INTERDISCIPLINARY TEXT STUDIES: STRUCTURE AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH

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Abstract: The study of text is crucial for comprehending scientific disciplines. The primary focus of interdisciplinary text studies is to gain insights into texts in a cross-disciplinary manner. Analyzing structure and discourse allows exploring analytical tools and concepts relevant to both fields, making them useful in interdisciplinary texts. This research utilizes qualitative methods and a library approach using structure and discourse analysis. The approach to presenting the collected data is both descriptive and analytical. This approach also allows us to provide a comprehensive and insightful overview that will enable our audience to understand the information better. The study aims to bridge the gaps in text and provide various approaches to analyzing text. The analysis of discourse and structure are techniques to analyze scientific, social, and other phenomena and are dependent on the language and text used. The text structure can be understated implicitly, textually, or contextually, depending on the needs of each scientific discipline. The results demonstrate that structure can be a helpful tool for interdisciplinary text studies and valuable paying attention to structural systems, cohesion, and applying syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic study. Analyzing texts about discursive practices and other relevant knowledge can also benefit from discourse analysis.

Keywords: text, structure, discourse analysis, interdisciplinary

Introduction

People use language to communicate and give meaning to the message they convey. The structure used to say something, 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. It serves as a tool to convey a specific message or idea.[1]

The structure of the text used in the text can influence society about everything that is needed, including interdisciplinary studies, as long as the

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

structure of the text can be related to science or something required by the community.[2] Through the use of specific language structures, it can create multiple interpretations according to the structure set following the understanding of the interpreter and the meaning contained in it, both in socio-cultural life and in others, such as literature.[3]

The structure of the text can be a dialectical relationship between one consciousness that humans have and other consciousnesses, such as rationality, social, and different consciousness.[4] So structural analysis is closely related to discourse analysis to study or understand various disciplines, even revealing the desired facts through understanding.

The study of text is vital to comprehend scientific disciplines. With interdisciplinary text studies, we gain insights into texts in a cross-disciplinary manner. Analyzing structure and discourse allows exploring analytical tools and concepts relevant to both fields, making them useful in interdisciplinary texts. Our research utilizes qualitative methods and a library approach using structure and discourse analysis. The approach to presenting the collected data is descriptive and analytical, enabling us to provide a comprehensive and insightful overview for our audience. Our study aims to bridge the gaps in text and provide various approaches to analyzing text. We can analyze scientific, social, and other phenomena and their language and text dependence by analyzing discourse and structure. The text structure can be understated implicitly, textually, or contextually, depending on the needs of each scientific discipline. Our results demonstrate that structure can be a helpful tool for interdisciplinary text studies, focusing on structural systems cohesion and applying syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic study. Analyzing 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 analyze social problems. Still, it can be a critical analysis (discourse) by studying its linguistic structure to examine various disciplines.[5]

The use of discourse structure and analysis is closely related to how to analyze science, social symptoms, and other objects needed closely related to

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[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,* Vol. 5, No. 2 Juli 2022, 79-87.

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

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

the language and text used so that it includes the dimensions of text analysis, discourse or interpretation, and analysis of socio-culture that can describe the results of understanding with the processes or social symptoms revealed.

Language structure and discourse analysis become a strong foundation in linguistics to reveal broad problems. After all, the study of discourse and structure is inseparable from the formal interpretation of the text and its relation to the world of the reader, the world of the text, and the world of the author.[6]

Discourse analysis and text structure are dynamic based on needs and influence related disciplines' development, improvement, and expansion. In other words, both can be interdisciplinary text tools desired by someone studying a selected science.

Thus, analyzing discourse and structure requires a systematic and structured adaptation process to examine an interdisciplinary text as the primary tool for expressing various problems, both textually and contextually. Understanding the process of using text as an interdisciplinary tool involves three stages. Firstly, it involves connecting and transferring interpretations from oral to written form. Secondly, human thought is inseparable from the two language meanings - textual and contextual. Lastly, it is essential to note that spoken language predates writing.[7]

Any language structure, especially in text form, can be examined through a specific sign system. A text can be understood thoroughly based on the structure of the text used, the sign system, and efforts to combine the text by involving the social and cultural context of the language so that the structure in question is not only an interdisciplinary text study tool that is intentional but can express or describe the meaning of understanding.[8]

