INTERDISCIPLINARY TEXT STUDIES: STRUCTURE AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH

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Abstract: The study of text is of paramount importance for the comprehension of scientific disciplines. The principal objective of interdisciplinary text studies is to gain insights into texts from a cross-disciplinary perspective. The analysis of structure and discourse enables the exploration of analytical tools and concepts pertinent to both fields, rendering them applicable to interdisciplinary texts. This research employs qualitative methods and a library approach, utilising structure and discourse analysis. The method of data presentation is both descriptive and analytical. This approach also permits the provision of a comprehensive and perspicacious overview, thereby facilitating a more profound comprehension of the information by the intended audience. The objective of this study is to identify and address shortcomings in the analysis of texts, and to present a range of approaches to this analysis. The analysis of discourse and structure are techniques that can be employed to analyse a range of phenomena, including scientific, social and other phenomena. The efficacy of these techniques is contingent upon the language and text used. The text structure can be elucidated implicitly, textually, or contextually, depending on the requirements of each scientific discipline. The results demonstrate that structure can be a beneficial tool for interdisciplinary text studies and that there is value in paying attention to structural systems, cohesion, and applying syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic study. Additionally, analysing texts about discursive practices and other relevant knowledge can also benefit from discourse analysis.

Keywords: Text, Structure, Discourse Analysis, Interdisciplinary.

Introduction

Language is a means of communication through which meaning is conveyed. The structure used to express a message, including specific scientific information, can be studied using various interpretations, both textual and contextual. Therefore, a text's system of symbols and language has meaning and purpose, serving as a tool to convey a specific message or idea.[1]

The structure of a text can influence society in a number of ways, including interdisciplinary studies, provided that the structure can be related to science or something required by the community.[2] The use of specific language structures allows for multiple interpretations, which depend on the structure and the interpreter's understanding of it. These interpretations can be applied to socio-cultural life and other fields, such as literature.[3]

The structure of the text can be understood as a dialectical relationship between one consciousness that humans have and other forms of consciousness, including rationality, social consciousness, and other forms of awareness.[4] Structural analysis is closely related to discourse analysis, which is used to study or understand various disciplines. This approach can even be used to reveal the desired facts through understanding.

The study of text is of paramount importance for the comprehension of scientific disciplines. The study of texts from an interdisciplinary perspective enables insights to be gained into texts from a cross-disciplinary standpoint. The analysis of structure and discourse enables the exploration of analytical tools and concepts pertinent to both fields, rendering them applicable to interdisciplinary texts. Our research employs qualitative methods and a library approach, utilising structure and discourse analysis. The approach to presenting the collected data is both descriptive and analytical,

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[1] Eti Setiawati dan Heni Dwi Arista, *Piranti Pemahaman Komunikasi dalam Wacana Interaksional Kajian Pragmatik,* (Malang: UB Press, 2018), 24.

[2] Sarimagfirah Rahman, Muhammad Saleh dan Idawati, *Studi Bahasa Kritis: Pendekatan Wacana Norman Fairclough dalam Teks Berita,* (Gowa: Jariah Publishing Intermedia, 2022), 20, 67.

[3] Achmad Hilal Madjdi dan Atik Rokhayani, "The Analysis of Generic Structure of Descriptive Texts Produced by College Student," *Prominent: Journal of English Studies* 5, no. 2 (Juli 2022): 79-87.

[4] Rahayu Subakat, Sangkot Sirait, Fakhrudin Faiz, and Mustafa Kamal Nasution, "From Structural Analysis of Semiotics QS. Al-Alaq: 1-5 to Basic Structure of Science in Islamic Education," *Al-Tahrir* 22, no. 1 (Mei 2022): 119-140.

thereby enabling us to provide our audience with a comprehensive and insightful overview.

The objective of our study is to identify and address the shortcomings in the analysis of texts, and to present a range of approaches to this analysis. By analysing discourse and structure, it is possible to examine the language and text dependence of a range of phenomena, including scientific, social and other phenomena. The text structure may be conveyed implicitly, textually, or contextually, depending on the requirements of the scientific discipline in question. The results demonstrate that structure can be a useful tool for interdisciplinary text studies, focusing on structural systems cohesion and applying syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic study. The analysis of texts about discursive practices and other relevant knowledge can also benefit from discourse analysis. For example, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is not only used to analyse social problems; it can also be employed as a critical analysis (discourse) by studying its linguistic structure to examine various disciplines.[5]

The application of discourse structure and analysis is inextricably linked to the analysis of scientific discourse, social phenomena and other objects that are closely related to language and text. This approach encompasses the dimensions of text analysis, discourse or interpretation and the analysis of socio-cultural processes, which can be used to describe the results of understanding, as well as the processes or social phenomena that are revealed. The study of language structure and discourse analysis provides a robust foundation in linguistics, enabling the examination of complex issues. Indeed, the investigation of discourse and structure is inextricably linked to the formal interpretation of the text and its relationship to the reader, the text itself, and the author.[6]

The application of discourse analysis and text structure is subject to change in accordance with the requirements of the discipline in question, as well as the advancement and growth of related fields. In other words, both can be employed as interdisciplinary text tools by those engaged in the study of a particular science. Consequently, the analysis of discourse and

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[5] Surastina, et.al., *Prosiding Seminar Nasional,* (Pekalongan: PT Nasya Expanding Management, 2021), 152.

