



**THE CONCERN TOWARD THE IRAQ WAR IN JOHN TRUDELL'S
"BOMBS OVER BAGHDAD" LYRIC**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Strata-1 Degree Majoring American
Cultural Studies in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from other publications except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, October 2011

Ryan Christianto

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

In War, resolution. In victory, magnanimity.
(Winston Churchill)

First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win.
(Mahatma Gandhi)

War is a series of catastrophes that results in a victory.
(Georges Clemenceau)

Ah, Music. A magic beyond all we do here
(J.K Rowling)

A song is anything that can walk by itself
(Bob Dylan)

I dedicate this thesis to my family,
friends and everyone around my life.
“Thank you for cheering me up every day, rock on!”

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from the word “perfect”, thus he would like to accept criticism or advices for its improvement. Last but not least, he wishes that this thesis will be beneficial to the readers.

Semarang, October 2011
Writer,
Ryan Christianto

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ABSTRAK

Timur Tengah adalah daerah yang sering menjadi langganan konflik perang. Sejak Perang Dunia I hingga II, negara-negara di Timur Tengah menjadi sasaran empuk negara-negara hyper-power yang datang menjajah untuk mengeksploitasi ladang minyak mereka. Tak terhenti sampai disitu, pengeksploitasian minyak masih menjadi topik hangat pada saat terjadi perang di Timur Tengah. Perang Teluk merupakan episode lanjutan dari perang perebutan ladang minyak antara negara barat, yang diwakili oleh Amerika dan sekutunya, dengan negara Timur Tengah, dalam hal ini Irak. Perang Irak di tahun 2003 sendiri adalah warisan dari perang Teluk yang tak kunjung usai. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis tertarik untuk membahas tentang refleksi keprihatinan terhadap Perang Irak yang tidak henti - hentinya merenggut nyawa warga sipil Irak dan memporandakan wilayah Irak yang sedang dilanda krisis.

Dalam hal ini, penulis menggunakan lirik lagu ciptaan John Trudell yang berjudul "Bombs over Baghdad" sebagai media untuk menganalisis masalah yang diangkat dalam skripsi ini. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk menjelaskan refleksi keprihatinan terhadap Perang Irak yang tertuang di dalam lirik lagu "Bombs over Baghdad". Penulis menggunakan metode pendekatan *genetic-structuralism* dari Goldmann untuk menganalisa unsur intrinsik di dalam lirik lagu tersebut dan menghubungkannya dengan aspek-aspek ekstrinsik tentang keprihatinan terhadap perang Irak. Untuk mendukung penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian *library research* dengan mengumpulkan semua sumber data dan informasi dari perpustakaan melalui buku-buku referensi maupun data dari internet.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa lirik "Bombs over Baghdad" merupakan hasil dari pemikiran dan pengalaman sang penulis lagu tentang situasi yang terjadi di Irak selama Perang Irak. Kedua lirik tersebut mewakili keprihatinan sang penulis lagu terhadap segala aspek yang nampak pada Perang Irak, dan melalui lirik lagu tersebutlah, mereka ingin mengajak para pendengar atau pembacanya untuk lebih memahami apa yang sebenarnya terjadi di Irak.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literary research always becomes an interesting object to be analyzed. Our anxiety will increase when we can understand elements in literary works which are interrelated with each other. There are many kinds of literary works we can analyze, and one of them is lyrics. All of people working in musical industry absolutely believe that music has an emotional power not only for the artist who sings it but also for its listener. Creative music will create great atmosphere and relation in the instrument arrangement, the voice of singer and the beauty of lyric. As we know that music is more powerful because of its lyric.

In the musical theory, lyric refers to a poem which is sung by a singer with dynamic instrument accompaniment. Lyric also can be used to express the poet's emotions and thoughts. Based on *Popular Music in Theory: An Introduction* (1996:220), "lyric in a music operates on the

intersection of the body and emotions, and can create 'affective alliances' between people which in turn can create the energy for social change and may have a direct impact on politics and culture". Songwriters use lyric in their song to share their feeling and emotion about something which they used to influence people's point of view. In writing process, songwriters usually apply their imagination and thought about certain event that they share in their selection word to represent what they meant.

Moreover, modern technology has allowed music to change to be more powerful and make songwriters easy to share their reflection. Through musical performance or music video broadcasted on television and radio, songwriters can convey their protest, rejection or thoughtfulness about certain event to their listener. They argue that anyone surely realizes lyrics have natural connection with many things happened in our life aspects. Those will be a good way to invite the audience to get along with them and influence the audience's point of view indirectly.

In this thesis, the writer chooses lyric as a research object because it can be classified as popular culture reflecting songwriters' emotion upon important event in their own language. "Initially, lyrics or poetry might be defined as kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language does. In order to understand this fully, we need to understand what it is that poetry says" (Perrine, 1969: 3). The explicitness of language in lyrics is absolutely interesting to be analyzed because it will open the secret things that live inside the lyric either it is a reflection, experience or life story of the songwriter.

The writer will use John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric as research object to analyze the concern toward the Iraq war. Through that lyric, the writer is going to discuss John Trudell's concern toward the Iraq war. The writer also wants to know how he shows his thoughtfulness about the Iraq war through the critical words and his great imagination in his lyric; and how he describes Iraq as a destructed land lived by many dead people.

1.2 Purpose of Study

1.2.1 To analyze the intrinsic elements in John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric.

2. To discuss the interrelation between the intrinsic elements that contain: diction consisting of connotation and denotation meaning, figurative language, imagery, and theme; and the concern toward The Iraq war, so that we can understand more clearly about the lyric as a reflection toward the Iraq war.

1.3 Scope of Study

To write "The Concern toward the Iraq war in John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric", the writer needs to focus on certain limitations, such as the literary intrinsic aspects of "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric that contain: diction, figurative language, imagery, and theme and also the extrinsic aspects which relate to the concern toward the Iraq war.

1.4 Method of Study

To arrange the thesis, the writer uses some methods to collect the data that related with the material of the research. Those methods are,

1.4.1 Method of Research:

In the writing process, the writer uses library research method. Library research method is the research collecting data and information about the topic from library by reading many reference books and also browsing accurate data from internet. According to Wellek and Warren (1977:58), "since the majority of student can find their source

materials in libraries, a knowledge of most important libraries, and familiarity with catalogues as well as other reference books is undoubtedly an important equipment of almost every student of literature". By using this method, the writer can get the information to support this thesis. The writer uses John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric as primary source of research, related literature and history books; and internet as additional sources.

1.4.2 Method of Approach:

In writing the research, the writer uses genetic structuralism of Goldmann. According to *Suardi Endraswara (2003:55)*, Genetic structuralism refers to the convergence between structural approach and the research that take note on external aspects in literary works. Genetic structuralism research has two points of view in its works, intrinsic and extrinsic. Firstly, study of intrinsic aspects (unity and coherence function in literary works) referable as basic research. Then, the research will relate with many aspects in social reality. Through this approach, the writer will take the analysis point of intrinsic elements in lyrics and relate them with the historical aspects about the The Iraq war.

