

The Successful Queen without Glorification in the Golden Age Movie

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ABSTRACT

Both England's history and works are very interesting to be researched. In analyzing The Golden Age film, the hidden meaning is the purpose of this present research. The linguistic elements in the dialogue are primarily the data to analyze this film. Descriptive qualitative research is the methodology in this research. In the present research, reading, noting the important sentences and interpreting are the techniques for analyzing the Golden Age film dialogue. Critical discourse analysis is a tool to discover the hidden meaning of construction. As a result, through the use of linguistic elements, critical discourse analysis will be able to explain the hidden meaning, taken from the dialogue in The Golden Age movie.

Keywords: critical discourse, hidden meaning, glorification

INTRODUCTION

Directed by Shekhar Kapur and produced by Universal Pictures and Working Title Films, the Golden Age is a 2007 movie. The main actor is Cate Blanchett as Queen Elizabeth the first of England, chronicles events during the closing days of her reign. Michael Hirst and William Nicholson wrote the script. Craig Armstrong and A. R. Rahman wrote the soundtrack. This movie is told about English monarch in Elizabeth reign. The struggle for power in an absolute monarchy system originates from inside the family. The birth of the first Elizabeth made her father, Henry VIII or Henry Tudor, feel disappointed. This was because he really wanted to have a son. Javed, M. (2020) states, that Elizabeth was named by her two grandmothers: Elizabeth Howard and Elizabeth of York.

Elizabeth the first was born in Greenwich Palace. It turned out that the baby born to Anne Boylen (Elizabeth's mother) was a girl. Elizabeth's mother was executed at the age of two years and eight months. After being deemed an illegitimate child, Elizabeth lost her status as a possible heir. According to Loade (2003), Henry married Jane Seymour sometime after Anne Boleyn's death, but she died in 1537 shortly after giving birth to a

son named Edward. Edward was considered the obvious heir to the throne from the moment of his birth. After Edward was baptized, Elizabeth was brought into his household and given the *chrisom*, or baptismal cloth.

In the 1550s to the early 1600s saw Queen Elizabeth the first rules the British Empire. The period was known as the Elizabethan Period. The Elizabethan era has several characteristics. In such a time, a person's attire can be considered as a symbol of their social standing. Women during this time had long hair with heart-shaped hair at the ends, whereas most men had shorter hair. They wear elegant, high-collared clothing. Moreover Alexander (2013) states throughout this time, only boys from the upper classes went to school six days a week.. They start their class at six to eleven in the morning, continued at one to six in the afternoon. Therefore, the ability to work, attend school, and cast a ballot were all forbidden to women. The only non-academic subjects given to girls who are able to attend school are cooking, gardening, weaving, and other crafts that can improve the ambiance of the family. A widow receives one-third of her husband's inheritance if she is married and he passes away.

Since England gained territory and defeated Spain in naval engagements, historians frequently refer to this period as England's golden age. Comparatively speaking to earlier periods, Alford (2017) contends that under Tudor reign, England was economically healthier, larger, and more optimistic. The queen decided to revive the reformation and establish a Church of England that was neither Catholic nor extremist Protestant. Elizabeth had to establish her reputation, values, religion, and style of leadership as Queen of England from the outset of her reign. During her reign, as religion heightened political tensions within the royal family, attempts to kill Queen Elizabeth the first were hatched, as Richards (2012, 5) underlines. Religion and conflict caused much of the unrest that characterized England. It is related to Luebering (2011, 80) notes, the Renaissance's arrival in England was initially welcomed as a breath of fresh air, particularly for writers who could express their ideas through writing thanks to their creativity. However, because of life, this also caused significant trauma for society. Their shifting personalities can lead to questions and uncertainties in society. Even though she was not the churches supreme head (like his father), she was appointed as its supreme administrator to pacify those who refused to accept a woman as its head. After that, the Church of England's doctrine and customs were codified in a unified statute passed by parliament, albeit certain Catholic rituals were kept. Therefore, the majority of Catholics and Protestants (Puritans) were not pleased with this compromise.

