

Exploring The Potential of Implementing Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA) in Literary Analysis

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Abstract. This research article aims to demonstrate the potential of using Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA) for analyzing poetry. The methods used was qualitative research with the poem "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" as the object of the research. The data analysis involved thematic, content, and discourse analysis. The analysis of the poem using PDA has revealed the significance of using this approach for literary analysis, particularly in understanding literary texts' positive messages and themes. The study's research implication is that using positive and inclusive language in literature can promote a sense of national pride, inclusivity, and optimism in a country. Moreover, it demonstrates the potential for promoting national unity and inspiring individuals to work together towards a better future. The findings have practical implications for educators.

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1 Introduction

Literary analysis is important because it allows us to understand better and appreciate literary works [1]–[4]. By analyzing a literary text, we can uncover its underlying themes, symbolism, and messages and explore the historical and cultural contexts in which it was created [5]–[7]. It not only enhances our enjoyment and appreciation of the work itself, but it also helps us to develop critical thinking skills and to understand the world around us better. Additionally, literary analysis can provide insight into human nature and experience and serve as a means of cultural and historical preservation [5], [6].

In literary studies, scholars have long been focused on analyzing literature using various methods. However, there is a growing recognition that these traditional methods may not be enough to capture the complexities of contemporary literature. Several studies applied Discourse Analysis [1], [8]–[10] and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) [11]–[14] to gain a deep understanding about the message and meaning in literature. The author explored the alternative approach, Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA), in this study.

Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA) is a branch of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) that focuses on progressive rather than oppressive discourse [15]–[18]. PDA is a tool for emancipatory CDS research that aims to analyze text and talk that suggest inspiring discursive practices and strategies (Calle-Díaz, 2019; Kong, 2022; Nartey, 2020; Qi, 2017; Sherwani, 2020; Su, 2016; Sultan & Rapi, 2020; Zhang, 2016). It has slowly gained traction in international circles but remains largely unknown within U.S. communication studies.

When analyzing literature using PDA, the focus is on identifying and understanding inspiring discursive practices and strategies within the text [16]. By focusing on the positive aspects of the text, PDA can provide a unique perspective on literary works and help to highlight the positive aspects of the text. It can help to highlight progressive rather than oppressive discourse in literary works.

Using a PDA for analyzing literature is significant because it provides a more nuanced understanding of texts. Traditional methods of literary analysis often overlook positive themes and values, which can be vital to fully understand a text [19]–[21]. However, with a PDA approach, the author can identify and analyze these positive themes, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the text.

One potential of using PDA to analyze literature is that it might help to identify and understand inspiring discursive practices and strategies. By focusing on progressive rather than oppressive discourse, PDA can provide a unique perspective on literary works and help highlight the text's positive aspects. By adopting a PDA approach, the author can

move beyond the traditional methods of literary analysis, which often focus on negative themes such as conflict, and instead identify positive themes such as hope, resilience, and empowerment. This research article aims to address this gap by demonstrating the potential of PDA for analyzing poetry.

Moreover, the research gap in the literature lies in the lack of attention given to applying PDA in literary analysis, including in poetry. Through the analysis, the author expects to demonstrate the potential of PDA for analyzing poetry and inspire further research into applying PDA in literary analysis more broadly.

In addition, the findings have practical implications for educators. Teaching students to look beyond negative themes and instead identify positive themes and values in texts is crucial. The author can contribute to a more positive and empowering literary discourse by doing so.

In short, this research article aims to highlight the potential of PDA for analyzing poetry and the significance, research gap, and implications of this approach. Ultimately, the author believes that using PDA can provide a more nuanced and holistic understanding of literary texts and contribute to a more positive and empowering literary discourse.

2 Methodology

This research aims to conduct a context analysis of the poem "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" as a part of Abdur's stand-up comedy performance as the object of the study to understand its meaning and significance better. The analysis focused on the historical, social, cultural, and political contexts that influenced the creation and reception of the poem (Martin, 2004). The poem was chosen for its relevance and literary value to the research question.

