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LYRICS REPRESENTS ROMANCE, VOILENCE AND STATUS QUO TENDENCIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIAN SONGS (2021)

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of this research is to examine the romance, violence and status quo in the songs lyrics of India and Pakistani of 2021 and compare them with one another. This study employed qualitative thematic analysis to get the results. Top rated Youtube Indian and Pakistani songs of 2021 of different genres like Pop, Hip-Hop and Qawwali were selected as population. Sample size was consisted on 15 Indian and 15 Pakistani songs of 2021. Purposive sampling technique was used in this study. The lyrics of songs were divided into the themes like Romance, Violence and Status quo and these themes were also divided into sub themes. The results show that Pakistani songs lyrics have more romance, less violence and less status quo as compare to India songs lyrics. The lyrics of Pakistani hip-hop songs are romantic, violent in nature and possess more status quo as compare to the lyrics of Indian Songs. The lyrics of Pakistani qawwali songs lyrics are less romantic and create more violence. The aspect of status quo was absent in the qawwali lyrics of Pakistan and Indian songs lyrics.

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, lyrics of songs have been entered in a new dimension. Songs lyrics represent the demographic and geographic characteristics of a country. Demographic tendencies are related to profession, education, revenue,

lifestyle, gender and age. On the other hand, geographic tendencies are the characteristic of a specific area. The song lyrics of every country vary due to geographical and demographical change. This study is different and the purpose of this study is to examine the Indian and Pakistani song lyrics on the perspective of demographic and geographic tendencies. This study will investigate the difference between the song lyrics on the base of the geographical and demographical difference of Pakistan and India. This research will also examine the demographic trends in the Pakistan and Indian lyrics of songs on the base of vulgarity, romance/love and living standard or high life style and compare with one another. The communication theory which can absolutely help or support this research is Framing theory; it will facilitate to investigate the framing and depiction of different aspects like vulgarity, romance/love and living standard or high life style in the lyrics.

Lyrics

For a long time, music is a useful path to speak with the vast audience, and lyrics perform a tremendous function. Lyrics are those words that are attached with a tune and it is not possible to discuss the lyrics without discussing the tune (Ransom, 2015). Lyrics are the organization of language, which exist in a linguistic piece of art as like poem and a melody. Lyrics are written in a beautiful way to establish the understanding of a melody (Laksita, 2017). The lyrics have an ability to affect the feelings of the melodies (Lu et al., 2018). Lyrics are the verbal language of a melody, particularly a popular music or a rhyme which conveys the thinking and emotions of the writer (Husein, 2019).

Types of Lyrics

There are many types of lyrics as like rap lyrics, love lyrics, hip hop, lyricspop lyrics, rock lyrics.

Rap Lyrics

The term of rap lyrics is a well-known sub-branch of modern popular music due to its distinctive textual and rhythmic characteristics (Karsdorp, Manjavacas & Kestemont, 2019). Rap lyrics have formal language therefore this thing distinguished the rap music from the other types of music, rap lyrics provide the rhyme to the lyrics and give better sequence to the music. Rap lyrics present different types of rhyme, as like ideal rhyme, ingemination, and uniformity (Malmi et al., 2016).

Romantic Lyrics

Hamdiana (2015) stated that, romantic songs are musical, lyrical and expressive expression of romance. The lyrics of romantic songs focus on the thoughts of romance and affairs. These lyrics-based songs are mostly played in wedding ceremonies. In the lyrics of romantic songs, the singer tries to demonstrate the deep-rooted feelings with the lover. The singer use hyperbolic terminologies in the songs as they try to effect the audience by amplifying their emotions and demonstrate the importance of their emotions.

Hip-Hop Lyrics

Hip hop provides a perfect genre because of its lack of distinct organization due to rhyme scheme. Rapping in freestyle manners is a major element of hip hop music in which lyrics of rap music are improved, usually recognized as a battle of freestyle music in which rappers used modern lyrics (Addanki & Wu, 2014). On the other hand, hip hop lyrics holdsufficient information to recognize the rhyme because rhyming is one of the maincharacteristic of hip hop lyrics. Hip hop lyrics characteristically contain reputed pairs of rhyme (Addanki & Wu, 2013).

Pop Lyrics

In many situations, pop songs have pop lyrics along with tune, and the lyrics/poetry give new degree regarding feeling, outlook and description to the song (Napier & Shamir, 2018). Thepop music lyrics are important for anyway two basis regarding the references and themes. First, pop music lyrics assuming depict the mindset of the youngsters who create and use them, pop lyrics reflect the area of interest, sadness and aim of the youth (Christenson et al., 2018).

Rock Lyrics

Rock lyrics are not in the heart of the scientific concern with literary wordings. Importantly, rock lyrics considered as the form of art that is seriously taken in culture related studies. The melody dominantly represents the lyricsin revolutionary rock music.In Rock lyrics, wording is a distinctive thing regarding to challenge someone (Ashtiani &Derakhshesh, 2015).

Folk Lyrics

Folk lyrics represent the oral language ofpeople (Zhou, 2020). Folk lyricsare very strong and have ability to touch the heart of artist and the audience regarding to alter their behavior approaching positive matters. Folk songs lyrics give the preservation of communal control. Lyrics participate to make society peaceful. It teaches the right behavior to people of the society (Okpala, 2015).

Qawali Lyrics

Qawwali is a type ofmusic that has established in the framework of samā', which islisten as meditation. Qawwali is a music style of North India that is usually categorized as a light classical melody and qawwali was originally formed for the musical performances of the Chishti Sufism order (Viitamäki, 2011). Even though, Qawwali is a type of music, the wording isessential for dedicated audience who listen it. The Qawwali lyrics visibly subsist in a tension among writing and tune, between the sheet and the tone of voice (Kugle, 2007). Qawwalis are usually performed in Dargahs or holy places to call up Allah by creating love with the help of music. The lyrics of qawwali are easy, have clear meaning and huge space of improvisation (Jena, 2019).