[6] Muhammad Irfan Helmy, *Studi Hadis Interdisipliner* (Salatiga: LP2M IAIN Salatiga, 2022), 275.

structure necessitates a systematic and structured adaptation process to examine an interdisciplinary text, which serves as the primary tool for expressing various problems, both textually and contextually. The process of utilising text as an interdisciplinary tool encompasses three stages. Initially, it entails the connection and transfer of interpretations from oral to written form. Subsequently, human thought is inextricably linked to the two language meanings, namely textual and contextual. Finally, it is imperative to acknowledge that spoken language preceded writing.[7]

Any language structure, particularly in textual form, can be subjected to analysis through the lens of a specific sign system. A text can be comprehensively understood when its structure, sign system, and contextualisation are taken into account. This approach allows for the structure in question to serve not only as an interdisciplinary text study tool, but also as a means of expressing or describing the meaning of understanding.[8]

Nevertheless, the structure serves as a fundamental foundation for establishing connections between socio-political and other phenomena with an integral relationship, conditions with logic and reality, and the discourse between the text's author and recipient regarding the comprehension of specific discourses or spectacles.[9]

The relationship between structure and discourse analysis is a robust one. Norval and Starcakakis have indicated that analysis can be employed in conjunction with a range of linguistic and non-linguistic elements to examine an object of research. The structure of language texts is not only contingent upon the content of the text, including aspects such as cohesion, coherence, signs, and text makers, but is also shaped by factors external to the text or writing. These include the relationship between text and social context, the interplay

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[7] Sufrianti Ramdhani and Muhammad Said, "Semiotika Sebagai Pendekatan Tafsir: Telaah atas Pemikiran Mohammed Arkoun," *Alif Lam: Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities* 2, no. 1 (Januari 2021): 112-137

[8] Emzir, Syaifur Rohman and Andri Wicaksono, *Tentang Sastra (Orkestrasi Teori dan Pembelajarannya)* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Garudhawaca, 2017), 161.

[9] Yanti Dwi Yuliantini and Adita Widara Putra, "Semiotika Dalam Novel Rembulan Tenggelam di Wajahmu Karya Tere Liye," *Jurnal Literasi* 1, no. 2 (Oktober 2017), 68.

between text and other disciplines, and the perspective adopted by an individual in interpreting the text and existing discourse.[10]

In essence, the structure of language and its relationship to a specific discourse can serve as a crucial conduit for bridging the various disciplines. Consequently, interdisciplinary text studies encompass a more expansive scope than what is conveyed in the structure of language or text. They can be contextualised within existing discourses, thereby becoming an integral and enduring component that can be applied across time and across diverse scientific domains that have evolved rapidly.[11]

It is imperative that interdisciplinary text studies are distinct from the concepts outlined by Pierce in text analysis and discourse. These include the research relationship with signs, social context, and the purpose of sign users.[12] The structure and analysis of discourse make linguistic studies more dynamic and facilitate a symbiotic relationship with socio-cultural developments, including scientific advancements. To be effectively utilized as a tool for text study, these two concepts must be approached through an interdisciplinary lens.[13]

This study aims to demonstrate the interdisciplinary value of discourse analysis by investigating the relationship between the structure and analysis of discourse. It is based on the premise that a text's structure can be interpreted in a variety of ways, with implications for interdisciplinary studies. In particular, it considers the role of socio-cultural texts and practices as constituent units within a text, and their relationship with other divisions and the text as a whole.

The research conducted in this study utilized qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is employed in natural object state research, where researchers act as crucial instruments. To gather data, researchers use triangulation and conduct an inductive or qualitative analysis, emphasizing meaningful interpretation rather than

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[10] Niknik M. Kuntarto, *Selisisk Forensik Penanganan Konflik Komunikasi,* (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2021), 164.

[11] Archadiati Ikram, et.al., *Dinamika Pernaskahan Nusantara,* (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2017), 128.

[12] Niknik M. Kuntarto, *Selisisk Forensik Penanganan Konflik Komunikasi,* 164.

[13] Fathur Rokhman and Surahmat, *Linguistik Disruptif: Pendekatan Kekinian Memahami Perkembangan Bahasa,* (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2020), 47.

generalization.[14] According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research methods will produce descriptive data.[15] This descriptive data is a complete description and explanation of the data obtained to comprehensively determine the research object's condition.[16]

The research in question is of the library research variety, which encompasses a series of activities related to the collection of library data, reading and recording, and the processing of research materials. Library research entails the utilisation of a range of library resources, including books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and documents, for the purpose of conducting studies.[17] This research differs from other studies that require observation or interviews in the acquisition of data. The data collection process employs documentation and data analysis techniques in a sequential manner, comprising three steps: data reduction, data display, and verification or conclusion.

In this study, the data objects that researchers seek are literature that addresses the problems raised. The researchers sought to identify literature pertaining to the domains of structure and discourse analysis, employing this tool to examine data from the perspective of linguistic structure. Discourse analysis strives to elucidate the intricacies of a given text through an interdisciplinary lens. The objective of employing this method is to ascertain the structural nuances of a text, particularly with regard to its grammatical and syntactical aspects. Moreover, this method serves as a means of uncovering the underlying meaning of a text, thereby revealing the implicit message.