This research used a qualitative research design to collect and analyze data. Qualitative research was appropriate for this study because it allowed for an in-depth exploration of the poem's context and meaning [22]–[24]. The research closely read the poem and reviewed relevant literature and historical documents.

2.2 Data Collection

The data collection methods for this research included:

- 1) Close reading of the poem: The researcher read and reread the poem to identify its literary devices, themes, and language use. The researcher noted these elements' potential meanings and connections to the poem's context.

- 2) Literature review: The researcher reviewed relevant literature, such as scholarly articles, and the social, cultural, and political contexts of the poem. It provided a theoretical framework for the analysis and helped identifying the key themes and issues to focus on.
- 3) Historical document review: The researcher reviewed historical documents, such as speeches, newspapers, and government reports, to understand the social and political climate of the time the poem was written. It helped identifying the key events and trends influencing the poem's creation and reception.

2.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis methods for this research included the following:

- 1) Thematic analysis: The researcher used thematic analysis to identify the key themes and issues in the poem and their connections to the context of the poem. The researcher coded the data according to the themes and subthemes and analyze the patterns and relationships among them.
- 2) Content analysis: The researcher used content analysis to examine the language use and literary devices in the poem and their connections to the context of the poem. The researcher identified the linguistic and stylistic elements that conveyed the poem's meaning and analyzed their potential significance.
- 3) Discourse analysis: The researcher used discourse analysis to examine the social and cultural discourses that influenced the creation and reception of the poem. The researcher analyzed the power relations, ideologies, and values that shaped the discourse and their implications for the poem's meaning and reception.

3 Result and Discussion

There were three indicators of PDA found in the poem, such as positive and inclusive language, positive adjectives, and positive emotive language. All the three indicators are described in this section.

3.1 Positive and Inclusive Language

Positive and inclusive language in the poem "Jaya Indonesia" are:

1. "Jaya Indonesia" - a positive and empowering phrase that means "Long Live Indonesia"
2. "anak nelayan dari Lamakera" - an inclusive language that highlights the poet's identity as a fisherman's child from Lamakera

3. "Indonesia itu memang seperti Kapal Tua dengan penumpang berbagai rupa, Ada dari Sumatera, Jawa, Madura, Sumbawa hingga Papua. Bersatu dalam Nusantara" - an inclusive language that acknowledges Indonesia's diversity and unites them as one under Nusantara
4. "Bersatu dalam Nusantara" - inclusive language that emphasizes unity under the Nusantara
5. "Sang Proklamator bersama Hatta, Membangun dengan semangat Pancasila dan terkenal di kalangan wanita" - positive language highlighting the achievements of Indonesia's first leader, Soekarno, and his values of Pancasila and inclusivity of women.
6. "Nahkoda selanjutnya, Sang Kyai dengan hati terbuka" - inclusive language that acknowledges the fourth president, Gus Dur's identity as a Muslim cleric.
7. "Nahkoda kelima, Nahkoda pertama seorang wanita" - positive language that celebrates the achievement of having a female president, Megawati Soekarnoputri.
8. "Kata bapaknya, "Berikan aku sepuluh pemuda" tapi apa daya, Itu di luar kemampuan ibu beranak tiga" - inclusive language that acknowledges women's struggle and limitations in achieving their dreams.
9. "suara kalau Indonesia Bisa!" - positive language that promotes optimism and confidence in Indonesia's ability to succeed.

