

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

Discourse Analysis

The word “discourses” in Latin, which means “talk or discussion” is whence the phrase gets its name. Discourse is a type of written or verbal communication. A term used in linguistics to describe a verbal structure that is longer than a sentence. Discourse is the use of spoken or written words in a social context. Sermons, arguments, jokes, and stories are examples of discourse, which is a continuous passage of words (especially spoken) longer than a sentence (Crystal, 1992:25) in (Tannen & Hamilton, 2015).

According to Habibie (2016) Zellig Harris founded Discourse Analysis in 1952 with his article titled Discourse Analysis. The linguist on the preoccupied era is only reviewing the language at the sentence level. Harris argues about a further broad research of language that goes beyond the internal linguistic (sentence) level and investigates the external landscape surrounding the internal landscape, i.e. the link between text and context.

As the word “discourse” implies, discourse analysis methods focus on any text that can evoke any type of discourse, any type of response. This broadens the range of topics and subjects an analyst can use, such as

in medical journals, newspaper articles, and even presidential speeches or casual conversation.

Discourse analysis is a method of studying and analyzing written or spoken texts. This method does not analyze a text in terms of its structure and syntax, but rather the meaning behind the sentences. The approach is frequently referred to as going "beyond the sentence." Discourse analysis is not only useful in the field of linguistics, but it is also used in other fields such as social studies, psychology, and anthropology (Uzokova, 2020).

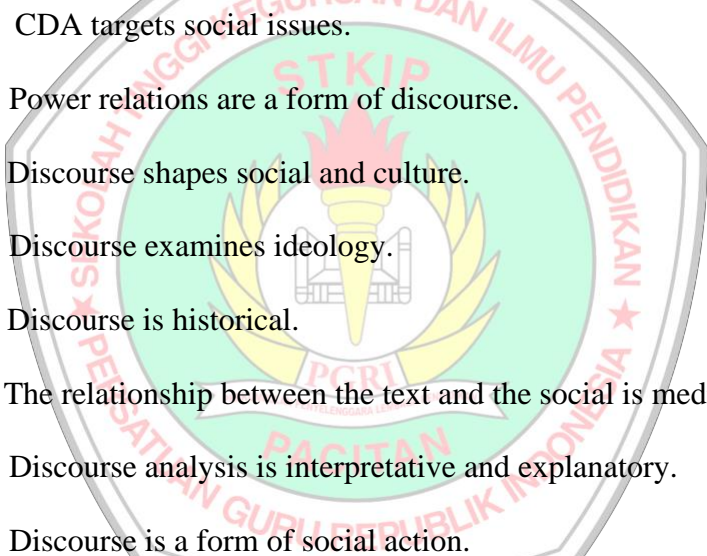
In nutshell, discourse is a linguistic discipline that discusses language in a complex manner by connecting things outside of language, such as social and cultural conditions.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis is 'critical' in the sense that it aims to reveal the role of discursive practice in the maintenance of the social world, including those social relations that involve unequal relations of power. Its aim to contribute to social change along the lines of more equal power relations in communication processes and society in general. In critical discourse analysis, it is claimed that discursive practice contributes to the creation and reproduction of unequal power relations between social groups. Such as between social classes, women and men, ethnic minorities and the majority. These effects are understood as ideological effects. (Cap, 2018) stated, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) brings the critical tradition of social analysis into language studies and contributes to critical

social analysis a particular focus on discourse and on relations between discourse and other social elements (power relations, ideologies, institutions, social identities, and so forth).

According to Oliver (In Zeithml., 2021) The goal of critical discourse analysis is to explain why language is used in social life, rather than only analyzing language use and identifying the message or intent behind it. Fairclough and Wodak (1997) summarize the basic principles of CDA as follows :

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- a. CDA targets social issues.
 - b. Power relations are a form of discourse.
 - c. Discourse shapes social and culture.
 - d. Discourse examines ideology.
 - e. Discourse is historical.
 - f. The relationship between the text and the social is mediation.
 - g. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory.
 - h. Discourse is a form of social action.

