

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SINGING IN THE CHANTE SONG BY KIDS UNITED (FAIRCLOUGH'S CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS FRAME)

Yulia Sofiani¹, Sugianti Somba²

^{1,2}Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI

¹oleel27@gmail.com, ²sombacute08@gmail.com

Abstrak

Peneliti bermaksud untuk meneliti sebuah lagu Perancis yang berjudul Chante. Lagu ini dinyanyikan oleh Kids United. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis makna tersembunyi di dalam teks. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendemonstrasikan, bagaimana makna dikonstruksikan dalam teks. Penelitian saat ini menggunakan pendekatan teori analisis wacana Norman Fairclough. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada pemikiran bahwa wacana, muncul dari proses konstruksi realitas. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik dalam penelitian ini adalah mendengarkan lagu dengan seksama, menafsirkan teks, menulis kata-kata penting, menganalisis dan menyimpulkan hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lagu ini bukan sekedar petuah, bahwa manusia dapat menghilangkan kesedihan dengan bernyanyi, namun lagu ini mengkonstruksi makna dari keinginan banyak remaja yang menginginkan kebahagiaan dengan hidup bebas di luar rumah dan keluarga.

Kata Kunci: Chante; Lagu; Wacana; Kebahagiaan dan Kebebasan.

Abstract

In this research, the researchers intend to research a French song, titled Chante. This song is sung by kids united. This research intends to analyze the hidden meaning inside the text. The purpose of the research is to demonstrate, how the meaning is constructed in the text. The current research works with Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis approach. The present research is based on the thought that discourse, arises from the process of reality construction. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The technique in this research is listening to the song carefully, interpreting the text, writing important words, analyzing, and concluding the research results. The results show that this song is not just advice, that humans can get rid of sadness by singing, but this song constructs the meaning of the desires of many teenagers who want happiness by getting a freedom outside their house and family.

Keywords: Chante; Song; Discourse; Happiness And Freedom.



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INTRODUCTION

Literary works provide the purpose of transmitting any thoughts of a poet, prose writer, script writer, novels even song lyrics. Themes like this can take a form of social, cultural and political critique, as well as representation for issues relating to one's place of residence. According to Ratna (2012, 3), efforts to express thoughts or ideas through literary works can be viewed as a creative endeavor by a writer to engage the reading community to explore issues that occur in life. Poetry as literary works are the fruits of human creative endeavors that arose for a variety of reasons. These literary works are born from human culture in order to show culture or in literary works. Similarly, song lyrics are literary works of poetry to which we contribute tone and melody when we read them, giving life to music accompanied by sung lyrics. Song lyrics and poetry have some parallels.

A song is essentially a sung poem. Sound, rhythm, and language are common aspects in both the song and the poem. According to Pradopo (2010, 23), sound is attractive and artistic in poetry, and it is an element of poetry that helps it acquire beauty and expressive power. In addition, Saleh (2020) explains that songs is not only transmit messages, but they also contain ideological representations. In order to produce the appeal and qualities of the lyrics of the song he or she creates, a composer frequently experiments with words and beautiful language in order to express his concerns. In relation to this, Nurdiansyah (2018, 181) states that song lyrics allow a person to convey what he has seen, heard, or experienced. The language game in question is the employment of distinct singers, language styles and word meaning variations, strong melodies, and musical notation that lines up with the song lyrics. Therefore, the language play in question as the employment of diverse vocalists, language styles and word meaning deviations, strong melodies, and musical notation that complements the song lyrics. As a result, listeners may be taken away by the meaning included in the song lyrics, depending on what the author intends.

Song lyrics are written in a light, elegant, and easy-to-remember language as a tool for communicating with listeners. According to Stewart Tubbs and Sylvia Moss in Mulyana (2010, 69) communication is a process of meaning construction that occurs between two or more persons. Communication is a mechanism for delivering both spoken and nonverbal messages. According to Lasswell in Sumartono (2004, 5) communication can occur if there is a communicator, message (spoken), communication medium, and the effects are met. Therefore, songwriters indirectly communicate societal phenomena through their lyrics, allowing them to convey their message and express themselves through singing.

This research was undertaken by a perspective that meaning is not a simple concept to grasp. Researchers investigate a French song, titled Chante. The researchers use song a lyric, because contain a wide range meanings. Songs are also popular works that can be heard directly or used as learning tools. The authors think that delving into the meaning of this song could stir up interest among people in French songs. This research based on thought that the discourse structure research is related to the meaning structure, referred to critical discourse analysis. Mandia (2015, 206) defines discourse analysis as a study that examines or analyzes language utilized scientifically, both in written and oral form, towards users as a component of society. The claim made by Hodgeset al. (2008, 336), who describes formal linguistic discourse analysis as examining structured texts to identify general principles that drive their communicative or linguistic function. As Fairclough's (2000, 12) claim, language can

determine context, demonstrating authority through words that modify it. In Addition, Lestari, H. P. (2021) suggests that language can also create reality.

