Dijk's model, namely discourse analysis of text dimensions, social cognition and also social context. The researcher found that at the text level (macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure), the big theme taken in the film is racism which is shown in attitudes of prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination against black people. The sentences used have coherence in it so that the discourse that you want to build is formed. The level of social cognition, Farrelly believes that racism can be reduced by understanding other groups through

communication. In terms of the social context, racism continues to occur even though there are laws that guarantee the rights of black groups.

In this research, the researchers also raised the issue of racism. It's just that this study uses the song *Toi Moi*. Racism in general is an attitude of attack in the form of statements, tendencies, and actions that are hostile to a group of people because of differences in racial identity. Acts of racism are interpreted as rejection of groups of people who come from other races. This is reinforced by Salam's (2016) statement that this refusal can be in the form of verbal or attitude towards these community groups. Then, according to Van Dijk in Ghassani & Nugroho (2019) the role of the media is very important for the growth of racist behavior or reducing racism itself. Based on Salam's and van Dijk's thoughts above, in analyzing a text, which uses critical discourse analysis, not all meanings can be explained only through the sentences that are said or even body language. as researchers, we must be able to analyze it through

solving the elements contained in the text.

METHOD

In this research, the researchers would like to use qualitative descriptive. The research data is a document in the form of Toi Moi song lyrics which contains the value of social criticism on the theme of anti-racism. By analyzing thematic (Macro structure, super structure and micro structure), schematic (theme) and detail meaning (the meaning behind the text), the researchers would analyze this song. The data sources used in this study are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data in the form of song lyrics were obtained from YouTube videos. as well as primary data also obtained from a site, which contains the lyrics of the song Toi Moi. The data collection technique in this study is first, is listening and note-taking technique. Then, the researchers translated the song. Instrument, used in this research is a voice recorder, notebook to record words and sentences in the song.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the researchers intend to examine a song sung by Kids United, entitled Toi + Moi. The researcher is interested in this song because its meaning is not about the love between two people as usual. After listening it, it has deep meaning about world peacefulness. This research is based on thought that the lyrics in a song can be seen as a discourse that always contains text and context in it. When talking about written texts, we are already talking about the context that develops in the community that supports the music. Songs that cannot be separated from their social context, namely the place where the music is produced, will always be closely related to the larger structure of the entities that make up the music and the song itself, namely the large structure of society, where the pragmatic function of discourse in its context is used for certain purposes and practices, including those that describe a feeling of guilt towards a mother, as is the case in the discourse of song lyrics in this research.

Thematic

The generalization of a text is often known as the main idea. It is also known as the principal summary of a text. This element is known as thematic, and it refers to the theme or topic that is presented in a text/news. The text is characterized as representing a coherent overall vision rather than a specific point of view or topic. Van Dijk refers to this as global coherence, which occurs when the pieces of the text can be linked back to a fundamental idea and the parts assist one another in describing the general theme. The theme or topic of the story raised by the song *Toi Moi* is very interesting. When we look at the surface meaning of the words in the title, it leads us to think that the song lyric may tell about love story between two lovers. However, this song became very interesting, because it was sung by children belong to different race. This makes the song more colorful and forms a deep meaning. In the explanation bellow, the researchers would like to analyze *Toi Moi* by using Van Dijk Thematic

frame to find the deep meaning inside the *Toi Moi* lyric text

The first discussion is on macro structure. In Van Dijk's scheme it is categorized as a local meaning, where the meaning that emerges is the result of the relationship between sentences and between propositions that build a certain meaning in a text structure. In this song, the name is friendship. Children are happy to make friends. After reading the title of the song, it appears question in the mind of the researcher, where does *Toi* and *Moi* lead. The word *Toi*, in terms of its denotative meaning, is me. Likewise, the word *Toi* h means you. Children will not think about where they are from or who their friends are. All they think about is playing or studying together. This explanation is seen in:

Toi plus moi, plus eux

*You, plus me, plus them, plus
everyone who wants it,
Plus tous ceux qui le veulent*