This research discusses Patriarchy as one of the ideology, through Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis approach. Ideology is the main discussion in CDA. Main domain in CDA is ideology.

According data by (Jolliffe, 2010) Norman Fairclough, widely acknowledged as one of the founders and major proponents of the field of critical discourse analysis (CDA). Norman is Emeritus Professor of Linguistics and English Language at Lancaster University in the United

Kingdom. Norman Fairclough also an associate of the Institute for Advanced Studies. Fairclough defines critical discourse analysis as an approach which seeks to investigate systematically. Language is seen as not only socially structured, but also socially determined. According to Fairclough, this relationship is extremely complex: on the one side, very different types of discourse can exist together in the same institution, but on the other side, the relationship between actual language use and its basic norms and conventions is not a simple linear relationship. Fairclough (1993) (in Jorgensen & J.Phillips, 2002)

From the definition above, it can be conclude that social critique may be viewed as a social action that has been carried out by the community or a group to evaluate and examine a condition of society at a certain moment. In this approach, social critique can be used to influence how a social system or process of social connections develops so that every member of society can respect and uphold societal norms and values as they are currently practiced.

Based on Habibie (2016) Fairclough found out there are 5 characteristic of Critical Discourse Analysis as follows:

- a. Action is considered to be discourse. That is, speech as a type of association, such as a person speaking or writing, is not interpreted as he talks or writes. There are various perspectives on how discourse should be viewed in such an understanding. To begin, discourse is defined as something that seeks to influence, convince, argue, support,

react, and so on. Someone speaking or writing has both large and tiny meanings. Second, speech is viewed as something that is intentionally stated and under control, rather than something that is beyond conscious control.

- b. Furthermore, Critical Discourse Analysis investigates the context of communication: “who communicates with whom and why; in this type of situation and with what audience; through what media; and associated with each”. The examination includes only those significant to the creation and comprehension of the text. There are numerous settings that are crucial because they influence discourse formation. To begin, the discourse participants who make the discourse, gender, age, education, social class, ethnicity, and religion are all relevant in describing the conversation in many ways. Second, some social contexts, such as place, time, the speaker’s and listeners’ positions, or the environment, provide a useful framework for interpreting a discourse.
- c. One of the most significant components of understanding the work is its placement in a certain historical discourse. Understanding the discourse of this book will be acquired only if we can explain the historical context in which the text was made, what the situation was, the atmosphere at the time, and why the linguistic style was used.
- d. In examining discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis takes power into account. Any dialogue, whether in the form of text, speech, or

anything, is viewed as a type of power struggle rather than something natural, logical, and impartial. One of the keys to the interaction between discourse and the audience is the concept of power. This suggests that Critical Discourse Analysis does not limit itself to textual or discourse structure elements, but also to social, economic, political, and cultural forces and contexts. Control, or Foucault's term “Disciplined Body” is the concept of power in relation to producing discourse.

- e. Texts, discussions, and other forms of ideology or practice are all essential concepts in this study. According to the theory of classical ideology, ideology is created by the dominant group in order to reproduce and legitimize their dominance. One of the primary strategies is to raise public awareness of the fact that dominance is acceptable and taken for granted. Ideology causes members of a group to act in the same condition, relate their difficulties, and contribute to the group's solidarity and cohesion. Ideology has several key implications from this point of view: First, ideology is primarily social rather than personal or individual; second, ideology is social even when utilized internally among members of a group or society. As a result, ideology not only provides coherence and cohesion functions, but it also shapes group identity and group disparities. Given this type of discourse, it is not perceived as something neutral that occurs

spontaneously, because every discourse must incorporate ideology in order to dominate and compete for influence.

In nutshell, we can study the language produced by elites who significantly increase social inequality, assuming false awareness of society through misinformation, and the pleasure of communication they create by using the characteristics of critical discourse analysis discussed above.

