

A Discourse Analysis on “Under the Same Sun” from Scorpions

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ABSTRACT

The song "Under the Same Sun" firstly released in 1993 is a song written by famous rock group music namely Scorpions. This group is coming from Hannover, Germany. Though renowned phenomenally as a music group with loud genre but this song is a ballad one because it really tells the story of real-life people in the war zone while citizens of the world just show a little caring concern. The song portraits a common view on the hopelessness of victimized people in war zone who need for sympathy and empathy. Otherwise, they get no positive response from other people who live in comfort. This paper is a library research with a descriptive qualitative approach to investigate the discourse analysis of a song lyric. The approach is then used to analyze the data from the song lyrics. The discourse aims at finding the discourse on its grammatical aspect, lexical aspects, situational aspect, and contextual aspect. The study's discourse analysis on the song lyrics reveals several features. From the grammatical aspect of this song revealed the references in the form of pronoun and demonstrative, ellipsis and conjunction. While in the lexical aspects, it found only two components, namely reps and collocation. The contextual analysis showed the cultural context and the context of the situation. Meanwhile, the situational context itself is divided into physical context, epistemic context and social context.

Keywords: Grammatical Aspect, Lexical Aspect, Contextual Aspect

INTRODUCTION

Language is an interesting study because its existence cannot be separated from humans who create language as a means of conveying ideas, ideas, intentions, desires, disagreements, and so forth. Language is a communication event in which the background can display various conclusions and interpretations. Humans as language users involved in a communication can play both as a communicator (speaker or writer) and as a communicant (partner speaker, listener, listener, or reader) as stated by Sumarlan (2005: 1).

Discourse becomes a general term used in various disciplines, such as critical theory, sociology, linguistics, philosophy, social psychology, and various other disciplines. Every discipline and even many experts have their own definition of discourse itself. This makes the discourse has a broad meaning caused by differences in the scope and disciplines that use the term discourse.

Discourse analysis in a social practice that tends to emphasize textual form, structure, and organization at all levels: phonological, grammatical, vocabulary, and social levels seen in language use. Fairclough (1998) emphasizes how discourse analysis seeks to explain the use of language in expressing social reality. This is what causes Fairclough's theory of discourse analysis to be called a discourse understanding in a macro perspective.

Musical discourse in all its diversity opens up infinite possibilities for multidimensional analysis combining social, linguistic, psychological, visual, gestural, ritual, technical, historical, and musicological aspects (Aleshinskaya, 2013: 423). Cited by Aleshinskaya, Swales (2009: 14) states that musical discourse is a complex multi-perspective and multidimensional phenomenon, and the exploration of professional genres within musical discourse is a matter of integrating textual and contextual analysis, as the work of genre is to “mediate between social situations and the texts that respond strategically to the exigencies of those situations”.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a library research that aims at finding the discourse analysis of a song entitled “Under the Same Sun” sung by Scorpions on its grammatical aspect, lexical aspects, situational aspect, and contextual aspect. This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data. The data were taken from the song lyrics of “Under the Same Sun”. Listening, transcribing, documenting, and analyzing the lyrics of the song were done to meet the following aspects named textual analysis on grammatical aspect and lexical aspect and contextual analysis on cultural aspect and situational aspect.

Overall, the song "Under the Same Sun" released in 1993 tells the story of how this musical group voiced about the beauty of being together because we live in the same earth. They describe the other parts of the world, outside the United States that is known and developed country in the world, who live a life far referred to as safe and prosperous country. This group also clearly shows how people are reluctant to help others who desperately needed

helping hands. They were dazed look of people who died in the morning and nobody approached. They poignantly saw a mother crying and praying for his son who was fighting on the battlefield. They were crushed to see children generation of people who have died in vain.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

“Scorpions” is one of phenomenal rock music formed in 1965 in Hannover, Germany. It is worldwide well-known. The band is one of the rock music group which is very famous and phenomenal. The music group is often put out an album that is represented by well-known sales singles sold on the market inside and outside the European continent. In fact, the appearance of the album is often anticipated by its fanatic fans worldwide. Although this group whose music is upbeat rock genre but the story ideas contained in the song’ lyrics often hinted at the real story of human life and its surroundings. In fact, these lyrics seem like a ballad that is packaged in a lightweight feel of pop rock and classy.