1.5 Organization of Writing

To write the thesis "The Concern toward the Iraq war in John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric", the writer arranges the content into:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| CHAPTER 1 | This chapter is an Introduction that contains of Background of the Study, Purpose of the Study, Scope of the Study, Method of the Study, and Organization of Writing. |
| CHAPTER 2 | This chapter contains of John Trudell's Biography; and "Bombs over Baghdad" lyrics. |
| CHAPTER 3 | This chapter is a literary review of Intrinsic and Extrinsic elements of John Trudell's "Bombs Over Baghdad" lyric. |
| CHAPTER 4 | This chapter is the discussion of thesis that analyze the intrinsic aspects of John Trudell's "Bombs Over Baghdad" lyric, such as diction, figurative language, imagery, and theme; and the extrinsic aspects of those lyrics that related to the concern toward the Iraq war. |
| CHAPTER 5 | This chapter is the conclusion of thesis. |
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**

CHAPTER 2

JOHN TRUDELL'S BIOGRAPHY AND "BOMBS OVER BAGHDAD" LYRIC

2.1 John Trudell's Biography

Taken from the official website of John Trudell (<http://Johntrudell.com/bio.html>, November 7, 2010), John Trudell is an acclaimed poet, national recording artist, actor and activist whose international following reflects the universal language of his words, work and message. Trudell (Santee Sioux) was a spokesperson for the Indian of All Tribes occupation of Alcatraz Island from 1969 to 1971. He then worked with the American Indian Movement (AIM), serving as Chairman of AIM from 1973 to 1979. In February of 1979, a fire of unknown origin killed Trudell's wife, three children and mother-in-law. It was through this horrific tragedy that Trudell began to find his voice as an artist and poet, writing, in his words, "to stay connected to this reality."

In 1982, Trudell began recording his poetry to traditional Native music and in 1983 he released his debut album *Tribal Voice* on his own Peace Company label. Trudell then teamed up with the late legendary Kiowa guitarist Jesse Ed Davis. Together, they recorded three albums during the 1980's. The first of these, *AKA Graffiti Man*, was released in 1986 and dubbed the best album of the year by Bob Dylan. *AKA Graffiti Man* served early notice of Trudell's singular ability to express fundamental truths through a unique mix of poetry, Native music, blues and rock. Since that time, Trudell has released seven more albums plus a digitally re-mastered collection of his early Peace Company cassettes. His 2002 CD, *Bone Days*, was executive produced by Academy Award winning actress Angelina Jolie and released on the Daemon Records label.

His latest double album, *Madness & The Moremes*, showcases more than five years of new music and includes special Ghost Tracks of old favorite Trudell tunes made with legendary Kiowa guitarist Jesse Ed Davis. This internet only release offers a full range of classic Trudell poetry – there are lyrics filled with penetrating insight and others with knock out humor, all put to some of the best music Bad Dog has ever made together.

In addition to his music career, Trudell has played roles in a number of feature films, including a lead role in the Mirimax movie *Thunderheart* and a major part in Sherman Alexie's *Smoke Signals*. He most recently played Coyote in Hallmark's made for television movie, *Dreamkeeper*. John Trudell is an acclaimed poet, national recording artist, actor and activist whose international following reflects the universal language of his words, work and message.

2.2 Bombs over Baghdad Lyric

The lyric downloaded from rapid lyrics (**Bombs over Baghdad (John Trudell)**, <http://www.rapidlyrics.com/song/John-Trudell-Bombs-Over-Baghdad-lyrics-75373>, November 6, 2010).

Bombs over Baghdad, Bombs over Baghdad (1)
Bombs over Baghdad, Dancers of Death
Murder in the air, with the next breath
Macho Queens selling war-makers toys
Raining Destruction, Good Old Boys (5)
Death bringer In Queen George's Eyes
Read his lips, war-maker lies

Religious Rights revenging sword
Thou shalt kill in the name of the Lord
The Sheep and the Cattle can't keep from milling (10)
Some are more than ready some aren't willing
Volunteering in what they're not dying for
The Young Republican Guard crying for war
Free speech as free as its thought
Controlled behavior reacts as its taught (15)
Fighting for Peace can't comprehend
Hate out of love is violent pretends

(Refrain)

Bombs over Baghdad, Bombs over Baghdad
Bombs over Baghdad, Bombs over Baghdad

Vampires drinking blood and oil cocktails (20)
Their violence works it hardly ever fails
When blind man can't see he believes blind
Blind obedience is the child of mindless minds

New world order is an old world lie
Fighting for peace, see how they die (25)
Dragging in God, as they turn violent
God says nothing, he just remains silent

Stop madmen from running loose
Mother earth woman cant take the abuse
living right now is living for tomorrow (30)
Time is saying there's no more time tomorrow

(Refrain)

Vampires drinking blood and oil cocktails
Their violence works it hardly ever fails
Bombs over Baghdad Dancers of Death
Murder in the air with the next breath (35)

(Refrain)

Macho Queen war-maker toys
Raining destruction Good Old Boys
New world order is a whole world lie.

Fighting for peace, watch them all die.
Dragging in God, as they turn violent.
God says nothing, he just remains silent.

(40)

CHAPTER 3 LITERARY REVIEW

3.1 Intrinsic Aspect

3.1.1 Diction

When expressing the feeling, idea and spiritual experience to the poetry, the poet needs a word choice or any other form of discourse that is defined as diction. According to Rachmat Djoko Pradopo (1987:54), diction is a word choice in a poem or poetry. There are two main points in using the word. First, it is about the accurate or precise word selection to summarize an idea. Second, it is about the appropriateness in using the word itself. It means the suitability of the word choice discusses about how a word can create the exact idea in readers' mind same as what the poet wants, thinks, and feels.

Diction consists of two main aspects. They are denotation and connotation. The first term is denotation. Denotation means that the meaning of a word can be taken from dictionary and it does not have any other interpretation except from the dictionary. Meyer also says in his book, *The Bedford Introduction to Literature 2nd edition*, denotations are "the literal, dictionary meanings or meanings of word (1990:524). The second term is connotation. According to Meyer (1990:524), "connotations are association and implication that go beyond a word's literal meaning". Connotations derive from how the word has been used and the association people make with it.

3.1.2 Figurative Language

The poetry provides a permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another, it may seem absurd to say one thing and means other. Perrine (1969:65) states that "a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way". The meaning of figurative language always has other interpretation in the context of poetry and it has figure of speech to communicate it. In writing a poem, almost people write it as a good reason for them to say and express about something happen more vividly and forcefully. It can also arise the readers' opinion to present something in many dimensions. In this thesis, the writer uses three figurative languages,

3.1.2.1 Symbol

A symbol is something that represents something else. An object, person, place, event or action can suggest more than its literal meaning (Meyer,

1990:581). It can be varied in the degree of identification and definition that their authors give to them. A symbol, that is, functions literally and figuratively at the same time. It divided into two parts, conventional symbol, something that is recognized by many people and to represent certain idea; and literary symbol, which goes beyond traditional, public meaning, can not be summarized in a word or two. It tends to be as allusive as experience itself. The most important thing the readers have to remember is that the usage of a word as a symbol in a poem has a relevance if it participates in building an imagination wanted by the poet.