Fairclough' Concept

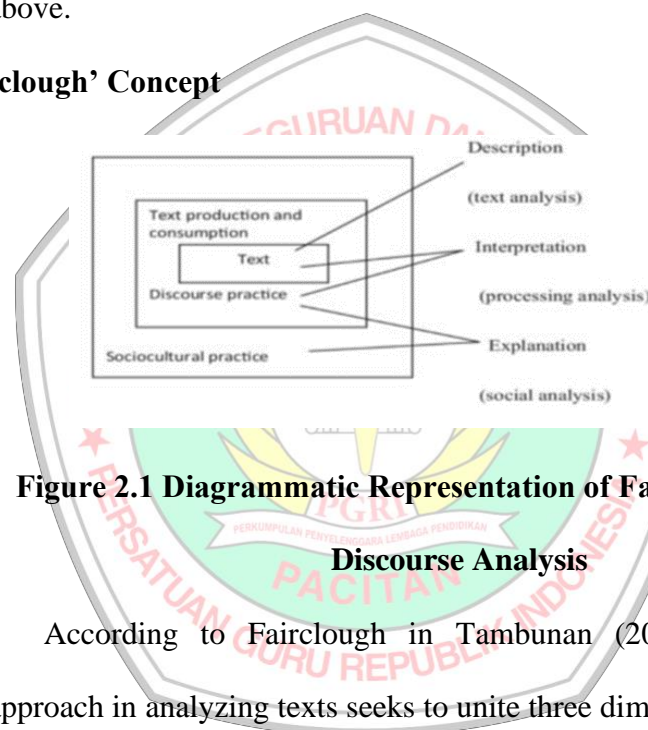


Figure 2.1 Diagrammatic Representation of Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis

According to Fairclough in Tambunan (2018) The Fairclough approach in analyzing texts seeks to unite three dimensions, namely:

- a. Textual or textual analysis (micro level), that is a description about text;
- b. Analysis of discourse practice (meso level), are interpretation of the process of generating, distributing, and using discourse, including intertextuality and interdiscursivity;
- c. Analysis of sociocultural practice (macro level), are explanation of social processes hidden in the discourse. (1992: 73, and 1995: 59)

According to Jolliffe (2010) Fairclough applies his three-level social theory in a three-part methodology:

- 1) Description focuses on the formal and structural features of the text or talk at hand.
- 2) Interpretation is concerned with the way in which participants arrive at some kind of understanding of the discourse on the basis of their cognitive, social, and ideological resources.
- 3) Explanation leads the researcher to draw on social theory in order to reveal the ideological underpinnings of lay interpretive procedures.

It can be concluded that there are 4 stages in analysis the data according to Norman (2009) as follows:

Table 2.1. Fairclough's Stages for Analysis Data

Stages	Description	Steps
Stage 1	Focus on a social wrong in its semiotic aspect	a) Select topic b) Construct object of research through theorization
Stage 2	Identify obstacles to addressing the social wrong	a) Analyse dialectical relations between text and social practices b) Select text according to the object of research c) Analyze texts
Stage 3	Consider whether the social order needs the social wrong	
Stage 4	Identify possible ways past the obstacles	

Source: Fairclough. Norman. 2009. "A Dialectical-relational Approach to Critical Discourse Analysis in Social Research." In *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*, ed. Ruth Wodak and Michael Meyer, 162-186. 2nd ed. Los Angeles: Sage.

Theory of Patriarchy Ideology

The term 'patriarchy' originated from the Greek patriarkhēs, which literally means 'father of a race' or 'chief of a race.' Patriarchy therefore means 'the rule of the father'. In light (Abuse, 2018) defined patriarchy is an organisational system in which males have dominance over females, and this domination is said to manifest "in the values, attitudes, customs, expectations, and institutions of the society, and maintained through the process of socialization."

The presence of patriarchal culture in society can cause gender inequality. According to Obie (2018) and Duncan (2016) Gender inequalities that often occur in women as follows:

- a. Domination is done by individuals or groups to subdue, control and weaken other individuals or groups so that the individual or other group becomes subordinated and then marginalized. Men believe they are stronger, smarter, and superior than girls. In a patriarchal society, male domination refers to the reality that men rule both the household and society as a whole. They occupy every conceivable position of authority and power. They are regarded as being better in every manner.