The Scorpions began to be known in public in 1980 with its debut of the rock genre entitled "Rock You Like a Hurricane" and several other singles which also exploded in the market such as "Send Me an Angel", "Still Loving You", "Wind of Change", "Under the Same Sun", and other singles. This music group has been awarded as Greatest Artists of Hard Rock. The single "Rock You Like a Hurricane" has delivered this musical group as the 100 Greatest Hard Rock Songs. Unfortunately, after 46 years of work, because of their age, the band decided to dissolve after the formation of a world tour after making of the new album "Sting in the Tail" on January 24, 2010 ago. The band has sold more than 100 million keeping worldwide.

Manned by Rudolf Schenker, a guitarist who also doubled as a vocalist for Scorpions in 1965 which was then equipped with the merger of Schenker brother named Michael and a vocalist named Klaus Meine in 1969. The debut album in 1972, entitled “Lonesome Crow”, with the formation of the group coupled with the joining Lothar Heimberg on bass and Wolfgang Dziony on drums and Uli Roth, who was a former guitarist member of the British UFO. Roth was an additional player during the tour for album “Lonesome Crow”.

In 1993, Scorpions released the album "Face the Heat". This rock genre group further highlighted the melodic rock genre that was more subtle and more moderate to gain its fame with the ballad single of "Under the Same Sun" and this followed by the successful single of "Wind of Change" written in 1990 respectively. Successfully outing single ballads, the group also issued a similar single again in 1996 in the album "Pure Instinct" with the singles "Wild Child" and "You and I" is back to deliver this band to success.

In 2001, through the album *Acoustica*, the band returned with the concept of combining acoustic music. Furthermore, in 2004 the group issued an album which unfortunately did not put this group on the ladder of success. However, this group is still listed as a phenomenal musical group which enliven the repertoire of world music.

A. *Textual analysis*

Text can be understood as a series of statements in a structured language. The textual analysis of the song is discourse analysis, which is based internally on the text under review, the lyrics of the song. Numbering is done to facilitate analysis and reconciliation.

1. Grammatical

The song lyrics discourse to see the grammatical aspect usually includes reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. In the song "Under the Same Sun", aspects of grammatical that stands out is the reference of first person singular (I), the first plural (we), the second person (you), the third person singular (she, it), and the third person plural (they). Reference is also referred to pronouns (my, her, him, our). Grammatical aspects presented on this track is demonstrative (although only shown one line only), elipsis, and conjunction.

a. Pronouns reference

Sumarlam (2004: 88) states that this reference is one type of grammatical cohesion in the form of certain lingual unit that refers to the other lingual units (or one referent) that precede or follow it. In the song of "Under the Same Sun" written and sung by Scorpions, a reference aspect that stands out is the use of pronoun reference and the demonstrative reference.

In the lyrics of the song "Under the Same Sun", there are several personal pronoun references act as the subjects i.e. first personal pronoun (I), the first plural pronoun (we), the second personal pronoun (you), the third person singular pronoun (she, it),

and the third person plural pronoun (they). Personal pronouns can be found on my, her, him, and our.

First personal pronoun (I) can be raised in the following lyrics:

1. **I** saw the morning (1)
2. **I** saw a mother (4)
3. **I** saw the evening (13)
4. **I** saw the children (16)
5. Sometimes **I** think **I**'m going mad (19)

There is a first person singular possessive pronoun of "my" bounded with the word "heart" contained in the lyrics "But in my heart it does not change (21).

The second personal pronoun (you) and the second personal possessive pronoun (your) contained in the lyrics "Do you ever ask yourself? (7). While the third personal singular pronouns of "it and she" appears in the lyrics of the following:

1. **It** was shattered by a gun (2)
2. **She** was praying for her son (5)
3. And does **it** really matter? (23)

The third person singular pronouns as the object of the sentence contained in the following words:

1. "Heard a scream, saw him fall, no one cried" (3)
2. She was praying for her son (5). The pronoun of 'her' here is the possessive pronoun.
3. Bring **him** back, let **him** live, don't let **him** die (6)
4. Why can't we get **it** right (9)

Next is the first personal plural pronoun found in the lyrics:

1. Why can't **we** get it right? (9)
2. "'Cause **we** all live "Under the Same Sun" (9)
3. **We** all walk under the same moon (11)
4. **We** watch the lamb, lay down to the sacrifice (15)
5. **We're** losing all **we** had and no one seems to care (20)
6. **We've** got to rearrange and bring our world some love (22)