History of Lyrics

After the mid-fifth century B.C., civilized lyricist write the songs and composed melodies of old art couple of famous inspirational songs of daily routine as dance of teen girls or combating men, marriages, death, marches, battle, drinking-bouts; romantic songs and political songs (Henderson, 1957). Beatles group and Bob Dylan (folk rock artist) modified R&R by writing the very civilized lyrics communicating the complications of romance and intimacy, division of the Western society and the utopian exploration for a modern world in the course of narcotics and revolutionary activities in 1960s (Cohen, 2015). Song lyrics are knowledgeable. In the past few years, the lyrics famous songs have been utilized as cultural norms, values and affect. One especially, a new modern tendency is that lyrics of famous songs have become more and simpler with the passage of time (Varnum et al., 2021).

Historical Perspective of Pakistan and Indian Music/Songs

Indian music is as miscellaneous because it has a lot of cultures. The population of India consists of over a billion citizens and hundreds of languages and dialects are extend across the 7th biggest state worldwide, but there is still an indisputable “sound” that makes the unique nature of Indian music.

After obtaining liberty in 1947, the new India began to construct the nation. After the end of the fifties, many talented music directors had been polished and customized famous Hindi film song by working with creativity to establish a special form of art, which became national identity. This thing gave the evidence in 60's and 70's, in which Hindi film songs reinvented the modernity. In eighties, famous Hindi film music entered in the domain of disco music. In 1990s, A.R. Rahman, was pioneered of the Indian music (Nayee, 2012). We recognize that the tradition of popular song in India has grown since in the beginning of 90s, due to the economic liberalization and the growth of globalization on the traditional sphere in India (Chakravarty, 2019). The concept of Indian song typically demonstrates two different genres: either lengthy, classical rags, or the pop music that fills Bollywood, which includes the majority of Indian modern production of music (Evans, 2016). Smith (2020) stated that, the people of urban areas and reservation inhabitants of India are closely connected with hip-hop songs as compare to other modern types of music since 2008. Rap and Hip-hop songs have become the medium utilized to communicate western Indian music and traditions to a large public and to arrive at other urban community.

The music history of Pakistan started from likes of Madam Noor Jahan who started her music profession in British Indian reign and she contributed in around 10,000 songs of different languages as like Punjabi, Hindi, Sindhi and Urdu. In the 60s, music of Pakistan changed direction all over the world with the help of Beatles in the west; Pakistan introduced Ahmed Rishdi as a first disco star for the east for Pakistani generation. Ko Ko Korina was a melody that got the platinum jubilee was so famous in the country. In 70s, Pakistani music was entered in the domain of disco and funk music because of singer Alamgir. After the contribution

of pop singers as like Alamgir and Ahmed Rushdi, Nazia Hassan get the focus of attention in the music industry of Pakistan in 80s and reorganized the disco-pop trend by the song “Disco Deewanay” in Pakistan.

Unfamiliar Vital Signs rapidly got famous with their song ‘Dil, Dil Pakistan in 1987. The band “Strings” were produced in 1989. Contrasting previous pop artists, the new bands did their official music. Hadiqa Kayani came to the front as a soulful vocalist in 1995. Sajjad Ali as a trained vocalist set on the 1990s pop/rock trend after becoming a famous pop star of Eastern Classical music. Pakistan observed the sudden increase of rock bands in the 2000s (Paracha, 2018).

In current era, we perceive a wide spread music with the help of the Coke studio. Coke Studio is a famous music series of Pakistani television which became the first official venture of Pakistan into the events with singers of Pakistan. A fusion of all genres of music has been produced with the combination of qawwali with bhangra and Ghazal mixed with rock music by the Coke studio. Coke studio has introduced performers from everywhere of the Pakistan in one studio and working with true spirit.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Lyrics have a huge importance in the songs. The lyrics of every song have its own representation. Lyrics create a soothing effect in the songs due to their wordings. This research will investigate the romance, violence and status quo in the songs lyrics of India and Pakistan. Furthermore, it will also elaborate that how the lyrics of these countries depict the violence, romance and status quo /living standard.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of this research work are:

- To know the lyrics tendencies of Pakistani and Indian songs.
- To investigate the violence, romance and status quo in the lyrics of Pakistani and Indian songs.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The current study is signified in this manner because it has explored the geographical and demographical tendencies regarding the lyrics of Pakistan and Indian songs. This study showed that the trend of the song lyrics has been changed due to modernity due to violent wording, romantic poetry and depiction of status quo in the lyrics of songs. This study explored that the living standard/status quo and violence is shown on the high level in the lyrics of India as compare to Pakistan. This study will set a new dimension for the people of music industry and the listeners. This study will allow the lyricist for future to avoid vulgar wording and status quo in the lyrics. This study will suggest the lyrics writer to write the songs in the positive manners and for the sake of the humanity.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Research question 1

Do the lyrics of Pakistani songs are more romantic than India songs lyrics?

Research question 2

Do the lyrics of Pakistani songs create more violence than India songs lyrics?

Research question 3

Do the lyrics of Pakistani songs depict more status co than India songs lyrics?

LITERATURE REVIEW

A research “Drunk in Love”: The Portrayal of Risk Behavior in Music Lyrics” was conducted to investigate the prevalence of multiple risk behaviors in the lyrics of popular music (Holody et al., 2016). Content analysis was used as research methodology to analyze the 20 Billboard songs from the span of 2009 to 2013 in different styles as like rap music, country music, adult contemporary, rock music, hip-hop music and pop music. The researchers analyzed different contexts on the basis of drunkenness, addiction, socializing, disrespect for consequences, and emotions and they developed a coding sheet on alcohol, marijuana, nonmarijuana, and sexual content which have been used in the lyrics. The findings showed that the wording of alcohol and sex is prominently used in the lyrics. The heavy listening of the songs leads the consumers to risk behaviors, which can have different consequences on mental and physical health.

Khurana (2020) conducted a study to examine the violence in Punjabi songs and their impact on youth, a study “Portrayal of Violence In Punjabi Songs And Its Effect On Youth: A Study”. Survey was used as research methodology. He studied the Punjabi songs of different singers as like Mankirat Aulakh, Ninja and Sidhu Moosewala. He suggested that the violent words as, guns, rifles and grenade are used in the lyrics of songs. Results indicated that the lyrics promote violence and leave a psychological impact on the mindset of the youth.

Frisby and Behm-Morawitz did a research on “Undressing the words: Prevalence of profanity, misogyny, violence, and gender role references in popular music from 2006–2016” in 2019. The aim of this research was to implement the content analysis to analyze the 50 popular songs of different genres as like pop, hip-hop, rap, R&B, Latin, country, rock and folk songs from 2006-2016. The researcher investigated the violent, anti-feminist, abusive and ordinary content in the lyrics of songs. The results indicated that the pop and rap songs that are attached with the youth, have anti-feminist, violent and abusive lyrics.