A man who holds the position of CEO of a corporation is an illustration of male dominance in a patriarchal society. Every day he reports to work, oversees every area of his job, and then leaves for home. When at home, he requests that dinner be ready at six

o'clock and that his wife watch the children while he watches television.

- b. Subordination is defined as being forced to remain under the direction of another. Subordination of women refers to the social situation in which women are forced to remain under the direction of men. To keep women under men's control, patriarchy employs some societal norms, traditions, and social roles through the socialization process. (Sultana, 2012)

Women's work today can be used to demonstrate this idea. This is in line with Whitehead (1979) in this sense, the qualities of women's employment as wage earners are gendered and subordinate. She has a jobs; earns less than men; and, if married and a mother, works part-time. She works as a wage laborer in an exploitative class relationship. In addition, she performs unpaid household chores at home in order to be a good wife and mother. Her relationship with her housekeeper is essentially one of gender subordination.

- c. Marginalization is the process of being marginalized as a result of gender differences, which can lead to poverty. Gender preconceptions are one method that can be used to marginalize a person or group.

Women, in particular, face marginalization, which is exacerbated by the persistence of gender construction in society. Women cannot

contribute in a certain aspect or field of work because certain stereotypes have been attached to women for a long time, for example, work related to development (buildings, roads, etc.) has minimal contribution of women because women are considered physically and psychologically weak, women's reproductive function is considered to be impede work (when women are menstruating, pregnant and breastfeeding).

- d. Discrimination is a distinction and restriction made on the basis of sex which reduces and eliminates the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field by women, regardless of their marital status, on the basis of equality between men and women.

One example of gender discrimination is the belief that women aren't required to go to school since they will eventually take care of the house, as opposed to men, who must complete school because they will have a job.

- e. Violence is the most effective way to make women helpless so in turn it is easy to be exploited and oppressed. Violence is something that takes the form of an attack on a person's physical or psychological or mental-psychological integrity. In this case, violence includes physical violence, such as rape and beatings, as well as violence in more subtle forms, such as sexual harassment.

It occurs because women/men are viewed as weak and subordinate, and it occurs as a result of the narrative of women's bodies as sexual objects.

Physical abuse: punches, slaps

Sexual violence: clinging to specific body parts

Psychological violence: unpleasant remarks, foul language, insults, and threats.

- f. The double burden is borne by many women who move or work in the public domain but still have to work in the domestic area.

There is a double burden which is an excessive burden that must be borne by women. Women do almost 90% of household or domestic work so those who work, apart from working at work, also still have to do household or domestic work.

- g. Stereotype is a perspective which attaches a certain identity or title with the aim of weakening or ignoring the position and existence of the person or group in question.

For instance, when there is a case of violence or sexual harassment, stereotypes based on the idea that women dress up to attract the attention of the opposite sex are always brought up, leading to the idea that the reason why a woman is being sexually harassed is her own fault. The victim is therefore blamed by society, which is more inclined to justify the perpetrator's conduct.

- h. Objectification

Patriarchal ideology sees males as active and women as passive; men as actors and women as receivers; men as subjects and women as objects; men as observers and women as those who observe. Men may touch women as objects, sometimes familiarly, sometimes sexually, whether women want it or not. Possession can be demonstrated through touching. Control is also represented via touch. Men may use touch, whether casual, sexual, or cruel, to show their control over a woman. (Duncan, 2016)

Females are devalued and objectified in society in a variety of ways, including the use of women's bodies to advertise goods, the naming of women after animals, and sexualization of girls and women. Women may be graded or judged, for instance, depending on the size or shape of their breasts, rendering them sexual objects in the eyes of males.