3.1.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike (Perrine, 1987:565). In metaphor the comparison is implied, and the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. A metaphor may be a single, isolated comparison, or it may be an extended metaphor that is sustained throughout the work and function as a controlling image.

3.1.2.3 Irony

Another important resource which writers use to take readers beyond literal meanings is Irony. Meyer in his book, *The Bedford Introduction to Literature 2nd Edition*, explains that irony is a technique that reveals a discrepancy between what appears to be and what is actually true (1990:586). Irony divided into four parts. First, situational irony, reveals what happens is entirely different from what is expected; second, verbal irony is saying something different from what is meant; third, dramatic irony, is used when a writer allows a reader to know more about a situation than a character does. This creates a discrepancy between what a character says or think and what the reader know to be true; and the last, cosmic irony, a discrepancy exists between a character aspires to and what universal forces provide. The characteristic of cosmic irony is when a writer uses God, destiny, or fate to dash the hopes and expectations of a character or humankind in general.

3.1.3 Imagery

Brown and Olmsted (1962:179) explain that imagery is an ingredient of all creative writing, because an image is simply any fragment of virtual life which involves the reader's sense. Imagery is the important thing for the poet to give clearly view, make the imaginary living in the mind and sense and be attractive for the reader. According to Perrine (1969:54), imagery can be divided into seven imageries. They are visual imagery (appears from eyesight), olfactory imagery (appears from sense of smell), auditory imagery (appears from sense of hearing), gustatory (appears from sense of taste), tactile imagery (appears from sense of feeling), organic imagery (appears from mind), kinesthetic imagery (appears from movement or gesture).

3.1.4 Theme

Theme also becomes the important aspect of poetry because it will take the readers into understanding of the issue in a poem. Usually theme is used to decide the value that will be given by the poet. According to Wales, "theme is the point of literary work, its central idea, which we infer from our interpretation of the plot, imagery and symbolism, etc." (2001:393). There are many main ideas that the poet use in writing poetry, such as love, divinity, family, situation, humanity, environment, missing something, etc, and theme is the

reader's interpretation about poet's idea. The reader of poetry must be receptive to all kind of experiences, even into ideas they objectively regards as untrue. So that, they will understand the theme better and enlarge their experience.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspect

3.2.1 Short History of the Iraq War

Taken from Cliff Pearson's article *Blood, Oil, Sand: The Hidden History of America's War on Iraq* (**Synthesis/Regeneration 30 (Winter 2003)**, <http://www.greens.org/s-r/30/30-03.html>, July 16, 2011). At the end of the Iran-The Iraq war in 1988, Saddam Hussein had succeeded in destroying Iraq's economy and placed was about \$ 40 billion in debt. Because of this debt, Iraq really wanted to nationalize the oil fields so they can gain more profit and help offset the misery of war-related economy. In 1989, as a result of increasing production of Kuwait, Iraq lost almost one third of oil revenues and this is the moment for Iraq that was very need the money to invade Kuwait, a major source of oil to the West, is a country artificially created, which was established by Emirates, the United Kingdom empire family, during the Mandate Period. When the new found wealth in Kuwait and Iraqi economy suffers, many leaders of the Iraqi government suddenly "remembered" that Kuwait belongs to them, and Saddam Hussein decided it was time to return to attack Kuwait.

Based on that news, in 1991, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, convinced that the U.S would not react. In days of Saddam Hussein's invasion to Kuwait, The U.S and Saudi Arabia officially made a defense military agreement. The U.S military government deployed about 500.000 armies in Saudi Arabia. They claimed Saudi Arabia as their military base to protect that Muslim country from Iraq aggression. Finally, in January 12, 1991, George H.W Bush got permission from the Congress to attack Iraq. Then, they go along with their allies, Britain and France attack Iraq along Saudi Arabia. By the command of Richard Cheney, the U.S secretary of defense and General Norman Schwarzkopf, the U.S Army General during the Iraq war, the U.S air force succeeded to drop hundred bombs on Baghdad. That bomb aggressions have made 10.000 civil people died and destructed the transportation, communication and electric link in Iraq.

After forty days aggression, the U.S armies made defense line in Kuwait and asked Saddam Hussein to cancel their aggression to Kuwait. As a result, they held their armistice in order to end the conflict. However, it was not get a serious respond from the U.S government because they still wanted the state and oil supply of Iraq, but they decide not soon to invade Iraq. WTC's tragedy in September 9, 2001 changed everything. The attack that caused 3,000 American civilian died made George W. Bush, the U.S president at that time, was in fury. The U.S government argued WTC's tragedy was a result of terrorist's attack. George W. Bush used that reason to revenge Muslim countries and started to increase The U.S armies in Missle East in order to occupy Iraq. In Bush's speech at West Point in June 2002, he said that the war against terrorism could not be won by the defensive way. Bush used mission "The Liberation of Iraq" to get support from United Nations. His mission was strongly supported by his friends, Tony Blair, British Foreign Minister, and John Howard, Australia Foreign Minister. That mission contains of the liberation for Iraqis from the terrorists threat, Saddam Hussein's dictatorship, and economy crisis.

Then, based on Nafeez Mossadeq Ahmed's book, *Behind the War on Terror:*

Western Secret Strategy and The Struggle of Iraq (2003). In March 20th 2003, the U.S armies arrived from the air by their jet fighters together with bombs felt from those jet fighters. The U.S jet fighters' journey from Umm-Qasr harbour to Baghdad at least dropped 20,000 bombs, caused 7,000 Iraqi civilian died, destructed thousands government and civilian buildings, and cutted off electric, communication, and infrastructure links. The U.S armies killed Iraqi civilian heartlessly, they dropped their damn bombs on the crowded places of Iraqis, shot many children and elder people with their gun, arrested Iraqi civilian to their prison then tortured them. As a result, it takes only a month to make the U.S armies occupied Iraq and thrown Saddam Hussein's government out. In 2003, it became a good year for the U.S because they succeeded to find their main wanted man who had a dominant influence in Iraq, Saddam Hussein. As usual, the U.S used the genocide claim to punish their enemies' leader. In December 30, 2006, the U.S hung on Saddam Hussein in a day which coincided with the Muslim day, Idul Adha day. It brought a great surge of protest from Muslims in all over the world. After Saddam Hussein's death sentence, the U.S had dominant power in Iraq that could control Iraq's government and absolutely, their main mission, Iraq's oil reservations.

The Iraq war is going on until now, more and more civilian died because of The U.S occupation. Metronews in August, 2011 reported that there are 135,000 Iraqi civilian died during the Iraq war. We may know that Barrack Obama, the U.S current president, ever promises to end the Iraq war and takes the U.S armies out of Iraq at the furthest 16 months after he becomes a new president, but seemingly it is just a nice lip – service from a leader.

CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Intrinsic Aspect

4.1.1 Diction

Diction or selection word becomes the important aspects for the songwriters when expressing the feeling, idea, and spiritual experience in their works. Diction is the main door to take the readers to understand the meaning of poem and to find the songwriters' reflection which both associated in the context and the line. Diction consists of two meaning, denotation and connotation. In this analysis, the writer wants to explore and explain the diction in "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric by line to line in each stanza so we can get deeper interpretation of those lyrics and understand the reflection of the songwriter.

Stanza 1

Bombs over Baghdad, Bombs over Baghdad

In the first line of the first stanza, the songwriter starts to write his lyric by using the denotation meaning. The word *bombs* represents a literary meaning as chemical substance that can explode. In this line, the songwriter wants to describe the situation in Baghdad which bombarded by the U.S Air Force and its allies. They succeeded in dropping many bombs and launching their missiles over Baghdad city. Although, the U.S Air Force were also dropping bombs over other cities in Iraq, such as Basra and Kirkuk, but Baghdad city gets more destructive effect than other cities. That is why the songwriter prefers choosing the word Baghdad to Basra or Kirkuk in his lyric, besides Baghdad also has a role as a capital city of Iraq.

Bombs over Baghdad, Dancers of death

In the second line of the first stanza, the songwriter continues to use the connotation meaning in the phrase *Dancers of Death*. In this line, the songwriter interprets the word *dancers* not as a real meaning but it is interpreted figuratively as bombs which dropped by the U.S Air Force. Those *Bombs* are metaphorically described like *Dancers* who danced beautifully from the air; when they fall onto the ground, they are exploded and caused the destruction of city buildings and death for many people especially civilian in Iraq.

Murder in the air, with the next breath

We will find another denotation in the third line. The usage of word *Murder* had represented the real or dictionary meaning as a crime act by killing somebody. In this line, the songwriter shares his concern about the U.S Air Force acted as criminals by killing Iraqis with their air bombs attack and machine gun. It happened continuously in the early three days of the U.S invasion and caused thousand Iraqis died.

Then, the usage of connotation meaning by the songwriter will be found in the fourth until the eighth line,

Macho Queens selling war-makers toys

Raining destruction, Good Old Boys

Death bringer In Queen George's Eyes

Read his lips, war-maker lies

Religious Rights revenging sword

In the line, *Macho Queens selling war-makers toys*, the songwriter depicted *toys* as machines war used by war leaders to support their armies in the battlefield, such as fighter

jet, tanks, tomahawk, battleship, etc. In the Iraq war, we will find many *war-makers toys* played by the U.S leader on Iraq land and the most destructive machine is the U.S fighter jet that had succeeded to bombard almost a half area of Iraq and killed thousand people. The next line, *Raining destruction, Good Old Boys*, the songwriter uses the phrase *raining destruction* to describe the destruction on Baghdad city caused by bombs falling in big amount from the U.S Air Force attack. Those bombs felt from the air onto Baghdad just like rain and make destruction as a result of that attack.

In the sixth line, *Death bringer In Queen George's Eyes*, there is a noun phrase, *Queen George's eyes*, that has a function as a connotation meaning. Through his lyric, the songwriter takes the meaning of *eyes* as spotted activity. Then, the word *George* refers to The 41th U.S president, George H.W Bush, who gives command to invade Iraq during Gulf War. So, through this line, we can understand the songwriter's description about George H.W Bush who is seeing his armies invading Iraq and bringing the death for everybody who tried to keep him out from reaching his ambition.

In the seventh line, *Read his lips, war-maker lies*, the songwriter still uses the connotation meaning in the word *read* in *read his lips*. In *Bombs over Baghdad* lyric, the songwriter writes the sentence *read his lips* to invite the reader to look at and take an attention on war-makers' words or speech that full of lie and conspiracy.

Then, the connotation meaning in eighth line, *Religious Rights revenging sword*, is in the word *sword*. In this line, sword has connotation meaning as symbol of killing and bloodshed. From this lyric, we can interpret how the war-makers take religious right to be used to make revenge to another country. It also becomes a legal reason to invade a poor country, like Iraq, and kill many civilians.

Thou shalt kill in the name of the Lord

In the ninth line, the songwriter uses a denotation meaning. The word *kill* has interpretation as a crime action that causes death. From the line above, the songwriter wants to state his concern toward the situation in Iraq where we can easily kill someone and it will be allowed by the Lord in his name.

The sheep and the cattle can't keep from milling

Still in the first stanza, in the tenth line, we will find the connotation meaning of the sentence *the sheep and the cattle*. In this line, we can see more deeply the songwriter's interpretation about *the sheep and the cattle*. He doesn't interpret as a real animal and its shelter but he wants to symbolize them as Iraqi civilian and their land. Through this line, John Trudell wants to describe Iraqi civilian and their land which can not be avoided from the U.S bombing and heavy fire attack and certainly, their areas just like a mill that full of victims' body lying on the land with the blood flow at anywhere.

The following lines, eleventh line until seventeenth line, are dominated with denotation meaning,

*some are more than ready some aren't willing
volunteering in what they're not dying for
The Young Republican Guard crying for war
free speech as free as its thought
Controlled behavior reacts as taught
fighting for peace can't comprehend
Hate out of love is violent pretend*

In the eleventh line, *some are more than ready some aren't willing*, we can understand that the songwriter wants to state his concern toward Iraqis by describing the mental condition of Iraqis which they spilled out in two different situations, where in one situation, they have to be ready to lose their life, family, and house, but on the other hand, actually they are not ready and have not willingness to lose their important thing they have.

The twelfth line, *volunteering in what they're not dying for*, has an interpretation as the result of the war which we will see many Iraqi, either children or adult, who do not know about the war at all become "volunteer" of the brutality of the U.S army and its allies. It becomes a part of irony where their deaths just be in vain because they are killed in the situation where they do not know for what they have to live in voluntary operation of their valuable life.

Next, for thirteenth line, *The Young Republican Guard crying for war*, we can explore another denotation meaning in the word *crying for* that has a similar meaning with ask or make request for something. By analyzing this line, we can understand how all of the **Republican** members, the political party lead by Bush, strongly allowed Bush's mission in the Iraq war, even make request to the U.S armies to invade Iraq for their own business. Then, in the fourteenth line, *free speech as free as its thought*, there is denotation meaning in the words *speech* and *thought*. From that line, we can take a point that something speakers' said is the result of something speakers' thought. It also applies in the Iraq war which considered being the conspiracy that actually have been thought and planned for a long time by the U.S and its allies.