This era is known as England Golden Age, like the movie titled. In terms of religion, politics, society as a whole the economy, and culture, Elizabeth I's reign might be referred to as England's golden period. Though a number of incidents happened, including a poor harvest in 1590's sparked poverty. Doran Susan (2003) explained that it is related unrest and the Oxfordshire or Enslow Hill Rising. It is caused her to lose some of her influence over England in the final decade of her reign. In the words of Borman (2009, 26) the political rivalry between Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, whose actions enraged Elizabeth and ultimately led to his execution for treason, and Robert Cecil caused uncertainty about succession, which is another factor Elizabeth had to consider throughout her reign in both domestic and foreign affairs. On the other hand, Education was being encouraged at this time in England. More students are getting the chance to

delve more into the world of literature thanks to the recently established schools. In the words of Dobson and Watson (2002) the intellectual area expanded significantly as a result of the public's insatiable appetite for reading and printing technology advancements. William Shakespeare and other notable playwrights lived during this period. To see their plays, people went to the recently opened theaters. Innovative music was composed by composers, and poets penned stirring poetry. Beautiful miniatures of the queen and her courtiers were produced by talented painters. In families and churches, new Bible translations hold a special place of reverence for God. Unfortunately, this era of prosperity was too short

Furthermore, the movie also depicts how Cate Blanchett's character, as Queen Elizabeth the First, came to anticipate the transformation political and religious big wave that would sweep the country at the end of the century. Jordi Molla's character, played as King Phillip II of Spain is getting ready to launch an invasion on England The queen is aware of this as well. The restoration of the British realm as a Catholic nation served as the attack's justification. The moment in the movie where the queen needs to be ready to fight for her country's defense is the most exciting. Queen Elizabeth I became aware that her feelings for Sir Walter Raleigh were beginning to blossom despite his being an ordinary human being. However, she also understood that since her nation was at jeopardy, she shouldn't be weak. However, as a woman, she is unable to disregard her own emotions. She understood, though, that she would still have to decide whether to live as an ordinary lady and find love, or to become a queen as expected by England.

In the present research, the researcher is interested in using critical discourse analysis to examine the dialogue in the film. We are able to analyze how *The Golden Age* is a cultural text that reflects and possibly even promotes specific concepts about gender, religion, power, and identity in addition to being an entertainment product by approaching the film through a critical discourse analysis as a tool to analyze the text dialogue. The choice of critical discourse analysis as a tool for analyzing this research, because discourse is divided into two groups based on its form: oral discourse and written discourse. In the words of Wodak et al. (2015) that discourse analysis is the study of the link between language and its context, both in the form of spoken and written. Based on the quotation from Wodak above, it argues that it is impossible to separate critical linguistic theory from the examination of critical meaning in critical discourse analysis. The field of research known as critical linguistics looks for proof to demonstrate hidden power in written or spoken texts.

The systemic and functional theories of linguistics that Halliday introduced in 1994 had a significant impact on the discourse method that was applied. Halliday's (2010) relates discourse analysis to grammar and social theory. Based on Halliday, we know that The research of language use in speech and writing as a social practice is known as critical discourse analysis. A dialectical relationship between particular discourse events is implied when speech is described as a social practice. The dialectical relationship in this context refers to the relationship between two things: discourse events that develop and shape institutions, situations, and social structures. There is a difference between text and discourse in critical discourse analysis. Both written speech and spoken interaction transcription are done with text.

Therefore, phrases and word arrangements in a text are identified by grammar. In the other hand, the meaning of these phrases is explained by social theory. It is related to Fairclough in Haryatmoko (2017, 58) states that situational context and cultural context are the two components of social theory in parole. Discourse derives meaning from these two contexts. Thus, discourse, in the terms of functional systemic linguistics, can be seen as the explanation of a social process within a situational and cultural. This is proven, indeed text and context is crucial to this idea.

Critical discourse analysis focuses on the discursive process of creating a subject-world representation. Power dynamics and the extended is discursive practices. Therefore, language is a tool that speakers employ to instruct their communication partners. Speakers utilize language as a medium to communicate with one another. Researching language is necessary not only because it is a conduit for information transfer but also because it is a science that can be investigated and is always evolving. Language study and research are crucial activities for humans, particularly intellectuals. The finding of Guilem and Toula (2018) the reason is because readers or researchers will directly comprehend what is meant in a text, whether spoken or written. Morphology, syntax, pragmatics, semantics, and other are linguistic the disciplines of science.ve the interests of particular social groupings are examples of social and social interactions.