Smiler, Shewmaker and Heaton (2017) conducted a study on “From ‘I Want To Hold Your Hand’ to ‘Promiscuous’: Sexual Stereotypes in Popular Music Lyrics, 1960–2008”. They investigated the existence or nonexistence of dating relation, love, sexual doings and objectifications of males and females in separate manners. They studied the lyrics of 1250 songs from 1960-2008 through content analysis. Results stated that the huge majority of song’s lyrics represented the dating relationships and the term of dating relationships and sexual content is common in the lyrics. The term “love” used in little more and it was referred to the term of romantic love.

To examine the demonstrations of romance of love in popular music differ along lines of gender and race, a research “Singing the romance: Gendered and racialized representations of love and postfeminism in popular music” was conducted by Laat in 2019. Famous songs on the Billboard charts were analyzed through logit analysis. Discourse analysis of lyrics regarding the love song further inaugurates that the body color of a woman is depicted as the sign of love/romance. This study concluded that the lyrics of most famous songs regarding black women/lady are more lovely or romantic and usually these songs feature references to disloyalty and living standard. Furthermore, racialized patterns as like color and money are represented in rap music and R&B/Hip Hop.

Febryanto and Yuliansah made a research on “The Process of Students’ Experiential Response in Responding Love Song Lyrics” in 2015. The purpose of this research was to examine the practice of students’ experimental feedback in responding romantic song lyrics, and also to study the dissimilarity of experimental procedure response among male and female students. Qualitative method was used to collect data. Sample size was based on 6 students. The data was analyzed on written document. Results depict that the students engage with the romantic/love song lyrics and they attach their emotions and feelings with the romantic lyrics of love songs. The male and female showed the same expressions regarding the feelings and emotions of the romantic song lyrics.

Madanikia and Bartholomew conducted a research on “Themes of Lust and Love in Popular Music Lyrics From 1971 to 2011” in 2014. The researcher inquired the themes that were associated with sexual need and romance in popular music lyrics for past 40 years. This aspect was also investigated that how these themes of sexual need and romance inter-relate in the lyrics of music with the passage of time. The research sample was contained top 40 songs of Billboard Year End Hot 100 single songs for every five years from 1971 - 2011 (N = 360). Results indicated that the themes of love/romance were more excessive as compare to the lust/sexual content, with 62% of lyrics were based on love/romantic theme and 39% holding a lust/sexual theme across the whole sample of songs.

Metcalf and Ruth did a study on “Beamer, Benz, or Bentley: Mentions of products in hip hop and R&B music” in 2020. The researchers studied the names mentioned of different luxury products as like cars (Mercedes, Rolls-Royce), fashion (Gucci) and alcohol in the lyrics of hip-hop and R&B songs from 1990-2017. He undertook the content analysis of 2,650 song lyrics. The results indicated that the ratio of products mentioned in the lyrics increased every year. Expensive brands and money were mentioned in the lyrics with diverse vocabulary.

Craig, Flynn and Holody (2017) made a research on “Name Dropping and Product Mentions: Branding in Popular Music Lyrics”. This research was conducted to find out the usage of celebrities, placement of products, and unbranded product mentioned in the lyrics of top 20, Country, Hip-Hop, Adult Contemporary, Pop and Rock songs from 2009-2013 through content analysis. Results indicated that the clothes and shoes were mentioned in 73% rap songs.

On the other hand, non-branded products were mentioned in 54.5% of song's lyrics.

To explore the language used in rap music builds and flow the construction of cultural values that combine with the identities of different luxurious brands, Miszczyński and Tomaszewski employed a research on "Spitting Lines – Spitting Brands": A critical analysis of brand usage in Polish rap" in 2014. The researcher's focused on the merging the brand names in the rap lyrics. They studied 8000 lyrics of Polish rap songs from past 20 years. The results indicated that the expressions of luxurious brands in Polish rap of hip-hop music help in the branding.

In this modern era, lyrics of songs have been entered in a new dimension. Song lyrics represent the demographic and geographic characteristics of a country. Demographic tendencies are related to profession, education, revenue, lifestyle, gender and age. On the other hand, geographic tendencies are the characteristic of a specific area. The song lyrics of every country vary due to geographical and demographical change. This study is different and the purpose of this study is to examine the Indian and Pakistani song lyrics on the perspective of demographic and geographic tendencies. This study will investigate the difference between the song lyrics on the base of the geographical and demographical difference of Pakistan and India. This research will also examine the demographic trends in the Pakistan and Indian lyrics of songs on the base of vulgarity, romance/love and living standard or high life style and compare with one another. Framing theory will facilitate to investigate the framing and depiction of different aspects like vulgarity, romance/love and living standard or high life style in the lyrics.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework gives a base on which a study could be depend. It assists in the development of the hypotheses and research questions. Theory which is applicable for this study is Framing theory.

Framing Theory

According to framing theory, framing can be explained as a procedure in which we select different angles of reality, and give importance on these aspects in better way, thus we defined the problem, diagnosed the causes, suggest the ethical point of views and give suitable solutions and proposed different actions (Abreu, 2015). Framing theory can be utilized to investigate and enlighten those schemes which media generate by allowing people and different circles to arrange the facts of social life (Sosa et al., 2020).

This theory is applicable to this research study because lyrics of songs have different aspects as like violence, romance and status co. With the help of this theory we can frame these aspects according to this theory and analyze the tendencies in the Pakistani and Indian song's lyrics.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, thematic analysis is used to examine the violence, romance and status quo in the lyrics of Pakistani and Indian songs. The lyrical content of

Pakistani and Indian songs is analyzed through thematic analysis on the basis of violence, romance and status quo.

Population

Indian and Pakistani songs of 2021 performed by different singers are selected as a population to analyze this research.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique is used in this study. This technique is selected on the behalf of these characteristics:

- Most popular songs of Pakistan and India in 2021.
- Songs related to Pop, Hip-hop and Qawwali genre.
- Indian and Pakistani songs which were released in 2021.
- Songs that represent romance, violence and status quo.