The next denotation meanings are in the words *controlled behavior* and *taught* in the line, *Controlled behavior reacts as taught*. In this line, the songwriter wants to explain that something being taught can give a control in someone's behavior. We can relate it to the situation of the U.S soldiers in Iraq, when the leader taught and commanded them to kill people in Iraq, they would do that assignment in a controlled way. Then, the word *fighting* in the sixteenth line, *fighting for peace can't comprehend*, has denotation meaning in its usage. The application of real meaning in the word *fighting* has similar meaning with the writer's interpretation about struggling for something important (in this case, "peace") against enemies. Actually, through this line, the songwriter wants to open the U.S' alibi about "fighting for peace" in Iraq that do not work in the right way. It just bring many questions for people in all over the world because they think that the war which fighting for peace should not cause the death for many people but make safe and peace living for people.

The last line of the first stanza, *Hate out of love is violent pretend* also has a denotation meaning in the word *violent pretend*. The songwriter interprets it as the unlawful action pretended by the leader; related to that lyric we can find that the leader's hate toward someone becomes a reason to do something unlawful.

Stanza 2

In the second stanza, there are two lines which are the refrain of the previous line, first and second line in the first stanza.

Stanza 3

In this stanza, the parts of connotation meaning can be found in the first and fourth line, meanwhile the denotation meaning will be found in the second and third line. In the first line,

Vampires drinking blood and oil cocktails

The connotation meaning is represented in the words *vampires* and *drinking*. The word

vampires in that line has a symbol of the U.S leader and his allies. Besides, the word **drinking** in the term **drinking blood** can be interpreted as causing someone died. Through this line, the songwriters wants to critic the U.S leader and his allies who act like vampires that thirsty for blood. They have been making the war and causing many people died in order to expand and secure their oil reservation.

Their violence works it hardly ever fail

We will find the denotation meaning in the second line. The word **works** is interpreted by the songwriter as something to be done. The word **hardly ever fail** complement to the songwriter's opinion which explain that the war-makers never fail to do their violence, it always success every time. John Trudell continues his writing in this stanza with the connotation meaning in the third and forth line,

When blind man can't see he believes blind

Blind obedience is the child of mindless minds

The word **blind** in the third line has a literal meaning as unable to see but in fact, the songwriter wants to invite his reader to see it from figurative meaning side to make a certain message. The songwriter wants to express that the blind man who can't see, he will strongly believe with his blindness. He seems to portray the U.S leader who unable to see with the situation that happens during the Iraq war. Eventhough, many people died in the war but he chooses not to care so much about the victims and keep the war on his way he thinks.

In the last line of third stanza, *Blind obedience is the child of mindless minds*, the word **blind** still has a similar interpretation with the previous line, but the songwriter wants to make different message to the reader. Through this line, we can interpret the word **blind** as a narrow minded. It is experienced by the U.S armies who seemed to lose their control in minds causing them easily to kill many people in order to obey their leader's command.

Stanza 4

John Trudell writes whole lines in this stanza with the denotation meaning. We can see in the following lines below,

New world order is an old world lie

Fighting for peace, see how they die

Dragging in God, as they turn violent

God says nothing, he just remains silent

We will find the words **order** and **lie** in the first line as denotation meaning. The writer analyzes the word **order** as command, power or authority; while **lie** as untrue statement. It will present the songwriter's concern that the new authority is an old possession that one always knows to be untrue. Related to the Iraq war, it means that even though the U.S president has changed, it will not change the situation of the war because they will not stop their mission to grip Iraq's oil reservation out and take a power in that country.

Then, the words **fighting** and **die** in the second line also have denotation meaning. The application of the word **fighting** has an interpretation as struggling for something important (in this case, "peace") against enemies. Through this line, the songwriter wants to describe the ironic situation in Iraq which there are many people died when they were

struggling for peace for their land.

For the third line, *Dragging in God, as they turn violent*, there are the words *dragging* and *turn* that have denotation meaning. According to this line, we can conclude that the war-makers will do something violently by dragging in God. On their opinion, the war is such God's order to kill the terrorists even though in the process, they are not only killing the terrorists but also elder women and children whom don't know anything at all about the war.

The usage of denotation meaning in the last line of the fourth stanza is in the words *says* and *silent*. Through this line, we can take a conclusion that the songwriter describes that God never says nothing when seeing the war, he just remain silents and seemingly to let it keep happen.

Stanza 5

For the fifth stanza, the songwriter begins his writing with the connotation meaning in the first and second lines,

Stop madmen from running loose
Mother earth woman can't take the abuse

In the first line, there is connotation meaning in the word *madmen*. The word *madmen* can be analyzed as people who are very enthusiastic with something. In this line, the songwriter wants to symbolize the U.S leader and his allies as madmen who are so ambitious to take a power and oil reservation in Iraq. Their dirty policy have caused many people died and many buildings destructed. They act like madmen who have to be stopped immediately from their craziness.

Then, we will find the words *mother earth* and *the abuse* depicted as denotation meaning in the second line. From the line above, we can define the word *mother earth* as land which is lived by people and *the abuse* as making bad or wrong use of something. Through this line, the songwriter describes his concern toward the Iraq war where the invaded land can only submit to their fate without do something to prevent the invader's violent. The *mother earth* likely to let that evils do anything they want including kill many people and destroy all parts of the land.

Lastly, the writer will analyze the denotation meaning in the third line and the connotation meaning in the fourth line of the fifth stanza that relate each other.

Living right now is living for tomorrow
Time is saying there's no more time tomorrow

In the third line, we can understand the feeling of Iraqis that being afraid about their live. They have to survive every day. If they can survive for today so that they will stay alive on tomorrow. The fifth line, we will find personification as the figure of speech. The word *time* as if it acts like human saying that there is no more time tomorrow. From those lines, the songwriter wants to compare about two aspects between the effort of Iraqis to survive and the survival time for Iraqis. We know that surely Iraqis just wants to stay alive every day but it is unlikely for the time which will always limits their live and brings them into uncertainty live.

The following stanzas after the fifth stanza in John Trudell's "Bombs over

Baghdad” lyric are the refrain from the previous stanzas.

4.1.2 Figurative Language

4.1.2.1 Symbol

Symbol participated in building an imagination that wanted by the poet. It can also enrich the meaning of the poem and identify the meaning of a word. Several symbols in the lyrics, John Trudell’s “Bombs over Baghdad” lyric, will give the understanding to the reader about the situation in the Iraq war, the misery of Iraqis and people who participated in the Iraq war and many conspiracies happened in the Iraq war. In the first stanza, we can find the symbol in the eighth line,

Religious rights revenging sword

The songwriter does not interpret the word *sword* literally as a weapon using to kill, but he wants to imply the word *sword* as a symbol of war. Through this line, he describes how religious rights become an instrument for revenge which result a terrible war in Iraq.