Talking about context, it is text that is associated with other texts and has connections and parallels. In with regard to context, Grabe and Stoller (2013) noted that the presence of text connected to the context can be found in the part of the text that precedes a sentence (at the front) or the part that follows a sentence (at the back). In other words, the context is text that is associated with another text and shares links and parallels with the text it is related to with. The presence of the accompanying text might be found in front of or behind of the text, which are supported.

Therefore, the discourse, which is transmitted in song form through oral or in writing is similar to discourse conveyed in song lyrics. Song lyrics analyses are connected to a rhythmic vocabulary. As Goziyah's (2018,56) definition discourse analysis focuses on language's role as a communication tool, expressing interests, and social interaction. According to Setiawan in Sunartono (2020) that the context of the situation is related to social conditions, culture, and so on. Through its logical structure, language operates as a bridge between humans, representing reality and meaning. Ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions are among its meta-function. Language reveals physical reality, interpersonal reality through spoken exchanges, and literary reality through context-specific chemistry.

As previous research, Iswatiningsih and Fauzan (2021) conducted this type of research to define the form of markers and Signs of marine culture in song lyrics, as well as characteristics of maritime culture in Indonesian society. According to the preceding remark, songs are not only a vehicle for expressing feelings, thoughts, and beliefs; they are also a means of imparting culture. The difference between this research and this research is that this research does not research Chante's song using signifier and signified.

This research would like to use critical discourse analysis, because it seeks to figure out particular intentions and meanings in the context of critical discourse analysis. Related to this, Sumarlam in Rahmawati (2016, 50) defines context as the internal aspects of a text, including all the external elements surrounding. Therefore, discourse circumstances can be separated into two categories based on this understanding: language contexts and extra-language contexts.

The term discourse, which is equivalent to discourse, has numerous connotations, including the sharing of thoughts through language and the expression of a notion. Aside from it, critical discourse can take the form of communication in general, particularly as a subject of study or inquiry or written treatises, formal dissertations, lectures, and so on. Thus, conversation is divided into two parts: written discourse and spoken discourse. Fairclough (2003) introduces a discourse analysis paradigm for social and cultural analysis, categorizing it into text dimensions, discourse practice, and socio practice.

Moreover, fairclough (2000) implements three analytical models: text as linguistic structuring, discourse practice as text generation and text consumption, and socio-cultural practices as the social setting of a social group. Cenderamata and Darmayanti (2019) support Fairlough's claim that Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis. Fairclough theorizes the concept of discourse in his theory, which aims to unify multiple disciplines, including linguistics, interpretive norms, and sociology. So, Fairlough's critical discourse analysis model, also known as social cognitive discourse analysis, is a practical approach to discourse analysis, focusing on

structure of the text, context and social practice. Based on quotation above, as the purpose of the research, the researchers would like to research, the song cognition and societal discourse. Therefore, the research question is what is the deep meaning try to tell in Chante song?

RESEARCH METHOD

The subject of this research is all the sentences in each stanza, contained in Chante song lyrics in the present research. The data was gathered by paying attention to all of the sentences contained in the song lyrics. Chante song consists of eight stanzas. Each stanza has four until six lines. This present research adopts a qualitative descriptive research method, using critical discourse analysis by Fairlough's theory as a tool to analyze this text. Qualitative researchers are expected to analyze and determine the measures that must be made in order to get a greater understanding of a context. According to Tracy (2013, 6), qualitative research is a sort of research that is extremely good for understanding the context and the data produced is descriptive. In this research, discourse analysis of song lyrics was performed by picking texts that were thought capable of figuring out the hidden meaning the texts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researchers intend to choose a French song lyric, entitled Chante as their corpus data in this research. The researchers are interested in analyzing this song, because Kids United motivates audiences to investigate the nearly magical and supersensory realms how to live happy.