However, the structure becomes a fundamental basis for bridging socio-political and other phenomena with an integral relationship, conditions with logic and reality, and the concern between the text's author and recipient in understanding certain discourses or spectacles.[9]

The structure and discourse analysis have a solid relationship. Norval and Starcakakis expressed that analysis can be used with various linguistic and

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

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

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

[9] Yanti Dwi Yuliantini dan Adita Widara Putra, Semiotika Dalam Novel Rembulan Tenggelam di Wajahmu Karya Tere Liye, *Jurnal Literasi,* Vol. 1, No. 2, Oktober 2017, 68.

non-linguistic aspects to examine an object of research. The structure of language texts is not only related to things contained in the text, such as cohesion, coherence, signs, and text makers, but also related to things outside the text or writing, such as the relationship of text with social context, text with other disciplines and the point of view used by someone in understanding the text and existing discourse.[10]

In short, language structure and its relationship to a particular discourse can be a significant medium for bridging the various interdisciplinarities. Therefore, interdisciplinary text studies are more comprehensive than what is written in the structure of language or text. They can be related to existing discourse so that it becomes an inseparable part and can apply over time and even in various scientific studies that have developed rapidly.[11]

Interdisciplinary text studies must be distinct from what Pierce mentions in text analysis and discourse: the research relationship with signs, social context, and the purpose of sign users.[12] The structure and analysis of discourse make linguistic studies more alive and able to go hand in hand with socio-cultural developments, even science in general. Of course, these two things must go through an interdisciplinary approach to be used as a tool for text study.[13]

Based on these problems, this study seeks to prove that the structure and analysis of discourse have a solid relationship to bridge interdisciplinary text studies. This study is based on the fact that a structure has a variety of interpretations and socio-cultural that can be related and underlie interdisciplinary studies of interest because socio-cultural texts or practices as part of constituent units have a close relationship with other divisions and an overarching part in a text to be identified.

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 generalization.[14] According to Bogdan

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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 dan Surahmat, *Linguistik Disruptif: Pendekatan Kekinian Memahami Perkembangan Bahasa,* (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2020), 47.

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

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 type of this research is library research, which is research with a series of activities related to collecting library data, reading and recording, and processing research materials. Library research involves using various library resources such as books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and documents to conduct studies.[17] This research differs from other studies requiring observation or interviews in data acquisition. Data collection uses documentation and data analysis techniques sequentially using three steps: reduction data, display data, and verification or concluding.

In this study, the data objects researchers seek are literature that follows the problems raised. Researchers tried to find literature related to Structure and Discourse Analysis and used this tool to examine data from the side of linguistic structure. Discourse analysis attempts to uncover everything related to it in an interdisciplinary text. The hope of applying this method is to find out the structure of a text used as an object of study in terms of grammar and grammar. In addition, this method also acts as a tool to reveal the meaning behind the text (implied message).

Structure Approach in Text Studies

Organizing data in a structured approach is crucial for conveying messages and information effectively. This approach is essential when dealing with texts that discuss short- and long-term time concepts. The intended message can be effectively delivered by presenting information in chronological order with specific purposes.[18]

At least, structural, especially in text studies, contains three main things, namely: a) a comprehensive idea that adapts to various rules that can determine the structure of the text is made and addressed; b) the idea of transformation to allow a text structure to be transformed to be adapted to new things, and c) the idea of independent order, which is having independence in creating and

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[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.

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

expanding the structure of the text and the language used, in short having the autonomy of the text structure.[19]

In the text, the language structure approach studies the elements of text language and their relationship to each other because language structure involves hierarchies, components, elements, methods, explicit theoretical models, and fundamental differences that cannot be separated.[20] Therefore, the structure of the language, especially in the form of text, can be understood if the sequence is complete.

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

On the other hand, structural approaches in a text study can be compared or integrated with other texts to find specific meanings according to the discipline studied. This term is often referred to as intertextuality.

According to Pradopo, the structure can be seen because of the series of unity, which includes three basic ideas, namely the idea of unity, the concept of transformation, and the idea of self-regulation. Based on his thoughts, it can be summed up into several things related to the structure of a text.

First, structure is an overarching and inseparable whole to create purpose and understanding. Second, the structure's content is the idea of transformation, which shows that the structure is not static and is applied through specific processes and procedures. Third, the structure is independent, meaning it does not require outside help to determine the transformation procedure. Fourth, it generally shows that each element cannot show its true meaning except by the relationship of one arrangement or structure to another.