Structure Approach in Text Studies

The organisation of data in a structured approach is of paramount importance for the effective conveyance of messages and information. This approach is particularly crucial when dealing with texts that discuss short- and long-term time concepts. The intended

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[14] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D ed., 26*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), 9.

[15] Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif,* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2000), 3-4.

[16] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 20.

[17] Ibid.

message can be effectively delivered by presenting information in chronological order with specific purposes.[18]

In the field of textual analysis, there are three primary aspects to consider: (a) a comprehensive concept that aligns with various structural rules, (b) the capacity for transformation to adapt the text structure to new contexts, and (c) the notion of independent order, which entails the autonomy of the text structure and the language employed.[19]

The language structure approach examines the components of text language and their interrelationships, given that language structure encompasses hierarchies, elements, and fundamental differences that cannot be separated. The structure of language, particularly in textual form, can be fully understood only when the sequence is complete.[20]

Barthes demonstrated that an open structure or set of texts can engender a multiplicity of interpretations of meaning based on diverse perspectives. The structural analysis of sacred texts such as the Qur'an and other holy books can provide insights that extend beyond their religious significance. By examining the internal structure of the text, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of interdisciplinary sciences. Studying the structure of a text can serve as a conduit or a tool to comprehend its internal and external aspects. It implies that the text can have various interpretations based on the analysed aspects.[21]

Conversely, structural approaches to text study can be compared or integrated with other texts in order to ascertain specific meanings in accordance with the discipline under consideration. This concept is frequently designated as "intertextuality."

In accordance with Pradopo's perspective, the structural elements of a text can be discerned through an examination of the series of unities, which encompass three fundamental concepts: the notion of unity, the idea of transformation, and the concept of self-regulation. In light of these considerations, it can be concluded that the structure of a text is comprised of several key elements.

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[18] Fauzi Rachman, *Kajian Buku Teks,* (Klaten: Penerbit Lakeisha, 2022), 58.

[19] Satinem, *Apresisasi Prosa Fiksi: Teori, Metode dan Penerapannya,* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2019), 68.

[20] Gustiana A. Kambo, *Analisis Politik,* (Makassar: Humanities Genius, 2022) , 42.

[21] Ahmad Hotib HS, *Kitab Misbah al Zalam,* (Serang: Penerbit A Empat, 2020), 54-55.

Firstly, structure is an overarching and inseparable whole, serving the purpose of creating understanding and coherence. Secondly, the structure's content is the idea of transformation, which demonstrates that the structure is not static and is applied through specific processes and procedures. Thirdly, the structure is autonomous, in that it does not necessitate external assistance to ascertain the procedure for transformation. Fourthly, it can be observed that each element is unable to demonstrate its true meaning in isolation; rather, it is only through the relationship between one arrangement or structure and another that its significance can be fully appreciated.

Teeuw, as cited by Wicaksono, identifies at least two aspects of the literary system. This aspect is inextricably linked to the desired understanding, which can be analysed based on semiotics, namely external structuration and internal structuration.

The concept of external structuration represents an essential aspect of the literary system, emphasising the interdependence and interconnectedness of the system with other entities. This extends beyond the mere utilisation of language but encompasses the structural form and the conceptual framework that the system generates. Internal structuration, on the other hand, illustrates the intrinsic nature of the system as an integrated entity, where the relationship between the constituent parts gives rise to the formation of a coherent literary system.[22]

Text and Textual in Structure

The concept of textuality is inextricably linked to its relationship with a text, as a text is a specific form of discourse or discourse derived from oral tradition that has been converted into a written form for readers. Therefore, a text can be considered a physical entity that is formed during the process of writing, while textual terms refer to things that are textual in nature.[23]

It follows that the study of text in an interdisciplinary manner cannot be dissociated from the physical form of text, which comprises structure and comprehension. This form is not only apprehended or interpreted in terms of structure or structure (surface

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[22] Andri Wicaksono, *Pengkajian Prosa FIksi,* (Yogyakarta: Garudhawaca, 2017), 89.
[23] Abizar Algifari S, *Kawih Gaya Mang Koko: Pengantar Tinjauan Tekstual dan Kontekstual,* (Yogyakarta: Jejak Pustaka, 2022), 30.

structure), but can also be understood in depth and even correlated with other sciences (deep structure).

At the very least, the structure of a given text can be correlated with interdisciplinary science through the application of a specific method or approach. Conversely, these approaches or methods are inextricably linked to discourse analysis, which pertains to the structure of the text. This includes sociological, anthropological, biographical, and other forms of analysis. Among the approaches in question are:[24]

a. Approach to the creator of the text. This approach focuses more on the study of texts on the creator of a text work that is studied by emphasizing various backgrounds and interdisciplinary sciences related to its creator. This indeed produces multiple kinds of knowledge according to who will be studied.

b. The approach that emphasizes the importance of the reader of the text is known as pragmatics. Readers will understand a reading text as a living thing and can enjoy and have a specific interpretation of a particular analysis result. In other words, this approach seeks to interpret a text through the terms and structure used to work and influence the reader.

c. The contextual approach (contextually oriented) makes text part of social records, specific events, and social communities. To truly understand a text, it is crucial to analyze it contextually. This work requires a broader perspective that includes the text's origin rather than limiting the analysis to the text itself. In short, regardless of the existing text structure, without having to let go of the basis of the text, with this approach, the text structure can be a tool to obtain the intended meanings according to the experience and knowledge of the mimetic-based researcher.

d. The text discusses a comprehensive method of analyzing a written work as a self-sufficient entity. This approach makes the intrinsic text the object of study and does not touch on the context. This kind of approach is often called the structural approach.