7. **We** sure could use some love (24)

Meanwhile there is only one of the first persona plural pronouns act as the possessive pronoun (our) in the lyrics "We've got to rearrange and bring our world some love". Furthermore, third personal plural pronoun (they) appears on the lyrics "How they wept, how they bled, how they died" (18).

b. *Demonstrative reference*

Demonstrative reference to English usually shows the designation of places by using this, that, these, those, there, and others. The demonstrative discourse on this song only appears in the lyrics "Is **there** a heaven in the sky? (8)"

c. *Ellipsis*

Ellipsis in this case is the removal of a unit of language for specific purposes that is grammatically considered wrong but does not change the context of discourse. In English, contraction or shortening is often used.

Here is an example of ellipsis which eliminates a unit of language in the form of removal of auxiliary verb.

1. Heard a scream, saw him fall, no one cried (3)

This eliminates the first personal pronoun "I" that should be at the beginning of a sentence.

2. Fading shadows one by one (14)

This sentence removes the third personal singular pronoun of "she" in the lyrics that should be "She was fading shadows one by one"

3. The children of the sun (17)

The group is supposed to wear "they were" as the beginning of a sentence.

4. We sure could use some love (24)

This sentence removes an auxiliary verb "were" after the word "we" as "sure" is an adjective. It also eliminate the repetition of "we". It should be "We were sure we could use some loves"

Meanwhile, shortening or contraction in English appeared in the lyrics of this song.

1. Bring him back, let him lie, don't let him die (6)

Don't stands for "do not" and it is an imperative sentence

2. Why cannot we get it right (9)

Cannot can be shortened into can't

3. "Cause we all live" Under the Same Sun "(10)

"Cause a shortening of the word "Because"

4. Then why, why can't we live as one (12)

"Cannot" is a condensation of can't

5. Sometimes I think I'm going mad (19)

I'm is a shortening of "I am"

6. We're loosing all we had and no one seems to care (20)

We're a shortening of "we were"

7. But in my heart it does not change (21)

Does not can be shortened into doesn't

8. We've got to Rearrange and bring our world some love

We've is an abridgement of "we have"

d. Conjunction

Sumarlam et al (2003: 32) states that the conjunction is one type of grammatical cohesion by connecting an element and another in the discourse. Elements that are coupled can be in the form of lingual units of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and can also be larger elements in paragraph. The meaning of conjunction also has different meanings according to the purpose of the series. In English there is a causal conjunctions states like 'because, if, thus, and so forth. There are also conjunctions that deal with contradictions such as in contrast, on the other hand, however, and so on.

Within this song, there are a few sentences (lyrics) that apply conjunctions, they are:

1. "cause we all walk under the same moon (10)"

The word 'cause' here performs as both the conjunction for the sentence and also as the ellipsis case. The word also indicates a subordinating connector.

2. "Then why, why, cannot we live as one (12)

"Then" is a connector or conjunction that expresses a sequential sentence.

3. But in my heart it does not change (21)

"But" is also a kind of coordinating connector though it represents a contradictory situation for the sentence.

4. And does it really matter (23)

“And” is a coordinating conjunction.

2. *Lexical*

In analyzing songs, discourse of song lyrics besides supported by grammatical aspects is also supported by lexical aspects. Generally, lexical cohesion can be divided into six types, namely repetition, synonymy, collocation, hyponymy, antonym, and equivalence. Sumarlam et al (2003: 35) state that lexical cohesion is a relationship between elements in a semantic discourse to produce a unified discourse between the choice of words and the content of the intended discourse.

In this rock ballad song "Under the Same Sun", the lexical concept will only be seen on the side of collocation and repetition. Sumarlam et al. (2003: 44) states that collocation is a certain association in using the choice of words that tend to be used side by side. In English, collocation can be arranged from adjectives with prepositions such as good at, similar to, different from, etc. or from verbs with prepositions such as work on, talk about, look at, look for, and so on. A series of words in collocation is also found in a series of other words, for example from nouns with prepositions, prepositions with prepositions, and other sets of words. Collocation can cause different meanings in its basic meaning. The word "look" which is matched with the preposition "at" to "look at" will mean seeing. However, the "look" is collated with "for" so that means to look for. Collocation is a fixed expression category. On the song "Under the Same Sun", collocation appeared in the following lyrics::