According to Teeuw, quoted by Wicaksono, there are at least two aspects of the literary system. This aspect cannot be separated from the desired understanding that can be analyzed based on semiotics: external structuration and internal structuration.

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[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.

External structuration is an aspect of the literary system that shows that the system does not stand alone or autonomous but is bound to others. This is not only the aspect of language used but includes the form of structure and understanding system created. Internal structuration shows that the system is an internal structure, meaning that there is a relationship between one system and another in that part of the system, so it becomes a literary system.[22]

Text and Textual in Structure

Textual is inseparable from its relation to a text because the text is a specific discourse or discourse derived from oral form converted into a reader, so the text is a discourse formed physically while textual terms with things that are textual.[23]

Therefore, the study of text in interdisciplinarity cannot be separated from the physical form of text consisting of structure and understanding, which is not only understood or interpreted in terms of form or structure (surface structure) but can be understood in depth and even correlated with other sciences (deep structure).

At least, the structure of the text in a particular textual work can be correlated with the interdisciplinary science by one specific method or approach. On the other hand, these approaches or methods cannot be separated from discourse analysis attached to the structure of the text, such as sociological, anthropological, biographical, and others. 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

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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.

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

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 whole approach focuses on how a textual work is treated. Maren-Grisebach expresses that structuralism is a relationship between elements of texts or textual works, something abstract and has its own goals and distinctions that are comprehensive and not focused or even familiar with history.[25]

Of course, understanding the text's structure is more than autonomous or self-sufficient (enough to stand alone in building meaning). It has a closed system but can use the concept of intertextuality, in which the presence of text has a sign of a marker that has unity and can be interpreted with various kinds of understanding and knowledge.

Understanding of text in a structure or the sense of intertextuality can be known through the submission of Frow's thesis (1990), namely: a) the text is not only about structural entities but has differentiators and is related to history, b) the text is not a present structure but part of a trace that can be understood because it is a transformation or repetition of various other existing texts, c) the absent text structure can become a text delimiter so that it becomes a precondition for the text and text-related events, d) intertextual structures can be understood explicitly or implicitly including the embodiment of the text itself, e) Genre has no direct relationship to intertextual, but

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

becomes part of a textual structure that has its potential in a result of meaning because of the genre code in the text, and f) the process of intertextual speech has its own rules in specific disciplines so that it cannot be interpreted haphazardly.[26]

The thesis provides an accurate picture that the treatment of texts that have their respective structures can be analyzed from various aspects as desired so that the text is not only understood as it is but can be integrated with other understandings that are in line with the existing text, certainly not limited to the current text structure.

Understanding Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis can be used as a tool in studying a text. Still, text study cannot all be called discourse analysis because discourse analysis has a rule or is bound by the methodology applied based on applicable procedures. Therefore, discourse is a specific idea, concept, and categorization that can be expressed or realized and is very attached to reality and society using 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 emphasized discourse regarding how to construct and structure the social world. At the same time, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Muoffe revealed that discourse or discourse is only part of the social practice. Foucault understands the concept of practice as a point of connection between

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

[27] Dodik Ridho Nurrochmat dan 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.

what is said and what is done.[29] Thus, this cannot be separated from the role of discourse analysis on social relations, which originates from speech or written texts and the existence of power relations.[30]

Norman Fairclough has worked together to harmonize micro-texts with macro-society contexts with various kinds of discourse analysis, combining them with textual and contextual traditions, as well as broad political-economic conditions, so that discourse analysis is not only trapped in text analysis but can analyze social language and other social elements.[31] In summary, Michel Foucault aimed to develop discourse analysis as a method for examining society, with a focus on linguistic aspects.

Discourse Analysis Method

Discourse analysis is determined by how one understands a text or social relations, thus encouraging one to gain knowledge that leads to change. Based on this, there are several methods in discourse analysis to obtain each goal, as follows:[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,

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[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.

[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.

this method is very closely related to its contribution to knowing the changes that occur in each case.[33]

Several opinions regarding discourse can show differences in the application of methods. Ferdinand de Saussure revealed that language is a meaning production system with signified and signifiers; these two things can be analyzed using specific methods to widen the desired scope of knowledge.[34] Meanwhile, Foucault views it as a meaning production system that encourages or causes individuals to act as the form of seeing or behavior.