On the other hand, the use of linguistic critical analysis and cultural elements in social interactions are known as critical discourse research. In the words of Fairclough (2017, 21) critical concepts in discourse refer to bigger symptoms like domination, racism, sexism, power, and class disparities. One discursive ideological formation, which comprises modes of speaking and seeing and is referred to as an ideological-discursive formation by Fairclough, predominates in every structure. This is the second element. Micro structures are linguistic, and macro activities, which generate and influence. This micro also incidents a dialectical relationship to the final element in the construction of meaning is a text critical purpose.

Fairclough, like other CDA theories, emphasizes the formative nature of character and word usage. Discourse is a type of social practice that shapes identity, the social environment, and interpersonal relationships, in his view. According to Fairclough (2003, 79), various social institutions have a dialectical relationship with and influence the existence of discourse. This perspective differs from that of post-structuralism, who emphasizes the constitutive part of discourse while ignoring its constituted side. This latter point of view has the important effect of rejecting the possibility for cultural transformation. The level of discursive practice is the chain of relationships between texts and social practices. Fairclough (2015) claims this is associated with socio-cognitive aspects in producing and interpreting text. On the one hand, this discursive practice is formed and forms social practice, on the other hand, texts that have been produced become media so that meaning must be based on textual elements. Analysis of discursive practices is not only an explanation, how participants in an interaction interpret and produce texts.

However, the level of discursive practice is the chain of relationships between texts and social practices. This is associated with socio-cognitive aspects in producing and interpreting text. On the one hand, these discursive practices shape and form social practices. On the other hand, texts that have been produced become mass media, so

meaning must be based on textual elements. In addition to explaining how participants in an interaction understand and generate texts, analysis of discursive practices explains how discursive occurrences relate to the discourse order that Fairclough incorporates in the interdiscursivity problem. Titscher et al. (2000, 149) stated that text analysis using intertextual or interdiscursive components is consistent with Mokhail Bakhtin's idea of interdiscursivity and Julia Kristeva's intertextuality.

Result and Discussion

Result

Critical discourse analysis, developed by Norman Fairclough, was used to evaluate the Golden Age film that served as the source material for the present research. Discovering hidden meanings within the The Golden Age movie is the goal of descriptive work. Analyzing this topic can help you understand England's success during its Golden Age.

1. Text

The structure, discourse, and fundamental hidden meaning significance of texts (in micro structural) level are all carefully analyzed in text research. Text analysis applied to data is basically what the content is. Data from the analysis closely translates textual elements into discourse or meaning construction.

1. a Syntax

Text and context serve as the foundation for discourse. When we see language as a text, we can investigate entire communication units as logical, syllabic structures that can be written or spoken. Text is seen dynamically as interpersonal communication in context in a critical perspective. Consequently, text can be thought of as a discourse medium. The process of intricate linguistic interaction between the society that generates and the society that understands the text is shown when we consider language as discourse. The syntactic explanation would be explained in the table below:

Table 1. Syntactic Explanation

DIALOGUE	Syntax Explanation
We believe half the nation clings to the old superstitions	Compound sentence and dependent clause
Cut out' half the people of England	The cut out is gramatocally not correct. It needs <i>of</i> to clear the meaning
Fear creates fear, sir. I will not punish my people for their beliefs. <i>Only for their deeds</i>	An auxiliary word that clarifies on the previous sentence's context.
Dangerous nonsense. Mary Stuart has a son	The three pieces that make up a nominal syntagm are the determiner, noun, and modifier.
Isn't it customary to obtain a husband <i>before producing</i> an heir?	Compound Complex Sentence.
And your majesty's <i>most loyal</i> subject.	Pre modifier

From the data above, it can be explained that Complex sentences are frequently used in speech to represent the formal speaking style typical of the era in historical movies like The Golden Age. In addition, through more formal and sophisticated vocabulary, this could involve using lengthy sentences with several clauses. In contrast, a sense of urgency or intensity can be created in tense or emotional discourse by using short sentences or direct, simple language. Sentence form and word choice in a movie like The Golden Age are greatly impacted by the historical setting. To ensure authenticity and historical richness, dialogue should use language and dialect from the time period. Sentences that are longer or more formal in discourse amongst nobility, for instance, help to create an authentic mood because they are appropriate for the time period.