1. Text

In critical discourse analysis, linguistic analysis plays the important role. This is the reason, why in this section the researchers would linguistically spell out the Chante song lyric text.

a. *Morfology*

Chante song lyrics use lingual units like pronouns, nouns, verbs, and adjectives to convey information, messages, and themes, with affixation from a process standpoint at the morphological level. In this song, there is some abbreviation, like in:

Sors par les fenêtres (fenêtre + s)

The word fenêtres gets a suffix affixation which changes the singular word into a plural word. Abbreviation consider as a term is an abbreviation that represents a new form with word status by more lexical elements. There are contraction-style abbreviations in this song. This kind of abbreviation is a process of shortening that condenses a fundamental word or a group of related words. For instance, in english: can-not become can't.

b. *Phonology*

Phonology, a linguistic branch, studies speech sounds, and poetry often use these sounds to create dynamic and harmonies in humorous language, with horizontal phonological links. In this song, there are several words that have negative

meanings (no, not all). This can be interpreted, that not all people always have a good life. Everyone must have or go through a sad phase in life. One of the representative words is *rien*, which is found in:

Comme si plus *rien* n'avait d'importance = as if *nothing* mattered anymore

Pour un amour un ami ou un *rien* = for a love a friend or *nothing*

However, the word *rien* does not always have a negative meaning, if the word *rien* is added to other words. For example, if the word *rien* in front of it is added with the word *de*, it becomes *de rien*. The word *de rien* is a word used as an answer to the word thank you (*merci beaucoup*).

c. **Grammar (syntax)**

The song lyric has stanzas, made up of sentence linguistic components that comprise a single stanza unit. The sentence's syntactic elements are: first, in the lyrics of this song, the songwriter uses many words in the subjunctive form, which are presuppositions that do not occur, as in:

Comme si tu devais mourir demain
as if you were to die tomorrow
comme si plus rien n'avait d'importance
as if nothing mattered anymore

The word *comme si* (as if) in this case is only meaningful. The conjunction *as if* can be employed for expressing actual conditions or concepts. When utilizing the past tense formula, this rule is used. Presupposition sentences describe circumstances in which events do not appear to have occurred but appear to be occurring. In addition, this word does not interpret something that is really true or will actually happen tomorrow. Secondly, the writer combines the word *chante*, translated *sing* (as a verb) and *fête*, translated party in:

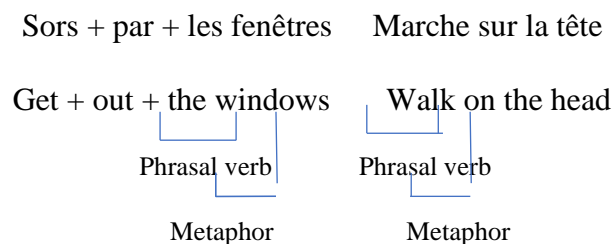
Chante, oui chante
sing, yes sing
fête, fais la fête
party, party

The italicized text describes the context shown in the terms "*chante* or *sing*" and "*fête* or *party*". As was pointed out in the following discourse text, it is our responsibility to be able to make ourselves cheerful in any challenging situations we find ourselves in. Moreover, the phrases "to or you" frequently appear to convey that the subject matter is the author's personal viewpoint. To bolster his point, the author has presented related facts. Everything happens in the space of a sarcastic sentence, which is formed by prepositional phrases and functions as a verb and a noun. A text is constructed using processes and patterns, which is related to functional pragmatics. This song's language is based on the practice of composing each verse as an orderly arrangement of sentences. The process of writing poetry (in the form of small song lyrics) is completely free.

Nevertheless, when the researchers investigated this lyric text more deeply, they found that this song does not only tell about happiness. This can be proven from the sentence:

Sors par les fenêtres
 Get out the windows
 And
 Marche sur la tête
 Walk on the head

The text employs phrasal verbs and nouns to create a metaphorical image of seeking freedom by leaving home. The fragments of sentences can be seen in:



From those analyses above, it can be explain that the phrase "get out the window" may not have a literal meaning, such as "jump through the window." The meaning in question, however, is fleeing away from your parents' house in search of a free life. The verb walk on does not mean, walk on the head in reality. This word, on the other hand, means living one's own life according to one's own desires. As a result, language researchers should only be able to assess the literary significance of a text when examining it. They should be able to figure out what the song's author is trying to say.

2. Discourse practice

Critical discourse analysis refers to the act or attempt of providing an explanation of something in a text that has a direct connection to social reality in order to achieve its goals. That is, one must be aware of the significance inherent in an explanation of the context. The main force in this critical approach is discourse. In terms of chante's song lyrics, the text above demonstrates that the songwriter is expressing his personal opinion through metaphors. This can be seen in the following words:

Sors par les fenetres
 get out the windows
 marche sur la tete
 walk on the head

This song lyric emphasizes the use of words in a brief and sensitive manner. It makes the best use of language's possibilities, from sound to discourse. All of this contributes to one of the discourse's preconditions: the establishment of full authority. This poem's lyrical language suggests that it conforms to the discourse. Critical discourse analysis makes use of language in the text under consideration, although the language under consideration differs from language studies in the classic sense of the

term. Critical discourse explores language in a way that ties elements of language to context (in this case, remaining optimistic under all circumstances).