Ibnu Hamad explains discourse methods in detail in his classification. First, let us look at the method used. The analysis is divided into two, namely syntagmatic analysis, namely analysis of language, and paradigmatic analysis, namely analysis by paying attention to the signs in discourse.

Second, let us look at the form of analysis. It is divided into two: linguistic discourse analysis, namely reading a text or manuscript and then using one of the syntactic or paradigmatic methods, and social discourse analysis, namely analysis using one of the syntax or paradigmatic methods in perspective and particular paradigm. Third, let us look at the level of study. It is divided into manuscript levels, such as text, words, acts, and artifacts, and multilevel analysis, often called critical discourse analysis. Fourth, if we look at it in terms of discourse, it can be analyzed into various forms, both within humans in speech and actions and through certain media.[35]

Interdisciplinary Text Studies

The Burhani approach, namely the argumentative approach, does not limit the text and context to one particular area. Still, the text does not stand by itself, so it relates to the surrounding context because it is based on rationale, reason, and logical postulates.[36]

The study of texts is not only limited to existing texts but the text in question can be assessed as an inseparable part or record of human activity in their lives, so to study and understand it, it is necessary to use an appropriate text paradigm.[37]

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

[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.

Text paradigms can develop along with developments in linguistics, science, and how to contextualize a text that relates to interdisciplinary studies as a reference. Because the language used also grows, the texts that are part of linguistics or language in general also develop according to needs.[38]

Likewise, interdisciplinary text study using structure and discourse analysis as tools does not mean that the text study is accessible from the rules of the targeted scientific discipline and linguistics in a text. This means that discourse structure and analysis as a tool for text study in the interdisciplinary realm has the aim of understanding scientific disciplines diversely and comprehensively, understanding all aspects of the text being studied both textually and contextually to obtain the intended meaning so that the factors contained in the text can be connected. With other scientific disciplines or have mutual connections and attachments.[39]

Muslim scholars, such as Muhammed Arkoun, Nashr Hamid Abu Abu Zayd, Ali Syariati, M. Syahrur, and Ali Harb, have conducted several interdisciplinary text studies through structure and discourse analysis, likewise, among other scholars such as Barthes, Foucault, Fairclough, and Van Dijk. All of these scholars understand discourse and language in interdisciplinarity.

In general, language analysis to produce interdisciplinary text studies can use three approaches that have become popular among language scholars, namely synchronic, diachronic, and panchronic approaches.[40]

First, the synchronic approach analyzes language, in this case, text, over a specific time. This approach makes the description of language the main element without having to be related to its development before and after because the data used for analysis is the real thing at that time or the data where the research is being carried out.

Furthermore, this synchronic analysis makes the phenomenon of language the only object in a comment to help reveal an objective of research and conclude something in a concrete study of language. This can use several linguistic or language-related studies in general, both textual and contextual, in the form of semantics, lexicology, pragmatics, and others.

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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,* Vol. 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.

Second, the diachronic approach, namely the study of language that is not limited by time, so that changes and developments in language can be studied with this approach. Of course, the data found in uncovering history in this approach is very complex, so it is more objective than the first approach. At the level of scientific studies, this approach is often used and can be applied in psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, hermeneutics, semantics, and others.

Third, the panchronic approach is an analysis used in a language event due to historical developments and a combination of the two previous methods. This is, of course, used to study things that are not only temporary but can dig up more complex data that continues to develop in language.

Based on the approaches described above, studying texts in language can experience development and not only dwell on linguistic matters but can become a tool for expressing a text's meaning. Furthermore, the purpose of the text does not only focus on one linguistics but can examine several texts from various scientific disciplines. Thus, the revealed meaning can show interdisciplinary importance.

Structure in Interdisciplinary Text Studies

Each text structure has a purpose the author wants to convey and a specific meaning according to knowledge and experience in interpreting a text. The form of the text itself can be contained in various scientific disciplines that wish to be studied in depth. The use of text structure and language leads to readers' perceptions, creating multiple interpretations, and can give rise to new meanings beyond the provisions in the structure if the text structure is linked to socio-cultural, linguistic, or other scientific disciplines.