In addition, Subordinate clauses are frequently employed in sentences to connect ideas in an argument or conversation, or to offer further context. Therefore, In the Golden Age movie, syntax is essential for generating historical detail and detailed characterization. While appropriate language use and narrative transitions assist define the plot and character interactions, complex and formal sentence forms represent the historical context of the film. Understanding the film's use of narration and conversation for presenting historical authenticity and characterization is made easier with the aid of syntactic analysis.

1. b Pragmatic

Empirical approaches to discourse study include pragmatics and critical discourse analysis, which can be integrated with sociological approaches. While critical discourse analysis analyzes written and spoken language in relation to its social environment, pragmatics concentrates on how context affects meaning. To understand the social significance of language discourse and to consider people as language users, critical pragmatics might be adopted. . The pragmatic explanation would be explained in the table below:

Table 2. Pragmatic Explanation

DIALOGUE	Pragmatic Explanation
.We believe half the nation clings to the old superstitions	This sentence depicted, how, beliefs, or thoughts about good or bad luck can impact people's thought and actions in everyday situations.
Cut out' half the people of England	Physic action men and it is not pragmatic in linguistic
Fear creates fear, sir. I will not punish my people for their beliefs. <i>Only for</i> their deeds	Fear creates fear, sir means . Government policies that create insecurity among people
Dangerous nonsense. Mary Stuart has a son	An concept or statement that is deemed extremely destructive or misleading is referred to as <i>dangerous nonsense</i> .
Isn't it customary to obtain a husband <i>before producing</i> an heir?	Speech on a topic that defies social norms (i.e., unwed pregnancy) is intended to be kind or diplomatic. This is preferable to express the disagreement directly. .
And your majesty's <i>most loyal</i> subject.	The speaker is engaging in formal interaction

Pragmatics are important in how characters' conversation and interactions represent their social and emotional situations throughout the Golden Age. In this context, pragmatics refers to the meaning and function of language within the framework of communication. Dialogue in films frequently has underlying meanings or implications. For instance, subtext about the author's interpersonal relationships, emotional problems, and the social mores of the day is frequently present in her talks with those around her. They frequently have hidden meanings in their talks, which offer a deeper knowledge of the individuals and their circumstances even when they are not always clear-cut or explicit. The speech in the movie frequently mirrors the social mores and standards of the early 20th century. Characters' speech and behavior in a rigid social setting, for instance, reveals power dynamics and social hierarchies. In this context, pragmatics shows how words and deeds conform to or defy social norms.

In the movie, dialogue frequently serves as a speech act that accomplishes more than just provide information. For example, professions of support or criticism of Woolf's work not only communicate opinions, but also influence how other characters perceive her and her work. This is seen in the way that character's construct and ruin connections through language. Elizabeth I spoke carefully and diplomatically in her encounters. She frequently used precise wording to communicate the intended message while keeping cordial relations and avoiding open conflict, for instance, in meetings with foreign ambassadors and rulers. Elizabeth I employed careful, polite wording in her diplomatic contacts. She would carefully select her words to communicate the desired message in meetings with foreign monarchs and ambassadors, for instance, all the while preserving cordial ties and avoiding direct conflict.

1. c Semantic

Semantics has been defined as the science of meaning, specifically the meaning of language. On the definition of meaning in semantic theory, however, we have not reached consensus. An interesting problem in daily life is that of meaning. Due to the fact that this form has a concept in a specific branch of science, linguistics, the term meaning is very important. Basically, semantics is a sentence structure, and terminology, examined in a linguistic analysis of the text. Semantics is one of the three levels of language analysis that include phonology and grammar. is thought of as the science of meaning or about meaning. The field of linguistics analyzes as the relation between linguistic signs and the objects. The analysis of meaning or meaning in language is generally referred to by the term semantics. The sematic analysis can be seen in some dialogue below:

Table 3. Semantic Analysis

DIALOGUE	Pragmatic Explanation	Semantic type
We believe half the nation clings to the old superstitions	Thus, this phrase communicates that many members in the speaking group continue to practice traditional superstitions or beliefs.	Lexical : Clings, old and superstitions
Do you think it was easy to be a Queen?	In Golden Age film, pragmatics consider how the social and cultural setting affects the interpretation of speech and behavior. World War II, the Great Depression, and the postwar boom all altered how people regarded films.	In order to find out other people's perspectives or ideas on a certain subject, this sentence combines interrogative and cognitive semantic structures and features., in: a. Infinitive Phrase(To be Queen) b. Sub Ordinate Clause (If it was easy)
<i>Cut out'</i> half the people of England	If it is taken literally, this means adopting extreme precautions.	Lexical (<i>Cut out'</i>)
Fear creates fear, sir. I will not punish my people for their beliefs. <i>Only for</i> their deeds	This represents a devotion to freedom of speech or tolerance.	Semantic Pragmatic Attitude (meronymy): Fear creates fear (negative effect)
Dangerous nonsense. Mary Stuart has a son	When taken as a whole, these words express a strong negative opinion about something, although the fragment doesn't specify what this opinion is.	This brief statement expresses a strong opinion about a concept or statement; specifically that it is dangerous nonsense, by modifying the noun (nonsense) with the adjective (dangerous.)
Isn't it customary to obtain a husband <i>before producing</i> an heir?	In the context of families or lineages where inheritance is significant, this sentence challenges or emphasizes the conventional wisdom that being married or finding a spouse is a prerequisite to giving children or heirs.	Using a complex structure to portray the subtleties of cultural or social norms, it serves semantically to express a query about the propriety or social custom surrounding the order of acts in acquiring a husband before having an heir, in: a. Temporal modifier (before) b. Infinitive phrase (to obtain)
And your majesty's <i>most loyal</i> subject.	The person's steadfast loyalty and profound regard for the monarch or authority they serve are conveyed in this statement.	The use of the phrase your majesty is to suggest a possessive connection and "most loyal" to emphasize the subject's intense loyalty to the ruler serve as semantic expressions of identity that portray someone as a subject who is very loyal to her, in: a. This is a kind of Noun Phrase b. Superlative Adjective. (<i>most loyal</i>)

Based on the table explanation, the Golden Age movie's pragmatism focuses on the way that censorship and historical practices, along with context, subtext, and cultural standards, combine to define meaning. This method focuses on how words, meanings, and audiences' expected interpretations of them within particular social contexts interact. In pragmatic analysis, indicators that are not spoken including tone, gestures, body language, and facial expressions are crucial. A great deal of actors in the Golden Age used nuanced performances to express hidden feelings and conflicts.

When discourse must be limited or provocative because of censorship, these non-verbal cues frequently bear the majority of the psychological impact.

In addition, these movies often contain layers of meaning in their conversation, with subtext being an important part of communication. Filmmakers must use creativity when hinting at mature themes or contentious topics without explicitly stating. Metaphors are frequently used in the movie's dialogue to explain both personal and governmental circumstances. Elizabeth is frequently compared to the sun, for instance, or any other luminous symbol that stands for stability and hope. Additionally, political jargon and diplomatic ploys are frequently used in Elizabeth's conversations with her advisors, emphasizing themes of strategy, power, and betrayal. For instance, the word the harmful nonsense is a phrase that suggests something is being portrayed as both absurd and harmful. Nonsense represents that the thought or material is deemed nonsensical or devoid of any rational coherence, whereas "dangerous" implies a possibility of getting risk. Consequently, the semantics of Golden Age movies constitute an abundant field of research that includes deciphering the multi-layered meanings found in language, symbols, and images as well as comprehending how these films conveyed the social and cultural ideals in The First Elizabethan.

2. Discourse

By using critical discourse analysis, this research looks at how the movie Golden Age depicts social and political difficulties of the time, exposes implicit hidden meaning biases, and affects how viewers understand the story of British history. The findings of the linguistic elements analysis of the movie "Golden Age" will be discussed in this part. The film The Golden Age's hidden meanings are represented mostly through word choice, phrase structure elements. In understanding the text's structure, linguistic quirks, and representations is necessary for this level of analysis. Within a cinematic setting, this could refer to the speech, story, and visual cues that are presented, how texts are created, shared, and read is what it is all about. The process of making a movie, including who produces it, how it's promoted, and how viewers react to it, are the main topics of examination at this stage.