3.2 Positive Adjectives

Positive adjectives in the poem "Jaya Indonesia" include:

1. "semangat" (passion) - expresses enthusiasm and positive energy towards something
2. "bersatu" (united) - indicates a state of togetherness and harmony
3. "terkenal" (well-known) - indicates recognition and popularity
4. "bisa" (able) - suggests capability and competence
5. "berhasil" (successful) - suggests accomplishment and achievement
6. "hebat" (great) - expresses admiration and excellence
7. "terhenti" (stopped) - indicates a pause or break, but the context implies a positive meaning of transition or change
8. "terbuka" (open) - suggests a welcoming and inclusive attitude
9. "berani" (brave) - implies courage and boldness
10. "tidak biasa" (unusual) - suggests uniqueness and distinction
11. "cemerlang" (brilliant) - suggests excellence and outstanding performance
12. "hadir" (present) - implies availability and accessibility
13. "mengerti" (understand) - suggests comprehension and empathy
14. "bisa" (able) - suggests capability and competence

15. "mengerti" (understand) - suggests comprehension and empathy
16. "percaya" (believe) - suggests trust and confidence
17. "menolak lupa" (refuse to forget) - implies the importance of remembering something
18. "mengerti" (understand) - suggests comprehension and empathy
19. "bisa" (able) - suggests capability and competence.

3.3 Positive Emotive Language

The positive emotive language in the poem is used to create a sense of hope and optimism about the future of Indonesia. The author uses words like "semangat" (spirit), "bersatu" (united), "pembangunan" (development), and "maju" (progress) to describe the potential of Indonesia and its people. These words carry positive connotations and suggest that Indonesia can achieve greatness with the right leadership and effort.

The author also uses positive emotive language to create a sense of pride and patriotism among the readers. Words like "Jaya Indonesia" (Victory Indonesia), "Bendera Pusaka" (Heritage Flag), and "Nusantara" (archipelago) evoke a sense of love and attachment to the country. This positive emotional appeal aims to encourage people to work towards the betterment of Indonesia.

In short, the positive emotive language in the poem is used to convey a sense of hope, optimism, and pride in Indonesia and its people. The author wants to inspire readers to believe in their potential and to work towards creating a better future for themselves and their country.

3.4 Discussion

The use of inclusive language in the poem helps to promote a sense of unity and common identity among Indonesians. The line "Indonesia itu memang seperti Kapal Tua dengan penumpang berbagai rupa, Ada dari Sumatera, Jawa, Madura, Sumbawa hingga Papua. Bersatu dalam Nusantara" (Indonesia is indeed like an old ship with various passengers, from Sumatra, Java, Madura, Sumbawa to Papua. United under Nusantara) acknowledges the diversity of Indonesia's population. This language is important because it recognizes and celebrates the different cultures and ethnicities that make up Indonesia while promoting a sense of shared identity as Indonesians. It emphasizes the importance of coming together as one nation.

Similarly, the phrase "bersatu dalam Nusantara" (united under Nusantara) also promotes a sense of national unity, highlighting that despite the country's diverse population, Indonesians are all part of the same nation. This phrase reinforces the message of inclusivity and

promotes a sense of belonging among all Indonesians, regardless of their background.

Another example of positive and inclusive language in the poem is the line "Nahkoda selanjutnya, Sang Kyai dengan hati terbuka" (The next captain, the Kyai with an open heart), which acknowledges the fourth president, Abdurrahman Wahid, and his identity as a Muslim cleric. This use of language highlights the importance of religious tolerance and inclusivity in Indonesia and the idea that people from all walks of life can hold positions of power and influence.

The poem also celebrates the achievements of Indonesia's first female president, Megawati Soekarnoputri, with the line "Nahkoda kelima, Nahkoda pertama seorang wanita" (The fifth captain, the first female captain). This language promotes the idea of gender equality and celebrates the accomplishments of women in Indonesian society. It also inspires young girls and women across Indonesia, encouraging them to pursue their dreams and strive for positions of power and influence.

The use of positive language in the poem also helps to promote optimism and confidence in Indonesia's future. The phrase "suara kalau Indonesia Bisa!" (if only Indonesia could!) promotes a sense of hope and encourages Indonesians to believe in their abilities to achieve great things. This language is particularly important in Indonesia, which has faced numerous challenges and obstacles throughout its history, including political instability, economic uncertainty, and natural disasters.