Every text created certainly has a structure that is used and a cohesive tone. This cohesion establishes a group of words that are interrelated with certain symbols and can realize meaning, so cohesion in a text structure can clearly show logical experience and importance, especially if it is developed into a socio-cultural context.[41] Thus, the design of the text can be studied from various fields, such as grammatical, lexical, and non-linguistic matters, that are still related to how the structure of the text can be lived and interpreted optimally, not only through linguistics.

Phenomena in general and socio-cultural practices associated with language require specific texts to convey what is desired. All

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[41] Markhamah, Atiqa Sabardila dan Dwi Haryanti, *Teori LInguistik: Beberapa Aliran LInguistik,* (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press., 2018), 296.

developments can be connected with the text of a speech so that it can be interpreted because it has sure "signs" that can be decoded outside the text. In other words, a text structure can be studied textually and contextually by involving specific analytical methods to achieve the purpose of its interpretation.

One approach that can reveal a structure is semiotic because it does not only know language or text as it is linguistically but can be developed non-linguistically, with other words not only textual but can be contextualized. According to Charles Morris (1901-1979), the analytical approach in question can use syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions.[42]

At the syntactic level, a structure has sure signs that can be related between one character and another. This structure in the form of a text can give birth to several interpretations in line with the structure of the text in interdisciplinary studies. Of course, studies using a syntactic approach in a structure are still limited to texts studied in various disciplines and are still framed or trapped in linguistic analysis.

Furthermore, at the semantic level, it is an effort to examine texts in a structure that does not only prioritize explicit meanings but looks at them logically based on the relationship between one sign and another to require the intended meaning in interdisciplinary texts or not only linguistics. The study of specific structures to disclose the meaning of texts in multidisciplinary studies is, of course, very close for several reasons, among others:

First, it is used to reveal the meaning that cannot be separated from the designation of the text structure in question, either the explicit or explicit purpose or the implied or implicit meaning. This reason indicates that anyone can understand all forms of structure created to know the intent of the creator directly or indirectly so that anyone in the corridor of knowledge can represent what is understood through the structure.

Second, there is a background in making the structure. The purpose of the setting is to find out the justification reasons why the system was created so that the reviewers can find out the origins of the structure and the relationship between the signs in the structure and others to be understood in depth. Because of this, the factual background must be included in studying a structure for interdisciplinary text study media. In short, every structure maker certainly has their reasons, but not all reviewers can understand the reasons behind the creation of structures in various disciplinary studies.

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

Third, there is a focus on supposition, creating a specific image so the wider community can accept what is interpreted. This supposition is the primary basis for studying text based on structure because it can support what is contained in the structure of the text being studied. The presence of these suppositions causes this provision, likely understanding and interpretation of text structures are easily correlated and combined to achieve specific meanings, even underpinning interdisciplinary text studies because of the support of suppositions not limited to an existing structure or text.

At the next level is the pragmatic dimension, namely analyzing an interdisciplinary structure or text by studying the strong relationship between the signs obtained and the interpreters responding to these signs. At this level, we deal with a structure of concrete or specific events. Such events impact writers, interpreters, and their environment, making them more alive. Additionally, these events can be combined and related to new things.

It is this provision of structural analysis for the study of interdisciplinary texts with a specific approach that makes a text able to develop rapidly in the realm of science, even capable of being integrated between one field of scientific discipline and another in a systematic, measurable and accountable manner in its interpretation.

According to Van Dijk, structured texts cannot be separated from the existence of interconnected structures that support each other. However, the structure can be studied in a text if the scope of the intended structure is known to be implemented and interpreted in a particular field of a scientific discipline or several sciences in general. The structure in question can be a tool in interdisciplinary text studies that must be understood:[43]

The first macro structure is the overall structure in the text that is created or observed. The perspective on the macrostructure is to know the topic or theme discussed in the disclosure of the text structure. This means that understanding the structure of a text is very broad depending on the topic discussed or revealed in a text. The more complex the topic being carried, the more complex the interpretation or way of studying it for a particular purpose in the study of interdisciplinary texts.

Second is the superstructure, namely the structure of the discourse created and arranged to understand a text structure studied in interdisciplinary science. This structure better understands the discourse framework proposed by its creator so that through the discourse in its entirety, what is conveyed in an easy-to-understand structure can then assist and support the interpretation

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

of meaning using various kinds of analytical tools as desired, both in the linguistic and non-linguistic domains.

