

**ANALYZING WOMEN STEREOTYPE IN DEMI LOVATO'S
SONG LYRICS**

THESIS

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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
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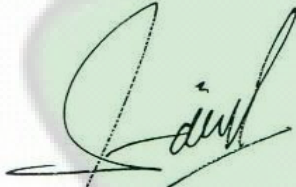
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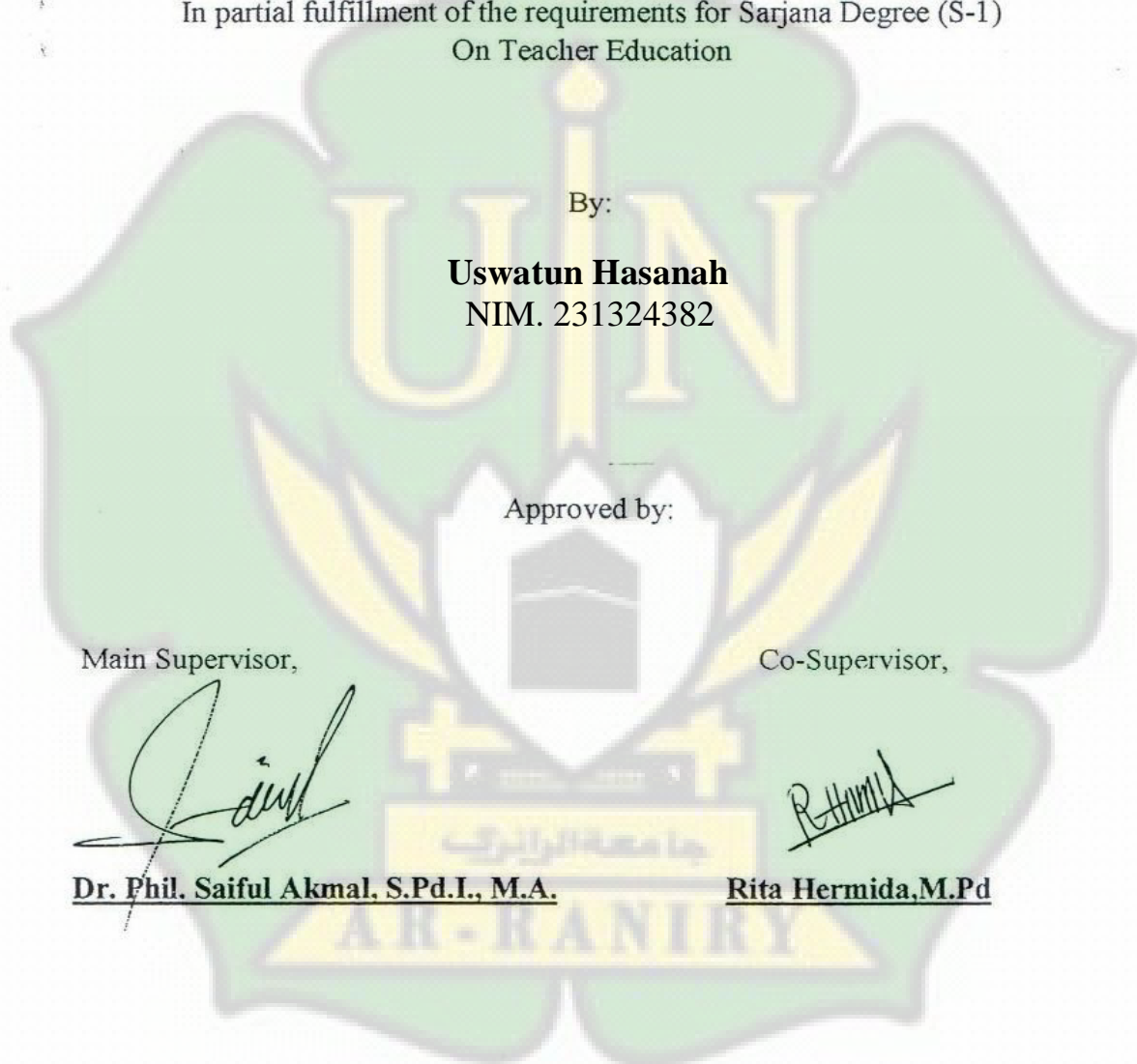


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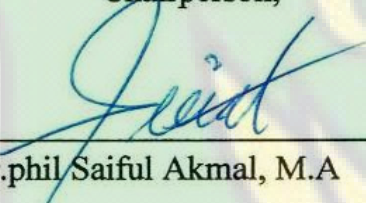
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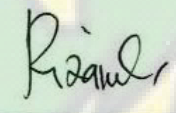
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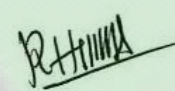
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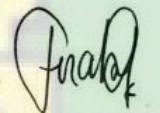

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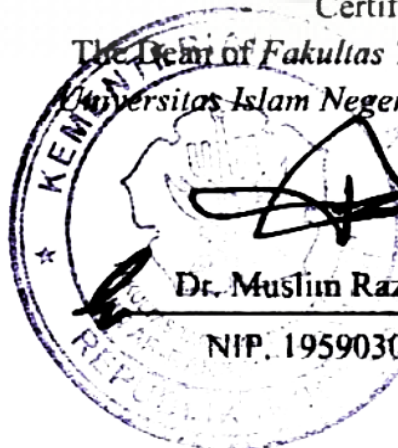

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“Analyzing Women Stereotype in Demi Lovato’s Selected Song Lyrics”

adalah benar-benar karya saya, **kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya**. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya. Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

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Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, the Almighty, the Most gracious, the Most Merciful for always giving me health, strengths, knowledge, ease and blessing to accomplish this thesis. Shalawat and salam to Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, together with his family and companions who have brought the enlightenment into human life.

First, special gratitude develops to my beloved parents, Abdullah Hasan and Idi Julinda for their love, advice, support, and inspiration. My special gratitude also extends to my sisters, Novita Sari and Muthmainnah, for their love, and support. Thanks to all members of my extended family, their optimism and resilience have been a source of extraordinary strength for me.

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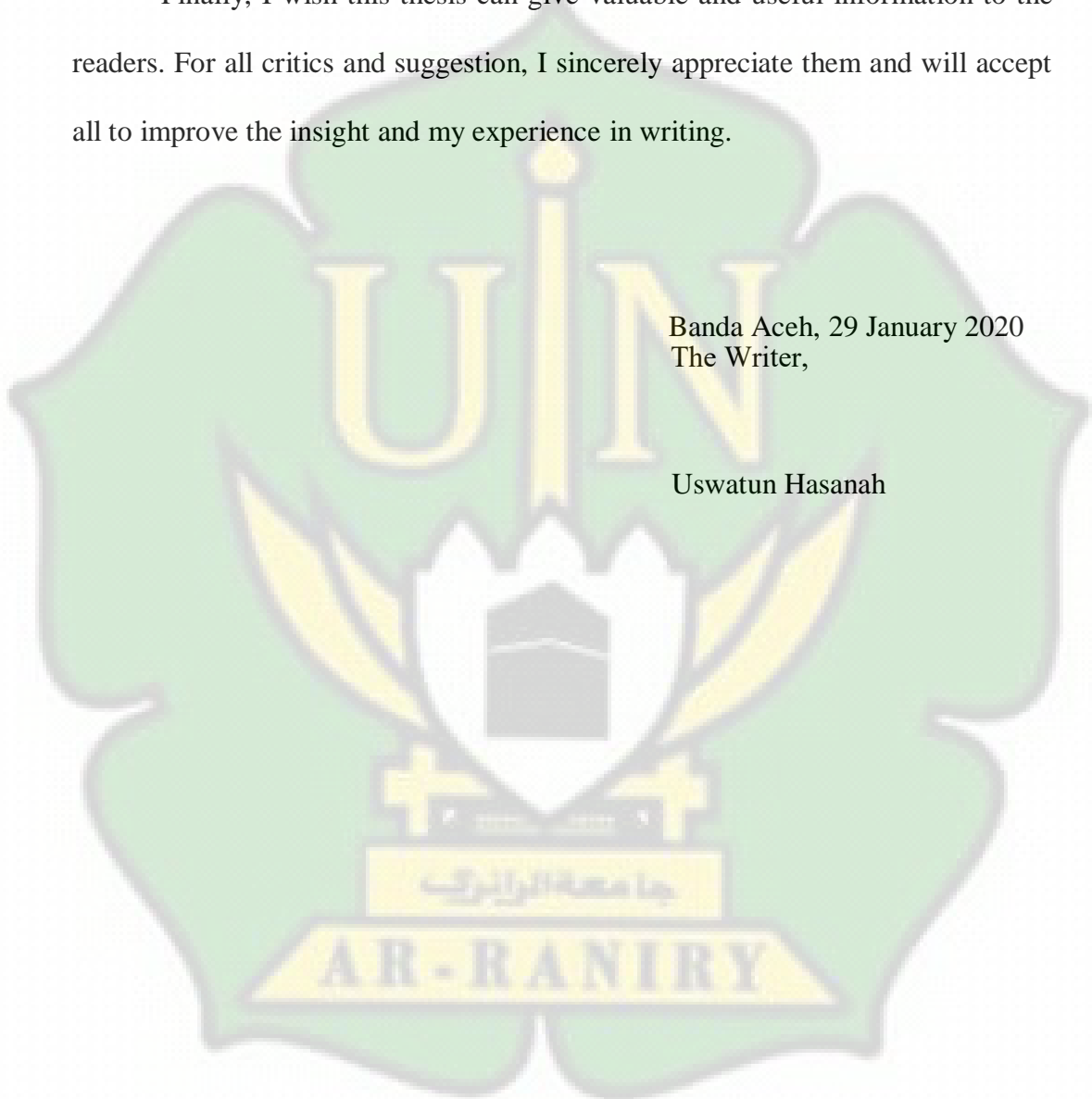
I would also like to say a big thank you to Dinni Khairunnisak for the time you took and the greatest memories we have spent since MAN Model. Thanks to UNIT 8, the KPM team and the PPL team have created the

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Banda Aceh, 29 January 2020
The Writer,

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis working : Analysing Women Stereotype in Demi Lovato's Selected Song Lyrics
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Keywords : Analysis; Gender Stereotype; Song Lyric

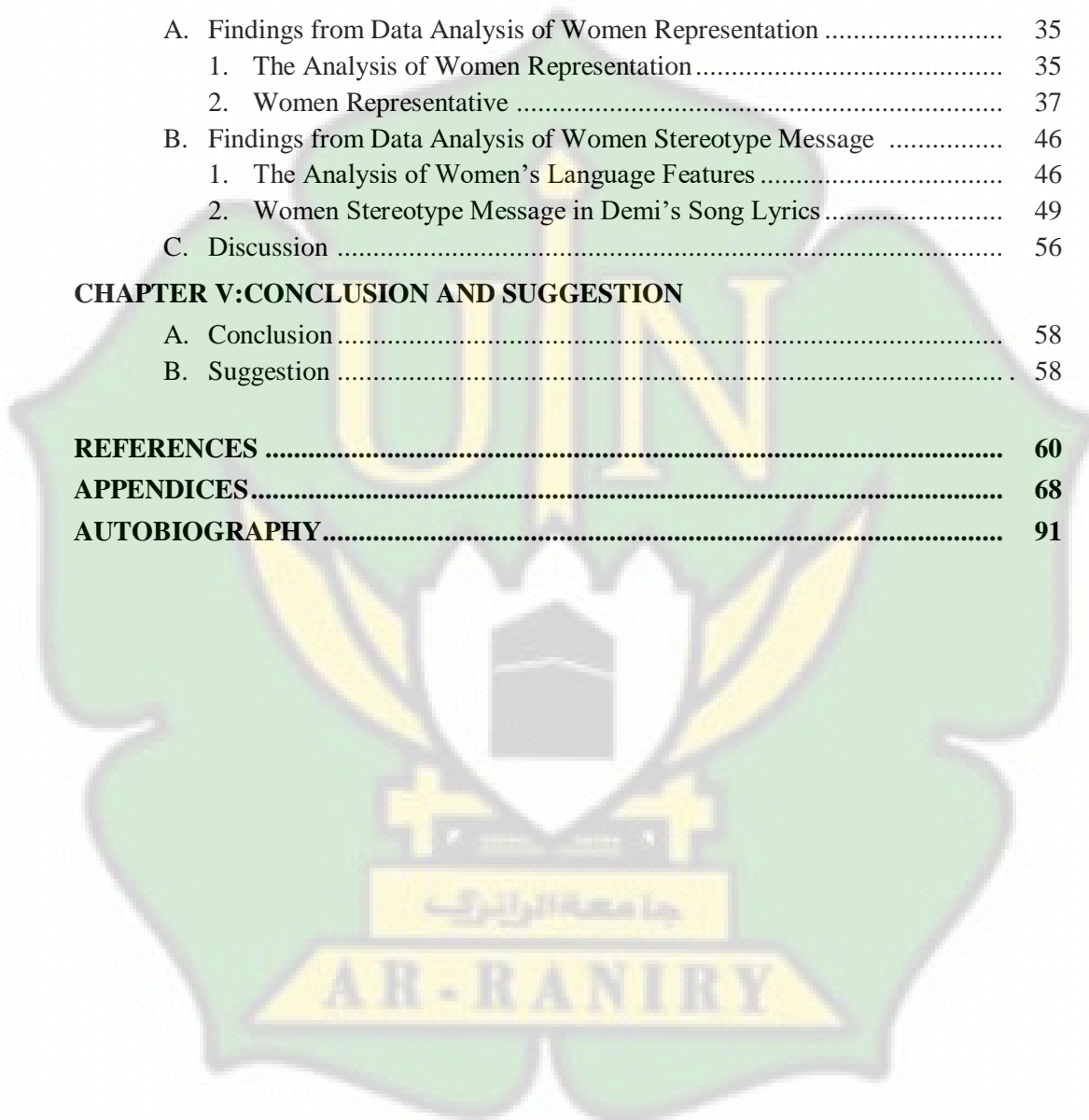
The purpose of this study is to discover and reveal the women representative and women stereotype messages in Demi's selected song lyrics. The material of analysis is 10 selected song lyrics of Demi Lovato. To discover women representative in Demi's selected song lyrics, the researcher uses inductive qualitative content analysis for collecting data and grounded theory for analysing data. To reveal women stereotype messages in Demi's selected song lyrics, the researcher uses rhetorical criticism to collecting data and CDA of Fairclough model for analysing the data. The result is 38 passages that contain women representation in Demi's song lyrics. Furthermore, there are 44 sentences that includes of women's language features.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL FORM	i
MUNAQASYAH FORM	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF APPENDICES	viii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of study	1
B. Research question.....	2
C. The aim of the study	2
D. Significance of study	2
E. Operational definition.....	4
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Gender Stereotype	
1. Defining Gender Stereotype	6
2. Kinds of Gender Stereotype.....	10
a. Physical behaviours.....	10
b. Personal traits.....	12
c. Behavior	14
d. Occupation	15
B. Masculine and Feminine	18
C. Song Lyric	
1. Defining Song Lyric.....	20
2. Genres of Music.....	21
a. Rock ‘n’ Roll.....	21
b. Rock	22
c. Pop.....	22
d. Hip Hop.....	22
e. R&B.....	23
3. Message in Song Lyric	23
D. Language and Gender	24
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Research Design	28

B. Material of Analysis.....	29
C. Technique of Collecting Data	29
D. Technique of Data Analysis.....	31
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings from Data Analysis of Women Representation	35
1. The Analysis of Women Representation	35
2. Women Representative	37
B. Findings from Data Analysis of Women Stereotype Message	46
1. The Analysis of Women’s Language Features	46
2. Women Stereotype Message in Demi’s Song Lyrics	49
C. Discussion	56
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	58
B. Suggestion	58
REFERENCES	60
APPENDICES.....	68
AUTOBIOGRAPHY.....	91