As we know that the reason of the U.S attacked Iraq because Iraq is known as a base for Al Qaeda, the radical terrorist group of Islamic that anti-America, which referred to Bush as America’s number one enemy. The U.S assumed that to fight the radical terrorist group should take aggressive steps by destroying the bases of such groups, including Iraq. It proves how Americans always gives stigma at Islamic countries and the Iraq war itself became a continuation of their hatred toward moslems. The next symbol can be found in the tenth line of the first stanza,

The sheep and the cattle can’t keep from milling

John Trudell writes this line with various interpretations in it. We are as the reader can get the interpretation of the word *the sheep and the cattle* in the literary meaning as a real sheep and their shelter that could not get off of the milling. However, when we analyze it figuratively, so that the interpretation will change. In this line, we can analyze the figurative meaning of the phrase *the sheep and the cattle* as symbol of the Iraqi civilians and their settlement, and the word *milling* as the symbol of the U.S’ attack and heavy shot gun. The combination of the phrase *the sheep and the cattle* and *the word milling* give portray to the reader about the Iraqi civilians who do not get out of the U.S army’s attack in their area. They seemed to be on the ground similar to milling which ready to crush their life in death.

In the third stanza, we can find the usage of symbol in the first line,

Vampires drinking blood and oil cocktails

The songwriter symbolizes the word *vampires* as the U.S and their allies; and also refers to their brutality, while the word *blood* symbolized the struggle and *oil cocktail* as oil fields. This would give the figurative meaning to the readers so that they can get an idea of how the U.S and their brutality of those which hardly snatch the struggle of the Iraqi civilians in fighting over the oil fields of Iraq. The struggle of the Iraqi civilians had to be paid off by the many civilians who die by the vicious attack of the U.S army. Through this line, John Trudell wants to reveal that the U.S leader and their allies deserved to be called as vampires which thirsty of blood and never stop killing and doing mass destruction in Iraq.

And last the word *madmen* in the first line of the fifth stanza,

Stop madmen from running loose

It is a symbol of the U.S leader and his allies who have lost their common sense and act like mad people doing many crazy things. They used Iraq as the land for them to

vent his insanity; madness of power, possession, and plunder of Iraq's oil reservation. Their actions have caused many losses in Iraq where many buildings were destroyed by their aircraft and tanks attack, many Iraqi civilians are killed by their bombs and bullets, and as a result, Iraq loses its authority as the State and in danger of losing oil supplies. Those madmen must be stopped immediately because otherwise they would make the situation grew more and more chaotic.

4.1.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a literary device that involves describing someone or something by comparing it to something else. The poets used metaphors to convey, emphasize, and create vivid images. In this section, the writer will take several metaphors in "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric to be analyzed so the reader will more understand about the songwriters' identification that represent the situation in the Iraq war. John Trudell starts to write his metaphor in the second line of the first stanza,

Bombs over Baghdad, Dancers of death

If we usually identify the word *bombs* as chemical substances which can explode and *dancers* as someone or group of people who have skill in dancing, but through this line, John Trudell reveals them metaphorically. He wants to describe the bombs which dropped by the U.S jet fighter act like *dancers* who dance lovely on the sky, then slide down quickly, and finally blast off when they reach the ground. The explosions not only cause the great damage on the area they are targeted but also kill many Iraqi civilians, either children or elder people, who do not know anything about the war. Then, we can find another metaphor in the fourth line of the first stanza,

Macho queen selling war-makers toys

The songwriter uses the word *toys* in his word choice is not purely referring to the things for children to play with, but it is more figuratively as war machines which are used in the war. Through this line, he wants to compare between war machines and *toys* in order to help us as the reader to conclude that this line contains of a message about the world leaders' transaction of war machines to support their military in the battlefield. Those war machines can be played freely like toys. The U.S leader and their allies can play their toys such as, jet fighter, tanks, battleship, and tomahawk, as they want. They can use them to drop the bombs, to launch the missiles, and to make a gun shot. As a result, it will be part of conquer drama to the Iraq land that cause Iraq suffering crisis.

In the third stanza, we will find the usage of metaphora in third and fourth lines,

When blind man can't see he believes blind Blind obedience is the child of mindless mind

In the third line, the songwriter interprets the word *blind* as an unconcerned act. Metaphorically, it will refer to the U.S leader who acts like a *blind man*. He does not care about what he sees because he just believes that he is blind. It is a kind of songwriter's reflection which he wants to share the fact to the reader that during the Iraq war, the U.S leader tries to close his eyes to see what he has done in Iraq.

Although the war had succeeded to kill thousands Iraqi civilians, destroy many buildings and damage Iraqi's mentality, but he does not care about it and he just want his mission works in the way he expects.

Different with the interpretation of the word *blind* in previous line, in the line, *Blind obedience is the child of mindless mind*, the word *blind* figuratively meant as narrow minded. In this line, the songwriter uses the word *blind* refers to the U.S armies who are on duty in the war. He describes the U.S armies like blind men who always have to accept any command from their leader without consider the result which they will get or other people get. Their mindless minds make them lose their control in minds and will cause them easily to kill many people just in order to obey their leader's command.

4.1.2.3 Irony

Irony conveys the opposite of their literal meaning; a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. There are some lines in John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric which contains of the use of Irony. The writer will analyze the use of irony in certain lines in those lyrics to express the contradiction idea from the songwriters, so the reader will more clearly about the songwriters' allusion which is used by them to criticize the Iraq war.

The first irony in the Bombs Over Baghdad lyric contained in the fifth line of the first stanza,

Raining Destruction, Good Old Boys

The word **Good** should be used for positive things, but through this line, the songwriter interprets that word as a contradiction in its meaning. The songwriter uses the word **good** to satirize a group of good old boys which have made a good step for them in destructing Iraqi land. Then, the meaning of **old boys** in this line is dedicated to the leader of the United States and its allies worked behind the scenes to make this war just for the sake of their personal interests.

Next, the following ironies are in the eighth to thirteenth line of the first stanza,

Religious Rights revenging sword

Thou shalt kill in the name of the Lord
Some are more than ready some aren't willing
Volunteering in what they're not dying for
The Young Republican Guard crying for war

In the eighth line of the first stanza, *Religious Rights revenging sword* is a part of irony. As religious people, we usually have the rights to get peaceful and safe life in a religious atmosphere, but through this line, the songwriter expresses the contradiction which on the Iraq war, the religious rights being an instrument for revenge. We can remember about WTC tragedy in 2011 which The U.S pointed that the attack was carried out by terrorists from Muslim countries so that they need to make revenge.

Through the sentence in ninth line of the first stanza, *Thou shalt kill in the name of the Lord*, we can find another irony. The word **kill** is defined as a criminal action and unlawful because it causes someone death. But in this line, the songwriter

wants to describe contradicted meaning that occurred in Iraq which as if they were allowed by God to kill each other. Without thought whether their actions are sinful or not, and whether their actions are religiously forbidden or not, the United States continues to attack the Iraq region, destroying buildings and killing thousands of Iraqis.

Next, in the eleventh line of the first stanza, *Some are more than ready some aren't willing*, the songwriter wants to possess himself as Iraqis who experienced conflict when in fact most of them do not ever want a catastrophic war that harmed them, but they also do not have the power to reject it. That is what Iraqis currently perceived; feel tormented by war and leave out from the shackles of painful war; and demanding justice for the world against all actions that have been done by the United States and its allies in their homeland.