Overall, using positive and inclusive language in the poem "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" promotes a sense of national pride, inclusivity, and optimism for Indonesia's future. By acknowledging the country's diversity, celebrating its achievements, and promoting a sense of unity and shared identity, the poem inspires Indonesians to unite as one nation and strive for a better future. This language is particularly important in Indonesia, home to a diverse population of over 270 million people spread across thousands of islands and hundreds of ethnic and cultural groups. By promoting inclusivity and celebrating diversity, the poem helps to promote a sense of national unity and a common identity among all Indonesians.

Positive adjectives describe a person, place, thing, or idea in a positive light. They create a positive tone and help the reader feel more optimistic and encouraged. This poem uses several positive adjectives to describe Indonesia's history, people, and culture. In this section, the author would like to elaborate on several of these adjectives and how they contribute to the overall positive message of the poem.

First, the word "semangat" is used to describe the spirit of Indonesia. It is translated as passion or enthusiasm and expresses a positive energy towards something. In the poem, the speaker mentions the spirit of

Pancasila, which is the philosophy that unites Indonesia's diverse people. Using the word "semangat," the speaker suggests that this spirit is alive and well in Indonesia and continues to inspire its people to work together towards a better future.

The word "bersatu" means united and is used to describe the state of togetherness and harmony that exists in Indonesia. It emphasizes that despite the country's diversity, its people can unite as one. This word is used several times throughout the poem to describe Indonesia's history and the people. It suggests that unity is key to Indonesia's success and encourages the reader to value cooperation and teamwork.

Another positive adjective in the poem is "terkenal," which means well-known. It is used to describe Indonesia's first leader, Soekarno, and his values of Pancasila and the inclusivity of women. This word emphasizes the idea that Soekarno's legacy is widely recognized and respected, which helps to reinforce the positive message of the poem.

The word "bisa" means able and suggests capability and competence. It is used twice in the poem to describe Indonesia's potential for success. The phrase "suara kalau Indonesia Bisa!" encourages optimism and confidence in Indonesia's ability to overcome challenges and achieve great things. The repetition of this word reinforces the message that Indonesia can achieve its goals if it works together.

The word "berhasil" means successful and suggests accomplishment and achievement. This word emphasizes the idea that Indonesia has a history of success and encourages the reader to feel proud of its accomplishments. It is used in the poem to describe Indonesia's past achievements, such as its independence from colonialism and the election of its first female president.

The word "hebat" means great and is used in the poem to describe Indonesia's fourth president, Gus Dur. This word expresses admiration and excellence, highlighting the positive qualities of Gus Dur's leadership. It encourages the reader to appreciate Indonesia's leaders and their contributions to its success.

The word "terhenti" means stopped and is used in the poem to describe a pause or break. However, the context implies a positive meaning of transition or change. This word describes Indonesia's history and the changes over time. It suggests that despite the challenges and setbacks, Indonesia has adapted and evolved, which is a positive message of resilience and growth.

The word "terbuka" means open and suggests a welcoming and inclusive attitude. This word emphasizes the idea that Indonesia values diversity and encourages the reader to appreciate the importance of inclusivity. It describes Indonesia's fourth president, Gus Dur, who was known for his openness to different perspectives and beliefs. This word

The word "berani" means brave and implies courage and boldness. It is used in the poem to describe Indonesia's people, who have faced many challenges throughout their history. This word suggests that Indonesia's people are resilient and courageous, which is a positive message of strength and perseverance.

In conclusion, using positive adjectives in the poem promotes a sense of optimism, positivity, and inclusivity towards Indonesia and its people. Such language instils a sense of hope and confidence in the readers towards the nation's future and encourages them to work towards building a better tomorrow. Including inclusive and empowering phrases also acknowledges the diversity and struggles faced by Indonesia and its people while celebrating their accomplishments and potential. Overall, the positive language used in the poem inspires the readers to embrace a positive outlook towards life and encourages them to work towards creating a more harmonious and inclusive society.

The use of positive emotive language in the poem "Jaya Indonesia" helps to evoke feelings of optimism, hope, and pride in the reader. The poet uses a variety of techniques to achieve this, including the use of strong imagery, repetition, and positive connotations.