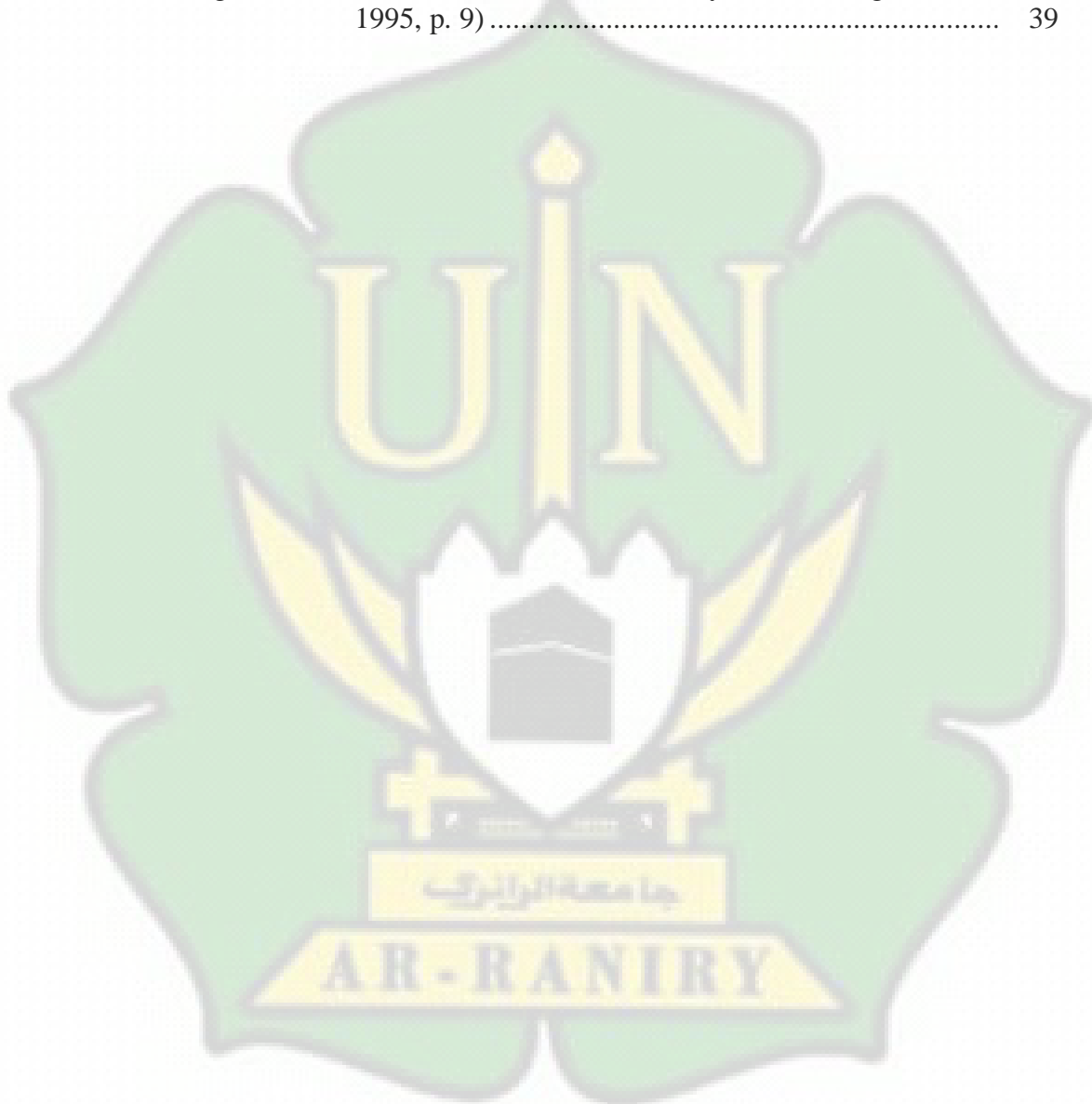


LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	The 100 items of pancultural adjective checklist	13
Table 2.2	Gender theme based one traditional gender stereotype	19
Table 2.3	Table of Neutral and Women only adjective.....	26
Table 4.1	Summary of Women Representative in Demi's selected song lyric	35
Table 4.2	Sentences of behavior in Demi's song lyrics	36
Table 4.3	Sentences of personal traits in Demi's song lyrics	36
Table 4.4	Sentences of physical appearance in Demi's song lyrics.....	37
Table 4.5	Sentences of occupation in Demi's song lyrics	37
Table 4.6	Summary of Women's Language Features	46
Table 4.7	Sentences of lexical hedges and fillers	47
Table 4.8	Sentences of tag question.....	47
Table 4.9	Sentences of rising intonation on declarative.....	47
Table 4.10	Sentences of precise color term	48
Table 4.11	Sentences of intensifier	48
Table 4.12	Sentences of hypercorrect grammar	48
Table 4.13	Sentences of superpolite form	48
Table 4.14	Sentences of avoidance of strong swear word	48
Table 4.15	Sentences of emphatic stress	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1	Dimension of Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995, p. 9)	39
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LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 : Song Lyrics of Demi Lovato
Appendix 2 : Autobiography



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Every nation has their own cultures. It might come from the society from the nation which becomes such a habit from ancestors. Culture affects many aspects in life, such as religion, education, social life and else. According to Jacob (2012), culture reflects values, norms and tradition that someone's understanding, interest, thing, behave and judgement to the world. Surely, when people start to judge about everything in this world, they are on stereotyping process. This stereotype has many kinds. One of the most interesting is gender stereotype. Many countries have their own gender stereotypes which consist belief about how man and woman act appropriate, such as woman is better at home and does home jobs, while man works at office. As William and Best (1990) suggest that assumption of cultural or stereotype, is about how men and women are reflected in self-perception and affect their communication toward each other. So that called as masculinity and femininity.

Somehow, having different culture may cause conflict, and it may be bad effect, such as racism, judge and so on. As Setyoningsih (2016) claims, people sometime can be conflict to another because they have different culture. It happens because the strong contradiction of norms in each culture. So, it will influence their culture, and often have ethnocentric, stereotype, prejudice and racist attitudes toward the different culture people.

Thus, some women feel uncomfortable in this condition, try to against the stereotype. They look for women equality and justice, which they call as feminism. This movement influences women around the world. The followers of this movement come from many countries, ages, and occupations. One of the occupations is singer. They easily express their feeling, identity, thought, and else through the song lyric which made by them or songwriter. Such as Demi Lovato who does well-known as pop singer and songwriter. As suggest in Dolli's site which written by Matt Galea on March 17, 2017, Demi states:

“feminism means to me doesn't have to mean burning bras and hating men, what feminism means to me is just standing up for gender equalit and trying to empower our youth. And showing women that you can embrace your sexuality and you deserve to have confidence and you don't need to conform to society's view on what women should b or how you should dress. So, I think it is just supporting other women and empowering other women”.

She reveals her feeling, experience and else through her song lyric. In line with Forest (2011) as suggest in Lisara (2013) argues song lyric are abstract and include an expression. Thus, song lyric is one of the mediums to express feeling and else. The song lyric has implicit and explicit message. The implicit message includes the description about women. In this study, the writer tries to reveal the implicit message the ulterior in the song lyric which it will affect the listener.

In this case, the writer chooses ten song lyrics from many songs of Demi Lovato to be analysed. The song lyrics are *Believe in Me*, *Confident*, *Gift of a Friend*, *Lalala Land*, *Let It Go*, *Neon Lights*, *Skycraper*, *Two World Collide*, *Warrior*, and *Yes I Am*. The writer chooses selected song lyrics because those song lyric conduct woman's feelings, thoughts, and else, such as want to be strong, can do anything and else.

B. Research Question

- 1) How women are represented in Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics?
- 2) What women stereotype messages that can be obtained in Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics?

C. The Aim of Study

- 1) To find out the representative of women in Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics.
- 2) To reveal women stereotype messages that can be obtained in Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics.

D. Significance of Study

This research is expected to be significant both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to represent how women are portrayed in song lyrics, which it helps the listener to understand the messages of the lyrics. Moreover, this research is hoped to be useful for other researcher to find another message and another portrait of women in another song lyrics.

2. Practical Significance

Hopefully, the result of this research is intended to represent the message from the song lyrics about how women are portrayed to listener. The listener will get messages through the song lyrics, so that can make listener more understand about the song.

Furthermore, the writer hopes this research will be useful for other by represent women's portrait in selected song lyrics. Especially, to get the messages in the song lyrics is expected to be practice by other candidate of teachers or teacher in teaching and learning process.

E. Operational Definition

1) Women Stereotype

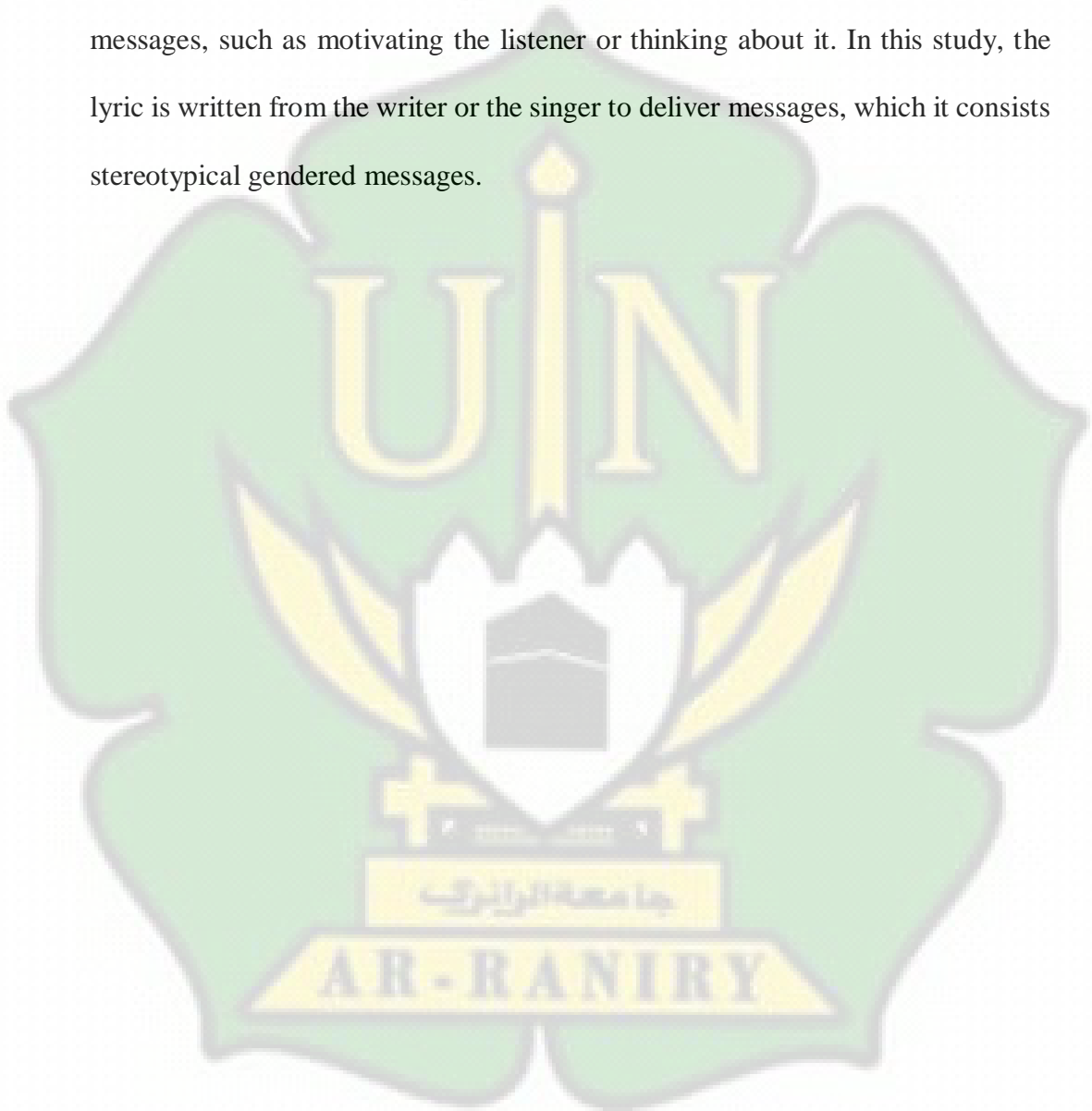
According to Damayanti (2014), women stereotype is the way female behave, such as nurturant, dependent, passive, submissive, helpless, incompetent, and ambitious, even they also limited in what they did or assign a few goals or jobs. While in this recent, women stereotype will divide into four component models based on Deaux and Lewis (1990). First is personality traits, means woman are supposed to behave as a shy, passive, submissive, and are organized and clean. Second is occupation, which woman supposed to have "clean job", such as teacher, nurse, and so on. Also, woman cannot be politician either presidential candidates. Next is physical appearance which women are talk-active, small, short and delicate. And fourth is domestic behaviour, means women supposed to cook, does housework, raises the children and not a working outside-home mother.

2) Demi Lovato

Her real name is Demetria Devonne "Demi" Lovato. She was born in Dallas, Texas, on August 20, 1992. Demi is an actress and singer. She has appeared in television shows and movies. In 2007, Demi began working with Disney Channel. She is known for starring in the movie Camp Rock with Joe Jonas.

3) Lyric

According to Dallin (1994) as suggest in Firdaus (2013, p.2), lyrics are written as interaction forms between the writer and listener. Most of them consist messages, such as motivating the listener or thinking about it. In this study, the lyric is written from the writer or the singer to deliver messages, which it consists stereotypical gendered messages.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer would like to explore about review of related literature that consist of Stereotype, Gender Stereotype and Song Lyric.

A. Gender Stereotype

1. Defining Gender Stereotype

Many people cannot differentiate between 'gender' and 'sex', and in which way this thing can relate. Many researchers argue that 'gender' and 'sex' are two different things but related to each other. Sex is biological identities, while gender is the way someone act, behave and else that constructed by around them. Alami (2016) claims, it is difficult to understand in what the meaning of 'gender' and 'sex', sex refers to biological and physiological characteristics of men and women, while gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that society give to men and women. Palkki (2015) tells that sex refers to biological distinctions and gender is a social ideas construction of behaviors and physical attributes about 'masculine' and 'feminine'.

In line with Nicoleta (2015), sex is biological concept, while gender is social construct; gender is determined by genetic, biology and produced by society and can change over time, sex is permanent and individual ownership. Lindsey (2015) claims that sex is biological features that distinguishes male and female, include chromosome, anatomy, hormone, reproductive systems, and other physiology components. While gender is social, cultural and psychological traits linked to male and female. Sex make us male or female, gender makes us

masculine or feminine. In simple words, we can argue that sex is thing bring since someone was born, such hormones, chromosomes, genital, reproductive systems, and another that divide people into male or female. Whereas gender is created as the person grow and learn through many things in life, such social, environment, culture, religion, tradition, and other traits which divide people into masculine or feminine.

Further, social role model can be a standard in gender role that biases and affects gender stereotype. When male and female behave or do something in different way, people label it as gender's behaviors. As Dandapat and Sengupta (2012) cite that gender roles are set by behaviors, but gender stereotypes are masculinity and femininity's beliefs and attitudes (Brannon, 2004). Williams and Best (1990) tells that gender stereotype and gender role are relatable. Men and women perform different acts in society, for example in US, construction workers are men than women, while women care for children more than men. This situation supports the assumptions that men are strong, potent and rational, so that they are suitable for construction workers. Women are soft, gentle and understanding, so they are suitable for taking care of children.