*The more he, the more she, and all
who are alone,
Plus lui, plus elle*

The more he, the more she,

Now is on the super structure. Structurally, this song is complete, but people cannot easily get the meaning behind. In this lyric, the *Toi Moi* problem seems about the problem between two persons. However, if we look further into the text, this song has an anti-racism theme. This is in the Van Dijk model of critical discourse analysis as a bridge that connects the large elements in the form of social structure with the micro elements of discourse with a dimension called social cognition. Social cognition has two meanings. On the one hand, it shows how the process of the text is produced by the media. However, on the other hand, this song describes the values of society, in this case the world community, regarding anti-racism, depicted in:

À deux, à mille, je sais qu'on est capable

At one, at one thousand, I know that we
are capable

Tout est possible, tout est réalisable

All is possible, all is doable

On peut s'enfuir bien plus haut que nos
rêves

We can run higher than our dreams

On peut partir bien plus loin que la grève

We can go farther than the shore

In this song, it is stated that everyone has the potential to make the world a better and more loving place as long as we are united. In the syntactic aspect, it is known that the song uses coherence and exclamation sentence forms to strengthen the meaning in the song. The coherence that forms the text in the lyrics of the song is reflected in the use of intra-sentence conjunctions that express contradictions. The conjunction is marked with the word 'nanging' which means 'but', so it is clear that the sentence is contradictory. In this song there is also an exclamation sentence in the first verse with the function of affirming anger and disappointment. This passage gives emphasis or affirmation to listeners or the public that humans must be able to live side by side without discriminating against race, ethnicity, religion and nation.

Lastly, is on micro structure. The big theme in this song is unity without any differences. Me and you being them is a representation of the rejection of discrimination, proven in

À deux, à mille Je sais qu'on est
capable

At two a thousand, I know we're
capable,
Tout est possible Tout est realizable
Everything is possible, everything is
realizable,

This stanza means that people might create or do something great for the world. Don't give up, because of differences in skin color or social status, because in this world there is nothing that is impossible to achieve. It is shown that scheme it is categorized as a local meaning, where the meaning that appears is the result of the relationship between sentences and between propositions that build certain meanings in a text building. . The noun that comes from the word *At two thousand, I know we're capable*. It means that If we unite, then we can reach and achieve anything we want

Schematics

The schematic structure will be based on the song theme or the song title. From the title, we can see that this song talks about the bonding relationship that the speakers have.

Then, the title and the first line in the first stanza are the same, it's just that in the first stanza there is the addition of the word plus which is repeated three times

Toi plus moi, plus eux

You, plus me, plus them, plus
everyone who wants it,
Plus tous ceux qui le veulent

The more he, the more she, and all
who are alone,

Details

The detail can be seen in third paragraph. The verb plus and numina them is divined that this song does not tell about two people. It means, this song tells about unity.

Toi plus moi, plus eux

You, plus me, plus them, plus
everyone who wants it,
Plus tous ceux qui le veulent

The more he, the more she, and all
who are alone,

On the stylistic aspect, the song Toi Moi uses the choice of words plus and them, which serve as clues in understanding the meaning. This can be seen in the choice of the word plus which means there are other people besides Toi and Moi. This is reinforced by the pronoun them.

Meaning

The aim that the researchers find in this text a person cannot live alone. As a human being, we need others to fulfill our life. Therefore, by seeing the elements of social context. In terms of the social context, the birth of these lyrics is closely related to the condition in which UNICEF, as part of the United Nations, is a world body that deals with children's problems, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and nation.

Micr o Struc ture

Feeling
as the
backgr
ound of
the
song

4th

paragra
ph
(circum
stance
and
reality
around
them)

Tout
est
possibl
e Tout
est
réalisab
le

(Everyt
hing is
possibl
e,
everyth
ing is
realizab
le)

Detail

Paragra
ph:

2nd line,
3rd line

At two
a
thousan
d, I
know
we're
capable
,
(Messag
es for
the days
to come)

I want
to see
stars in
your
eyes,

The
kids
who
sing
this
song
aim to
send a
messag
e about
how
much
peace
that the
y want.