Thirdly, microstructure refers to the discussion of structures but on a smaller scale. This structure can be understood as having a linguistic aspect capable of describing certain studies. In this case, it is usually focused on linguistic studies. Furthermore, linguistic units detected and understood can encourage individuals to think and analyze socio-cultural aspects, even other aspects, in searching for the meaning of situations through processes of proper meaning.

In other words, these three structure forms have a dialectical relationship between one human consciousness and other consciousnesses, such as rationality, social, and other consciousness.[44] Structural analysis is closely related to discourse analysis to study or understand various scientific disciplines, even revealing the desired facts through understanding them.

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 following various desired rules to be understood and interpreted based on the rules used to discover the meaning and matters related to the structure. Of course, it can be textual or contextual. Pradopo expressed this understanding regarding the basic idea of a structure being the idea of unity. That is, unity in all matters initiated in various principles and focus, systematic and directed, to form a structure.

b) The structure contains the idea of transformation. This idea and transformation gives flexibility in the structure to transform and develop and can be adapted to interdisciplinary or various fields of knowledge. The flexibility in language structure, whether in text or otherwise, can become the primary tool or media that can bridge various scientific disciplines.

The existence of the idea of transformation that can be adapted to various situations and conditions as well as knowledge can be understood from Barthes's expression, which states that an open structure or series of texts can create various kinds of interpretations of meaning based on various perspectives and are used.

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[44] Rahayu Subakat, Sangkot Sirait, Fakhrudin Faiz, dan Mustafa Kamal Nasution, From Structural Analysis of Semiotics QS. Al-Alaq: 1-5 to Basic Structure of Science in Islamic Education, *Al-Tahrir,* Vol. 22, No. 1 Mei 2022, 119-140.

Based on Pradopo's opinion, the idea of transformation is fundamental in the form of a transformation idea. It can be understood that the ideas contained in the structure of language, including in the form of text, can be transformed into broader and deeper interdisciplinary studies without reducing the understanding of the transformation from the structure of the language of origin.

c) The idea of self-order. Each structure created has the independence of expressing what has been composed. Then, the structure can be expanded based on the creator's understanding or the language used for a particular purpose. Based on this independence, at least the study of interdisciplinary texts that use structured media does not mean changing the understanding or intent of the actual structure because what is studied and interpreted is an expansion or at least a development of what exists or is contained in the structure. This development allows a structure to become the primary tool and basis for studying texts from various scientific disciplines.

Based on the content of the structure related to its function as an interdisciplinary text study tool, it can be generally understood that assessment, analysis, or interpretation based on the structure of the text cannot be separated from the physical form of the text contained and can be understood fundamentally or textually without correlating it with other signs or other sciences or often can be said to interpret surface structures.

Besides that, the structure of language, including text, can also be interpreted, studied, and analyzed with the help of signs or other knowledge related to text, making it possible to create independent or new meanings. Analyzing this text's interdisciplinary structure (deep structure) can lead to a better understanding of it.
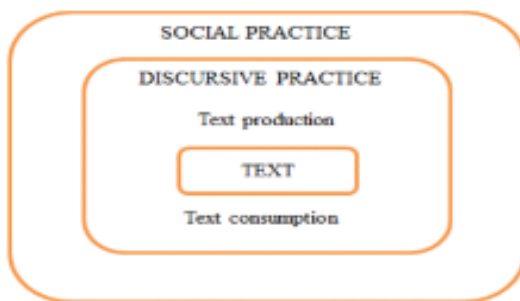
Analysis as an Interdisciplinary Text Study Tool

Discourse analysis can be developed in interdisciplinary text studies because it is part of the semiotic communication method. However, some opinions assess that discourse analysis only focuses on linguistic studies. If understood in depth, the study of the text can be expanded into various scientific disciplines because discourse can be understood in various aspects,

such as forms of action to build and create the social world, actual practices in writing and speaking, focus on culture, and others.[45]

Understanding socio-cultural and discursive practices in discourse analysis can be understood through the language used in text and non-text forms. This means that discourse analysis can be a tool for studying texts as long as the text is related to discursive matters. Norman Fairclough provides an accurate picture that discourse analysis not only emphasizes or is trapped in text analysis but can be used for other analyses, such as social, discussion, and others. Fairclough said that interdisciplinary text studies using discourse analysis can be carried out because they will involve several other scientific disciplines as long as they do not violate the rules in the analysis.