Therefore, because some of boys love to fight, for example, people start to label that all men love to fight and it becomes stereotype as masculine. For instance, some girls are easy to cry and weak, so girls are feminine. As Williams and Best (1990) argue men want to be more masculine and women want to be feminine.

This negative effect will influence in academic life especially for women who get many negative stereotypes. Like Kiefer and Sekaquaptewa (2017) argue, negative stereotypes is about women's mathematical ability that supports to their poor performance and persistence in mathematical fields. As Perry et al. (2013) argue stereotype threat is a phenomenon of people affected by unconscious fear about a negative stereotype of their performance of particular domain, such men are better in mathematic than women. According to Shih, Pitinsky, and Trahan (2005), stereotype threat researchers tell that negative stereotype will ruin someone's performance with put more anxiety before take a test (Steele & Aronson, 1995) Also suggest in Gillespie, Converse and Kriska (2010), Steele and Aronson (1995) explain that the concept of stereotype threat are about situational-based that someone will judge based on standard or some relevant group of people.

For example, as suggest in Zheng (2010), Penner (2008) find male have significantly got high score at test in almost all countries that they examine. Also, Zheng (2010) did research about this for Chinese and US College student. He found that Chinese male student got higher score in math-related and self-esteem test than female. In gender stereotype test, there was no significantly different score between female and male. In other hand, US female student got lower score for gender and stereotype test. But there were no differences between male and female in math-related and self-esteem test. In addition, Spencer (1997) suggests in Picho and Stephen (2012) that women performed less well than men after they gave statement that indicated gender differences.

This stereotype threat also affects person's social life. In daily, this threat will influence people to do their activities. As Schamder and colleagues (2008) suggested in Davies and friends (2009) that psychological, affective and cognitive process combination are led to negative result of stereotype threat on someone's performance. It proposes that a situation of stereotype leads to decrease working of memory, it will create a psychological stress response. Stereotype threat leads people to useless behaviour because they monitor themselves and their performance to perform as other's expectation.

As suggest in Sugihara and Katsurada (2000), William and Best (1995) agree that we share similar gender stereotype across culture, including Indonesia. Indonesia has many regions or provinces which affect stereotype and role. Formally, Indonesia has 34 provinces in 5 largest islands and isle. There are DI Aceh, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Riau, Riau Islands, Jambi, Lampung and else. Every area has their own cultures which different to each region. In addition, Indonesia has six legitimated religion. There are Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Hindu, Buddha, and Kong Hu Chu. Each religion is dominant religion in some areas, such Islam is dominant in Java and Sumatra Island; protestant in West Papua; Hindu in Bali; Buddha in Jakarta; while Kong Hu Chu is just 3% of population in Indonesia. The religion in the areas influence their culture, so that it affects the gender stereotype.

2. Kinds of Gender Stereotype

Gender difference in behavior affected by social role expect them to behave. As Swim and Hyers (2009) argue, social role theory is suitable with the

basic of social learning theory that explore some mechanism of cultural which become the basic of gendered learning. This theory argues that sex-linked of traits, skills, and interest demonstration are the result of men and women live their lives based on the roles that they put in. Because of this, we have sex-linked labors, women as babysitters or teacher and men as soldier. And it develops traits that help them perform it well, such caring vs. independent.

So that, gender stereotype divide into many kinds, but mostly people stereotype other by what trait that people give a treat between men and women, how they should behave, the characteristics of both sexes, and what jobs that appropriate to them. As Haynes (2016) states that Deaux and Lewis (1983,1984) create four distinct components of gender, they are traits, role behaviors, physical appearance, and occupation.

a. Physical appearance

How men and women should look alike is biased from social appearance. It differs how men and women appear in daily life. Somehow, this phenomenon affect how masculine and feminine should appear. Men usually appear as aggressive, competent, and rude. While women are clean, tidy, and so on. According to Yumarnamto (2015) that Hilman (1974) did a research, she analyzed 120 books that represent two periods of time from 1930s and 1970s. The purpose of her research was to understand the gender role that represented in literary works in the periods. She found that: “males were shown physically aggressive and competent in both periods and females retained characteristics of affiliation/dependence and sadness” (p.84). Forshee (2006) claims that in

Indonesia, men describe as “*berani*” (“bravery” or “boldness”) and “*kejantanan*” (“rooterish”, “verile”, or “brave), and women are “*lemah*” (“weak”, but also “supple” and “graceful”). Women’s hair should be clean and tidy, put a ponytail or bun depend on age. Sometimes, skin also include into marking component of someone’s appearance, even different country has different standard. As Frith, Shaw, and Cheng (2005) claims, in China, porcelain skin is everything, contrast in part of Africa. Women also identified whit make-up. People will more prefer and attracted by women who wear make-up, because they more look fresh and attractive. For example, Ashikari (2003) tells that worker women go to office without make up, and it will be questioned by her male and female coworkers, what is wrong with her or how is she feeling good.

Appearance become one of interesting things to discuss. In gender studies, women get more stereotype than men. Even social give standard of beauty ideal of a woman’s body shape and size. As Hammer (2012) argue appearance become discussion object in gender studies that suggest women to transform their body based on beauty ideal. Between men and women, women more consider about their physical appearance than men. As Baek and Choo (2018) claim that women are more sensitive about theirs and other’s appearance, and examine slimness is a vital attractiveness. Moreover, women will do everything to get the ideal of beauty as its standard, especially about body shape and size. As Crandall and Hebl (2009) claims women are sensitive to their body and concern about the shape and size more, they do diet, feel their body is linked to their social life than men (e.g., Brownell et al., 2005; Harris, Walter, &

Waschull, 1991; Rodin, Silberstain & Stiegek-Moore, 1987; Tiggemann & Rothblum,1988).

An unlucky situation for heavyweight people, they will get hard social life. Even, heavyweight kid will get bully in school because they are fat. Moreover, heavyweight adult will hard into relationship. Crandall & Hebl (2009) argue because social standards claim slimness is attractive, it is difficult for heavyweight individual, especially women into romantic relationship (Regan,1996). When heavyweight face the reality that they got rejected by other, it causes depression and rejection to their own bodies. Crandall & Hebl explain, when heavyweight get rejected by their partner, heavyweight women will feel depressed, reject their weight, anxious, and get low self-esteem than average-weight women and women who are not rejected (Crocker, Cornwall & Major,1993).

b. Personal traits

This category of stereotype differentiates men and women's characters. Bauer (2013) argues "stereotype are also categorization tools that distinguish between men and women; they differentiate between the traits individual expect men and women to embody". As De Caroli and Sabone (2007) state that stereotype of sex-traits reflects sets of psychological characteristics which characterize more on men than women (William & Bennet,1975, p.1375). There are many characteristics that defined men and women. Yeh and Lin (2017) argue, women are softer and understanding in eastern and western gender stereotype. In line with Sugihara and Katsurada (2000), men are aggressive,

independent, rational, dominant, confident, they like to take a risk, lead everyone and make decision. While women are gentle, soft, sensitive, and speak without harsh language.

Even kids are often to categorize their selves and to pick toys as their sexes. Boys play toys and girls play dolls, boys play outside and girls play in their rooms or inside. Like Serbin, Poulin-Dubois, Colburne, Sen, and Eischstedt (p.7, 2001) claim that “girls’ preferences for dolls, and boys’ preferences for cars, trucks, and other vehicles”. In addition, Taylor (2003) point out that boys represent as active and outdoor-oriented, girls stay indoors, passive; men are leader and women are follower (Weitzmen et.al.,1972). According to studies of William and Best (1990) in more than 30 countries, they got many adjectives that associated to men and women. As the table below.

Table 2.1 The 100 items of pancultural adjectives checklist

Male-Associated		Female-Associated	
Active	Loud	Affected	Modest
Adventurous	Obnoxious	Affectionate	Nervous
Aggressive	Opinionated	Appreciative	Patient
Arrogant	Opportunistic	Cautious	Pleasant
Autocratic	Pleasure-seeking	Changeable	Prudish
Bossy	Precise	Charming	Self-pitying
Capable	Progressive	Complaining	Sensitive
Coarse	Quick	Complicated	Sentimental
Conceited	Rational	Confused	Sexy
Confident	Realistic	Curious	Shy
Courageous	Reckless	Dependent	Soft-hearted

Cruel	Resourceful	Dreamy	Sophisticated
Cynical	Rigid	Emotional	Submissive
Determined	Robust	Excitable	Suggestible
Disorderly	Serious	Fault-finding	Talkative
Enterprising	Sharp-witted	Fearful	Timid
Greedy	Show-off	Fickle	Touchy
Hardheaded	Steady	Foolish	Ambitious
Humorous	Stern	Forgiving	Unintelligent
Indifferent	Stingy	Frivolous	Unstable
Individualistic	Solid	Fussy	Warm
Initiative	Tough	Gentle	Weak
Interests wide	Unfriendly	Imaginative	Worry
Inventive	Unscrupulous	Kind	Understanding
Lazy	Witty	Mild	Superstitious

from William, J. E & Best, D. L. (1990). *Cross-cultural Views of Women and Men*. Sage Publication.

c. Behavior

Men and women show different attitudes in daily life as social role model expected them to be. Like Swim & Hyers (2009, p.410) claims “Eagly’s (1987) social role model predict that gender differences in behaviors and expectations about gender differences are derived from gender differences in social roles (Diekman & Eagly,2008)”. Even in young age, girls and boys act different in class. Deyries (2008) suggest that boys are attention seeker and need teacher’s assistant in class. In addition, Buchman, Di Prete, and McDaniel (2008, p. 322) argue, “girls also have advantages in social skills and classroom behaviors. Analyses of ECLS-K data find that as early kindergarten, “boys

display more developmental disabilities, more disruptive conduct in class and less positive orientations to learning activities” (Zill & West,2001)”.

In marriage life, as housewives, women expected to be a role model of mother in their families. According to Swim & Hyers (2009) cite that wives are warm but not competent. Forshee (2006) proposes that wives support by husband’s salary, they manage the money for budget and shop home’s need. But as carrier mothers, women look warmer and still less competent, while working men as father, they show warmer act to their kids. Like Swim & Hyers (2009) argue that worker women as mother are warmer and their competence perception do not change (Cuddy, Fiske & Glick, 2004)”. In Indonesia, in household, men as leader and women as follower. According to Forshee (2006) proposes that Indonesian men is the lead of household and provider to wives and kids. Forshee (2006) also argue that men do few works, and spend their time as they please in many villages, while women take care kids, cook, clean and husk rice, pound coffee, garden, shop for needs and often weave and dye cloth. In line with Damayanti (2014), central of woman’s activity is called the three *-ur*: *sumur*, *dapur*, and *kasur* (‘a well’ for washing up, ‘a kitchen’ for cooking, ‘a bed’ for providing pleasure for her husband).

d. Occupation

In jobs area, people differentiate male and female’s jobs since in young age. For example, that male and female have certain jobs. Like Liben, Bigler & Krough (2002) argue “...because many occupations are still, in fact, predominated by men or women, child remain more likely to encounter

someone of traditional sex in certain jobs (e, g., more often seeing male police officers and female nurses that the reverse)”. Sometime people use gendered language by add -man or -woman in the job’s name, for example policeman or policewoman. Furthermore, people will find that men work outside home or go to office while women stay at home. As Hayner (2016) points out that men always work outside the home and women at home to stand the house. They clean the house, cook for family members, prepare kid for school, care for younger children, pay for electricity, water and else. Men work to keep the house running. Nowadays, women work outside, include as supplementary income for the house. Sengupta (2006) explains, Indian women is home-maker and peace-keeper at home, they follow and believe in their husband, they never lead the house. In family, society, and work place, especially business world, is dominated by men than women.

Also, usually men look masculine with their “dirty jobs”, such as labor, constructor, electrician and so on. While women do the “clean jobs”, e, g., keep the children, secretary, nurse, teacher, and etc. Haynes (2016) claims, men who work at Alto Hospicio port label as ‘masculine’, include for men who work in manual labors and craftsman, work at Zofri’s deck port, in construction, as taxi drivers, electrician or mechanic. Men work in minimum interaction’s work than women, work with kids, elderly, casino, supermarket, small shop or as costumer service is women’s job (Haynes, 2016)

Men are dominated in politic area. They also being a leader or boss, while women as followers. To be as female leader is difficult for women.

According to Lopez-Saez and Lisbona (2009) that Killen and colleagues (2006) have verified that student from USA and Spain are more difficult to imagine their selves as a leader than man, because they get distracted by their self-concept. Moreover, it is difficult for female candidate to win the electoral. Like Bauer (2013) states gender stereotype can prevent female candidate electoral success, because they will face behavioral expectation for political candidates. People may have many expectations for political candidates that make female candidate dilemma. According to Bauer (2013), candidates of politic are tough, assertive, aggressive, but this is not suitable for women. This create dilemma for female candidates. Female candidates may choose to break stereotypic expectations, but this path is fraught with risk-female candidate may suffer a backlash for being unfeminine. However, some people will choose female candidates because they are warmer and compassionate that better to handle education, women and kids, and social issues. In line with Dolan (2010), the result of plenty of research and survey believe women politician are compassionate and warmer, better in education problem, family and women's issue, and more liberal, democratic and feminist than men; while men are stronger, intelligent, suitable for crime, defense, and foreign policy issues.

Sanbomatsu (2002) also found in Dolan (2010) that people are believed that men more suit to politics and hold some important part such crime or foreign affair issues depend on stereotype role. While women are better to deal with education problems or children and elderly. In line with Bauer (2013) that feminine stereotype associate women with such traits as compassion and caring

for disadvantaged and are hypothesized to lead individuals to connect issues like education and child care with female candidates-issues that reinforce the role of women as a mother. Because of this stereotype, women tend to be strong and take a lead or be a boss.

B. Masculine and Feminine

Since in young age, parents teach their kids with gendered behaviors that distinguish between boys and girls. This behavior raises the kids and divide them into some categories, like boys play toys and girls play doll and become like a schema. When the kids become adolescence, they will try to become as the gendered categories that they learned since young age. They put the categories as a role to be a men and women. Palkki (2015) claims that adult is challenging time in puberty, student have to choose about social group and activities that define between masculine and feminine, such basketball for masculine and cheerleading for feminine.

As they become adult, their masculine or feminine behaviors turn into their characteristic. They assume become more like a real man or woman. In line with Haynes (2016) argues, something that judge as masculine or feminine make the person whom do the act feel more masculine or feminine, and label in speech as femininity or masculinity. This trait divides how a woman and man should be. Women are warm, emotional, and sensitive, while men are independent, active and brave. As Swim & Hyers (2009) propose that women are characterized as communal traits, like expressive, warm and care, while men

are characterized as agentic traits, such as active, independent, and competent and agentic traits (e.g., active, instrumental, competent) are associated with men. Frith, Shaw, Cheng (2005) also point out, according to Wood (1999), in the United States, feminine is attractive, calm, emotional, caring and concerned with other people and relationship. In other hand, Wright (2017) argues, masculine is individual, take a risk, aggressive, and dominant. While, femininity is warmth sensitive and concern others.

Even some boys help their mother do some chores, but when they become a husband, they rarely help the household. Sometimes, they help to take care of children, while wives are cooking at kitchen. As Atobrah and Adomoko Ampofo (2016) state, some boys may help their mother with the chores, but other believes that chores are women’s work, such as cooking and taking car for a sick person. They will help the household when the wives are sick or absent.