One of the most powerful examples of positive emotive language in the poem is the repeated use of the word "Jaya," which means "victory" or "glory" in Indonesian. This word is a rallying cry throughout the poem, encouraging readers to feel a sense of pride in their country and its accomplishments. The poet creates a sense of momentum and positivity, as if the country is moving towards a brighter future by repeating this word.

Another way the poet creates positive emotions in the reader is through vivid and evocative imagery. For example, the line "Indonesia itu seperti Kapal Tua dengan penumpang berbagai rupa" paints a picture of a diverse and vibrant nation, full of different people from all walks of life. The metaphor of a "Kapal Tua" (old ship) suggests that Indonesia may have some flaws or imperfections, but it is still a powerful nation that can weather any storm. This image helps to evoke feelings of pride and admiration in the reader, as they contemplate the richness and diversity of Indonesian culture.

In addition to imagery, the poet uses repetition to create a sense of positivity and momentum. For example, the repeated use of the phrase "Nahkoda kita" (the captain) emphasizes the importance of strong leadership in achieving victory and success. By repeating this phrase, the poet suggests that Indonesia's future is in the hands of its people and that everyone must work together to steer the country towards greatness.

The use of positive connotations is another key technique the poet uses to evoke positive emotions in the reader. For example, the line "Sebagai anak Nelayan dari Lamakera" (as a fisherman's child from

Lamakera) suggests a humble and hardworking background, often associated with positive values like perseverance, honesty, and resilience. The phrase "bersatu dalam Nusantara" (united in the archipelago) similarly evokes feelings of togetherness, cooperation, and solidarity, emphasising the importance of working together to achieve a common goal.

Overall, using positive emotive language in "Jaya Indonesia" is a powerful tool for evoking the reader's feelings of pride, optimism, and hope. By using vivid imagery, repetition, and positive connotations, the poet creates a sense of momentum and positivity that encourages readers to feel that Indonesia has a bright future ahead of it. Whether readers are Indonesian themselves or simply interested in the country and its people, this poem is a testament to the power of positive thinking and celebrating what makes us great.

The study's research implication is that using positive and inclusive language in literature can promote a sense of national pride, inclusivity, and optimism in a country. The poem "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" exemplifies how positive language can acknowledge diversity, celebrate achievements, and promote unity among a diverse population. The research could explore the impact of such literature on a country's sense of national identity and social cohesion. The study could investigate how literature with positive and inclusive language affects the attitudes and behaviors of people towards diversity, inclusion, and unity. The research could also examine the role of literature in promoting optimism and confidence in a country's future. Furthermore, the study could explore the influence of positive language on the perceptions of a country by its citizens and the international community. Overall, the research could provide insights into the potential of literature in shaping a nation's social and cultural landscape.

4 Conclusion

The analysis of "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" using Positive Discourse Analysis (PDA) has revealed the potential of this approach for literary analysis. By focusing on the positive themes and values present in the poem, the author can gain a more nuanced and holistic understanding of its message. In particular, the poem's use of inclusive language and positive adjectives promotes a sense of national unity, pride, and optimism, which is crucial for a country like Indonesia that has faced numerous challenges in its history.

By celebrating Indonesia's diversity and achievements, the poem inspires Indonesians to work together towards a better future. The positive language used in the poem creates a tone of optimism and confidence, reinforcing the message of inclusivity and encouraging the

reader to value cooperation and teamwork. It demonstrates the potential of PDA for identifying and analyzing positive themes and values in literature, which traditional methods of literary analysis may overlook.

To conclude, the analysis highlights the significance of using PDA for literary analysis, particularly in understanding literary texts' positive messages and themes. By identifying and analyzing positive themes and values, the author can better understand the message that a text is conveying. Moreover, the analysis of "Indonesia Ibarat Kapal Tua" demonstrates the potential of PDA for promoting national unity and inspiring individuals to work together towards a better future. Ultimately, using PDA in literary analysis can contribute to a more positive and empowering discourse, which is crucial for building a better and more inclusive society.

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