Sample Size

15 Pakistani and 15 Indian pop, hip-hop and qawwali songs of different singers which were released in 2021 are selected to analyze this research.

Content Categories

The lyrics of Pakistani and Indian songs are analyzed on the behalf of vulgarity, romance and status quo/living standard. In this study the content categories have been established. These content categories depict that which kind of vulgarity, romance and status quo /living standard is defined in the lyrics of Pakistani and Indian songs lyrics according to this research.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Violence

Violence is generally defined by the emphasized usage of physical force that hurt other people but in recent years more knowledgeable definitions regarding violence are created (Firat, 2018). In this study, researchers refer the word of the violence to the rough wording, insulting words in which someone degrades the other person, free speech, odd wording, drugs usage, sexual wording, bragging (feel proudy, over confident), party (a negative event) and misogyny (dislike the women) and genocide included (murder, suicide etc.) which used in the lyrics of songs.

Romance

Romance basically refers to joyful relation, pleasure and excitement. Romance also deals with the love affair with someone. Romance is also the name of romantic behavior with lover. In this research, romance will be referred to the unity of the lovers, beautiful appearance, caring relationship, romantic attraction, respect, body parts of the lover, unity in between the lovers which is depicted in the song lyrics.

Status Quo

Status quo refers to the comfort and lavish life style. Status quo is affiliated with rich culture. Status quo is a name to have a lot of money. Status quo is referred to the high living standard of life, expensive cars, wealth, money, handsome income, clothing, branding, property/land, mobiles brads, social media sites and jewelry showed in the lyrics of songs.

Main themes and subthemes of research.

Thematic analysis is employed in this study. This study focused on three themes include: (1) Romance (2) Violence (3) Status quo. The main theme romance has the sub themes of (respect, unity, sexual wording, body parts, outlook, love relationship and caring relationship). Insult, guns, free speech, gangster wording, drug consumption, bragging, abuse, misogyny and genocide are the sub themes of second major theme “violence”. The third theme of “status quo” has the sub themes of dressing, jewelry, house, money, brand, social media sites, mobile phones, vehicle, property/land, richness.

Table 1. Major Themes Related to Pakistani and Indian Songs of 2021

| Major Themes | Sub Themes |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Romance | Respect, Unity, Body Parts, Outlook, Love Relationship and Caring Relationship and Sexual Wording. |
| 2. Violence | Insult, Guns, Free Speech, Gangster wording, Drug Consumption, Bragging, Abuse and Misogyny, Genocide. |
| 3. Status Quo | Dressing, Jewelry, Money, Brand, Social Media Sites, Mobile Phones, Vehicle, Property/Land. |

Pakistani Songs Lyrics (Pop, Hip Hop, Qawwali)

| Pakistani Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Song | Singer | Views |
| 1. Rafta Rafta | Atif Aslam | 43 Million |
| 2. Ajnabi | Atif Aslam | 6.4 Million |
| 3. Na Cher Malangaan Nu | Farhan Saeed, Aima Baig | 8.8 Million |
| 4. Mitti Da Khadona | Bilal Saeed | 6.7 Million |
| 5. Badnaamiyan | Sahir Ali Bagga | 6.3 Million |
| Pakistani Hip Hop Songs | | |
| 1. Why Not Meri Jaan | Young Stunners | 15 Million |
| 2. Yaad | Asim Azhar | 7.6 Million |
| 3. Afsaanay | Yong Stunners | 13 Million |
| 4. Auqaat | Talha Anjum | 1.3 Million |
| 5. Hun Das | Puthi Topi Gang & Bhola Record | 4.8 Million |
| Pakistani Qawwali Songs | | |
| 1. Janay Is Dil Ka Hakl Kya Hoga Ki | Hadiqa Kiyani | 11 Million |
| 2. Piyaa Ji Dekho | Rahat Fateh Ali Khan | 2.4 Million |
| 3. Sanam | Imran Shoukat Ali | 7.4 K |
| 4. Baat Bhi Kijeay | Khalid Khan | 402 K |
| 5. Ishaq da Charkha | Khalid Khan | 570 K |

| Indian Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Song | Singer | Youtube Views |
| 1. Aashiqui Aa Gayi | Arijit Singh, Mithoon | 79 Million |
| 2. Saiyaan Ji | Neha Kakar, Honey Singh | 499 Million |
| 3. Dil Galti Kar Betha Hai | Jubin Nutiyal | 346 Million |
| 4. Baarish Ban Jana | Payal Dev & Stebin Ben | 422 Million |
| 5. Lut Gaye | Jubin Nutiyal | 1.1 Billion |
| Indian Hip Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
| 1. Bad Boy x Bad Girl | Badshah | 62 Million |
| 2. Tera Suit | Tony Kakar | 212 Million |
| 3. Ghana Kasoota | Rashmeet Kaur | 60 Million |
| 4. Machayenge 3 | Emiway | 38 Million |
| 5. Paani Paani | Badshah | 671 Million |
| Indian Qawwali Lyrics | | |
| 1. Aashiqui ka Gham | Salman Ali | 91 Million |
| 2. Nazara | Lakhwinder Wadali & Ustad Puran Chand Wadali | 11 Million |
| 3. Yaar Mila De | Salman Ali | 2.7 Million |
| 4. Mohabbat Ke Kabil | Salman Ali | 10 Million |
| 5. Bewafa | Raja Hasan | 1.3 Million |