While wives are respect to their husband, take care of children, diligent, and clean. Like Atobrah and Adomoko Ampofo (2016) states, wives are expected to work hard and proficient to manage the household, wise, quiet, self-controlled, respectful to their husband. As a result, this table are some of the traits of being masculine and feminine.

Table 2.2 Gender theme based on traditional gender stereotypes

Feminine traits	Masculine traits
Submissive	Dominant
Dependent	Independent
Unintelligent	Intelligent

Emotional	Rational
Receptive	Assertive
Intuitive	Analytical
Weak	Strong
Timid	Brave
Content	Ambitious
Passive	Active
Cooperative	Competitive
Sensitive	Insensitive
Sex object	Sexually aggressive
Attractive due to physical appearance	Attractive due to achievement

from Taylor, F. (2003). Content analysis and gender stereotype in children's book.

US: American Sociological Association.

C. Song Lyric

1. Defining song lyric

Poetry and lyric are relatable things and comes from Greek's word. As Klarer (2004, p.27) proposes that "poetry is closely related to the term "lyric", which derives etymologically from Greek musical instruments "lyra" ("lyre" or "harp") and points to an origin in the sphere of music". In line with Culler (2008,204) claims, "the term lyric preference to verse sung to the lyre". Also, Northrop Frye claim in Culler's work that *melos* and *opsis* as the roof of lyric, both of it include in patterning of language, the word of *melos* has relationship to song and exclaim that lyric as linguistic event. Commonly, lyric describes about events or experiences which have relationship to the owner. Gronevik (2013)

defines, every song that produced has messages and pass through the lyric. As Boule (2011) argue that, commonly, lyric represent situation or events, and it has relationship with the character. Nowadays, lyric well-known as the writer's persona feelings, combine with melody and become a song. Lyric and music cannot separate because they support each other. And the word "music" come from Greek's word. According to Risdianto (2016) music come from Greek word "mousike", is a God's name who lead art and science world. The primary subject of music are feelings and sounds. These imply that the content of music is a revelation of feelings and sounds. Moreover, Ransom (2015) defines lyric as word placed to a melody, so it is impossible to talk about lyric without talking about music. They promote each other and make an experience. This experience will not the same if one of them is missing. Furthermore, lyric, music and song are connected to each other. Song made by the combination of music as an instrument or musical sound and lyric as the performance. Like Boule (2011) argues that music as written notation or musical sound, song as the combination music and lyric, and lyric as the performance.

2. Genres of Music

Generally, music has many genres and subgenres. But nowadays, there are 5 genres that become the most popular. As Arbain and Arie Sand (2016) suggest that popular music is a music which mass-produces commercially for mass market and involves variety of term of genres such as *Rock'n'Roll*, *Rock*, *Pop*, *Hip hop*, and *R&B* (Shuker, 1993).

a. Rock'n'Roll

This genre is overflowed in 1950s, at the time Elvis Presley is well-known as king of Rock'n'roll. As Martinez (2015) argues, at that time many social scientists did research about this genre, also blues, gospel, country and R&B are the root of this genre.

b. Rock

This music popular in UK and US in 1960s. This music has electric guitar, bass and drum. Theme of music are social and politics.

c. Pop

Pop music is a music that found in *Billiboard* magazine's Hot 100 Singles Chart, according to Lena and Peterson (2008). Gronevik (2013) defin pop music is a strong beat of modern popular music, created with electrical or electronic equipment, easy listening and remember (Dictionary.cambridge.org 2013). This music gets many listeners than other genres. This genre is the most common played at Radio, Television, and any medias. In addition, Ballard et al. (1999) argues that lyrics of pop music contain numerous themes, includes sex, violence, drug, and Satan, or represent objectionable language (Gore,1987; Prinsky & Rosenbaum,1987).

d. Hip hop

This genre come from Black culture and grow to the entire world. As Lohlker (2014) argues that hip hop is one of aspect in Black culture that comes from African-American tradition. It widely rises in New York. This genre has four elements: MC-ing, it was known as Master of Ceremonies, but in hip hop

context, it means a rapper who speak to make a rhythmical message with or without music; DJ-ing means disc jockey-ing or spinning the records for the backing music; writing or graffiti, and b-boying or breakdance.

e. R&B

In Zolten's work (2003), Shaw (1986,166-167) describe that pure R&B as original black music which played by small combos and it has three characteristics: the beat, emphasize upbeats or afterbeats; singing style, many shouting styles; and instrument, include electric guitar and saxophones in the center.

3. Messages in Song Lyric

Song lyric made by songwriter or singer. They expressed their thoughts, feelings, and experiences also to communicate to other. According to Ransom (2015) argues whereas music has many functions, one of them is to communicate. Also, Klarer (2004) states shorter lyric poetry is particularly attention into one event, idea or impression. Lyric has message that the songwriter or singer want the listener to know. As Haftek and Crowford (2013) argue song lyric from different culture has multi view of important aspects in daily life, such as nature, religion, and interpersonal relationship, but also reveal how human are alike in many ways. Boulle (2011) define that lyric is written in language and contain meaning that has set of rules in words, sentences and paragraph, but also support the overall coherence of the message or narrative in the songs. As Turpin and Stebbin (2010) state, a song text which Sparber and Wilson (1986) call "weakly

communicative”, require to make any conclusion to receive the message, and as a result, it is possible to interpret the message. In contrast with “strongly communicative”, the speaker chooses syntax and word that make message explicit. Firdaus (2013) argue, according to Dallin (1994), lyrics are written as interaction form of writer and listeners. It has a message whatever it could be to motivate of the listeners or to think about it.

As a result, this message will influence the listener especially teenager who love listen to music. As Ransom (2015) claims the matter of popular music which has damage self-image message and support for bad behaviours, because there are many anthems that place in locker room, teenage cars, and dance floors. The lyric also can impact someone’s act by the way they understand the meaning of the lyric. Ransom (2015) proposes that this meaningful interpretation of lyric suggest that lyric can impact action. People perceive their lives as meaningful when they are able to understand and explain their experiences (Proulx, Markman, & Linds,2013).

D. Language and Gender

In language and gender, researcher study more about women than men. Because women are known as talkative. As Tannen (1990) found in her research and suggest in Murti (2018), women talk too much rather than men; men tend to comfortable while doing a public speaking whereas women tend to be comfortable in doing private speaking; in America, home is the place for the silent men and talkative women. In Murti (2018), Cameron (2005) also states that women often

have doubt when speaking in public due to the stereotypes and prejudice about their way of speaking and writing. Studies also found that women and men use different linguistic features in speech. As cited in Oktapiani, Natsir, and Setyowati (2017), in her book, *Language and Gender*, Eckert (2003) explains that gender has differences in function and social role, and men and women responsibilities who arrange by the community. According to Lakoff (1975) in Amanda (2017), there tens of linguistic feature of women, there are.

a. Lexical hedges and fillers. Lexical hedges are used to decline the assertion strength, such as *I think, I'm sure, you know, sort of* and *perhaps, could, might, may, would, should*. Fillers is meaningless words that women use, such *umm, uh, ah*. As suggest in Amanda (2017), Lakoff (2004) distinguish hedges into four types:

a) express uncertainty, such as *you know, well, kinda/ kind of;*

b) use for sake of politeness, such as *sorta/sort of;*

c) certain truth of speaker to the statement, such as *you know*

d) foreword of declarations or questions, such as *I guess, I wonder, I think*

b. Tag questions. The feeling doubt of speaker about the statement. Such *don't you, haven't we? Did you? Really?* In Amanda (2017), Holmes (1986) claims that tag question has three function: a) to express doubt and curios signal of the speaker about the information; b) to show speaker' politeness attitude toward the partner; and c) politeness expression and soothe the statement.

- c. Rising intonation on declarative. Usually in language, intonation will rise in the end of question. In Amanda (2017), Lakoff (1975) explains that rising intonation on declarative to show transient, example *when will dinner be ready? Oh.. around six o'clock ...? Work? Again? Dinner with Martha?*
- d. Empty adjectives. Women use specific adjectives, such for admire someone women will call them charming, cute or lovely. Lakoff (1975) explains that adjectives that uses as approval or admiration expression are marked as feminine. Below table of the adjective which neutral and women only.

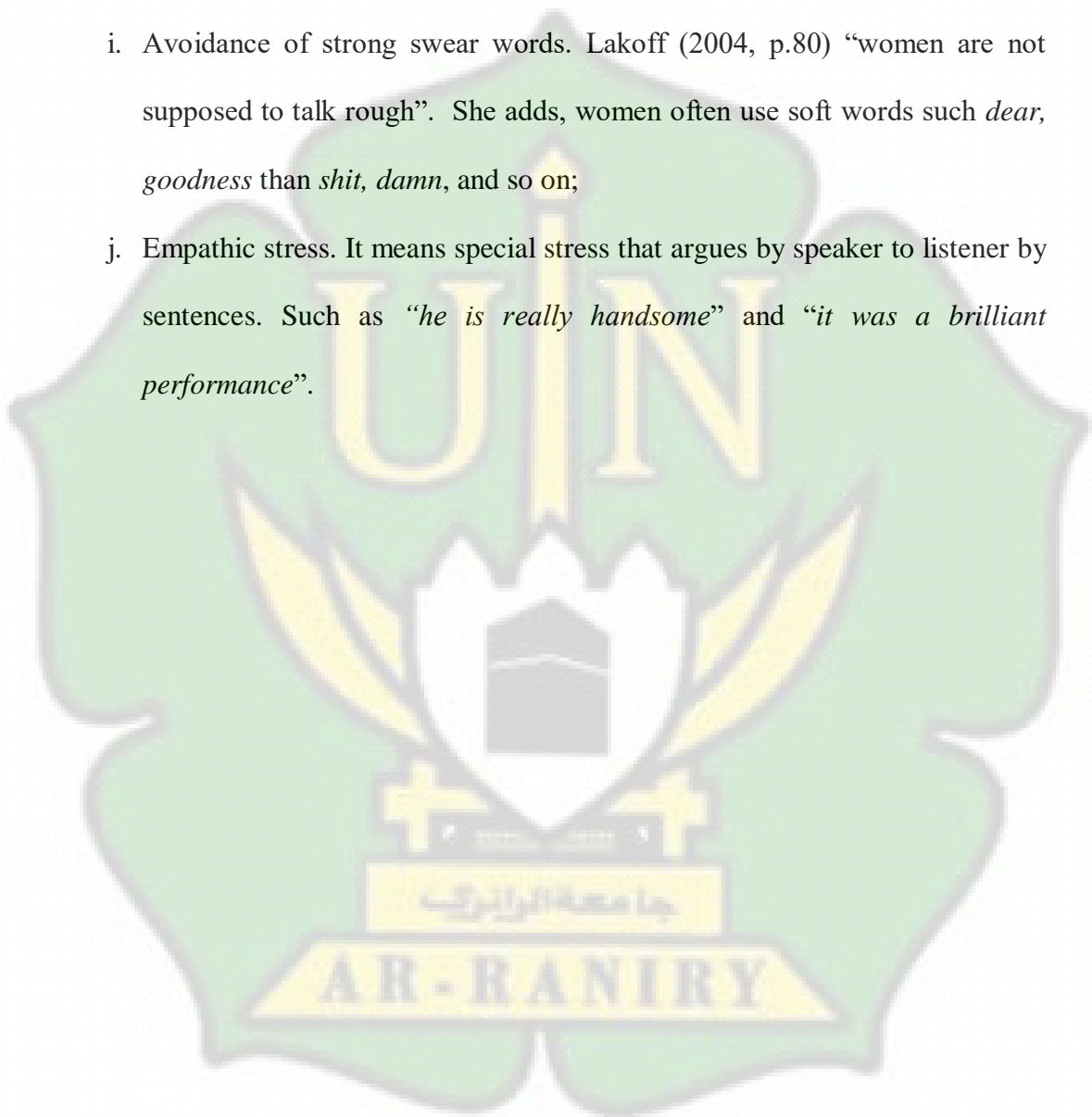
Table 2.3 Table of Neutral and Women only Adjective

Neutral	Women only
Great	Adorable
Terrific	Charming
Cool	Sweet
Neat	Lovely
	Divine

from Amanda, C. S. (2017). Analysis of the Use of Women's Language features by Hillary Clinton in Presidential Debates

- e. Precise color terms. As suggest in Amanda (2017), Lakoff (1975) tells that women have special vocabularies for colors than men, for example mauve, turquoise, mustard, etc;
- f. Intensifier. As Holmes (2013) explains, in Amanda (2017) that intensifier is used to make supposed meaning stronger, for example, *really, so, such, quite, and very*;
- g. Hypercorrect grammar, used by speaker to show politeness. Hypercorrect grammar includes harsh language avoidance, more apologizing and superpolite form (Lakoff, 1975). Such *aint, or goin*;

- h. Superpolite forms, as suggest in Amanda (2017), Lakoff (1975) claims this form shows how polite of women in their speaks. Like put “*please*” before “*close the door!*”;
- i. Avoidance of strong swear words. Lakoff (2004, p.80) “women are not supposed to talk rough”. She adds, women often use soft words such *dear*, *goodness* than *shit*, *damn*, and so on;
- j. Empathic stress. It means special stress that argues by speaker to listener by sentences. Such as “*he is really handsome*” and “*it was a brilliant performance*”.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer would like to explain about Research Design, Material of Analysis, Technique of Collecting Data and Technique of Analyzing Data.

A. Research Design

To do this research, the writer would like to use qualitative content analysis method to analyze the women's portrait in Demi's song lyrics. As Atkinson (2017) claims qualitative content analysis is method that used by researcher to reveal meaning underlie in text and the research focus is underlying meaning. Hashemnezhad (2015) states qualitative research is focus in multi-method, include interpretative, naturalistic approach to the subject matter. It means qualitative researchers acquire the matters in their natural setting, try to interpret the phenomena in term of meaning that people bring to them.

Furthermore, to discover women stereotype message that can be obtained in Demi's song lyrics, the writer will use rhetorical criticism as the method to reveal the messages. Rhetorical criticism is the method that use for interpret and explain more about a text. As Atkinson (2017) argues rhetorical criticism is more of interpretation and explanation about how something should be understood by other. The writer believes with using qualitative content analysis and rhetorical criticism is the best way to do this research. Generally, the writer believes using qualitative content analysis will explains what is in the texts and rhetorical criticism will

explain how the texts should be read or comprehend in wider social context. Atkinson (2017), also explains the researcher participates close reading of the text, search for proofs and style in analyze units, this units use to make an argument about how should others understand the whole text in larger social arguments or the social construction reality.

B. Material of Analysis

Subject of this study is ten song lyrics of Demi Lovato which consist stereotype message in it. Because the writer cannot find lyrics on Demi Lovato official website and Youtube account, the writer decided to take the lyrics from Demi Lovato account of Musixmatch which the largest of song lyrics collection. They are *Believe in Me*, *Confident*, *Gift of a Friend*, *Lalala Land*, *Let It Go*, *Neon Lights*, *Skycraper*, *Two World Collide*, *Warrior* and *Yes I Am*.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

Collecting data is the first way to start this research, so that the writer can do the next steps. This research, qualitative content analysis to help analyzing the song lyrics. As Hashemnezhad (2015) argues, qualitative content analysis is developed in anthropology, qualitative sociology, and psychology, so that, to reveal the main meaning of physical messages.

Generally, qualitative content analysis divide into two categories, inductive and deductive category. In this research, the writer will use inductive qualitative content analysis to reveal representation of women in

Demi's song lyrics. As Atkinson (2017) argues that inductive qualitative content analysis includes investigation of the text as attempt to differentiates narrative components, such as situation, setting, character, style or themes that related to theories or research question.