Presum
ption

Some
of them
don't
feel
save

Disco urse Struc ture	The Obeser ved Things	Elemen ts	Inform ation	Explan ation
Macr o Struc ture	Themat ic	Toi + Moi	The song title	Childre n like having friends
Supe r Struc ture	Schem atic	Nomina	At two a thousan d, I know we're capable	If we unite, then we can reach and achieve anythin g we want

Kohere nsi		(Messag es) (L'espo ir, l'ardeur , prend tout ce qu'il te faut), Hope, ardor, take whatev er you need, (signs)	Messag es created sign the wish of the those to make this world even better, namely a world that is safe for children ,			dreams)	world is not peacefu l, then they are the main victims
				Lexico n	1 st paragra ph 3 rd paragra ph	les jours à venir (our veins' ink) Un beau jour sur (One fine day)	The blood ink is the metaph or lexicon from victim One fine day is a lexicon from a better life
Metaph or Litotes	1 st paragra ph, 3 rd Line	à l'encre de nos veines (our veins' ink) Nos espoirs (The strengt h of our	Blood ink here, does not mean that the childre n really draw with their blood, but with red ink resemb ling blood. The use of red ink is a symbol that if the				

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the Toi Moi song above, the researchers concluded that:

First, in researching a text, researchers will not and easily conclude the deepest meaning of the text. By using critical discourse analysis, researchers can find out what meaning

the speaker really wants to convey. This can be analyzed through sentence forms, types of sentences or words and sentence patterns. In the song *Toi Moi*, at first glance the meaning of this song is about a couple who want to say, if they unite they will be able to achieve their goals. However, when we look at the ones used, the researchers find a different meaning, namely the meaning of racism.

Second, by seeing macro structure, this song is interpreted that this song only tells about the aim of two person to reach ttheir future. Nevertheless, when we see deeper by analyzing micro structure, that this song was made by UNICEF, so we conclude that the meaning of this song wants unity between the nations of the world. Unity here is without recognizing racial, ethnic and religious differences. So, it can be concluded that this song is a form of anti-racism. Then, the reason why children of different races are used in the *Kid United* group, is a representation of anti-racism itself. Due to, there are still many countries that still hold racist views, especially in countries in Europe, here it is hoped

that the song *Toi Moi* can cause anti-racism

Padagogic Implication

Generel, padagogic Implication critica discourse in this research is so that students and future researchers are able to express linguistic rules that construct discourse, produce discourse, understand discourse, and symbolize something in discourse. The purpose of discourse analysis is to provide discourse, as one of the exponents of language in its function as a means of communication. Critical discourse analysis has been used to find out the power relations that occur in the process of production and reproduction of meaning. The structure of knowledge influences the course of discursive practice. The knowledge in question is knowledge that is not only knowledge that is known by speakers, but knowledge of listeners or readers. This places critical discourse analysis in a multidisciplinary nature. The multidisciplinary nature currently inherent in critical discourse analysis raises the potential for critical discourse

analysis to be involved in discourses that arise in the classroom. Furthermore, critical discourse analysis can also play a role in learning. This article presents the potential role of Critical Discourse Analysis in learning critical literacy, critical thinking, and awareness of critical language. Critical discourse analysis sees text as a speech act, thus, critical discourse analysis has an effect on how a language is used and how a meaning can be formed for various functions in theory and research methods, especially language acquisition. So basically, in language learning, critical pedagogy and critical discourse analysis can be used to improve the quality of language learning.

However, for anti-racism, the implication of this research is to provide knowledge, that changes people's perspectives about differences in various races, ethnicities, languages, cultures, and religious groups. In addition, anti-racism research provides knowledge to various parties that everyone has the same opportunity to achieve academically in school. Anti-racism or multicultural education

involves changes in the total school or educational environment, not limited to changes in the curriculum. Furthermore, anti-racism or multicultural education must be seen as an ongoing process, and not seen as something that can be done and thereby solve the problems that are the target of educational reform.

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