The overarching approach is concerned with the manner in which a textual work is treated. Maren-Grisebach posits that structuralism is a relationship between the elements of a text or

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[24] Ahmad Sholihin Siregar, *Ayatul Ahkam,* (Tangerang: Mahara Publishing, 2018), 51.

textual work. It is an abstract concept with its own intrinsic goals and distinctions, which are comprehensive and not focused on or even familiar with history.[25]

It is evident that comprehending the text's structural elements is a prerequisite for achieving autonomous or self-sufficient interpretation, whereby the text can be regarded as a standalone entity in the construction of meaning. It has a closed system but can utilise the concept of intertextuality, whereby the presence of text is signified by a marker that exhibits unity and can be interpreted with various kinds of understanding and knowledge.

An understanding of text in a structural or intertextual sense can be achieved through the submission of Frow's thesis (1990), which posits that: a) A text is not merely a structural entity, but is constituted by differentiating elements and is shaped by historical forces. b) A text is not a static entity, but is embedded in a network of traces, which can be apprehended as a result of its transformation or repetition of other existing texts. d) Intertextual structures can be understood explicitly or implicitly, including the embodiment of the text itself; e) Genre has no direct relationship to intertextuality, but becomes part of a textual structure that has its potential in a result of meaning because of the genre code in the text.[26]

The thesis presents a comprehensive and accurate representation of the analysis of texts with defined structures. It demonstrates that such texts can be examined from a multitude of perspectives, allowing for a nuanced understanding that extends beyond the immediate context. This approach ensures that the text is not merely interpreted in isolation but is integrated with other forms of knowledge that align with the existing text, thereby enriching the overall comprehension.

Understanding Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis can be employed as a tool for the study of a text. However, not all text study can be classified as discourse analysis, as discourse analysis is subject to a set of rules or methodologies that are specific to the field. Therefore, discourse can

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[25] Rachmat Djoko Pradopo, *Teori Kritik dan Penerapannya dalam Sastra Indonesia Modern,* 252.

[26] Dipa Nugraha dan Suyitno, *Kritik dan Penelitian Sastra,* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, 2022), 229.

be defined as a particular concept, idea, or categorization that is expressed or realized and is closely tied to reality and society through the use of specific methods or devices.[27]

Discourse analysis can be related to text if the interpretation focuses on descriptions based on linguistic characteristics and how to use the text in the analysis as fully as possible to create a particular articulation and meaning based on the studied scientific discipline. The scientific disciplines in question can include various kinds of desired knowledge, such as socio-cultural, language, and others.

In short, discourse analysis can be developed to become a tool in text studies because text structure can be closely related to various kinds of knowledge, both textually and contextually. Not only that, the dimensions of discourse in general can expand not only to texts but can also become a discursive and social practice.[28]

Norman Fairclough emphasised the role of discourse in the construction and structuring of the social world. Concurrently, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe revealed that discourse, or discourse more broadly, constitutes only one aspect of social practice. Foucault's understanding of practice as a point of connection between what is said and what is done underscores the inextricable link between discourse analysis and social relations.[29] This analysis draws upon speech and written texts, and it illuminates the existence of power relations.[30]

Norman Fairclough has employed a range of discourse analysis techniques to examine the relationship between micro-texts and macro-society contexts. He has integrated these techniques with textual and contextual traditions, as well as broader political and economic conditions. This approach has the potential to move discourse analysis beyond a narrow focus on text, enabling a more comprehensive examination of social language and other social

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[27] Dodik Ridho Nurrochmat and Dudung Darusman, *Kebijakan Pembangunan Kehutanan dan Lingkungan: Teori dan Implementasi,* (Bogor: IPB Press, 2017), 70.

[28] Banu Witono, *Hegemoni Regulatif dan Diskursus Akintabilitas Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah,* (Malang: CV Peneleh, 2022), 105.

[29] Iqrak Sulhin, *Diskontinuitas Penologi Punitif: Sebuah Analisis Genealogis Terhadap Pemenjaraan,* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2018), 56.

[30]Rahma Sugihartati, *Budaya Populer dan Subkultur Anak Muda: Antara Resistensi dan Hegemoni Kpitalisme di Era Digital,* (Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2017), 78.

elements.[31] In summary, Michel Foucault sought to develop discourse analysis as a method for examining society, with a particular emphasis on linguistic aspects.

Discourse Analysis Method

The objective of discourse analysis is to gain insight into the ways in which texts and social relations are understood. This approach encourages the acquisition of knowledge that can inform and facilitate change. To this end, discourse analysis employs a range of methods to achieve its goals, as outlined below:[32]

a. Multifunctional analysis method. This method uses various types of analysis of the relationship of the language or text used to actual social reality. However, it cannot be separated from the function of textual and non-textual language.

b. Criticism method. This method analyzes the relationship between discourse and other factors, usually not revealed clearly or hidden. You must study them in depth and relate them to socio-cultural changes.

c. Archaeological and genealogical methods. This method seeks to reveal the veil regarding views on the subject. This method assesses that humans in society are affected by socio-culture and the discourse that occurs. In addition, the language in this method is considered capable of self-producing in memory, imagination, and attention. Therefore, this method is very closely related to its contribution to knowing the changes that occur in each case.[33]

The application of discourse analysis methods can be informed by a range of theoretical perspectives. In his work, Ferdinand de Saussure revealed that language is a meaning production system comprising signified and signifiers. These two elements can be analysed using specific methods to expand the scope of knowledge. Meanwhile, Foucault views it as a meaning production system that encourages or causes individuals to act in a particular manner, or to

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[31] Rahma Sugihartati, *Budaya Populer dan Subkultur Anak Muda: Antara Resistensi dan Hegemoni Kpitalisme di Era Digital,* 75.