DATA PRESENTATION

Pakistani Songs Lyrics

| Pakistani Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| I. Romance | Respect | Usne nigaah se kiya salaam hai, Teri badnamiyan vi chai vadey aan, |
| | Unity | Hum tere ho gaye, Jinder O Jaan Meri |
| | Body Parts | Tumse mili nazar, Gumshuda Dil Jigar, Kadaman ch tere assi taliyan vichaiye ne, Naina ton churaiye tak ke na mar jaiye ne, Dil mein dard sa phir bhi aaram hai, Te chaldi hawawan ne dil nu sataya, My eyes are closed but I can see, Dil labhda thikana, Aankhein namm hain par, Mera tujhse dil ko, Bara Saambh Saambh rakhiyan akhiyan, Akhiyan nu laavin, Chal koi nahi je dil tera behal gaya, Ni tu turja te kadmaan de chhad de nishaan, Jevein chawein yar sada dil aazmaaa, Tere nal akhiyan vi laai vadey aa'n, Hasdiyan akhiyan aye'n mukh tera vekh k, Nazraan janab diya'n sachiya'n che vekh di |
| | Outlook | Assan kehda rona sohniye, Assi ki karange tu na sochi sohniye, Tere roop da charagh ni, Khil da, Jo paa le o us vich jach da Ayegulab lage mukh tera vekh k, har rang tenu suit krenda, Zara paa ke saamy aa saadi farmesh te, Mein vi tere naal jacha'n, Loki kehndy naal khary jorri sohni lagdi, |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| | Love Relation | Rafta rafta sanam, Toh hua hai asar, Tu hi tu har sooh, Tu hi khwab hai tu hi mere rubroo, Asi ishq de maare aan, Jehde pyaar karde, Yaar tere laad chawa'n, Jitna mein kra'n tenu koi vi na pyaar kre |
| | Caring Relation | Yaar tere laad chawa'n, Nakhry hazar chawa'n |
| | Sexual Wording | |

| Pakistani Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2. Violence | Insult | |
| | Guns | |
| | Free Speech | Naa chhed malangan nu, Tu ikko mera dil zaalima zaalima, Jo baazi khede tu, ehde pyaar karde Oh paande ne sazaawan ni, Ni tu bhul gayi te ki assi rul gaye te k, |
| | Gangster Wording | |
| | Drug Consumption | |
| | Bragging | |
| | Abuse | |
| | Misogyny | Assan kehda teri rahwan ch khalona, Tainu ehsas ae gall da aje te nai hona, |
| | Genocide | |

| Pakistani Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3. Status Quo | Dressing | Ajj kala, jorra paa saddi farmesh te |
| | Jewelry | Mil jaave te mitti ae kho jave te sona, Mathy tere sajjay saari soniyan da taaj ni |
| | Money | |
| | Brand | |
| | Social Media Sites | |
| | Mobile Phones | |
| | Vehicle | |
| | Property | Chal koi nahi je ban tera mehal gaya |

| Pakistani Hip Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 1. Romance | Respect | Aaja baithe thodi baat kare zindagi ki, Kalamtod kalakaar mere boht qardaraan, mera ilam mera dost, |
| | Unity | Payaar naal har banday nu gal naal laie da, |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| | Body Parts | Kala mere dil ke kitni qareeb hai, Main dil ki tizori se raaz ek dun, Karwat badalte rehte sochon mein hum khoje rahe, Sabki zubaan bane dil yeh mazaar bane, Nazar badi qaatil, Basar karte hain tere dil maein, Khud ko meri nazar se dekh, Dil doobay aur manzil lagay dur bohot, Qismaton se paak kardo mere haath ko, Jaise karma peechay para hai haath do, dil dukhaye bohot, Ab na dil se niklay arzu, Dil tha mera gosha e sakoon aik, Dil mai sawaal baray, Dil tha mera gosha e sakoon aik, Tasveere kuch haatho me berang, Jo seene me dil hai aur dil me ek sheh-rag, |
| | Outlook | Chehra nahi qaabil-e-deed, Tere deedar aur maut qubool |
| | Love Relation | Why not meri jaan?, out of the box meri jaan, Game daal di hai heavy baby tu vibe' toh pakar, Love hi love hai meri jaan,sawaal nahi jawaab meri jaan, Tera deewana poori duniya gawahi de, Kab tak yeh aashiq aakhir apni safayi de, Teri bas yaad, yaad, yaad, yaad, Zikar hota hai har mehfil mai, |
| | Caring Relation | Tu mujhko aasre de, Main dil ki tizori se raaz ek dun |
| | Sexual Wording | |

| Pakistani Hip-Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2. Violence | Insult | Main laparwah sarphira par bewafa nahi, Asal mein I'm going crazy, Wo aaj bhi samjhein humein paagal, Na tumhein aye sharamAgar kamatay nai mard ho tum kaahay ke, Thappar ye gaal pe, Next minute i'm psycho,Launde karna chahe beef ab khamakha, Auqaat me reh, Thik bhi hoke mazoor hai, Hun ik o jeya level nai o tera mera, Teri iay soch choti teri aini game nai iay, Shuru mein othon karan jithay tun iay mukna, Hasna nai kisi ne jai phone leya chak mein, Panga lenda jera odhay ghar tak jaieda, Chal chal again apna tu kam kar, Tenu waikh hun teray utay hasna iay, Keray munh hun number mera mangnaan ian, Tun Mera putar chutti kar, |
| | Guns | AK-47 ye kalam kaatilana, shehar meary galkath chalay ziyada aslah, Fair nai o maar marnay nain but way, |
| | Free Speech | Naa chhed malangan nu, Tu ikko mera dil zaalima zaalima, Jo baazi khede tu, ehde pyaar kardeOh paande ne sazaawan ni, Ni tu bhul gayi te ki assi rul gaye te k, Aur ab karte karte grind kyun na badal de hum time, Kyun bana gayi hai isay bazaar tu, Tune mera kuch bhi ni patna |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Gangster Wording | I do or die for the gang, Hum hustler karachi ke, bonafide, kattar southside, Mardo ki fauj kya ledegi kaako se, Khula ye haath, toh dafan chamath se ek, Mundau Gujrat de hun sunda Canaida iay, Ajay tai bus saadi hoi shurwat iay, Guhran de munday moda jor kharay naal way, Puthi topi gang hoi haigi har ja, Sir phira munda awain na tu tang kar, Botha oday jera denday asi kat path, Kuri pochay kawien zaat edhi jutt way, Botha ghaseetaan ga maaran gaan kath way, Kadh kadh na tu dand teray phan denay, Kka jenny jenu hath saday lagday nay, Puthi topi gang hoi paie iay har thaan, Saada dil Gujrat wich wajda iay naa, |
| Drug Consumption | Roz peete huye charas sochun piyu charas nahi, Peete huye sochun kisi tarah lage break bas, Joray di aa khaid pata meko phang de nay, |
| Bragging | |
| Abuse | Zaljala motherfuckers running for their life, Tum chutiya karte ho bandar ki baat, Tun awain masti karaaiyaan aiy shorraiya, Tu meray level da nai shoraiya, |
| Misogyny | Assan kehda teri rahwan ch khalona, Tainu ehsas ae gall da aje te nai hona, |
| Genocide | Basti jala do, Kashti duba dun, Jaanleva wave ye, Aur katte toh khoon hi khoon hai veere, Mujhse na kar tu zikar ab maqtool ka, Mujhse kalaam kar kaatilo par, You're a dead man, iski bori kahan hai chote, Boys saare stand by, khoon gire aankho se, |