In the twelfth line of the first stanza, *Volunteering in what they're not dying for*, the songwriter wants to describe the contradiction meaning of **Volunteering**. If the word **volunteering** is usually interpreted as a voluntary act for good things and beneficial for people who receive it, but that interpretation should not be applied in a certain war. On the Iraq war, many Iraqis were forced to surrender to die in vain just to satisfy the desires of the war-makers in achieving their ambitions; ambitions to seize Iraq territory and nationalize Iraq's oil reservation.

This term **crying for** has a meaning as asking for something wanted so much and in touch with something positive such as peace, love or affection. In the thirteenth line of the first stanza, *The Young Republican Guard crying for war*, the songwriter wants to express contradiction that occurred in the Iraq war where most Republican party members, political party led by George H.W Bush, allowed to make war in that Muslim country. Whether what is in their minds, they prefer making a war as the best way to achieve their ambitions rather than diplomacy or politics affairs.

The other contradiction expressions from Bombs over Baghdad's songwriter contained in the second line of the fourth stanza,

Fighting for peace, see how they die

The term **fighting for peace** naturally should have a positive meaning. If we are striving to achieve peace, we will find happiness in it. As we know, the first United States' mission to invade Iraq is to give liberation to Iraqis, but if we look at the brutality of the U.S armies killed Iraqis, it is clearly that this war is a criminal act that must be responsible for the United States and its allies. Obviously, the struggle for peace has never led to death.

4.1.3 Imagery

Through the imagery, the readers are allowed to feel the sensation of the songwriter's experience and can identify themselves like the songwriter. The writer will analyze imageries in John Trudell's "*Bombs over Baghdad*" lyric that are appeared by a connection of words in each line and stanza.

Stanza 1

Bombs over Baghdad, Bombs over Baghdad

In the second line of the first stanza, the songwriter uses visual imagery to describe the bombs dropped the U.S fighter jet flying over the skies of Baghdad, then, they fall together, exploding on the area they landed and finally, destroying

buildings and killing Iraqis around them. Then, still in the first stanza, John Trudell writes his imagery in the sixth line,

Death bringer In Queen George's Eyes

The word *eyes* in the sixth line represents the visual imagery used by the songwriter. Through the sentence in this line, the songwriter wants to give a visualization about a leader who is standing to spot his armies attacking on the enemy's line. He watches every second of the war; see how his armies managed to destroy the enemy's defense bases, and bring the death of many civilian. We will also find imagery in the seventh line,

Read his lips, war-maker lies,

The songwriter tries to use kinesthetic imagery to indicate the war maker's gesture when talking about the war and reveal all of his lies. The Iraq war which was built with a lot of conspiracy could not be got off of the propaganda carried out by the leaders of the war in order to get support from people both inside and outside their country. The next imagery is in the fourteenth line,

Free speech as free as its thought,

The songwriter uses organic imagery to show how a speech can be spoken freely in accordance with what someone was thinking. How strong the thought that spoken by a leader will be able to affect every citizen thinks. It was successfully done by the United States leader where he was able to draw support from his allies and own country through his evil mind. Next, the usage of organic imagery in the fifteenth line,

Controlled behavior reacts as its taught

The organic imagery in this line is used to show the taught has an important role as an attempt to control someone behavior. Practically, the leader's taught is capable in causing a reaction that is proportional to the controlled behavior of subordinates. As the result, what was done by the U.S armies in the Iraq war is the result of the doctrine applied by their leader. However, such a dirty behavior is the result of the dirty taught, too.

Stanza 2

There is no specific imagery in this line.

Stanza 3

There only one imagery in the third stanza. It is kinesthetic image in the second line,

Their violence works it hardly ever fails,

Kinesthetic imagery in this line helps the reader or listener to create the image of a harmful act that continues to move and work without stopping. It represented the songwriter's thought that the criminal act managed by the United States and its allies in Iraq will continue and move as if nothing could stop, even if a state organization like the United Nations.

Stanza 4

We will find the songwriter's imagery in the second line of the fourth stanza,

Fighting for peace, see how they die

The songwriter uses visual imagery to illustrate how many people died when they are fighting for peace in their land. The songwriter visualizes many people lying

dead in vain on the Iraq ground after struggling against the enemy. Through this imagery, the songwriter would also like to invite his listeners or readers to participate in concerning about the situation in Iraq which the reason to make war for the peace must be paid off with the death. And the last imagery is in the fourth line of this stanza,

God says nothing, he just remains silent

The songwriter uses kinesthetic imagery referring to the word says as lip gesture. Through this line, the songwriter wants to illustrate how God as the owner of lives can only be silent and unable to move or say anything when see the war in Iraq causing many destruction of building, civilian death, and damaged the Iraqis mentality.

4.1.4 Theme

Theme is the central or dominating idea, which is reflected in the literary works, especially lyric which become an object research in this thesis. The analysis in the using of songwriters' diction, figurative language, and imagery help us to reveal what theme the songwriter decided to use to represent his reflection. We have already known about the diction which builds the construction meaning of the lyrics, the figurative language which builds the songwriter's imagination, and the imagery which builds the songwriter's sense in his critical lyrics. Based on the analysis in the previous pages, it can be concluded that John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric has theme of reflection to the concern toward the Iraq war .

The writer uses the term reflection to the concern toward the Iraq war as the best choice after all analysis in the previous pages. John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric reveals a message about the dominant power which makes destruction in the poor state. The U.S as the dominant power seems to be free making any destruction and killing many civilian on the Iraq land, the poor state which hit by the crisis. The U.S and their allies' brutality existed during the war; Iraq's inability to take out the U.S abuse; and no helping for foreign to make a peace on Iraq which is described in the lyric becomes a part of John Trudell's concern. The gist of the matter, John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyrics had represented the concern from its songwriters. The writer also believes that this lyric can reveal the secret things which actually happen on Iraq to the public, especially its listener or reader.

4.2 The Concern toward the Iraq war

In this section, the writer will analyze some aspects that make the songwriters share their concern toward the Iraq war through their lyrics.

4.2.1 The Iraq war is criminal act that broke the humanity value.

Bombs over Baghdad, dancers of death

Murder in the air, with the next breath

(John Trudell's Bombs over Baghdad, stanza 1, line 2-3)

When John Trudell sang two lines above, we actually invited by him to understand what is happening in Baghdad. The word *Bombs* and *Murder* in those two lines clearly were not written by John as a joke to describe the real view that happened in Baghdad. Those two lines tell a story about air strikes which the U.S. and allied forces bombed around the city of Baghdad, destroying many buildings around it and killing thousands of Iraqi civilians. Over the last few weeks in January 1991, the United States jet fighters have

successfully dropped about 80,000 tons of bombs on their target areas, killing 10,000 civilians in Iraq either combatants or non-combatants. That evidence is added with the fact that between March – April 2003, had succeeded to drop more 20,000 bombs and killed 7,000 civilians on Baghdad, Basra and Kirkuk. It is a blow to Iraq which began to recover themselves from the economic crisis caused the war and economic embargo. Beside their land is destroyed, they also must let their civilians killed by in vain. The U.S Air attacks looks like a signal act of cruelty of the United States and its allies which against human values. In his lyrics, John Trudell also slipped sentence, *Thou shalt kill in the name of the lord* (stanza 1, line 9) in which he wants to share his concern about the situation that is not logic and seems like a ridiculous thing that happened during the Iraq war where we can kill each other easily and it would be allowed by the God.