[32] Fahruroji, *Memahami Wacana Demokrasi pada Model Buku Teks,* (Yogyakarta: Zahir Publishing, 2021), 52.

[33] Mujahiddin, *Diskursus Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Perdesaan dari Orde Baru hingga Pascareformasi,* (Medan: Umsu Press, 2022), 29-30.

see the world in a specific way.[34] Ibnu Hamad provides a detailed explanation of discourse methods in his classification. First, we will examine the method used. The analysis is divided into two parts: syntagmatic analysis, which is an analysis of language, and paradigmatic analysis, which is an analysis of the signs present in discourse.

Secondly, we shall examine the form of analysis. The field of discourse analysis is divided into two main areas: linguistic discourse analysis, which involves reading a text or manuscript and then employing one of the syntactic or paradigmatic methods, and social discourse analysis, which is based on the analysis of texts using one of the aforementioned syntactic or paradigmatic methods in the context of a specific paradigm. Thirdly, we shall examine the level of study. This is divided into manuscript levels, such as text, words, acts and artefacts, and multilevel analysis, which is frequently referred to as critical discourse analysis. Fourthly, when viewed in terms of discourse, it can be analysed in a number of different forms, both within humans in speech and action and through certain media.[35]

Interdisciplinary Text Studies

The Burhani approach, which is argumentative in nature, does not restrict the text and context to a single specific area. Nevertheless, the text is not an isolated entity; rather, it is situated within a broader context that is informed by rationale, reason, and logical postulates.[36]

The study of texts is not merely an examination of extant texts; rather, the text in question can be regarded as an integral component of, or a record of, human activity throughout the course of an individual's life. Consequently, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the text, it is essential to employ an appropriate text paradigm.[37]

The evolution of text paradigms is contingent upon advancements in linguistics, science, and the contextualisation of texts pertaining to interdisciplinary studies. In parallel, the language itself is subject to growth, thereby influencing the development of texts

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[34] Daniel Rusyad, *Landasan Teoretis Tradisi Semiotika di dalam Al Qur'an: Paradigma Ilmu Komunikasi dalam Perspektif Islam,* (Yogyakarta: abQarie Books, 2020), 3.

[35] Morissan, *Riset Kualitatif,* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2019), 209.

[36] Rahmat, *Pengantas Studi Islam Interdisipliner,* (Yogyakarta: Bening Pustaka, 2018), 101.

[37]Sadieli Telaumbanua, *Kajian Tradisi Lisan,* (Klaten: Lakeisha, 2022), 62.

within the domains of linguistics and language in general, in accordance with evolving requirements.[38]

Similarly, the utilisation of interdisciplinary text study employing structure and discourse analysis as analytical tools does not imply that the text study is accessible through the rules and tenets of the targeted scientific discipline and linguistics within the text itself. In other words, discourse structure and analysis serve as a tool for text study in the interdisciplinary realm with the objective of comprehensively and diversely understanding scientific disciplines. To achieve this, the text being studied is examined both textually and contextually in order to ascertain the intended meaning, thereby establishing connections between the factors contained within the text and other scientific disciplines with which it may have mutual connections and attachments.[39]

Scholars of the Muslim faith, including Muhammed Arkoun, Nashr Hamid Abu Abu Zayd, Ali Syariati, M. Syahrur, and Ali Harb, have conducted a number of interdisciplinary text studies through the use of structure and discourse analysis. This approach has also been employed by other scholars, such as Barthes, Foucault, Fairclough, and Van Dijk. All of these scholars demonstrate an understanding of discourse and language in the context of interdisciplinary studies. With regard to the analysis of language, three approaches have gained prominence among scholars of language: the synchronic, diachronic, and panchronic approaches.[40]

The synchronic approach is a method of linguistic analysis that focuses on the examination of language within a specific temporal context. This approach prioritises the description of language as a standalone entity, independent of its historical development. The data employed for analysis is drawn directly from the period under investigation, or from a contemporaneous source.

Moreover, this synchronic analysis focuses on the phenomenon of language as the primary object of study, with the aim of elucidating the objective of the research and reaching a conclusion based on a concrete study of language. This may entail the utilisation of a

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[38] Surastina, et.al., *Prosiding Seminar Nasional*, 24.

[39] Syamsul Darlis, "Perpaduan Metode Tematik-Interdisipliner dalam Pembaruan Hukum Keluarga Islam," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga dan Hukum Islam* 2, no. 2 (Juli-Desember 2018): 335-351.

[40] Wahyu Hanafi Putra, *Linguistik Al-Qur'an: Membedah Makna dalam Konvensi Bahasa*, (Indramayu: CV Adanu Abimata, 2020), 50-51.

multitude of linguistic or language-related studies, encompassing both textual and contextual elements. These may pertain to the domains of semantics, lexicology, pragmatics, and other related fields.