Music, Song, and Lyric

a. Understanding Music

Music is seen as a product of human ingenuity that conveys thoughts and feelings via the use of melodies, harmonies, and rhythmic patterns (Adiyansjah et al., 2019). Here, music is referred to be a medium through which singers can engage in one-way communication with their audience. The musician communicates with the audience in a one-way manner. That is consistent with (Hargeaves et al., 2005) A strong medium of communication is

music. Furthermore, because every song carries moral lessons, ideologies, and social criticism, music is a powerful tool for influencing people's beliefs and actions.

In conclusion the musician acts as a communicator who conveys ideas, the results of his thoughts through his musical works that can influence the mindset, emotions and perspective of his listeners. And through music the listeners can find out what the singer wants to convey.

b. Function of Music

According to Hargreaves & North (1999) Music's social functions manifest in three major ways for both musicians and non-musicians, namely in the management of self-identity, interpersonal relationships, and mood in everyday life. The function of music as follows:

- 1) Music plays a clear part in the formulation and expression of self-identity.

Individual differences research suggests that music is related to musicians' sex-role development; historiometric research suggests that composers express their distinct identity and worldview through their music; and research on music in adolescence suggests that listeners join musical subcultures as a means of defining themselves. According to research on teacher

education, students increasingly identify with the role of music teacher as their training progresses.

- 2) The establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships.

In musical preference judgments, conformity and prestige effects reflect a desire for acceptance into specific social groups. Adolescent research suggests that pop music preferences form the foundation of social groups and can determine stereotypically appropriate ways of responding to them, this can even mediate others perceived physical attractiveness. The same message emerges from music therapy research, which indicates that the client-therapist relationship is critical in determining the positive outcome.

- 3) Music serves as a means of mood management in everyday life. This is based on research into how the immediate listening environment influences musical taste, so that musical tastes reflect situationally determined and situationally specific goals. It's also visible in ethnomusicological research, which looks into the specific roles of music in the daily lives of many people in non-Western cultures. Uses and gratifications research also indicates that adolescents use music to improve their mood. Studies of the uses of music to alleviate pain and influence

customer behavior in shops and stores are two more examples of its explicit use in mood management.

c. Genre Western Music

A music genre is a traditional classification that defines elements of music as belonging to a shared tradition or set of rules. The phrase is now extensively used to denote various musical styles and forms. According to *Widayati* (2020), there are seven genres in the Western musical tradition, as follows:

1) Classical Music

Classical music is art music created or influenced by Western cultural traditions, and it includes both liturgical (religious) and secular music. This music spans the historical timeline of the evolution of western music, beginning with the ancient Greek era and ending in the twentieth century. The qualities of classical music include complex structures that require strong talents to play. Furthermore, classical music is always written in complete and detailed notes with the intention of being played again and again by a large number of people. As an example, *Simfoni No. 5* Ludwig van Beethoven.

2) Jazz

Jazz is a musical genre that originated in the African-American community in New Orleans, United States, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with blues and ragtime as its roots. Jazz music

is a combination of western classical music traditions and African-American music traditions. General characteristics of jazz music are swing rhythms, syncopated beats, blue notes, complex harmonies and improvisational playing. Jazz sub-genres include: blues, swing, fusion, boredom, etc.

3) Rock

Rock music is music that has its roots in rock and roll music, which developed in America in the late 1940s - early 1950s, and developed into a new color in the 1960s, especially in England but also in America. The development of rock music was also influenced by developments in sound system technology such as amplifiers for instruments, especially electric guitars. Characteristics of rock music is the use of loudspeakers distortion effects, especially on the guitar, as well as drum beat patterns that are pounding and excited. Sub genres of rock music include: hard rock, punk rock, progressive rock, metal, heavy metal, etc. As an example, Smoke on the Water, Deep Purple.

4) Pop

Pop music was originally used to define a type of music genre that is thought to have widespread popularity. A new musical genre that strives to separate itself from previous musical genres. Classical music, jazz music, blues music, and folk or folk music are examples.