In the present situation, fairlough illustrates the dialectic between social structure and speech. Discourse and social structure do not have a one-way interaction. The outcomes of this research in the implementation process are for readers to better grasp what the author truly wants to portray and as a motivator for listeners to be more tolerant of them-selves and not expose the dark side of our lives, as the song fundamentally is. This research analyzing can be clearly seen in the table below:

1st table Fairlough Discourse System

Linguistically Discourse System	Language systematics			
	Phonology	Morfology	Syntax	Discourse
Ideational	Metaphoric, iconic, meaning and sounds,	Talking about a how kids can keep expressing their happiness The chante-songs employ lexical dispersal that effectively mitigates the true meaning of words, seen in: <i>Chante</i> comes from the word <i>chanter</i>	To show: the message contents about a happy life and peace world	Aesthetic, imaginative and optimizing language Using word that show to rebel against parents
Interpersonal	Association sound and convey with the beauty and freedom sound	Communication through time words including subordinating conjunctions (comme or as if), minor sentence (sors par or go out to)	Communicate message or meaning: objective, textual and contextual (the beauty of peace)	Object, tone, and impression are text norms and language and poetry systems.
Textual	Rhyme: a-b-a-b-c	Order, deviation and exploration	Line and stanza structure, tone, coherence, and intentionality are all created through the sequence of words.	Structure: building elements starting from the title, array, stanza, and the meaning of using the words

3. Social practice

According to the findings of the research, fairlough's critical discourse analysis paradigm is well known in social practice. Fairlough analyzes it from both a linguistic and a social practical standpoint to see how the discourse might be generated and what impacts the writer when writing the discourse. Discourse analysis plays a significant part in societal life. Discourse, such as music lyrics, is a type of verbal communication. Knowledge and culture, as well as beliefs and attitudes, are some of the indications seen in social cognition.

The chante song, like many others, not only provides guidance on how to be happy no matter what the circumstances are, but it also adds significance to the lives of teenagers. It has been told that the words of this french song depict happiness as a representation of how our happiness in life depends on ourselves. The listener must be critical in order to perceive and respond to the reality that the music builds in french songs to portray a feeling of pleasure, which turns out to be directly related to freedom. Teenagers are a time when many people yearn for free life. It is common for them to rebel against their parents, and many of them even flee. This is also stated in Kids United's song, Chante.

From the analysis of Chante's song, we can explain that anyone can have a different construction of reality. Anyone with certain experiences, education, and social or social settings, will develop their own social reality interpretations. Discourse is seen in critical discourse analysis not only as an analysis of language, but also in relation to context, which means that language is thought to be employed for purposes or activities. The practice discussed in this song is that a happy life is a free life for many teenagers. In critical discourse analysis, discourse is not understood solely as the study of language, but also relates to context, which means that language is considered to be used for purposes or practices. In this song, the practice examined is that a happy life is a life of No freedom for many teenagers. This thing can be seen in:

No	Discourse Dimension	Discourse Elements	Research Result
1	Text Analysis	Vocabularies Selection Meta-function	Chante (sing), fête (party), qu'il-pleut (rain) changer (change), traditions. A. Ideasional: Aesthetic and not imaginative and optimizing B. Interpersonal: Text conventions and language and poetry systems, as follows: object, tone and impression C. Textual
2	Discourse Practice	Schematic Framework	Discourse practice is focused on producing texts on the background, experience and knowledge Background elements depicted about freedom and happiness
3	Socio cultural Practice	Hidden meaning of a text from word	Structure: building elements starting from the title, stanza, and the meaning of using the words chante (sing)
4	Representation	choice, sentence, style	The song writer intend to tell that most of teenagers desire to live freely

CONCLUSION

After researching Chante song lyric, the researchers may conclude:

1. From research into the chant text, it can be concluded that this song constructs the meaning of singing as a way for someone to forget their sadness in any circumstances. Many people in western countries, even in Indonesia, relieve their fatigue in life by singing and partying. In essence, the first impression of this song is advice to the listener, that life should not be made difficult. The

songwriter wants to use his power to encourage his listeners to look at life wisely by singing.

2. However, when the researchers read this song's lyrics more carefully, we can conclude that this song is told about the desires of teenagers who want a free life. Through data analysis through practical discourse analysis, there are two processes of the representation system, namely meaning construction, as follows: words and sentences related to language, that show the desire to live freely, which is closely related to language. Then, language is able to construct the mental state of teenagers who think that life outside the home can make their lives happier.

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