Secondly, the diachronic approach is a method of linguistic analysis that is not constrained by temporal boundaries. This approach allows for the investigation of linguistic changes and developments over time. It should be noted that the data obtained through this approach is inherently complex, making it a more objective method than the first approach. In the context of scientific studies, this approach is frequently employed and can be applied in a range of fields, including psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, hermeneutics, semantics, and others.

Thirdly, the panchronic approach is an analytical technique employed in the investigation of a linguistic event as a consequence of historical developments, combining the two preceding methods. This approach is employed to examine phenomena that are not merely transient but rather yield intricate data that continues to evolve in language.

In light of the aforementioned approaches, the study of texts in language can undergo growth and transcend mere linguistic concerns, becoming a means of articulating a text's meaning. Moreover, the objective of the text transcends the boundaries of a single linguistic discipline, encompassing an examination of texts from a multitude of scientific domains. Consequently, the revealed meaning can demonstrate interdisciplinary significance.

Structure in Interdisciplinary Text Studies

The structure of a text is determined by the author's intention to convey a specific meaning, which is informed by their knowledge and experience in interpreting the text. The form of the text can be situated within the context of a variety of scientific disciplines that are subject to in-depth study. The utilisation of text structure and language results in readers' perceptions, which may give rise to multiple interpretations. Furthermore, the text structure may give rise to new meanings that extend beyond the provisions set out in the structure itself, particularly if the text structure is linked to socio-cultural, linguistic, or other scientific disciplines.

It can be reasonably assumed that every text is created with a specific structure and tone. This cohesion establishes a group of

words that are interrelated with certain symbols and can realise meaning. Therefore, cohesion in a text structure can clearly demonstrate logical experience and importance, especially if it is developed into a socio-cultural context. Consequently, the design of the text can be studied from a variety of perspectives, including grammatical, lexical, and non-linguistic matters, which are still related to how the text structure can be optimally experienced and interpreted, not only through linguistics.

In order to convey the desired meaning, specific texts are required for phenomena in general and socio-cultural practices associated with language. All developments can be connected with the text of a speech, allowing for its interpretation. This is because the text contains certain "signs" that can be decoded outside of the text itself. In other words, a text structure can be studied in terms of both its textual and contextual elements, with the aim of achieving a full understanding of its intended meaning.

One approach that can reveal a structure is semiotic, as it does not merely consider language or text in a linguistic context. Rather, it can be developed in a non-linguistic manner, with other words not only textual but also contextualised. According to Charles Morris (1901-1979), the analytical approach in question can use syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions.[41]

From a syntactic perspective, a structure can be identified by the presence of specific indicators that facilitate the relationship between one character and another. The structure of a text may give rise to a number of interpretations in accordance with the structure of the text, as is the case in interdisciplinary studies. It is important to note that studies employing a syntactic approach to structure remain constrained by disciplinary boundaries and are still largely confined to linguistic analysis.

Furthermore, at the semantic level, an effort is made to examine texts in a structure that does not prioritise explicit meanings alone, but rather considers them in a logical context based on the relationship between one sign and another. This approach is particularly relevant in the study of interdisciplinary texts, which often require a more nuanced understanding of meaning than can be provided by a purely linguistic approach. The study of specific

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[41] Ali Romdhoni, *Piagam Madinah Bukan Konstitusi Negara Islam* (Depok: Literature Nusantara, 2014), 75.

structures to disclose the meaning of texts in multidisciplinary studies is, of course, a highly relevant and complex endeavour, for several reasons, among others:

Primarily, it is employed to elucidate the meaning that is inextricably linked to the designation of the text structure in question, whether it be the explicit or implicit purpose, or the implied or explicit meaning. This rationale demonstrates that all forms of structure, regardless of their intended purpose, can be understood by anyone with the requisite knowledge to comprehend them. This understanding can be either direct or indirect, and it enables anyone within the field of study to represent their grasp of the structure in question.

Secondly, there is a background context to the structure. The objective of the setting is to ascertain the rationale behind the system's creation, thereby enabling reviewers to comprehend the genesis of the structure and the interconnectivity between its constituent signs. It is therefore essential to include a factual background in the study of a structure for interdisciplinary text study media. In conclusion, every structure creator undoubtedly has their reasons, yet not all reviewers are capable of comprehending the rationale behind the construction of structures across various disciplinary studies.

Thirdly, there is an emphasis on speculation, whereby a particular image is created in order to facilitate wider acceptance of the interpretation. This supposition represents the fundamental rationale for studying text based on its structure, as it can provide a basis for interpreting the content of the text in question. The presence of these suppositions gives rise to the assumption that the understanding and interpretation of text structures can be readily correlated and combined to achieve specific meanings. This is particularly the case in the context of interdisciplinary text studies, where the supposition is not limited to an existing structure or text.

The next level of analysis is pragmatic, whereby the relationship between the signs obtained and the interpreters responding to these signs is studied in order to gain insight into the interdisciplinary structure or text in question. At this level of analysis, we examine a structure comprising concrete or specific events. Such events have a significant impact on writers, interpreters, and their environment,

rendering them more dynamic and engaging. Furthermore, these events can be integrated and linked to new concepts and ideas.

It is this approach to structural analysis that enables the study of interdisciplinary texts, facilitating their rapid development within the scientific domain. This approach allows for the systematic, measurable, and accountable integration of texts across different scientific disciplines.