From the lyrics written by John Trudell, “Bombs over Baghdad”, we can understand about the songwriters’ concern toward something happen in Iraq. Indirectly, he wants to share their concerns toward the Iraq war that they believe it had broken many living aspects in Iraq, including humanity aspect. In their lyrics implied any violence in the Iraq war, from bombs attack that caused many Iraqi civilians died, destruction on the most area in Iraq, until the bloody struggle to defend Iraq’s oil reservation. The Iraqis who used to live together in peace turn into live in separated way, they were forced to lose the people they love so much, lose their homes, lose their jobs that used to sustain their lives, and most importantly, they lose their sense of security to live in their own country. With the civilian death number growing every year, so obviously, the Iraq war is classified as criminal act that broke the humanity value.

4.2.2 The Iraq war is classified as a modern colonization managed by super-power country.

We have to realize that every war should have a control and interest in it. Most of the war will only be controlled by the single state of super-power country with their millions of missions and just become part of the suffering of the weak and poor nations. Trained soldiers, modern weapons, and brilliant in creating war strategies not only done to show strength in the world, but more to the stuck in the U.S domination of the target of their military operations. The macho queen of super-power country will do anything to satisfy his rotten desire. However, it will not succeed without any help from their evil allies. As John Trudell writes the lyrics on the first line of stanza to 4-6,

Macho queen’s selling war-maker toys

Raining destruction, good old boys

Death bringer in queen George’s eyes

(John Trudell’s Bombs over Baghdad, stanza 1, line 4-6)

Through those lines, John Trudell would like to imply that in every war, it is important to make a good deal from each ally to support their mission. That is similar with what have done by The U.S in the Iraq war where they cooperate in weapons selling and military aid with their allies, Britain and Australia, to work together to destroy Iraq which was hit by crisis. This proved to be successful where the *good old boys* (George Bush, Richard Cheney, Colin Powell, and General Norman Schwarzkopf) and their *toys* have successful brought raining destruction and death in Iraq, a weak state that was in crisis hit.

Even John Trudell’s used more harsh sentences in the third stanza on the first line, *Vampires drinking blood and oil cocktails*, which the word *vampires* metaprocically

refers to of the leaders who thirsty of blood and power over Iraq's oil reserves. As a result, the Iraq war had a role in creating modern colonization undertaken by the state of hyper-power. That will raise the concern from not only the songwriters but also people in all over the world because it is questionable when in modern era there is still a conolization in certain country that is not appropriate with humanity and justice way. So, obviously we must stop it immediately before getting worse and worse.

4.2.3 The liberation missions which hurt Iraqis.

The war in Iraq which has actually happened since 1990, at that time called the Gulf War, just become part of Iraqis' miseries until now. The purpose of creating stability for the Middle East countries are always just a trick of United States and Britain's war-torn to expand their conquest. With missions to give liberation and fight against terrorism, the U.S can make their way to invade the Middle East region, such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, and most recently Iraq. As the sentence written by John Trudell in his song "Bombs over Baghdad", *Fighting for peace can't comprehend* (stanza 1, line 16), in which the sentence implies that there is "something" that can't be understood in the struggle to find peace. And that "something" increasingly clearer as we begin to read the next lyrics,

*New world order is an old world lie
Fighting for peace, see how they die*

(John Trudell's Bombs over Baghdad, stanza 4, line 1-2)

The mission that brought the United States in creating stability and peace in the Middle East, especially Iraq, it is simply a lie. It continues to happen even when the leaders of the United States was changed. Then, John Trudell also concerned about the peace missions which run turned into a hell for Iraqis in which they died in vain when their land ravaged by the United States and its allies.

According to John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric, we can understand how the United States lied to the world through their Liberation mission for Iraqi. That operation turned into a war that led to the occupation in Iraq. 9/11 tragedy, Bush's revenge against Saddam, and the desire to dominate the region and Iraq's oil reserves seems to be a good reason for the United States attacked Iraq. The lie of the Iraq Liberation Act hurt Iraqis so much which is hitting by conflict, where they should be able to feel the peace through foreign service, but in fact, they have to live miserable in the war. All of descriptions above will become a part of our concern toward the Iraq war, the war that full of lies and miseries for Iraqi.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" is lyric that tell about the songwriter's concern toward the Iraq war. The concern can be found started from the intrinsic aspect analysis which based on diction, figurative language and imagery. By analyzing the intrinsic aspect, we can understand the big effort from the songwriter in order to influence the people's point of view

about the Iraq war through his lyric. He tries to share his concern toward the Iraq war to his listener or reader on each word in the lines of the lyric.

The songwriter's concern toward the Iraq war is also emphasized in the analysis of the external aspects relate to the concern toward the Iraq. From the analysis of this part, we can more believe that the Iraq war is the war which has to stop immediately. We have analyzed how the Iraq war becomes criminal act that broke the humanity value. The Iraq war which is created by the U.S and its allies have succeeded to kill more than a hundred thousand people which most of them is Iraq civilian, to destruct the government and civilian building, and to damage the important public infrastructures.

Then, from other analysis, we can understand that the Iraq war is the war classified as a modern colonization managed by super-power country. The super-power countries like the U.S and Britain have usually used their dominant power to attack the weak or poor countries and then, posse those area. It also happened in Iraq where those hyper-powers tried to invade and occupy Iraq's oil reservation. By their power in military and war strategy, they success to kill many people with their air attack, destruct many buildings with their bombs, provoke some Iraqis to attack Saddam Hussein's government with their money, and posse Iraq's oil reservation with their hyper-power. As a result, those actions will only raise questions why there is still colonization in certain country in the modern era. It is really contradicted with humanity and justice way where allowed us as a human to live in peace without war and colonization.

In the last analysis from previous chapter, we can understand that liberation mission campaigned by the U.S hurt Iraqis. By using the mission to give liberation to Iraqis, the U.S promise to fight against terrorists, Saddam Hussein's regime and economic crisis. However, those missions have been distorted the U.S itself. They invade Iraq, kick out the Saddam Hussein government and take a control of Iraq's oil reservation through the Iraq war that they create together with their allies. The lie of the Iraq Liberation Act hurt Iraqis so much, where they should be able to feel the peace through foreign service, but in fact, they have to live miserable in the war.

In a brief, from all analysis it can be concluded that John Trudell's "Bombs over Baghdad" lyric are the result of songwriter's thought and experience about the situation in Iraq during the war. That lyric has represented the songwriter's concern toward The Iraq war and through his critical lyrics and the writer believes that it will be a good media to invite the listener or reader to understand what really happened at Iraq.