Thomas (2003) had arranged the procedures of inductive analysis, there are:

1. Row data file or clean data preparation. It means such as font size, margin, question or highlighted comment of interviewer if available,
2. Close reading of text. Once the text has been prepared, the raw text should be prepared in detail so the researcher is familiar with the content and easily understanding of the content and detail in the text,
3. Create the categories. The researcher identifies and divide it into categories or themes,
4. Overlapping coding and uncoded text, according Thomas (2003), "among the commonly that underlie qualitative coding, two are different from the rules typically used quantitative coding: a) one segment of text may be coded into more than one category, b) a considerable amount of the text may not be assigned to any category, as much of the text may not be relevant to the research objectives"
5. Continue of revision and category system correction. In this step, put the raw data in each category, search for subtopics including other point of view and new insight. Select appropriate word that represent the point of the theme or categories.

Furthermore, to reveal women stereotype messages in the Demi's song lyrics, the writer will rhetorical criticism. This method will discover the songwriter or singer's intention and how it transfers to the audience by a text. As Kennedy

(1984) in Morrison (2004) explained that rhetorical criticism is useful to gather more than style. The main goal of rhetorical analysis is to find the author's purpose and how it transfers to the audience through a text. Also, Kennedy (1984) in Morrison (2004) describes five stages of analysis:

- a. defining the *rhetorical unit*, the amount of text to be studied by the researcher
- b. defining the *rhetorical situation*, cause of the text, why it was written, audiences' mood, authors' mood, and their social values
- c. describing *rhetorical problem*. About the audience expect about the author if available
- d. describing the structure of passage as strategy for the communicative purpose. Divide the material into what subcategories, how the material will affect the audience, and how it works to unite the purpose in rhetorical situation
- e. putting all together. Expects the effectiveness of the passage for the situation and purpose the passage supports the messages, and affects the audience.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, there are many ways to do it. The writer will describe how women are represented in Demi's song lyrics; the writer has chosen grounded theory to analyze the lyrics. In line with Atkinson (2017), grounded theory is supposed to reveal the passages' effectiveness for the situation, supports the messages and affects the audience. Corbin and Strauss (2007) in Atkinson (2017) argues that grounded theory is a method that uses data as a basis, the data collection,

data analysis and final improve the theory has a relationship. The goal of rounded theory is to expect how effective the passage to the situation, purpose the passage that support the messaged and affect the audience. In Atkinson (2017), Strauss and Corbin (2007) has three steps of analyze data:

- a. Open coding, data's categories development,
- b. Axial coding, the relation of each categories
- c. Selective coding, confirm the concepts are identified through open and axial coding

In this study, after the data is gathered and divided into categories, the writer uses a coding method to write down and code the data. As suggest in Marliany (2018), Saldana (2009) divides coding method into many kinds of it, one of them is magnitude coding method. This method is suitable to this study because it consists supplemental alphanumeric or symbolic code or sub code to sum up the category to show the intensity, frequent, presence, direction or evaluative content. The used codes description is showed below.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| A : Physical Appearance | Sg | : Song |
| B : Behavior | 1-10 | : Data sequence |
| O : Occupation | | |
| T : Personal Traits | | |

Moreover, for women stereotype messages that can be obtained in Demi's song lyric, the writer will use critical discourse analysis (CDA) of Fairclough to analyze the lyrics. According to Hamrita (2016), CDA is used to describe, interpret and explain language and society relationship. El-Faraky (2015) proposes that,

Fairclough (1989) adopts critical discourse analysis (CDA) is analyzed social interaction approach which focus on the linguistic elements. In Arbain and Arie Sandi (2016), Fairclough (1995) argues CDA as discourse analysis that investigate vogue relationship of causality between discursive practices, events, and texts; larger social and cultural structures, relations and process systematically. To analyze the data, El Falaky (2015) points out that Fairclough (1995, p.97) has an analysis framework approach in three dimensions. They are (a) a language text, spoken or written; (b) discourse practice (text production and text interpretation); (c) sociocultural practice. As the following figure

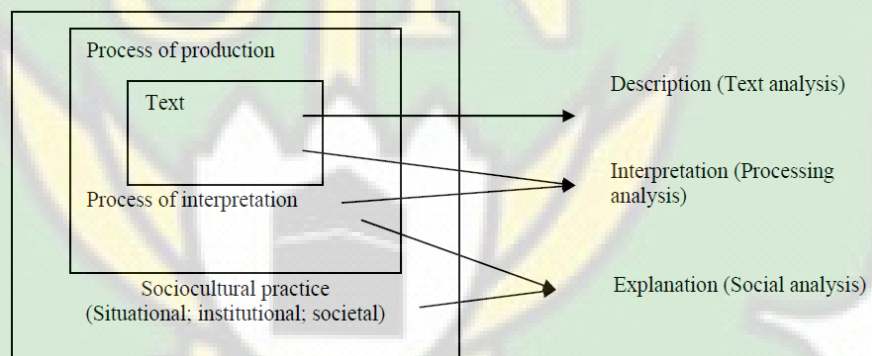


Figure 3.1 Dimension of Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995, p.97)

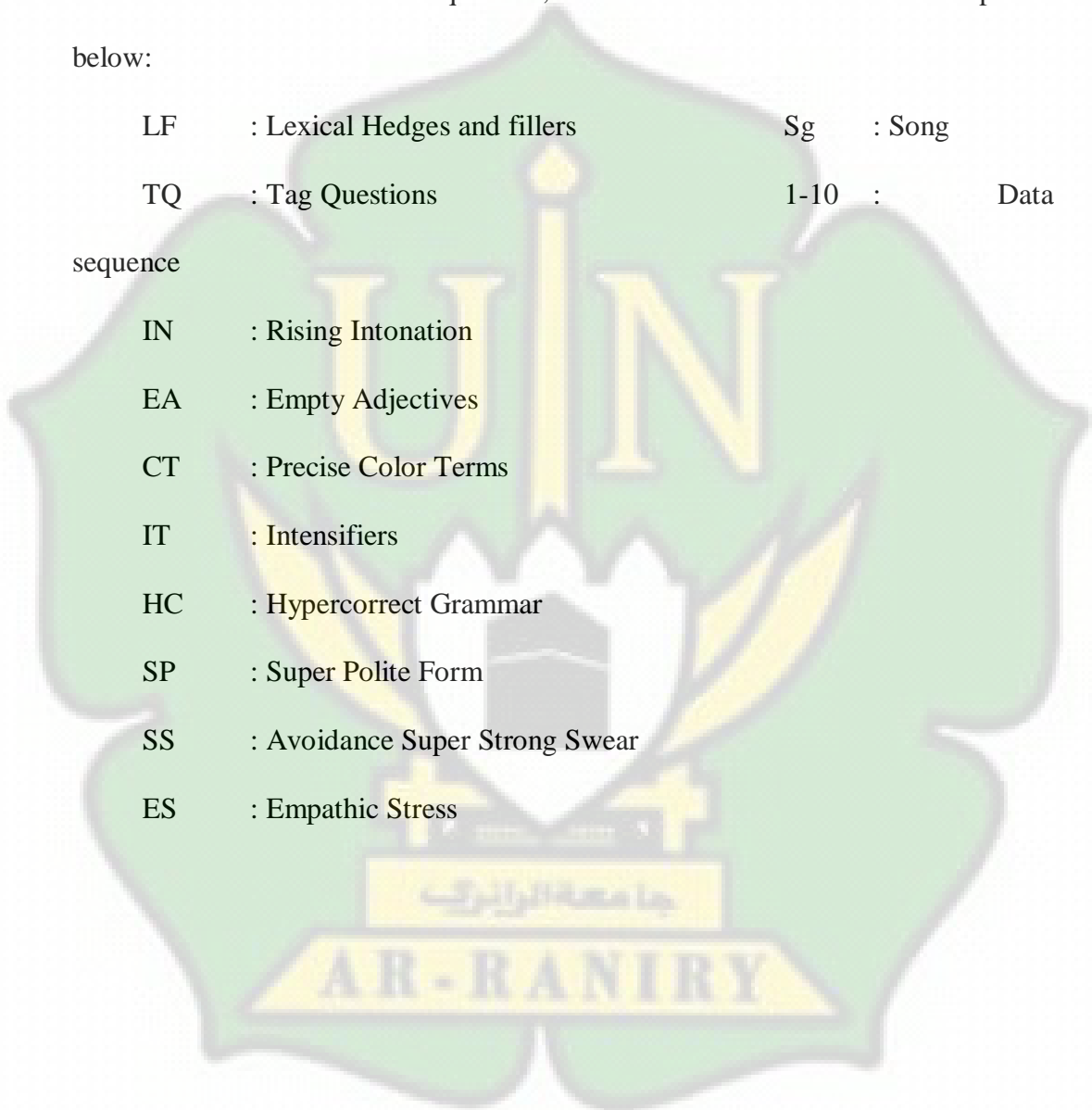
As the figures above, the writer concludes several steps to analyze the lyrics, they are:

- a. Text analysis. In this part, the lyrics will analyze include linguistic terms, such semantic and lexical;
- b. Processing analysis. In this part, the writer will analyze the interpretation based on the writer's understanding of the process of the text production and consumption;

- c. Social analysis. The writer will link the content's impact with social context.

For the second research question, the writer will use the code descriptions below:

LF	: Lexical Hedges and fillers	Sg	: Song
TQ	: Tag Questions	1-10	: Data
sequence			
IN	: Rising Intonation		
EA	: Empty Adjectives		
CT	: Precise Color Terms		
IT	: Intensifiers		
HC	: Hypercorrect Grammar		
SP	: Super Polite Form		
SS	: Avoidance Super Strong Swear		
ES	: Empathic Stress		



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter writer would like to explain about women' representation and messages that can be obtain in the Demi Lovato's song lyrics.

A. Findings from Data Analysis of Women Representation

1. The Analysis of Women Representation

After following the method that have chosen, the writer can find the data in Demi's song lyrics which involves representation of women as represent below.

Table 4.1 Summary of Women Representation in Demi's song lyrics

Elements of Gender Stereotype	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Behavior	15	39.4 %
Personal trait	19	50%
Physical appearance	3	7.8%
Occupation	1	2.7%
Total	38	99.9 %

Based on the table above, there are 38 passages that contain women representation in Demi's song lyrics. There is personal trait with total amount of 19 (50%), behavior with the total amount of 15 (39.4%), physical appearance with the total amount of 3 (7.8 %) and occupation with the total amount of 1 (2.7%). Last, from the table, personal traits and behaviors are the most frequent elements that contain in Demi's song lyrics. Behavior is the way men and women to act in

daily, while, the personal traits is how women and women should be in daily life.

Followed by physical appearance and occupation.

The following table will present the sentences of woman representative that contain in the data.

Table 4.2 Sentences of Behavior in Demi's song lyrics

No	Phrases/ sentences	Code
1	Cause everyone's perfect in unusual ways	Sg 1
2	It's time for me to take it, I'm the boss right now	Sg 2
3	So leave the lights on, no, you cant make me behave	Sg 2
4	Whats wrong with being confident?	Sg 2
5	Cause this is my ground and I'm dangerous	Sg 2
6	I am confident, but still have my moment	Sg 4
7	Who argues I cant be single and have to go out and mingle	Sg 4
8	Let it go Cant hold it anymore	Sg 5
9	And the fears that once controlled me cant get to me at all	Sg 5
10	Be still, my heart cuz its freaking out	Sg 6
11	Falling apart	Sg 8
12	And you still like you're a fraud	Sg 9
13	So ashamed, so confused	Sg 9
14	I'm stronger than I've been	Sg 9
15	Doing whatever she like	Sg 10

Table 4.3 Sentences of Personal Traits in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	Instead of being always being weak	Sg 1
2	I don't wanna be afraid	Sg 1

3	I wanna wake up feeling beauty	Sg 1
4	I make own choice, bitch, I run the show	Sg 2
5	But its harder to walk on your way	Sg 3
6	Someone you can count on, someone who cares	Sg 3
7	You, you'll feel all alone	Sg 3
8	You are not alone	Sg 3
9	Be the good girl you always have to be	Sg 5
10	Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know	Sg 5
11	I'll be raising from the ground	Sg 6
12	Like I'm made of glass	Sg 7
13	Who she could be	Sg 8
14	You had your dreams, I have mine	Sg 8
15	And she tried to survive living her life on her own	Sg 8
16	She was scared	Sg 8
17	I was broken and bruised	Sg 9
18	Now I am a warrior	Sg 9
19	She cant depend on man	Sg 10

Table 4.4 Sentences of Physical Appearance in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	Who argues I cant wear my Converse with my dress	Sg 4
2	Shining like star cuz we're beautiful	Sg 6
3	Sexy lady know what she wants out of life	sg 10

Table 4.5 Sentences of Occupation in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
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2. Women Representation

After the writer gather the data analysis above, the writer will represent how women are represented.

a. Behavior

In this element, women and men are expected to behave or act as social role expected them to be. Swim and Hyers (2009) tell that Eagly's (1987) social role model expect that difference of gender in behavior and the differences come from gender difference in social roles.

Sg 1: cause everyone's perfect in unusual way

In this sentence, the author believes everyone is perfect on their own especially women. Unlike behavior elements, women are weak in mathematic or unintelligent. The author supports that women or men are perfect with their own unique side.

Sg 2: it's time for me to take it, I'm the boss right now

In behavior elements, women cannot lead other, but here, the author believes women can lead other too. Women can be a boss or leader for other as men do.

Sg 2: so leave the light on, no, you cant make me behave

This sentence clearly tells that author wants to be his/her self. No one can expect how she/he to act in whatever situation in his/her life. Women is incompetent in this element, but the author believes the contrast.

Sg 2: whats wrong with being confident?

The author believes everyone can be confident with the potential inside them. No need to be afraid or shy, especially women whom expected to be shy. In contrast, the author believes everyone are high self-esteem especially women.

Sg 2: cause this is my ground and I'm dangerous

This sentence, the author warns everyone whom wants her/him to act as they expected to be. Because the author believes everyone can do what they want. She/he will get mad of it.

Sg 4: I am confident, but still have my moment

In this passage, the author explains about sometimes being low self-esteem. Even they can be confident of their selves, sometimes they cannot. Women is expected to be shy, sometime will feel shy or ashamed, because how gender role expected them to be.

Sg 4: who argues I cant be single and have to go out and mingle

The author agrees that everyone can have self-time or socialize with other, with hangout or have fun with some friends. Women can do the same thing. Women also can hang out with friends, without worry no men around. Because in gender stereotype, they are independent, so the need others. The author believes it cannot be just a man, friends also can be someone we can depend on.

Sg 5: let it go cant hold it back anymore

This sentence shows that the author does not want to hold the condition. It means she/he wants to be his/her self without anyone interrupt it. She/he does not really care about and let it go.

Sg 5: *and the fears that once controlled me cant get me at all*

The author does not want to be afraid anymore. She/he was afraid to being her/his self, but now she/he is not the same. He/she can do whatever her/his wants. So, that she/he is brave to pass everything, without feeling afraid anymore. Women should be afraid or weak. But the author believes everyone can do it and be brave even for women.

Sg 6: *be still, my heart cuz its freaking out*

The passage show that the author cannot hold what she/he feels anymore. So, she/he wants to show it to everyone. Because in this element of gender stereotype, men are attention-seeker and in contrast with women. The author believes men and women can show how they feel without worry.

Sg 7: *falling apart*

This phrase shows the feeling of the author. She/he feel break down and weak somehow. In behavior elements, the one whom expected to be weak is women and men as the contrast.

Sg 9: *and you still you're a fraud*

The author shows the way he/she feels toward other. In gender stereotype, men are expected more expressive than women. But in other hand, the author shows her/his feeling despite worry about what people will argue.