As Van Dijk asserts, the notion of structured texts is inextricably linked to the concept of interconnected structures that reinforce and support one another. However, the examination of text structure is contingent upon a clear understanding of the intended structure, which is to be interpreted within the context of a specific scientific discipline or interdisciplinary field. In this manner, the structure in question can serve as a valuable tool in the analysis of interdisciplinary texts, facilitating a deeper comprehension of the subject matter:[42]

The initial macro structure represents the overarching structure of the text, whether it is created or observed. The objective of analysing the macrostructure is to identify the topic or theme that is addressed in the text. Thus, the comprehension of a text's structure is inherently dependent on the subject matter under discussion or revealed within the text. The complexity of the topic under discussion will inevitably influence the complexity of the interpretation or methodology employed in its study, particularly in the context of interdisciplinary texts.

The second level of analysis is the superstructure, which represents the structure of the discourse created and arranged to facilitate comprehension of the text structure under study in interdisciplinary science. This structure facilitates a more comprehensive understanding of the discourse framework proposed by its creator. By elucidating the discourse in its entirety, it enables the conveyance of information in an accessible format, thereby facilitating the interpretation of meaning through the utilisation of a range of analytical tools in both linguistic and non-linguistic domains.

The third level of structure is the microstructure, which concerns itself with the discussion of structures on a smaller scale. This structure can be understood as having a linguistic aspect, which

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[42] Komang Puteri Yadnya Diari, *Aspek Eko-Religius dalam Naskah Lontar Pertanian di Bali* (Bali: Nilacakra, 2021), 12.

is capable of describing certain studies. In this context, the focus is typically on linguistic studies. Moreover, the identification and comprehension of linguistic units can facilitate individuals' engagement in socio-cultural and other forms of analysis, thereby enabling them to discern the meanings underlying various situations through the processes of proper meaning.

In essence, these three structural forms exhibit a dialectical relationship with one another and with other forms of consciousness, including rationality, social, and other forms of consciousness. Structural analysis is inextricably linked with discourse analysis, which is employed to study and comprehend a multitude of scientific disciplines, even to the extent of elucidating the desired facts through such understanding.

A structure can be a tool for interdisciplinary text study because a structure can be understood. After all, it contains several things, namely:

a) The structure is composed or created in accordance with a set of prescribed rules, which are employed to ascertain the meaning and associated matters pertaining to the structure. It may be textual or contextual in nature. Pradopo articulated this concept of a structure as a unifying principle, whereby unity is established through the integration of diverse elements and principles, guided by a systematic and directed approach, to form a coherent structure.

b) The structure is predicated on the notion of transformation. This concept of transformation and flexibility allows for the structure to be adapted for use in a variety of disciplines and fields of knowledge. The flexibility inherent in language structure, whether in text or otherwise, has the potential to serve as a primary tool or medium for facilitating interdisciplinary communication and collaboration across various scientific disciplines. The notion of transformation, which can be adapted to a range of contexts and circumstances, is exemplified by Barthes' assertion that an open structure or series of texts can engender diverse interpretations of meaning based on varying perspectives, which are then employed. In accordance with Pradopo's perspective, the concept of transformation is pivotal in its capacity as a transformative idea. It can be discerned that the notions embedded within the structure of language, including in the form

of text, can be transformed into more expansive and profound interdisciplinary studies without compromising the comprehension of the transformation from the structure of the language of origin.

c) The concept of self-order. Each structure is thus endowed with the capacity for independent expression. The structure may then be expanded in accordance with the creator's understanding or the language used for a specific purpose. In light of this independence, the study of interdisciplinary texts utilising structured media does not entail a modification of the understanding or intent of the underlying structure. Rather, the focus is on an expansion or, at the very least, a development of the existing structure. This development enables the structure to serve as the primary tool and foundation for examining texts from diverse scientific disciplines.

The interdisciplinary nature of this text, as evidenced by its structure, indicates that assessment, analysis, and interpretation are inextricably linked to the physical form of the text. This form cannot be understood in isolation from the textual content, which is often fundamental or textual in nature. In such cases, the text is interpreted in relation to its surface structures, without necessarily correlating it with other signs or sciences.

In addition, the structure of language, including text, can be interpreted, studied, and analysed with the help of signs or other knowledge related to text, thereby enabling the creation of independent or new meanings. An analysis of this text's interdisciplinary structure (deep structure) can facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of it.

Analysis as an Interdisciplinary Text Study Tool

The application of discourse analysis in interdisciplinary text studies is a viable proposition, given that it constitutes a branch of the semiotic communication method. However, some commentators have suggested that discourse analysis is a field of study that is overly focused on linguistic enquiry. An alternative perspective is that the study of texts can be expanded into a number of scientific disciplines, given that discourse can be understood in a variety of ways, including as a means of building and creating the social world, as a set of actual

practices in writing and speaking, as a cultural phenomenon, and so on.[43]

An understanding of socio-cultural and discursive practices in discourse analysis can be achieved through an examination of the language used in both text and non-text forms. This indicates that discourse analysis can be employed as a tool for the study of texts, provided that the text in question pertains to discursive matters. Norman Fairclough presents a comprehensive account of discourse analysis, elucidating its capacity to transcend the confines of text analysis and to be utilised in conjunction with other analytical frameworks, including those pertaining to social discourse and discussion. Fairclough posits that interdisciplinary textual studies employing discourse analysis are feasible, provided that they do not contravene the established norms of analysis.