Pop is a particularly popular genre because it has a basic form, is easy to memorize, and is acceptable to people of all ages. In 1950, The Beatles were a well-known group, and pop music swept throughout the country. Presley, Elvis. Because of the effect of pop music on the world of music, Michael Jackson, Madonna, and Taylor Swift became significantly famous.

5) Reggae

In the 1960s, reggae music emerged from the Jamaica region of Africa. Reggae originates from the African word ragged, which meaning stomping action. Bob Marley became a musical genre icon and is highly known around the world. Reggae music evolved from ska music, which was a component of the American R&B style. This music has a musical foundation that is similar to the flow of ska. Reggae music beats are typically slower and place a greater focus on vocal force. Meanwhile, melodic aspects are particularly prominent in ska music.

6) Country

Country (also called country and western) is a genre of popular music that has its roots in music genres such as blues, various types of American folk music. Its popularity and development began in the Southern United States in the early 1920s. The form and style of country music has also had a major influence on the development of popular music in the world. Characteristics of

country music are the use of acoustic guitars, rhythmic rhythms or even ballads as a contrast, with distinctive twisted vocals. Examples: Cotton Fields - Creedence Clearwater Revival, Home – Michael Bubble, or Perfect – Ed Sheeran. Ballad.

7) Electronic

Electronic music is music that uses electronic musical instruments, digital instruments and circuit-based music technology. Along with the development of technology, both analog and digital, electronic music has also developed quite rapidly. One example that is currently viral and phenomenal is the music work Lathi – Weird Genius. Sub genres of electronic music include house, dub step, techno, IDM, etc.

d. Understanding Songs and Lyrics

Tikkanen (2018) (in Dewi et al., 2020) defined song as a short-rhymed piece of music that contains the songwriter's imagination, feelings, ideas, illusions, and messages to others through the words or song lyrics. Song lyrics communicate messages to listeners. It is made up of a series of words that are written and performed by a selected singer. A songwriter will typically have a target for his or her listeners

Meanwhile, Bonnel (2001) (in Ali & Peynircioglu, 2001) defined songs as unique because they contain both melodic and lyrical content. Despite the fact that the two elements can be handled separately. Whether lyrics and melodies of songs were equal partners

in their effectiveness in conveying emotions, and how they affected each other. Song lyrics have some purposes, reasons, and messages. It contains various themes such as current and social issues and issues that the songwriter wants to share through the ideology, thoughts and feelings expressions.

So, it can be concluded that song lyrics communicate messages to listeners. Song lyrics have some purposes, reasons, and messages. It contains various themes such as current and social issues and issues that the songwriter wants to share through the ideology, thoughts and feelings expressions.

B. Previous Study Review

In order to investigate the similar topic with this study, there are several studies about Discourse Analysis in songs conducted by others researchers.

Komang Sri Marheni, A.A. Ngurah Anom Kumbara, Ni Made Wiasti, Mayske Rinny Liando (2020) carried out the research about *Ideology Behind Character Value Discourse in a Balinese Pop Song*. The source of the data in this research was Balinese pop songs. The subject were the lyrics of Balinese pop song as the semiotic fact chosen purposively based on the criteria: (a) produced in Mass, (b) containing the discourse of character value, either explicitly or implicitly; (c) manufactured in different periods; and (d) its popularity in the community. The method used is qualitative-interpretative with a critical discourse analysis approach and semi-logical theory. The result of this research is found four dominant ideology behind the discourse of

character values in Balinese pop song, religious ideology, ajeg Bali or Bali stability, capitalism, and mass media. These four ideologies are driven by varying powers but are tied into the network of production as the growing industrialization of Balinese pop songs. The ideology puts the discourse of character values in a Balinese pop song as part of the mass-oriented culture industry. The implication, the discourse of character values arose drowned in Balinese pop songs as it followed the market demand. The similarity in this study with the previous study is analysing ideology in songs. The differences in this study with previous study is the method. Furthermore, this study only analyse Patriarchy ideology whether previous study did not.