Sg 9: *so ashamed, so confused*

In this sentence show that the author feels. She/he lose his/her self. Women are not independent, and it support this sentence. While men are dependent and can make a decision of their selves.

Sg 9: *I'm stronger than I've ever been*

This passage is contrast of gender stereotype for women. Women are weak person, but the author claims that he/she is stronger than before. While men are strong, it can be a man feel stronger than before.

b. Personal traits

In this element of gender stereotype, women and men is characterized differently. As Sugihara and Katsurada (2000) tells, men are aggressive, independent, dominant, competitive, confident, objective, while women are in contrast.

Sg 1: *instead of always being weak*

In this sentence clearly show that the author feels wear and no power. So, she/he wants to be braver and more confident. Women are weak and fragile, in contrast with men who expected to be braver.

Sg 1: *I don't wanna be afraid*

The author was afraid, now she/he does not want to feel it. She/he wants to be braver and stronger. In this element, men are braver than women. It supports the passage that the author does not want to feel anymore.

Sg 1: *I wanna wake up feeling beautiful today*

The author wishes to getting beautiful when she/he wakes up in the morning. It means, these days she/he feel ugly or the contra. But she/ he wants to feel the contrast. In personal traits, women expected to be modest, and men seem do not

really care about it.

Sg 2: I make my own choice, bitch, I run this show

In this passage show that the author wants to make a decision about his/her life. She/he believes on her/his own to decide about their life. In gender stereotype, men are rational and can make a quick decision, while women are unstable can make them hard to make choice. But the author believes on her/his self to make decision.

Sg 3: but its harder to walk on your way

This part, the author shows that hard to being alone and need a help. In other word, the author feels weak and lonely. As gender stereotype expect to women, being weak is one of women characterization. Men is capable to do anything by their own. They do not really need a help, that is what gender stereotype except men to be.

Sg 3: someone you can count on, someone who cares

This sentence shows how weak and lonely the author is, she/he need someone that give him/her cares and be the one who always by her/his side. Like women are dependent creature that need someone to take care, while men are contrast of it. This sentence supports the dependent women that claimed in gender stereotype.

Sg 3: you, you'll feel all alone

This passage also supports the idea that women are weak and dependent as gender stereotype claimed them. The author feels lonely somehow, that make him/her need a friend to be with.

Sg 3: you're not alone

In this part, the author soothes her/his self, because the author believes he/she will be fine. This passage is claiming the idea that women are sensitive and lonely. Contrast with men who are confident and individualistic based on gender stereotype.

Sg 5: be the good girl you always have to be

In this part, the author tries to be as expected by social role. Even men and women should act and behave as it expected b gender stereotype.

Sg 5: conceal, don't feel, don't let them know

The author suggests to hide the feeling that he/she feels, do not let anyone know. As gender stereotype claimed that women are sensitive and understanding, so they hide the bad feelings and do not make anyone worry of them.

Sg 7: I will be rising from the ground

In this sentence show the author's spirit to stand up for her/his self. It shows that she/he is strong enough to stand up for his/herself. In gender stereotype, women describe as unambitious and contrast with men. But the author tells that everyone can stand for their selves no matter happens.

Sg 7: like I'm made of glass

It means how soft or weak the author is. Women described as weak and mild, so that the author agrees about it.

Sg 8: *who she could be*

In this part, the author believes everyone can be who they could be. Everyone is possible to be better than before. In contrast with gender stereotype which describe women as changeable and complicated. But the author believes everyone can do it even for women.

Sg 8: *you had your dream, I have mine*

In this passage, the author has a wish or dream, and believes that everyone has one, even for women. Whenever in contrast, women characterized as unambitious, but the author tells that they can have one and go for it.

Sg 8: *she was scared*

This sentence describes that the author is afraid. As gender stereotype claims that women are fearful and emotional. The sentence supports the idea of how the author feels.

Sg 9: *I was broken and bruised*

This passage tells how the author's feelings. She/he feels down and full of scars. In gender stereotype, women are weak, tender, and mild, sometime they will hurt their selves. This passage supports the idea of women is weak and soft, so they sometime can break down.

Sg 9: *now I'm a warrior*

Warrior is a hero who save people. Hero is identical with action, gun, sword, and fight. In gender stereotype, men can do it, women are weak, unstable, reckless, and else. They even can make a decision. But the author feels like a warrior because she/he can pass his/her bad time in life.

Sg 10: *she cant depend on man*

The author believes women can do without men. They can be independent and strong to pass the hard time. But women are characterized as weak, emotional, unstable, dependent.

c. Physical appearance

This element shows how men and women should look alike. Like women are clean, slim, and wear makeup.

Sg 4: *who argues I cant wear my Converse with my Dress*

Converse is one of sneaker brands. And women wear dress and heel, not with a sneaker. Because sneaker is men's thing. But in sentences, the author believes women can wear sneaker, dress, and the combination of it. They can still be beautiful with the combination.

Sg 6: *shining like star cuz we're beautiful*

Star shines at night with moon, that is beautiful scene at night. Women are beautiful with white skin, slim, or ideal body and face. But the author thinks women are beautiful with their own selves as star with many sizes and shapes.

Sg 10: *sexy lady knows what she wants out of life*

The author claims women who stand up for their dreams are sexy lady. But in physical appearance, sexy girl is a girl with sexy body.

d. Occupation

This element divides women and men's jobs. Women should be a secretary, teacher, nurse or babysitter, while men as labor worker, mechanic, businessman, and else.

Sg 4: *I'm not supermodel, I am still eat McDonald*

Supermodel is a model who show at big events of fashion. This passage shows that the author is not a big star, he/she is just a normal worker. In this element of gender stereotype, women should do a clean job, supermodel has negative in it, because women will show some part of their bodies and it contra with the idea that women should be polite.

B. Findings from Data Analysis of Women Stereotype Message

1. The Analysis of Women's Language Features

After following the method that have chosen, the writer can find the data in Demi's song lyrics which involves women's language features as represent below.

Table 4.6 Summary of Women's Language Features in Demi's song lyrics

Women's Language Features	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lexical hedges and fillers	17	38.6%
Tag questions	3	6.8%
Rising intonation	5	11.3%
Empty adjectives	-	-
Precise color terms	1	2.3%
Intensifier	7	16%

Hypercorrect grammar	5	11.3%
Superpolite form	3	6.8%
Avoidance of strong swear words	1	2.3%
Emphatic stress	2	4.5%
Total	44	99,9%

From this table, there are 44 sentences that includes of women's language features. There is lexical hedges and fillers with amount of 17 (38.6%), tag question with amount of 3 (6.8%), rising intonation on declarative with amount 5 (11.3%), precise color terms with amount of 1 (2.3%), intensifiers with amount of 7 (16%), hypercorrect grammar with amount of 5 (11.3%), superpolite form with amount of 3 (6.8%), avoidance super strong swear words with amount of 1 (2.3%), and empathic stress with amount of 2 (4.5%). From this result, the most frequent appear in Demi's song lyrics are lexical hedges and fillers and intensifier. For the detail.

Table 4.7 Sentences of lexical hedges and filler in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	You see I just wanna believe in me	Sg 1
2	I guess I always knew	Sg 1
3	oohhhhh	Sg 4
4	Well baby, that's just me	Sg 4
5	Well, everything's the same in the La La Land	Sg 4
6	Well, I am not gonna change in the La La land	Sg 4
7	Well some may argue I need to be afraid	Sg 4
8	Well now they know	Sg 5
9	I know I left a life behind but I'm to relieved too grieve	Sg 5

10	Couldn't keep it in Heaven know I try	Sg 5
11	Like neon light! Oh!	Sg 6
12	Who she could be	Sg 8
13	So much that she couldn't see	Sg 8
14	You showed me what I couldn't find	Sg 8
15	In more ways than you know	Sg 9
16	Nooo oooh yeah yeah	Sg 9
17	Trust me I know 'cause I am her	Sg 10

Table 4.8 Sentences of tag questions in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	Are you ready? Ha	Sg 2
2	Its time to get the chains out, is your tongue tied up?	Sg 2
3	Would it make you feel better to watch me while I bleed?	Sg 7

Table 4.9 Sentences of rising intonation on declarative in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	Let it go, let it go	Sg 5
2	Shining like stars cuz we're beautiful We're beautiful	Sg 6
3	Like neon light! Oh!	Sg 6
4	And I've got (I've got)	Sg 10
5	So throw your hands up (so put your hands up)	Sg 10

Table 4.10 Sentences of precise color term in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
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1	We'll be burnin' up like neon lights	Sg 6
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Table 4.11 Sentences of intensifier in Demi's song lyrics

No	Phrases/ sentences	Code
1	Instead of just being me	Sg 1
2	So you argue I'm complicated	Sg 2
3	You wont find me, the past is so behind me	Sg 5
4	So lets pretend we're running out of time	Sg 6
5	So much that she couldn't see	Sg 8
6	So ashamed so confused	Sg 9
7	So you cant deny that	Sg 10

Table 4.12 sentences of hypercorrect grammar in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by	Sg 6
2	You'll be comin' home with me tonight	Sg 6
3	We'll be burnin' up like neon light	Sg 6
4	Be still its freakin' out	Sg 6
5	She aint running behind you	Sg 10

Table 4.13 Sentences of superpolite form in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	Baby, that's just me	Sg 4
2	Baby when they look up at the sky	Sg 6
3	Let me see your hands up	Sg 10

Table 4.14 Sentences of avoidance of strong swear words in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	I make my own choice, bitch, I run this show	Sg 2

Table 4.15 Sentences of empathic stress in Demi's song lyrics

No.	Phrase/ sentences	Code
1	We're beautiful	Sg 6
2	Feels good to have you	Sg 10

2. Women Stereotype Messages in Demi's Song Lyric

After find the data, the writer will explain about the features of women's linguistic. As below.

a. Lexical hedges and filler

Sg 1: *you see I just wanna believe in me*

In this part, the author makes sure the audience or listener know or notice that she/he believes in her/his self. Because the word "you see" can be express the truth that the author wants to tell the audience.

Sg 1: *I guess I always knew*

This shows, the author declares he/she already know about it. In fact, it can be not. "I guess" refer to declaration of the author about something.

Sg 3: *oohhhhh*

This meaningless word exists in last part of the song, the writer believes, it is the author expression of being relieved.

Sg 4: *well some may argue I need to be afraid*

The author feels doubt or uncertainty about what people argue about her/him. This “*well*” means uncertainty expression of the author.

Sg 4: *well, baby that's just me*

In this sentence, the author expresses that she/he being him/her self. Here, “*well*” explains the author declaration of being her/his self.

Sg 4: *well, everything's the same in the La La Land machine*

It is the author's declaration about the idea. Because the word “*well*” here as a declaration to a statement.

Sg 4: *well, I am not gonna change in the La La Land*

“*well*” in this sentence, has function as declaration that the author will not change her/his life.

Sg 5: *couldn't keep it in Heaven know I try*

This passage explains that the author's ability to hold it or keep it. “*couldn't*”, expresses the incapacity of the author to keep it.

Sg 5: *well now they now*

In this part, the author tells that people already know about it, “*well*” in it, as a declaration about the statement.

Sg 6: *like neon light! Oh!*

“*oh!*” includes into meaningless word. Here the writer thinks, the word expresses the author’s feelings about excitement of something.

Sg 8: *who she could be*

This passage shows the author’s possibility to be her/his self. “*could*” includes into some truth about the statement.

Sg 8: *you showed me what I couldn’t find*

“*couldn’t*” expresses the improbability to reach something. This passage tells that the author finds something that he/she cannot find without someone’s help.

Sg 9: *in more ways than you know*

Here, the author expresses uncertainty doubt that she/he can reach the something.

Sg 9: *nooo oooh yeah yeah*

The writer believes this meaningless word of the author has meaning. It can be expression after feel more stronger that before, because this word appears in last part of *Warrior* songs.

Sg 10: *trust me I know ‘cause I am her*

This passage clearly explains that “*I know*” word describe about the author acknowledgement of something.

b. Tag question

Sg 2: *are you ready? Ha*

The passage shows the author's curiosity about the listener or the audience.

Sg 2: *its time to get the chains out, is you tongue tied up?*

This passage claims that after the author asks the audience or listener to speak up, she/he ask how their response. It shows that the author's curiosity.

Sg 7: *would it make you feel better to watch me while I bleed?*

The author asks how the response of the audience or listener about her/his situation.

c. Rising intonation on declarative

Sg 5: *let it go let it go*

The second "*let it go*" has higher note than the first. It shows the author tells the audience to release the feelings.

Sg 6: *shining like stars cuz we're beautiful*

We're beautiful

In this passage. "*we're beautiful*" as the suppression by the author to express the feelings.

Sg 6: *like neon light!*

This phrase repeats twice by the author, the writer believes the second as the suppression for being shine like neon light.

Sg 10: *and I've got (I've got)*

The “*I've got*” is repeated as the back sound in the songs. The writer suggests that means the word as accentuation of the author to the listener or audience.

Sg 10: *so throw your hands up (so put your hands up)*

The word inside the bracket is the back-vocal's word in the song, the writer claims the author wants the listener or audience to do what the author asked.

d. Precise color term

Sg 6: *we'll be burnin' up like neon light*

The author uses one of colors' name is neon. This color almost like green but more luminous. The author uses the color as expression of excitement feeling.

e. Intensifier

Sg 1: *instead of just being me*

The author wants to be better version of her/his self. “*just*” makes the author feels more motivated.

Sg 2: *so you argue I'm complicated*

In this part, the author agrees that she/he is complicated. The statement is stronger with “*so*” in the foreword of the phrase.

Sg 5: *you wont find me, the past is so behind me*

The “*so*” expresses that the author changes better than before, and move on

far from he/she before.

Sg 6: *so lets pretend we're running out of time*

The author claims the sentence is stronger with “so” in the foreword of the sentence.

Sg 8: *so much that she couldn't see*

The author suggests that many things which the author cannot find. “So” in foreword make the sentences clearer that author cannot find the things.

Sg 9: *so ashamed so confused*

This phrase claims the author's feeling and it is strong feeling of the author.

Sg 10: *so you cant deny that*

This passage suggests the author's belief about something that cannot be refused.

f. Hypercorrect grammar

Sg 6: *we'll be shootin' stars just passin' by*

Here, the author uses “*shootin'*” instead of “*shooting*”. It means the author do not uses polite form of language.

Sg 6: *you'll be comin' home tonight*

Here, the author uses the contra word in polite form. Because “*comin'*” is impolite in this category.

Sg 6: *we'll be burnin' up like neon light*

This sentence shows the author uses impolite form of word. “*burnin*” should be “*burning*”.

Sg 6: *be still its freakin' out*

The author uses “*frealin*” instead of “*freaking*”. It contrasts with hypercorrect grammar should be.

Sg 10: *she aint running behind you*

In the passage, the author uses “*ain't*” instead of “*isn't*”. In this category, it includes as impolite form.

g. Superpolite form

Sg 4: *baby, that's just me*

Here, the author uses “*baby*” to audience or listener. It means the author uses polite form of word.

Sg 6: *baby when they look up at the sky*

This passage shows the author describes the audience or listener as “*baby*”. It shows how polite the author.

Sg 10: *let me see your hands up*

In this passage, the author asks the listener or audience to put their hands in the air as they enjoy the song. The author uses polite form of command.

h. Avoidance of strong swear words

Sg 2: *I make my own choice, bitch, I run this show*

This passage claims that the author uses harsh language. “*bitch*” is one of harsh language that women are not supposed to argue.

i. Empathic stress

Sg 6: *we're beautiful*

Here, the author tells to the audience or listener that we are beautiful. The author also makes the audience or listener believe on it.