The terminology, used throughout the conversation is analyzed in this research Elizabeth I and the other characters' communication style, for instance, might be observed in terms of how formal, informal, or metaphorical their language is. Power relations, intellectual standing, and social standing can all be represented through word choice. When compared to other characters, Elizabeth might, for instance, use more formal and authoritative language to highlight her position as a queen. Therefore, the language structures are applied to express particular feelings and moods in the movie The Golden Age. For example, using formal and elegant language can produce a more elegant and luxurious ambiance, but using more vulgar language can generate a ruder and more inelegant atmosphere. The social class disparities between the characters in this movie are described through language structures.

The way Elizabeth I interacts to the masculine characters in her immediate environment, for instance William Cecil and Sir Francis Walsingham, and the conversation that reflects domination, submission, or opposition, are also depicted in this

analysis. In addition to be a political figurehead, Elizabeth is frequently presented as a representation of the English people. Researchers looked at how people stress this viewpoint in different scenarios using their body language, facial emotions, and speech structure.

Table 4. Language Elements

Syntagmatic Language	Language Elements		
	Morphology	Semantic	Discourse
Micro Structure (Text)	The morphemes used in dialogue also have an impact on character depiction through diction. A aristocratic character, for instance, might employ more formal affixes or phrases, and more sophisticated morphemes.	Words like authority, responsibilities, and sacrificial connote Elizabeth's special status as a female leader who exercises total authority while simultaneously making sacrifices for her people, according to a semantic analysis of Elizabeth's speech.	Sharp words and linguistic optimization
Meso-structure (Interpersonal)	This affix's usage gives Elizabeth's character a greater meaning. She is viewed as a symbolic person with total authority that transcends traditional political bounds, which is more significant than just her authority	It is the presented message or meaning's objectivity, context, and tone of voice.	Object, tone, and impression are text norms and language and poetry systems.
Social Practice	Louyalty Sacrifies and Bravery,	The Acehnese discourse's intended meaning is determined by its word choice.	The word choice presents the hidden meaning of the text.

3. Social Practice

Fairclough highlights in this analysis how language and discourse both reflect and shape social reality. We can look into how movies from the Golden Age, contributed to the creation, replication, and subversion of social and cultural norms by relating Fairclough's theories about social practice to these films. Golden Age movies generally mirrored prevailing ideologies like nationalism, capitalism, and patriarchy. Films, through their tales, characters, and themes, became excellent vehicles for disseminating and preserving values within society. Social practices related to gender, Golden Age films also strongly reflect socially assigned gender roles, especially in the representation of women and masculinity. Through the way female characters are often reduced to supporting roles or objectified, films reflect and reproduce patriarchal social practices.

Furthermore, authority and power are represented as well in this movie. By applying the hierarchies of power from the past, this film focuses on Elizabeth I's political and psychological challenges at an important point in English history, with a special emphasis on her conflicts with Spain and the Catholic Church. The social practice framework developed by Fairclough examines the ways in which power is portrayed and how those representations influence how people perceive authority in the modern world. In this regard, Cate Blanchett's Elizabeth the First portrays leadership as a powerful yet lonely character dealing with great challenges. She

highlights the strength of her position as a monarch, which reflects contemporary ideas about women in leadership roles and their challenges navigating patriarchal systems. In analyzing the ways in which historical tales are used to critique or validate modern political beliefs is central to Fairclough's concept of social practice. In Elizabeth's Golden Age, England is shown as being in danger, mirroring contemporary anxieties about outside threats and the requirement for strong government. Fairclough would analyze how this historical portrayal both reflects and perpetuates ideas about national security, military might, and leadership that are popular in today's world. Elizabethan worries about national sovereignty, crisis leadership, and external dangers are paralleled in the movie with current issues.

Discussion

For Fairclough, texts, discursive activities, and more general social practices are in a dialectical interaction that produces discourse. Using texts, discursive practices, and social practices as our three main analytical axes, the researchers analyze *The Golden Age*. In addition to being powerful and endearing, Elizabeth is portrayed as being alone and vulnerable. The language employed in the film frequently points out Elizabeth's strength as an unstoppable leader, particularly in moments where she speaks to her ministers. For instance, when the queen Elizabeth the first applies rhetoric that upholds nationalism, affirms her status as the mother of England, and symbolizes bravery and wisdom in the moment where she addresses the troops prior to fighting the Spanish Armada. This illustrates the way she represents authority through her speech of bravery and patriotism.