The use of any language can facilitate the comprehension of an event with three dimensions pertaining to discourse analysis. These dimensions are discourse as a text, discourse as a discursive practice, and discourse as a social practice. In this context, the discourse under examination is the first: the potential for discourse analysis in interdisciplinary text studies.

The three dimensions that demonstrate texts as the fundamental basis for a study, including interdisciplinary text studies, can be described as follows:

Picture 1
Three-Dimensional Discourse Analysis
Source: Jorgensen & Philips (2002)

The image above illustrates that the fundamental premise of discourse analysis is text, which is inextricably linked to linguistic elements and characteristics. These include the structure and

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[43] Banu Witono, *Hegemoni Regulatif dan Diskursus Akintabilitas Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah,* 76.

arrangement of text, as well as the relationship between words and phrases. It is therefore to be expected that the results of discourse analysis in text form will generally produce new texts, given that existing texts have been used in such a way throughout the process.

This encompasses the examination of texts through discourse analysis and in terms of genre, discourse, and style employed in the text under consideration. This indicates that the capacity for independence and freedom, in addition to the capability to develop texts in accordance with linguistic and structural conventions, serves to establish discourse analysis as a valuable tool for interdisciplinary textual inquiry. It allows for the comprehension of diverse scientific disciplines through the examination of their respective textual creations.

Moreover, discourse analysis in discursive practice offers a comprehensive understanding of the text in its context. This implies that every extant text, when subjected to discourse analysis, can be interpreted or sought after in order to ascertain its intended meaning. Furthermore, contextual analysis of the text in question can be undertaken in order to gain insight into its usage within the context of various scientific disciplines.

The contextual placement of text can be understood using two approaches, as Witono notes. The first is manifest intellectuality, which concerns the contextualisation of a quote or text so that it represents the true meaning of the text. The second is interdiscursivity, which involves connecting the text with others who have strong relationships so that the text can be developed and expanded according to needs.

In conclusion, discourse analysis can be defined as a social practice, whereby discourse is viewed as an ideological effect, a hegemonic process and a component of the existing social order. This can be understood from both textual and non-textual language that is connected with social practices.

The aforementioned three elements are in alignment with Fairclough's endeavours to establish a harmonious equilibrium between micro texts and their contextual surroundings, which can be subjected to discourse analysis. This implies that discourse analysis, or conversely, the text itself, must not be confined to the linguistic domain alone, but can be subjected to analysis at other scientific levels.

Subsequently, interdisciplinary texts can be subjected to in-depth discourse analysis, as they possess a comprehensive array of tools that can bridge gaps and enhance the text's comprehensiveness and contextual richness. The efficacy of discourse analysis as a tool for interdisciplinary text studies is exemplified by its ability to facilitate cross-disciplinary textual inquiry.

The methods employed for the study and development of text studies are multifunctional analysis, criticism, archaeology and genealogy. In essence, multifunctional analysis in discourse analysis represents a text study tool that is capable of establishing a link between texts and social reality, while also utilising language functions. The study of social reality is a highly diverse field of enquiry. This facilitates the emergence of an interdisciplinary understanding of the texts under study.

Subsequently, the critical method prioritises the relationship between discourses, whereby those that have been revealed or can be understood clearly are juxtaposed with those that are hidden, necessitating in-depth study to reveal the texts being studied, even those that have not yet been understood and have not yet come to light in terms of their meaning and purpose. The text is the subject of analysis.

Archaeological and genealogical methods can facilitate an understanding of the subject's views. This method examines a text to determine human involvement in society. Similarly, the language conveyed in a text can be interpreted to provide its meaning based on the reviewer's logic, imagination, and attention. Consequently, the text can be related to the subject, socio-culture, and discourse in accordance with the requirements of discourse analysis, which is employed as a tool for interdisciplinary text studies.

Conclusion

Structure is a tool for interdisciplinary text study that can be carried out by understanding how it is applied and analysed in linguistic cohesion and in relation to socio-cultural contexts and other scientific disciplines. To elaborate further, the structure can be employed as a tool through the application of studies in syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Syntax studies texts from the perspective of one sign in relation to another, and is thus constrained by the boundaries of linguistic analysis. In contrast, semantics does not

exclusively prioritise explicit meaning. Nevertheless, it is founded upon a logical basis, examining the relationship between one sign and another in order to achieve the intended meaning in an interdisciplinary or non-linguistic text. The pragmatic dimension analyses an interdisciplinary structure or text by examining the robust relationship between the signs produced and the interpreters who respond to these signs.

The structural analysis illustrates that the structure can be utilized as a tool to facilitate interdisciplinary text studies. This is due to the fact that the structures in question are of a variety of scientific natures, and thus can be interpreted both textually and contextually through the application of the aforementioned three structural analyses.

Discourse analysis can be employed as a tool for interdisciplinary text studies, as the analysis system is based on the texts themselves. The system allows for the production of texts that are interpreted and targeted according to their relationship with science and socio-culture through the use of existing texts as a foundation. It can therefore be argued that discursive practices can be used to position the text within its context. The contextual placement of texts can be analysed within the framework of discourse analysis, employing manifest intellectuality and interdiscursivity approaches.

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