Sg 10: *feels good to have you*

In the passage above, the author declares clearly that he/she feel lucky to have someone. The author put stress to the passage to make the feeling stronger.

C. Discussion

After finding and analyzing the data, the writer would like to discuss about the research question in this study. The first research question is “How women are represented in Demi Lovato’s selected song lyrics?”. To answer this question, the writer read the lyrics, took some parts that contain gender stereotype and divided them into four elements of gender stereotype. There are 38 passages that contain women representation in Demi’s song lyrics. There is personal trait with total amount of 19 (50%), behavior with the total amount of 15 (39.4%), physical appearance with the total amount of 3 (7.8 %) and occupation with the

total amount of 1 (2.7%). Last, from the table, personal traits and behaviors are the most frequent elements that contain in Demi's song lyrics.

Moreover, to answer the second research question: "What women stereotype messages that can be obtain in Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics?". According to the previous research question findings, the writer explained each passage based on women's language features. The result are lexical hedges and fillers with amount of 17 (38.6%), tag question with amount of 3 (6.8%), rising intonation on declarative with amount 5 (11.3%), precise color terms with amount of 1 (2.3%), intensifiers with amount of 7 (16%), hypercorrect grammar with amount of 5 (11.3%), superpolite form with amount of 3 (6.8%), avoidance super strong swear words with amount of 1 (2.3%), and empathic stress with amount of 2 (4.5%). From this result, the most frequent appear in Demi's song lyrics are lexical hedges and fillers and intensifier.

Lastly, the writer found that how women are portrayed in Demi Lovato's song lyrics tell us whatever it is, we have to always be grateful for what we got, work hard for what we wish, and do not be arrogant, and love peace.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings of the analysis of women representation and the message in gender stereotype in the previous chapter, this chapter contains the analysis that has been done and some suggestions for the improvement of literature study in the future.

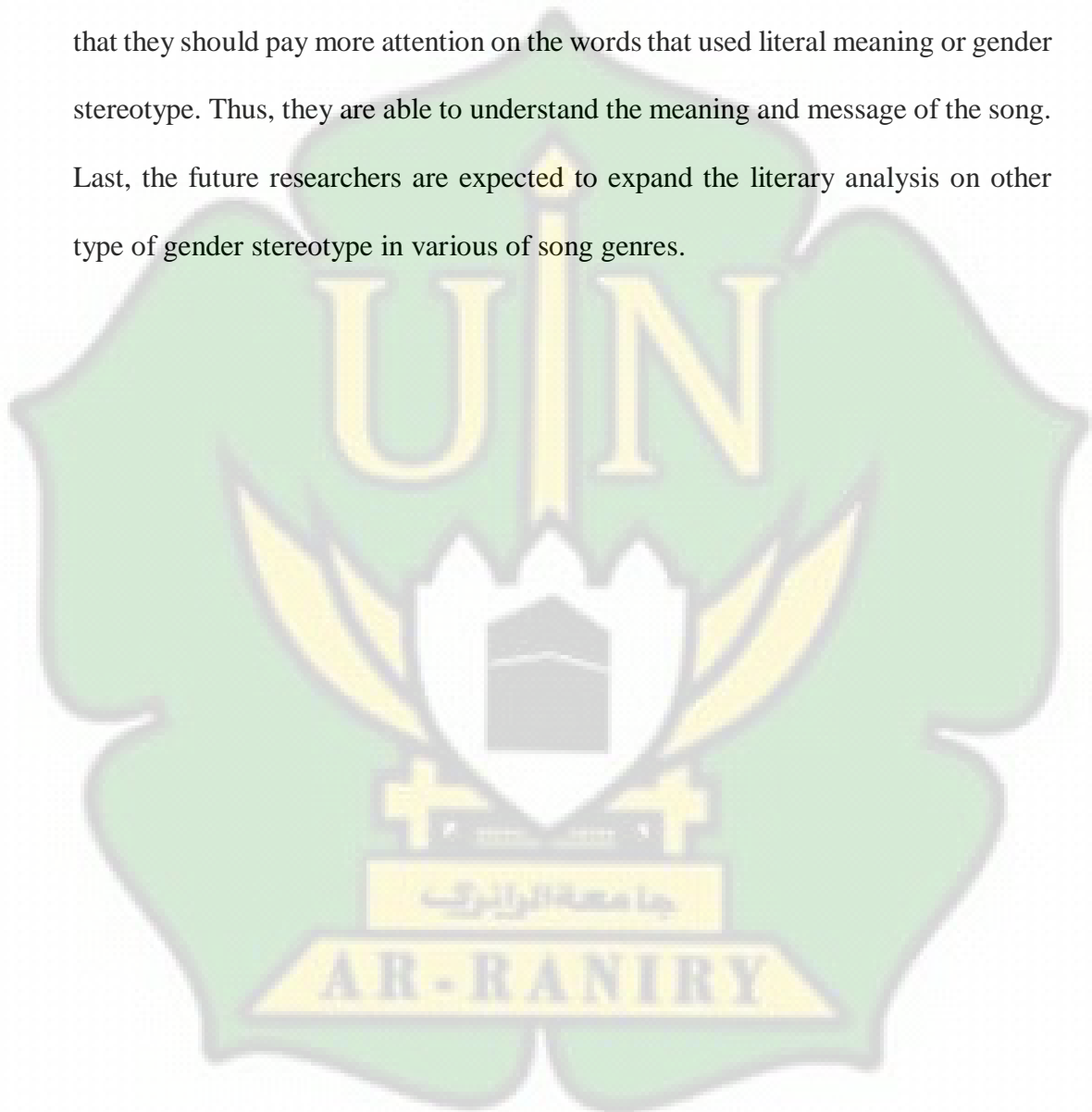
A. Conclusion

According to the result in the previous chapter, there are some conclusions of the study that can be drawn. First, the result shows that Demi Lovato's selected song lyrics contains 38 passages which include four elements of gender stereotype: behaviour, personal trait, physical appearance, and occupation. According to the result, the ten songs are dominated by behaviour and personal trait element which can affect the listener how to act and behave. The second, there are 44 passages that include in women's language features. There are lexical hedges and filler, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, precise color term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatics stress. Moreover, in the ten song lyrics, the author delivered more messages about how to act and behave as she wants, be positive, and work hard for yourself and what language feature that women use in speech daily.

B. Suggestion

The writer hopes this thesis give many benefits for readers, lecturers of linguistic and social study, students and future researchers who are interested to learn gender and linguistic. In general, the reader can use this finding to understand

more about gender stereotype and its meaning that contain in song lyrics. For lecturers of linguistic and social study, it is suggested that it would be useful to take gender stereotype and language for the future study. More, for students, it is advised that they should pay more attention on the words that used literal meaning or gender stereotype. Thus, they are able to understand the meaning and message of the song. Last, the future researchers are expected to expand the literary analysis on other type of gender stereotype in various of song genres.



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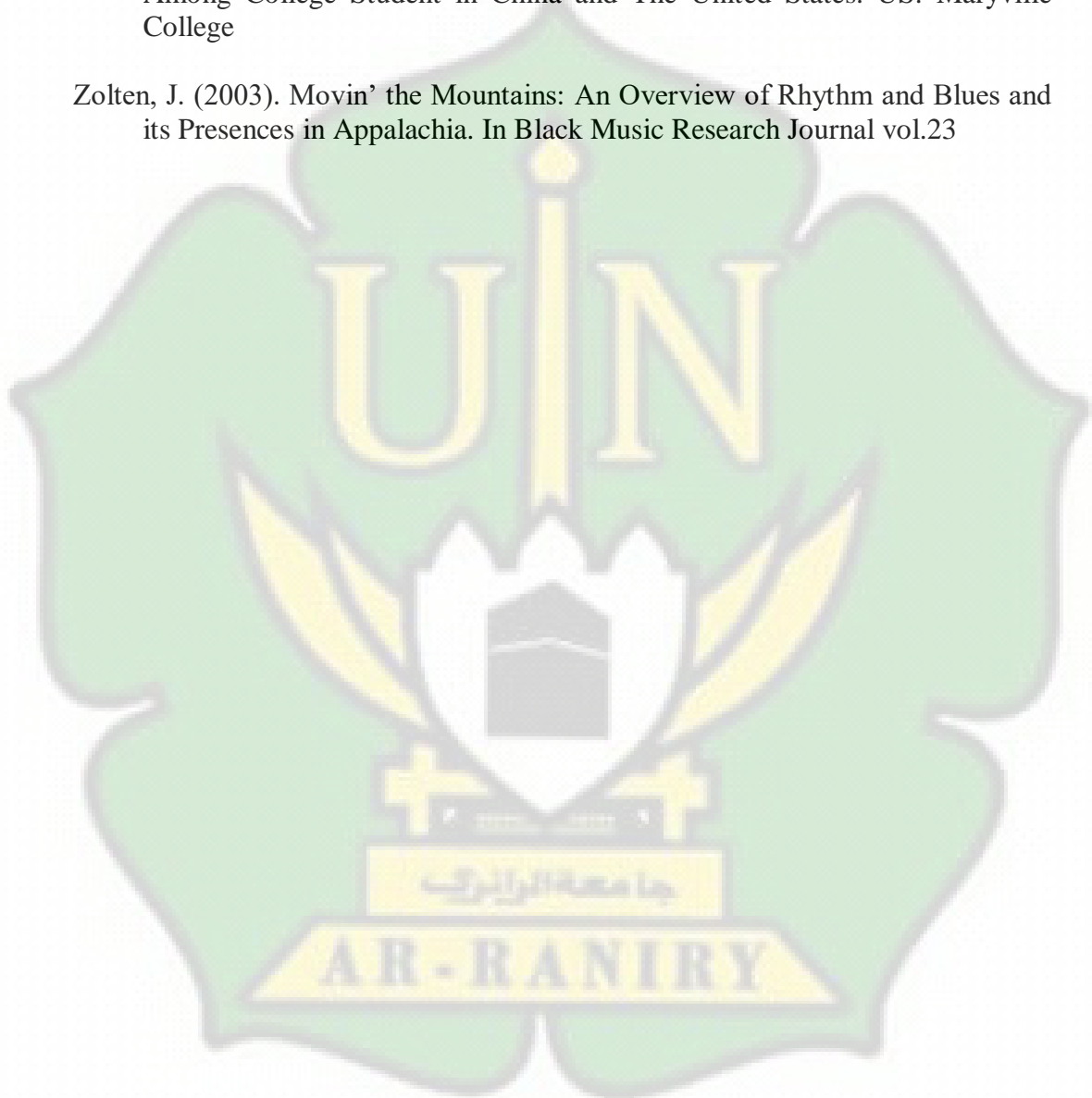
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Believe In Me

I'm losing myself

Trying to compete with everyone else

Instead of just being me

Don't know where to turn

I've been stuck in this routine

I need to change my ways

Instead of always being weak

I don't wanna be afraid

I wanna wake up feeling beautiful today

And know that I'm okay

'Cause everyone's perfect in unusual ways

You see, I just wanna believe in me

La la la la

The mirror can lie

It doesn't show you what's inside

And it, it can tell you you're full of life

It's amazing what you can hide Just by putting on a smile

I don't wanna be afraid

I wanna wake up feeling beautiful today

And know that I'm okay

'Cause everyone's perfect in unusual ways

You see, I just wanna believe in me

I'm quickly finding out

I'm not about to break down, not today

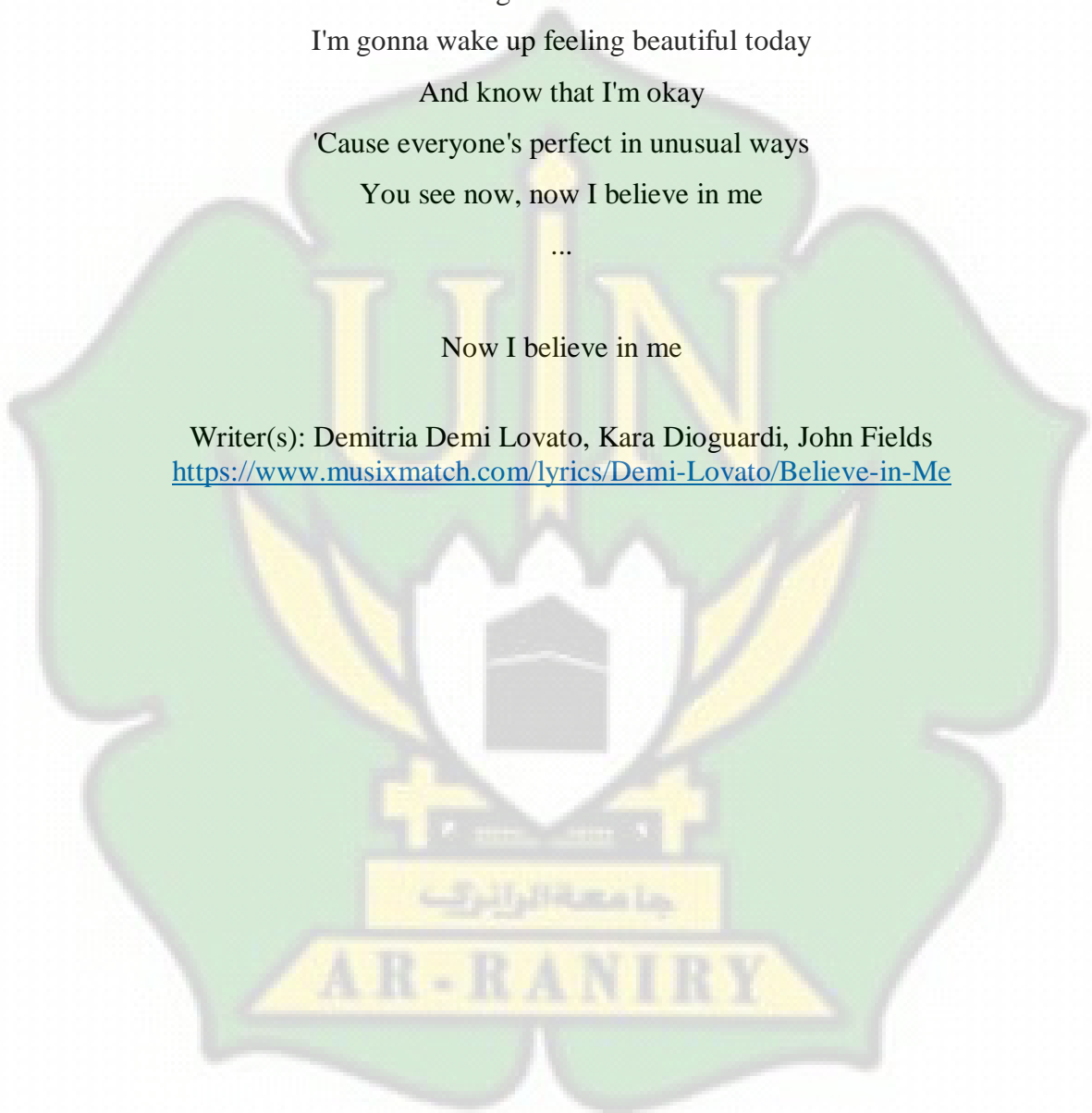
I guess I always knew
That I had all the strength to make it through

Not gonna be afraid
I'm gonna wake up feeling beautiful today
And know that I'm okay
'Cause everyone's perfect in unusual ways
You see now, now I believe in me

...