| Pakistani Hip Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3.Status Quo | Dressing | |
| | Jewelry | |
| | Money | Send my cheque mujhay baat cheet nai chahiye, Paise mai wo baat nai jo izzat meri aaj betay, |
| | Brand | Industry karay follow brands go where i go, |
| | Social Media Sites | Youtube tai meray naa dai views lagday, Jewain Tiktok da howay khusra, |
| | Mobile Phones | Mein Iphone tai nai banaiyan waan aap, |
| | Vehicle | |
| | Property | Chal koi nahi je ban tera mehal gaya |

| Pakistani Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 1. Romance | Respect | |
| | Unity | |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| | Body Parts | Nabzian Bhi Barkarar Hai,Jaane Iss Dil Ka Haal Kya Hoga,Phir Kar Nazre Mila Mujhse Woh Gairon Ki Tarah,Tu Bhi Jigar Ko Tham Ke,Kaheta Phire Ke Haye Dil, Mehhfil Mein Baar Baar Uni Per Nazar Gayi, Unki Nazar Main Koyi Jadu Jurur Tha,Jis Pal Padi Usi Pal Jigar Tak Utar Gay, Ae Di Tod Ke Jaane Wale, Zara Dil Ki Baat Batata Ja,Taras Gaye More Nain, Nain Milake Jabse Saiyaan, Birhan Ki Ankhion Se Barse, Maikaday se job ach nikalta hai teri aankhon mein doob jata hai, Ve akhkhian ne v tan la layian jharhian, Mere dil chandre da eh tan chain guaave, |
| | Outlook | Weh Mahiya Weh Sohna, Husn-E-Ysuaf Ki Kasam, Har Pal Dekhu Tore Suratimaan, Ye jawani nikhar jaaiaiy gi, : Daikh Bhi lijiey |
| | Love Relation | Hum Na Baaz Aayenge Mohabbat Se, Younhi pehlo mein bethay raho raat achi guzar jaaiaiy gi, Payaar ka lutf barh jaaiaiy ga, Ashiqui Kijieay, Aa gaaiy ap kay aastanay pe hum, Ve tere ishq da charkha, |
| | Caring Relation | Baat bhi kijieiy, Dil bari Kijieay |
| | Sexual Wording | |

| Pakistani Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2. Violence | Insult | Khaandani munafiq hain aap is liay, |
| | Guns | |
| | Free Speech | |
| | Gangster Wording | |
| | Drug Consumption | Kon kehta hai mein ne nahi pee, Hum ne pee hai utar jaaiaiy gi, Is liay kay sharabi hun mein, aaj tum bhi laga lo sanam, Jab nasha tum ko charah jaaiaiy ga, Who sharabi hum mein kay Asad, Maikaday kay siwa tu bata meri mayat kidhar jaiay gi, |
| | Bragging | |
| | Abuse | |
| | Misogyny | |
| | Genocide | Woh Aaye Hamari Lash Per, Isi Ko Maut Kehte Hain, |

| Pakistani Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3. Status Quo | Dressing | |
| | Jewelry | |
| | Money | |
| | Brand | |
| | Social Media Sites | |
| | Mobile Phones | |

| | | |
|--|----------|--|
| | Vehicle | |
| | Property | |

Indian Songs Lyrics

| Indian Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| I.Romance | Respect | |
| | Unity | Tere sath hoon toh party subah shaamtere sath hoon toh feel karun strong, |
| | Body Parts | Nazrain aiasay who takra gaien, Matkaun main kamariya, Dil galti kar betha hai, Dil galti kar betha hai, Meri kismaton ko mile hath tere, Tu mera dil ban jana, Mere labon se aaye kabhi bhi, Ho naam pehla tera meri zubaan pe, Pao rakhna na zameen par, Dil tha tha goli maaray (my heart skips a beat), Jab sar seene pe raakhe se, Dil tere paas heart beat watta lenge, Dil khol ke dekh andar, Tere dil tak pahuchne ko mil raha rasta nahi, Mere dil ka jugad hai tu, Aankhon aankhon mein shaitani ho gayi, Aankhein mili hai jabse soyi hi nahi, |
| | Outlook | Yaar ki dilkashi nhaa gaie, Humse deedaar ki galti, Dekha tumhein toh aisa laga hai, Maine jab dekha tha tujhko, Safe rakhun jaise tu hai kareena |
| | Love Relation | Na janay kewn un se mulaqaat ho gaie, Ke hamain aahiqui aa gaie, Ishq hai mera sufi ishq mukammal, Yaar mila hai kya karaar mila hai, Tera payaar mila tou har mushkil hoi hal, Wee dddd dedo love therapy, Mery naughty saiyaan ji, Baby sahi kar rahi hai sahi kar rahi hai, Zara paas aa jao sochte na raho, Be iraada payaar ki ghalti, Hume zid thi tunhare ishq mein hum qaid hojaian, Rahun umar bhar main teri tu mera, Jab mein badal ban jaun tum bhi bearish ban jana, Tumhein baarish bada yaad karti hai, Aaj bhi mujhse teri baat karti hai, Dil mera dhadka tha kass ke, Kuch kaha tha tune hass ke main usi pal tera ho gaya, Chand yeh har roz main dekhutere sath mein, Aazmaale mujhko yaaratu zara sa kar ishaara, Haan kisse mohabbat kay hain jo kitaboon mein sab chahata hon mein sang teray dohrana, Baby pyaar bhi kar lena, Chori chori taake se, Raftaar baby, Paas rehti toh aisa feel aatadete rahun dheel, Saiyaan ne dekha aise, Tu marti hai humpe, |
| | Caring Relation | |
| | Sexual Wording | Kewn tu hai chikni ni ni, Nach le nach le nach le nach le, Mnane ghana kasoota lagge se (he looks so hot), Meri aaha aaha jaage se, San 2021 hai kiss deke macha denge, Raat abhi baki haisooraj toh dhalne deha-ha ha-ha, Main paani paani ho gayi, Hadd ho gayi hadd se aagey bhi badhegi kya |