Finally, the *Golden Age* can be viewed as a work that both reflects and shapes modern socio-political discourse and serves as a historical representation, according to Fairclough's critical discourse analysis method. The movie explores concepts about nationalism, gender, and power through language and symbols on a textual level. The socio-political backdrop of the time, including feminist discourse and the fear of external dangers, had an impact on both the production and consumption of the film, according to discursive practice. The movie challenges patriarchal standards while contributing to the reproduction of women's power and nationalism ideologies at the level of social practice.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis data, the researchers would like to conclude that *The Golden Age* (2007) is a film that, when analyzed through the lens of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (CDA) method, reveals how, through its subliminal messages, it simultaneously challenges and reflects the social and ideological discourse of the modern world. The research's conclusions are:

1. In the Micro level (text), the language, symbols, and images in the movie mirror the ideologies of nationalism, gender, and power. The queen Elizabeth the first I is portrayed as a formidable leader who is also very human, which reflects current debates regarding women's leadership and its capacity to usher in a golden age for a great nation. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis represent, how language, symbolism, and visual narrative are used by *The Golden Age* (2007) to transmit ideology at the textual level. Power is portrayed in this movie in a number of ways, including speeches and dialogue that highlight Queen Elizabeth I's strength and bravery. By highlighting her role as the guardian of the English people, the language employed conveys a narrative of forceful and attractive leadership.

2. In the Meso-structural level (discursive), the contemporary audiences watch the movie within the framework of dialogues concerning women's emancipation and national authority. In order to uphold her political independence, Elizabeth is represented as a fearless female leader who turned down marriage. This is reasonable given the discussions on female autonomy and challenges to patriarchal norms that are important today. Therefore, *The Golden Age* interacts with audience perceptions of gender, power, and nationalism while reflecting the socio-political milieu of its time at the level of discursive practice. It also affirms discourses about strong leadership and female empowerment.
3. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis centres on the ways in which the discourses in *The Golden Age* (2007) interact with broader social structures and ideologies, and how these interactions either reinforce or contradict dominant social norms, at the level of social practice, as follows, Elizabeth I is shown in the movie as a representation of the might of the English people, protecting it from threats from the Spanish and Catholics. Given the socio-political climate of the early 21st century and the growing worldwide anxiety of external threats, this nationalism discourse represents the contemporary ideology of defending national identity from external challenges.
4. As the novelty in this research, besides this research had not been done by another researchers, this research is a kind of multidimensional research. Moreover, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, *The Golden Age* is unique, because it explores and reveals facets of power, ideology, gender, and religion that standard cinema analysis does not. By using this approach represents, how the discourses in the movie interact with larger societal dynamics and relates the movie to the current socio-political environment. Therefore, Fairclough's method is innovative in that it combines discourse creation (discursive practices) with broader social processes. By considering as a social practice that is impacted by the audience and societal ideas, rather than just a passive text, the movie is understood to be both an agent of and a product of social practices. This adds complexity to the examination of the relationship between text and the physical world.

SUGGESTION

Hopefully, the future research can analyze more deeply the connections between the discourse in *The Golden Age* and other media, including history books, documentaries, and movies and television shows on the reign of Queen the First. This comparative analysis may reveal how various media either reinforce or the prevailing stories challenges. Furthermore, a comparison between *The Golden Age* and other historical films produced in other political or cultural situations is anticipated to be possible for the next research . They might look into movies featuring historical female figures from other nations or cultures, for instance. This may look into how nationalism, gender, and power discourses vary among geopolitical contexts. By using a comparative method, the next researchers will be able to investigate the ways in which ideological discourses function in various media and situations, expanding our knowledge of the impact of social context on discourse construction. Furthermore, a comparison between *The Golden Age* and other historical films produced in other political or cultural situations is anticipated to be possible for the next research . They might look into movies featuring historical female figures from other nations or cultures, for instance. This may look into how nationalism, gender, and power discourses vary among geopolitical contexts. By using a comparative method, the next researchers will be able to investigate the ways in which

ideological discourses function in various media and situations, expanding our knowledge of the impact of social context on discourse construction.

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