Every language used can produce an understandable event with three dimensions related to discourse analysis. The three dimensions are discourse understood as a text, discourse understood as a discursive practice, and discourse can be understood as social practice. In this problem, the discourse in question is the first: how discourse analysis can be applied in interdisciplinary text studies.

Three dimensions that show that texts are the primary basis for a study, including interdisciplinary text studies, can be described as follows:

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

From the picture above, it can be understood that the primary basis or framework in discourse analysis is text, which cannot be separated from linguistic elements or characteristics, namely the structure and arrangement and the relationship between one word and another. For this reason, the results of discourse analysis in text form will generally produce new texts because, in the process, existing texts have been used in such a way.

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

This includes studying texts through discourse analysis and in terms of genre, discourse, and style used in a text to be articulated. This means that independence and freedom, as well as the ability to develop texts in a language and its structure, really enable discourse analysis to become a tool for interdisciplinary text studies because all fields of scientific disciplines can be understood through the texts created.

Furthermore, discourse analysis in discursive practice provides a broad position of the text in its context. This means that every existing text through discourse analysis can be interpreted or searched for the intended meaning and uses contextual analysis of the text in the various scientific disciplines.

The contextual placement of text can be understood using two approaches, as mentioned by Witono, namely manifest intellectuality, namely how a quote or text can be contextualized so that it can represent the true meaning of the text, and interdiscursivity, namely efforts to connect the text with others who have strong relationships so that the text can be developed and expanded according to needs.

Finally, discourse analysis can be understood as a social practice, placing discourse as an ideological effect, hegemonic process, and part of the existing social order. This can be understood from textual and non-textual language connected with social practices.

These three things described above align with Fairclough's efforts to make micro texts and contexts have harmony that can be analyzed using discourse analysis. This means that discourse analysis, or vice versa, namely text, must not be trapped at the linguistic level alone but can be analyzed at other scientific levels.

Then, interdisciplinary texts can be studied in depth through discourse analysis because they have complete tools that can complement deficiencies so that the text studied is more lively and broader in its meaning. The completeness of discourse analysis so that it can be used as a tool for interdisciplinary text studies is shown by how someone uses appropriate methods in studying a text from various scientific disciplines.

The methods intended to study and develop text studies are multifunctional analysis, criticism, archeology, and genealogy. In short, multifunctional analysis in discourse analysis is a text study tool that can link texts with social reality and use language functions. Social reality is very diverse to study. This allows for an interdisciplinary understanding of the texts studied to emerge.

Then, the critical method prioritizes the relationship between discourses from things that have been revealed or can be understood clearly to things that are hidden so that they need to be studied in depth to reveal the texts being studied, even those that have not yet been understood and have not yet come to light on the meaning and purpose of the text. -the text.

Archaeological and genealogical methods can encourage the text to understand the subject's views. This method examines a text to determine human involvement in society. Likewise, the language conveyed in a text can be understood to provide its meaning based on the reviewer's logic, imagination, and attention. Therefore, the text can be related to the subject, socio-culture, and discourse that occurs according to the needs of discourse analysis, which is used 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 analyzed in linguistic cohesion and related to socio-cultural contexts and other scientific disciplines. In detail, the structure becomes a tool by applying studies of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Syntax studies texts from the perspective of one sign to another and is still trapped in linguistic analysis. Meanwhile, semantics does not only prioritize explicit meaning. Still, it is logically based on the relationship between one sign and another to achieve the intended meaning in an interdisciplinary or not only linguistic text. The pragmatic dimension analyzes an interdisciplinary structure or text by studying the strong relationship between the signs obtained and the interpreters responding to these signs.

The structural analysis shows that the structure can be used as a tool that can lead to interdisciplinary text studies. This is none other than because the structures formed are in various kinds of science and can be interpreted textually and contextually using these three structural analyses.

Meanwhile, discourse analysis can be a tool for interdisciplinary text studies because the analysis system is based on the texts being studied. Through existing texts, they can produce texts or texts that can be produced to produce texts interpreted and targeted according to their relationship with science and socio-culture. Therefore, discursive practices broadly position the text within its context. The contextual placement of texts can be analyzed in the corridor of discourse analysis using manifest intellectuality and interdiscursivity approaches.

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