Mike Puspita, Bela Rizky Utami (2021) also carried out research entitled *Discourse Analysis of the Lyrics from the Lowest Album Ever "THERAPY"*. The data of the research were from songs from All Time Low that have to do with Alex's (All Time Low's vocalist) life and his brother's. The method the researchers used Fairclough's model of CDA. The content analysis approach was combined with a qualitative descriptive method in this study. The result is the all time song "Therapy" There are many important things in Low, especially for teenagers. Every youngster who needs a hug should ask for assistance from others while they are going through a difficult period, according to this song. When Alex was 13 years old, he saw his brother's suicide. This caused him to experience despair, and many around him advised him to seek therapy. This gave him the inspiration to write a song in memory of his deceased brother. As a result, when we looked at Alex's situation, we

saw that he may recover and go on to have a better life. The similarity between this study and the previous study is used Fairclough's concept in Critical Discourse Analysis. The difference is this study concern to analyse ideology whether the previous study did not.

Furthermore, Eyang Anthony Ebebe, Matthew Abua Ebim and God's gift Ogban Uwen Department (2021) carried out the research article with title *A Critical Discourse Analysis Of Selected Songs Of Nigerian Musicians On Internet Fraud*. The subject of the research is Hip Pop artistes in the Nigerian music industry. The data for the study were elicited from the songs of three Nigerian Hip Pop Artistes: Nkem Owoh "I Go Chop Your Dollar", Olu & Tolu Maintain "Yahoozee" and Naira Marley "Am I a Yahoo Boy?" The study reveals cases of inordinate ambition, quest for materialism, glamorization/de-glamorization and sex/sexuality. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative. The results of the research are According to the analyses and conclusions in this paper, the actual motivation for the younger generation to engage in fraud, or "yahoo-yahoo" as it is known in Nigeria, is to amass cash, live a life of excess, and have sex with women with weak morals. The youth have genuinely been misled by the ease of wealth gain. The quickest route to wealth is currently in style. The moral bankruptcy of society has been greatly aided by the songs performed by Nigerian singers encouraging cybercrime. Nowadays, youth prefer to earn cash by any methods in order to gratify their excessive ambition. Such songs are recorded with a materialistic tone. Young people's material accumulation goes further still. This is referred to as toutism

or “agbero” in local slang. As a result, the researchers believe that the federal government must act quickly to stop this bad situation by stepping up its efforts to combat cybercrime, launching campaigns against it, hosting symposiums to inform young people about the risks of fraud, and, most importantly, making sure that the people have access to the necessities of life. The similarity of this study and the previous study is the method. And, the difference of this study with previous study is the concern of Patriarchy ideology, whether the previous did not.

Putu Sukma Dewi (2022) also carried out the research article about A *Critical Discourse Analysis of Song "Easy on Me" by Adele*. The data from this research are the lyrics of Adele's song entitled "Easy on Me". The researcher used descriptive qualitative method by using three analytical processes proposed by Fairclough's CDA model. The findings show that Adele describes her feelings in this song explicitly by using a figure of speech. In her song, Adele conveys affect about how worried and devastated she is when faced with the problem of her divorce. In the aspect of assessment, Adele admires nature through her own point of view, so that some of her song lyrics are interpreted using the beauty and serenity of nature. Based on appreciation, Adele assesses that divorce or separation in a relationship is the end of her journey, so she wants to give up and surrender. The similarity of this research with the previous study is the method. The differences between this study and the previous study is the concern about Patriarchy Ideology while the previous study did not.