1. **Bring him back**, let him live, don't let him die (6)
2. We watch the lamb, **lay down** to the sacrifice (15)
3. Sometimes I think I 'm **going mad** (19)

In the discourse of the song, the form of repetition stands out in the refrain or repetition of the line. In this song refrains are found in the 3rd and 4th lines which are repeated again in the 7th and 8th in full repetition. Next is the full repetition of the refrains section on the song "Under the Same Sun"

- III. 1. Do you ever ask yourself
2. Is there a Heaven in the sky
3. Then why, why, can't we live as one

- IV 1. 'cause we all live "Under the Same Sun"
- 2. We all walk under the same moon
- 3. Then why, why can't we live as one

Meanwhile, the repetition of the words "I saw" appears at the beginning of the lines of I, II, V, and VI as follows:

- I 1. I saw the morning
- II 1. I saw a mother
- IV 1. 'cause we all live "Under the Same Sun"
- V 1. I saw the evening
- VI 1. I saw the children

This kind of repetition is called anaphora repetition. Sumarlam et al. (2004: 36) states that repetition of anaphora is the repetition of lingual units in the form of the first phrase or word in each line or sentence.

B. Contextual analysis on song "Under the Same Sun"

There are some contexts that can be analyzed in this song i.e. the cultural and the situational context.

1. Cultural context

Understanding the cultural context as well as the social context of a discourse can be built through an understanding of the analysis of the context discourse externally (Sumarlam, ed., 2003). The lyrics of the song "Under the Same Sun" explicitly describe the struggles of people living in a war or conflict country. Speakers are so desperate to see the sadness of citizens in the area who demand for security, comfort, and care. From the cultural side, the contained meaning in this song is to create a sense of security, peace for everyone and concern. Personally, speakers represent all people who also want equal rights and want to change the chaotic world for victims of war with peace. This interpretation also explains the inference that peace is the key for everyone in describing heaven as ascribed to be something peaceful, beautiful, calm and full of love.

2. Situational Context

a. Physical context

Based on locational interpretation, the reality of the situation expressed by this song is a country where there is so much suffering caused by war. The topic of the conversation was to tell about the lives of people in areas of war or conflict while in other parts there were many people who were roomy but they did not care about others even though all people created by God in this world stood on one earth. This song tries to cite people who are reluctant to care about others. This is evident in the refrain in the 3rd and 4th stanza which was repeated in full in the 7th and 8th stanzas.

- III. 1. Do you ever ask yourself
- 2. Is there a Heaven in the sky
- 3. Then why, why, can't we live as one
- IV 1. 'cause we all live "Under the Same Sun"
- 2. We all walk under the same moon
- 3. Then why, why can't we live as one

b. Epistemic context

In this song it is concluded that the speaker is feeling the hardness of living in discomfort caused by war where everyone is threatened. The people are very vulnerable as victims such as mothers, children, and elders.

c. Social context

In terms of the activity of the participants, the discourse of this song is classified as a monologue discourse (Baryadi, 2002). This discourse does not involve speech partners because it only shows the involvement of a speaker who is regretting about the ignorance of people toward other people suffers caused by war or conflict that may harm and take their lives at any time.

CONCLUSION

The discourse of the song "Under the Same Sun" by Scorpions is categorized as a poetry discourse based on its literary and recreational genre (Andhani, 2004: 58). This song is an outpouring of speakers about people's ignorance towards other people in suffer while they understand that all humans are created in perfect condition to complete each other, to help for any distress, to love, and to protect.

By analyzing this song based on its textual analysis on grammatical aspect and lexical aspect and its contextual analysis on cultural aspect and situational aspect, the song revealed

the following outcomes. Grammatical aspects of this song have been found in the form of personal and demonstrative references, ellipsis and conjunctions. While in the lexical aspect, only two components were found, namely repetition and collocation (word sanding). There are two repetitions of this song, namely full repetition in the form of repetitions of the 3rd and 4th verses repeated in the 7th and 8th verses, and anaphoric repetitions using the words "I saw" at the beginning of verses 1, 2, 5 and 6..

Meanwhile, the contextual analysis on this song shows the existence of a cultural context and situational context. The context of the situation itself is divided into physical context, epistemic context and social context.

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