| Indian Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2. Violence | Insult | Main hoon paapi mere paap ka ghada, Aisi hai thodi waisi hai, Li chori, Baki ke log kamti ho jaaochalo beta jaoo yahan se, Chalegi kya, Saath aaye launde se daregi kya, Launde aage kahin tikte nahi, Rehne de munh bandh rakh, |
| | Guns | |
| | Free Speech | Zindgi jua hai jue se paise kamane de, Jab gaam ka chhora kaadh ke tora, Phir Bhi Tere Ko Pata Lenge, |
| | Gangster Wording | Tere mere bich meinkoyi aayega ni hata denge, |
| | Drug Consumption | Glass pada hai khaali bharegi kya, |
| | Bragging | Simple gaane bana keab sabke munh pe rata denge, Bhav khale jitna chahiyephir bhi tere ko pata lenge, Sache lafz apne baki tere ko fasa denge, Baatein hain kaidi meri likh le kahin, Har bandi ke mooh se nikle cheekh, |
| | Abuse | Sudhra sirf tere liye pehle tha kamina, |
| | Misogyny | Haan haan bahut hardbahut hard hai tu, |
| Genocide | Koyi bhi tang karega tere koshot deke dansa denge, | |

| Indian Pop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3. Status Quo | Dressing | Jab baby goggle (sun glasses)tare, |
| | Jewelry | |
| | Money | Ri dikki mein bhar raha paisa, Rich life, |
| | Brand | |
| | Social Media Sites | Bole mere instagram ki reel, |
| | Mobile Phones | |
| | Vehicle | Janay de janay de zara gari bhaganay de, Hummer mein meri ride laga le, Gaddi teddhi challe se, Speed pe gaddi challe se, Gaadi ke bonnet se nikle pari, |
| | Property | Kille bahut pade hai dilli (Dehli), |

| Indian Hip-Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 1. Romance | Respect | |
| | Unity | Tere sath mein rani holi khelunga |
| | Body Parts | Peeta nahi ankhon se pilani hai to pila, Seedha dil pe waar hai, Kitni chotein dil pe hum liye ja rahe, Dil se maat kha rahe, |
| | Outlook | Pretty face banda tez, 5-foot ki teri height, Jo bhi gori bole, |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| | Love Relation | Mere aasman katu hai chand aur taara, Jag se keh diya haitu hai sirf humara, Tum to kehte thehum lazmi hai sanam, |
| | Caring Relation | |
| | Sexual Wording | Dete hai maja bas dete nahi dil hum, Dekh ke tujhkokare mera kuch kuch man, Thoda khush mujhe kar de, Din dhal jaane doane dena night, Tera suit bada tight, Honth se honth mila ke karti, Ishq samandar maza hai deta, |

| Indian Hip-Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2.Violence | Insult | Bacha nahi hai achha nahi hai he is a bad bad boy, Tu bemisaal hai main badnaam hoon, Faltu mein muh kholna nahi aata, bole lie lie lie, Saath aaye launde se daregi kya |
| | Guns | |
| | Free Speech | Chill kar bina kisi chillam, |
| | Gangster Wording | |
| | Drug Consumption | |
| | Bragging | Par tujhpe poora lattuu hai, Flop hota nahi gana koi, It's yo boy badshah, |
| | Abuse | |
| | Misogyny | |
| | Genocide | |

| Indian Hip-Hop Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3.Status Quo | Dressing | |
| | Jewelry | Jade suit mein bade nagine, |
| | Money | Kisi ke jo hath na aaye wo inaan hoon, |
| | Brand | |
| | Social Media Sites | Dal story par karna na mentionmere gane tere insta ke caption, |
| | Mobile Phones | |
| | Vehicle | Maana teri u.k di flight, |
| | Property | |

| Indian Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 1.Romance | Respect | Mahiya mahiya mere mahiya mahiya mere mahiya, |
| | Unity | |
| | Body Parts | Jismani nai tu mera dil jaani iay, Mera naam dil se mita na sakoge, |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| | Outlook | Jab dekha maine yaar ka nazara, Har janam sohnaiya tenu hi mein paawan, Tarasdiyaan akhiyaan waikhay hogaaiy kinnay saal, |
| | Love Relation | Tumhari mohabbat mein hum, Aashiqui ka gum hum piye ja rahe, Tera naam lekar hum jiye ja rahe, Kisi aur ko na dekhna gawara, Teray naal payar mera rohani iay, har pal teri baawaan ch bitaawan, Menu sab berang lagay meray kol aaja, Gal meray lag kay dukhray mitaa ja, |
| | Caring Relation | Teray laie yaara mangaan mein duaawan, |
| | Sexual Wording | |

| Indian Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 2.Violence | Insult | Kya khabar thi ke tu baddua hai, Tujhko aaya nahi, Tujhko aaya nahi pyaar karna, |
| | Guns | |
| | Free Speech | |
| | Gangster Wording | |
| | Drug Consumption | Channa ve tere liye raat bhar hum piay ja rahay hain, |
| | Bragging | |
| | Abuse | |
| | Misogyny | |
| | Genocide | Yeh dil chahta hai khud ko mita dun, Mere kaatil khoon chahat ka tune kia hai, |

| Indian Qawwali Songs Lyrics | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Theme | Sub Themes | Lyrics |
| 3.Status Quo | Dressing | |
| | Jewelry | |
| | Money | |
| | Brand | |
| | Social Media Sites | |
| | Mobile Phones | |
| | Vehicle | |
| | Property | |

THEMATIC ANALYSIS:

This research examined the theme of the romance, violence and status quo in the pop, hip hop and classical lyrics of Pakistan and Indian songs of year 2021.

1. Romance:

According to Skinner (2018), romance is an expression of associations among the people. Activities which are might included in the romance are hands

holding, dinner in candle light and kissing. In the thematic analysis of Pakistani pop songs lyrics, the factor of romance was present in the lyrics. Furthermore, unity, body parts (dil, jigar, naina, akhiyan, nazraan etc) outlook was properly mentioned in the lyrics of Pakistani pop songs lyrics. In the perspective of hip-hop lyrics of Pakistan, factor of romance is highly appreciated regarding respect, unity, outlook, body parts, love and caring relation. According to the aspect of Pakistani qawwali songs lyrics body parts are used as romance in a more suitable way but the respect, unity and caring relationship was absent in the lyrics.