Now I believe in me

Writer(s): Demitria Demi Lovato, Kara Dioguardi, John Fields
<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Believe-in-Me>



Confident

Are you ready? Ha

It's time for me to take it, I'm the boss right now

Not gonna fake it, not when you go down
'Cause this is my game and you better come to play

I used to hold my freak back, now I'm letting go
I make my own choice, bitch, I run this show
So leave the lights on, no, you can't make me behave

So you say I'm complicated
That I must be outta my mind
But you've had me underrated
Rated, rated

What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
It's time to get the chains out, is your tongue tied up?

'Cause this is my ground and I'm dangerous
And you can get out, but it's all about me tonight (Tonight)

So you say I'm complicated
That I must be outta my mind
But you've had me underrated
Rated, rated

What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?

What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?

So you say I'm complicated
That I must be outta my mind
But you've had me underrated

What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?

What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?
What's wrong with being, what's wrong with being
What's wrong with being confident?

Writer(s): Demitria Lovato, Savan Kotecha, Max Martin, - Ilya
<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Confident>

Gift of A Friend

Sometimes you think you'll be find by yourself

Cause a dream is a wish you make all alone

It's easy to feel like you don't need help

But it's harder to walk on your own

You'll change inside

When you, realize

The world comes to life

And everything's alright

From beginning to end

When you have a friend

By your side

That helps you to find

The beauty of all

When you'll open your heart and

Believe in

The gift of a friend

The gift of a friend

Someone who knows when your lost and your scared

There through the highs and the lows

Someone you can count on, someone who cares

Besides you where ever you go

You'll change inside

When you, realize

The world comes to life and everything's alright

From beginning to end

When you have a friend

By your side
That helps you to find
The beauty of all

When you'll open your heart and
Believe in
The gift of a friend

And when the hope crashes down
Shattering to the ground

You, you'll feel all alone
When you don't know which way to go
And there's no such leading you on
You're not alone

The world comes to life
And everything's alright
From beginning to end
When you have a friend

By your side
That helps you to find
The beauty of all
When you'll open your heart and

Believe in
When you believe in
You can believe in, the gift from a friend
Ohhhhhh.

Writer(s): Demitria Demi Lovato, Andrew Dodd, Adam Watts
<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Gift-of-a-Friend>

Lalala Land

I am confident, but I still have my moments

Baby, that's just me

I'm not a supermodel, I still eat McDonald's

Baby, that's just me

Well, some may say I need to be afraid

Of losing everything, because of where I

Had my start and where I made my name

Well, everything's the same in the La La Land machine

Machine, machine

Who said I can't wear my Converse With My Dress

Well baby, that's just me

Who said I can't be single and have to go out and mingle

Baby, that's not me, no, no

Well, some may say I need to be afraid

Of losing everything, because of where I

Had my start and where I made my name

Well, everything's the same in the La La Land

Tell me do you feel the way I feel

'Cause nothing else is real in the La La Land appeal

Well, some may say I need to be afraid

Of losing everything, because of where I

Had my start and where I made my name

Well, everything's the same in the La La Land machine

Well, I'm not gonna change in the La La Land machine

I will stay the same in the La La Land

Machine, machine, machine

I won't change anything in my life

(I won't change anything in my life)

I'm staying myself tonight
(I'm staying myself tonight)

Writer(s): Demitria Demi Lovato, Paul Jonas, Joseph Joe Jonas, Nicholas Nick
Jonas

<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/La-La-Land>



Let It Go

Let it go, let it go

Can't hold it back anymore

Let it go, let it go

Turn my back and slam the door

The snow blows white on the mount tonight

Not a footprint to be seen

A kingdom of isolation and it looks like I'm the queen

The wind is howling like the swirling storm inside

Couldn't keep it in Heaven knows I try

Don't let them in, don't let them see

Be the good girl you always have to be

Conceal, don't feel, don't let them know

Well now they know

Let it go, let it go

Can't hold it back anymore

Let it go, let it go,

Turn my back and slam the door

And here I stand

And here I'll stay

Let it go, let it go

The cold never bothered me anyway

It's funny how some distance makes everything seem small

And the fears that once controlled me can't get to me at all

Up here in the cold thin air I finally can breathe

I know I left a life behind but I'm too relieved to grieve

Let it go, let it go



Can't hold it back anymore
Let it go, let it go,
Turn my back and slam the door
And here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let it go, let it go
The cold never bothered me anyway

Standing frozen in the life I've chosen
You won't find me, the past is so behind me
Buried in the snow

Let it go, let it go
Can't hold it back anymore
Let it go, let it go,
Turn my back and slam the door
And here I stand
And here I'll stay
Let it go, let it go
The cold never bothered me anyway

Let it go
Here I stand
Let it go
Let it go
Let it go

Writer(s): Kristen Anderson-Lopez, Robert Lopez
<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Let-It-Go>

Neon Light

Baby when they look up at the sky
We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by
You'll be comin' home with me tonight
We'll be burnin' up like neon lights

Be still, my heart cuz it's freakin' out
It's freaking out

Right now

Shining like stars cuz we're beautiful

We're beautiful

Right now

You're all I see in all these places

You're all I see in all these faces

So let's pretend we're running out of time

Of time!

Baby when they look up at the sky
We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by
You'll be comin' home with me tonight
And we'll be burnin' up like neon lights

Baby when they look up at the sky
We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by
You'll be comin' home with me tonight
And we'll be burnin' up like neon lights

(Neon lights, neon lights, neon lights)

Like neon lights! Oh!

Like neon lights! Oh!

Be still, my heart cuz it's freakin' out

It's freaking out

Right now

Shining like stars cuz we're beautiful

We're beautiful

Right now

You're all I see in all these places

You're all I see in all these faces

So let's pretend we're running out of time

Of time!

Baby when they look up at the sky

We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by

You'll be comin' home with me tonight

And we'll be burnin' up like neon lights

Baby when they look up at the sky

We'll be shootin' stars just passin' by

You'll be comin' home with me tonight

And we'll be burnin' up like neon lights

(Neon lights, neon lights, neon lights)

Like neon lights! Oh!

Like neon lights! Oh!

Shining like stars cuz we're beautiful (beautiful)

You're all I see in all these places

You're all I see in all these faces

So let's pretend we're running out of time

Of time

Like neon lights! Oh!

Like neon lights! Oh!
Be still, my heart cuz it's freaking out

Writer(s): Noel Zancanella, Demi Lovato, Ryan Tedder, Tiffany Vartanyan,
Mario Marchetti

<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Neon-Lights>



Skycraper

Skies are crying

I am watching

Catching tear drops in my hands

Only silence has its endings

Like we never had a chance

Do you have to make me feel like there's nothing left of me

You can take everything I have

You can break everything I am

Like I'm made of glass Like I'm made of paper

Go on and try to tear me down

I will be rising from the ground

Like a skyscraper

Like a skyscraper

As the smoke clears I awaken and untangle you from me

Would it make you feel better to watch me while I bleed?

All my windows still are broken but I'm standing on my feet

You can take everything I have

You can break everything I am

Like I'm made of glass

Like I'm made of paper

Go on and try to tear me down

I will be rising from the ground

Like a skyscraper

Like a skyscraper

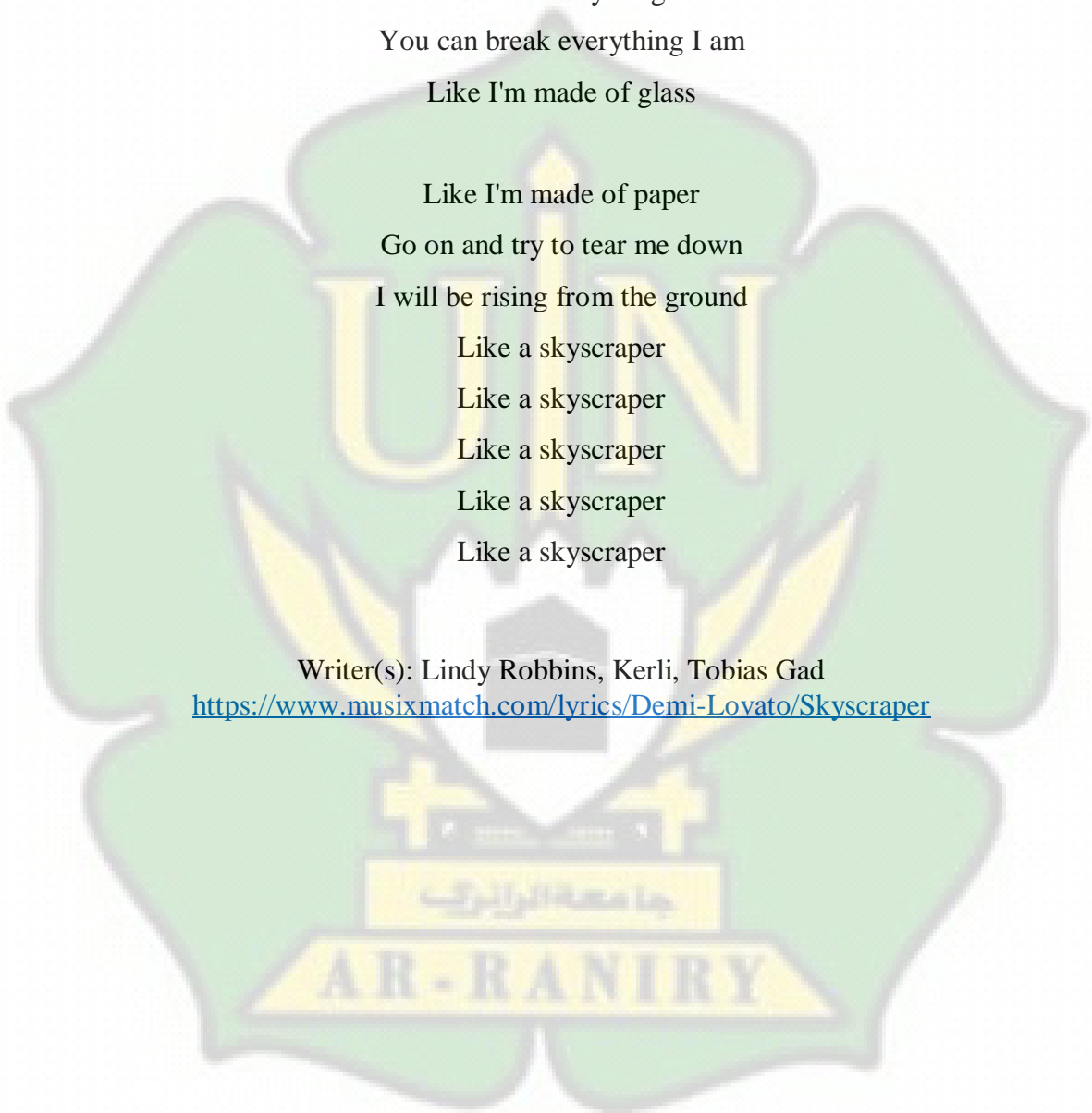
Go run run run

I'm gonna stay right here

Watch you disappear, yeah oh
Go run run run yeah it's a long way down
But I am closer to the clouds up here
You can take everything I have
You can break everything I am
Like I'm made of glass

Like I'm made of paper
Go on and try to tear me down
I will be rising from the ground
Like a skyscraper
Like a skyscraper
Like a skyscraper
Like a skyscraper
Like a skyscraper

Writer(s): Lindy Robbins, Kerli, Tobias Gad
<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Skyscraper>



Two World Collide

She was giving the world
So much that she couldn't see
And she needed someone to show her,
Who she could be.

And she tried to survive
Wearing her heart on her sleeve
But I needed you to believe

You had your dreams, I have mine.
You had your fears, I was fine.
You showed me what I couldn't find,
When two different worlds collide.

La dee da dee da

She was scared of it all, watching from far away.
She was given a role, never knew just when to play.
And she tried to survive Living her life on her own
Always afraid of the throne
But you're giving me strength to find home.

You had your dreams, I have mine.
You had your fears, I was fine.
You showed me what I couldn't find,
When two different worlds collide.

She was scared
Unprepared.
Lost in the dark.
Falling Apart,

I can survive,
With you by my side.
We're gonna be alright.
(We're gonna be alright)
This is what happens when two worlds collide.

You had your dreams, I have mine.
You had your fears, I was fine.
You show me what I couldn't find,
When two different worlds collide.
La dee da dee da

You had your dreams, I have mine.
(You had your dreams, I have mine)
You had your fears, I was fine.
You showed me what I couldn't find,
When two different worlds collide.
When two different worlds collide.

Writer(s): Demitria Demi Lovato, Paul Jonas, Joseph Joe Jonas, Nicholas Nick
Jonas

<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Two-Worlds-Collide>

AR-RANIRY

Warrior

This is a story that I have never told
I gotta get this off my chest to let it go
I need to take back the light inside you stole

You're a criminal
And you still like you're a fraud

All the pain and the truth
I wear like a battle wound
So ashamed, so confused,
I was broken and bruised

Now I'm a warrior
Now I've got thicker skin
I'm a warrior
I'm stronger than I've ever been
And my armor, is made of steel, you can't get in
I'm a warrior

And you can never hurt me again
Out of the ashes, burning like a fire
You can save your apologies, you're nothing but a liar
I've got shame, I've got scars
But I will never show I'm a survivor
In more ways than you know

Cause all the pain and the truth
I wear like a battle wound
So ashamed, so confused, I'm not broken and bruised

Cause now I'm a warrior
Now I've got thicker skin
I'm a warrior
I'm stronger than I've ever been
And my armor, is made of steel, you can't get in

I'm a warrior
And you can never hurt me

There's a part of me I can't get back
A little girl grew up too fast
All it took was once, I'll never be the same

Now I'm taking back my life today
Nothing left that you can say
Cause you are never gonna take the blame anyway

Now I'm a warrior
I've got thicker skin
Now I'm a warrior
I'm stronger than I've ever been
And my armor, is made of steel, you can't get in
I'm a warrior

And you can never hurt me again

Nooo oooh yeaah yeaah

You can never hurt me again

Writer(s): Andrew Maxwell Goldstein, Demitria Lovato, Emanuel Kiriakou,
Lindy Robbins

<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Warrior>

Yes I Am

Sexy lady knows what she wants out of life
See she got her own means
Doing whatever she likes
Feels good to have you

She don't need you
She can't depend on a man
After all that she's been through
She ain't running behind you
Trust me I know 'cause I am her

And I've got (I've got)
What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)
It's in me (to me)

I am (I am)
Everything (everything)

All that I need and I won't be defeated
I won't stop now
Got it all (got it all) figured out (figured out)
I've got (I've got)
What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)
I'm everything
I am
Yes I am
Yes I am her (I am)
Yes I am
Yes I am

So you can't deny that
She had the strength to survive
Through the good and the bad
She's having the time of her life

Feels so good to have you
She don't need you
She can't depend on a man
After all that she's been through
She ain't running behind you
Trust me I know 'cause I am her

And I've got (I've got)

What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)

It's in me (it's in me)
I am (I am)

Everything (everything)
All that I need and I won't be defeated
I won't stop now (stop now)
Got it all (Got it all) figured out (figured out)
I've got (I've got)
What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)
I'm everything

I am
Yes I am
Yes I am her (I am)
Yes I am
Yes I am her (You are)
If you are
Throw your hands up (So put your hands up)
If you are
Let me see your hands up

I've got (I've got)
What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)
It's in me (it's in me)
I am (I am)
Everything (everything)
All that I need and I won't be defeated
I won't (I won't) stop now (stop now)
Got it all (Got it all) figured out (figured out)
I've got (I've got)
What I need (what I need)
Right here (right here)
I'm everything

I am
Yes I am
Yes I am her (I am)
Yes I am
Yes I am her
If you are
Throw your hands up
If you are

Let me see your hands up
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<https://www.musixmatch.com/lyrics/Demi-Lovato/Yes-I-Am>