Meanwhile, Evi Afipah and Zulfi Zumala Dwi Andriani (2022) carried out research article entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of Lonely Song Lyrics by Justin Bieber*. The data is from Justin Bieber's song, entitled Lonely. The research method used in this study is the intralingual and extralingual equivalent method. The result shows Critical discourse analysis in this study is divided into text analysis, social cognition, and social context. The following is the conclusion of critical discourse analysis on the lyrics of the song Lonely by Justin Bieber. The things observed in the text analysis are 1. Macrostructure: theme, 2. Superstructure: text structure, 3. Microstructure: semantic, stylistic, and rhetorical. The theme carried in the lonely song is wealth and fame that are paid for by loneliness. The structure of the discourse/scheme in the lonely song is composed of a title, verse, pre-chorus, chorus, and outro. Through the arrangement of the scheme, it appears that the theme that shows the core text in the lonely song is found in the chorus. In pre-chorus, which serves as an introduction before reaching the climax, the singer's feelings are placed in the chorus. In terms of social cognition, the composition of the lyrics of the song is based on the mental awareness of the singer based on his personal experiences. The social context that develops in society, especially among music lovers or fans is that they still have a narrow view of the possibility of depression attacks experienced by their idols caused by themselves. The similarity this study with previous study is the concern of Critical Discourse Analysis in songs. The differences between this study and previous study is the method that used by the researcher.

Conceptual Framework

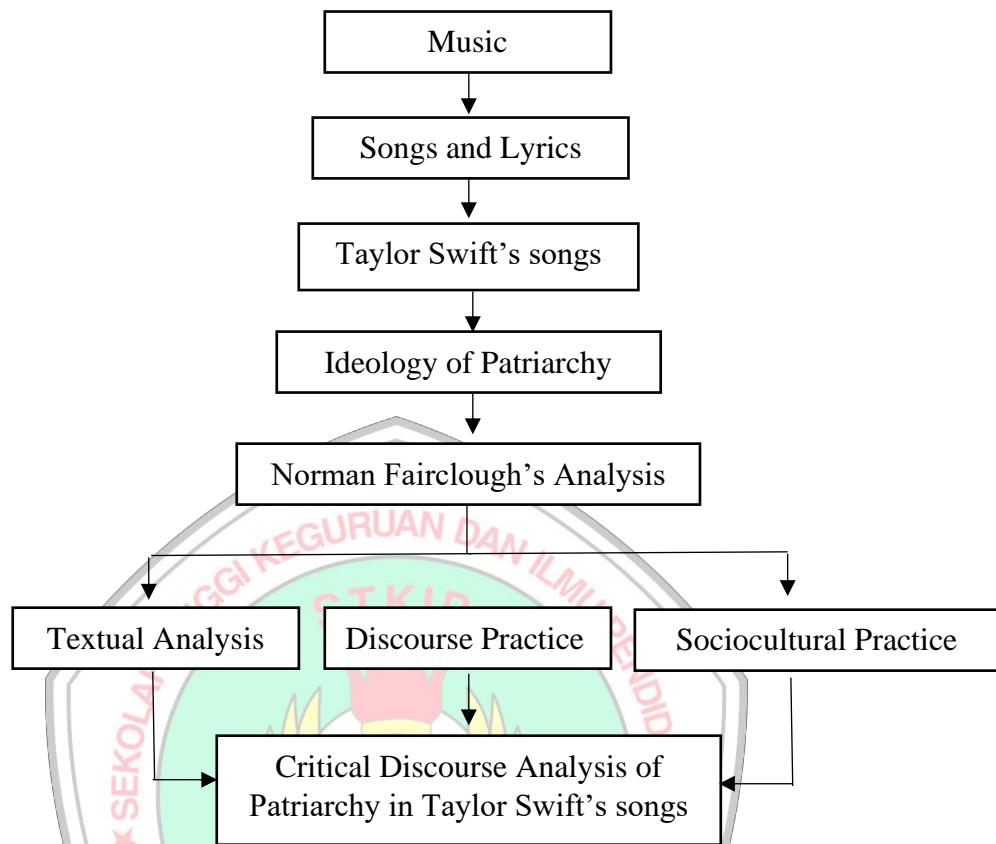


Figure 2.2 How the research conducted

This study used Norman Fairclough's approach. The researcher looked into Taylor Swift's songs. The songs that contain Patriarchy ideology were analysed by the researcher used Fairclough's analysis to determine the data in order to achieve the goals of this study. Patriarchy ideology have been discovered in Taylor Swift's songs as a result of this study.