In the thematic analysis of Indian pop songs lyrics, the factor of respect and caring relation was absent in the lyrics. Furthermore, Indian lyrics depicted the body parts as dil, nazar, aankhain etc. For our concentration, for example, the polysemiotic character of dil (heart) is an important aspect of the symbolic wording of romance and love in Indian cinema, particularly in the lyrics of its songs. Debatably, the word of “Dil” is a most common nouns which is usually used lyrics in the lyrics of Indian songs (Kothari & Shah, 2017). In contrast, Indian hip-hop songs lyrics are less romantic as compare to Pakistani hip-hop songs lyrics. The factor of respect and caring relation is used in the qawwali lyrics of Indian songs as compare to Pakistan and the body parts are not used on the high level in the Indian qawwali songs lyrics.

2. Violence:

In the context of violence, Pakistani pop songs lyrics have less violent wordings as compare to Indian songs lyrics regarding insult, guns, free speech, gangster wording, drug consumption, bragging, abuse, misogyny and genocide. Meddegoda (2019) states that, Most often, the lyrical meanings of the hip hop music are associated with Mostly, the text meanings of the lyrics of hip hop music are related to power, violence, alcohol, sex, drugs, and money in an immediate society energy, violence, drugs, sex, and currency in a current society. In the lyrics of Pakistani hip-hop, insulting words, guns, free speech, gangster wording, sexual wording, usage of drugs, abuse, misogyny and genocide are used on high level as compare to Indian hip-hop music. On the side of qawwali, Pakistani qawwali lyrics are used drugs consumption in more appropriate way. The lyrics of Pakistani qawwali songs associated with the alcoholic theme.

In Indian pop songs lyrics have many violent words in the context of insult, free speech, gangster wording, sexual wording, drug consumption, bragging, abuse misogyny and genocide. Further more, the lyrics of Indian rap songs have less violence as compare to Pakistani songs. Indian songs lyrics contained the insulting wording and genocide. But, the drug consumption in the lyrics of Indian songs lyrics is not high as compare to Pakistan.

3. Status Quo

Status quo as like dreesing (kala jora), jewelry and property was used in the lyrics of Pakistani pop songs. In Pakistani hip hop songs lyrics, stauus quo is also depicted on high level in the regard of money, brand, social media sites, mobile phone and property. In the contrast, there is no any kind of status quo

was found in the lyrics of Pakistani Qawwali songs.

On the other hand, India used staus quo on high level in the lyrics of pop songs as compare to Pakistani pop lyrics. Property, vehicle, social medi sites, money and dressing are used as status quo in Indian pop songs lyrics. In Indian hip hop songs lyrics, staus quo is also depicted in the regard of money, jewelry, social media sites and vehicle. In the contrast, there is no any kind of status quo was found in the lyrics of Pakistani Qawwali songs.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the theme of the romance, violence and status co in the pop, hip hop and classical songs lyrics of Pakistan and India of year 2021. According to the results, the factor of respect was found in the lyrics of Pakistani pop songs as compare to Indian songs. The respect-based lyrics are absent in the Indian songs. Unity based lyrics were present in the songs of lyrics of the both countries. When we make an image of a song, then the body parts of a women described as heart, cheeks, neck, eyes, face, hair, breasts, lips, limbs, thighs, navel, stomach, nose and head. Body parts of boyfriend and girlfriend provide a manner in which the body parts express the value and intensity of their affectionwith one another (Merwe, 2016). The most body parts are used in the Pakistani and Indian pop songs lyrics are same as like heart, eyes, in the direction of Dil Jigar, Nazar, Naina, Akhiyaan, Taliyaan, Aankhon, Seene, and Kadmaan. The Pakistani lyrics writers emphasizes on outlook appropriate way as compare to Indian songs lyrics as like Tere roop da charagh ni, Iay ghulab lagay much tera, Zara paa ke saamy aa saadi farmesh te, Jorii sohni lagdi. In Indian depicts more love relation in songs lyrics as compare to Pakistan on the other hand, caring relation-based lyrics are absent in Indian songs. By dicussing the factor of violence in Indian pop songs lyrics, India promotes more violence in different manners like insulting words, free speech, gangster and sexual wording, braaging, abuse, misogyny and genocide as compare to Pakistan. Results revealed that Indai show more status quo in the lyrics of pop songs.

Pakistani hip hop lyrics are most romantic than Indian Hip Hop lyrics due to respect, unity, outlook, body parts, love and caring relationship. Findings stated that violent wording as like abuse, insulting words, gun culture, gangster wording, drugs usage, misogyny are used in Pakistani hip hop lyrics as compare to Indian Hip Hop lyrics. Importantly, direct abusing was used in the Pakistani hip hop song lyrics. On the other hand, India use the sexy wordings in the lyrics of hip hop songs as compare to Pakistani hip hop lyrics and this thing lead the mindset of the listeners to the sex appeal. Onanuga and Onanuga (2020) stated that the culture of hip hop music which is depicted through lyricsand videosencourages violence, misogyny, drugs consumption and gun culture in the youngsters. The hip hop music has become a critical factor due to the depiction of criminal cases, misogyny, violent wording and greedinessespecially gangsta lyrics (Clark et al., 2016). Pakistani Hip Hop lyrics highly represent status quo as compare to Indian Hip Hop lyrics.

Results showed that the Indian qawwali lyrics have more romantic as compare to Pakistani qawwali lyrics. In contrast, qawwali lyrics of Pakistan have more violence as like drugs consumption as compre to Indian lyrics of qawwali.

Furthermore, according to the results status quo was absent in the qawwali lyrics of both countries India and Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many suggestions regarding the after the findings of this study:

1. Lyrics writer should write the lyrics of the songs in positive manners and for the sake of the youngsters.
2. Lyricstist should avoid the wording of sexual, gun culture, abuse, gangsters wording and drugs usage in the lyrics because this thing will lead the society towards violence.
3. Violence not only exists in the lyrics but also in the videos. Video directors/makers should avoid the vulgarity in the song's videos.
4. The researchers should also conduct a study on the videos in the same direction.
5. If the romance, violence and status quo will reduce in the lyrics of songs then similarly the romance, violence and status quo will be shown in the videos of songs.

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