

An Analysis Of Language Style In Battleship Movie

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Abstract: This study examines the use of language styles in the Battleship movie based on Martin Joos' (1967) theory that classifies language styles into five categories: frozen, formal, casual, consultative, and intimate. This study aims to identify the types of language styles in the movie dialogue and understand their functions in supporting social relationships between characters and storyline development. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method with the data source in the form of Battleship movie dialog transcripts, which lasted 2 hours and 11 minutes. The data was collected through direct observation by watching the movie, recording the dialog, and classifying it based on the five categories of language style according to Martin Joos' theory. Analysis was conducted through tagging, coding, and interpreting the data to identify patterns, frequency, and linguistic characteristics in the dialogs. The findings show that of the 100 dialogues analyzed, casual language style dominates with a frequency of 50% of the total data. This language style reflects an intimate and relaxed atmosphere among the characters, relevant to friendly relationships and cooperation in the face of conflict. Formal style appears at 29%, consultative 12%, intimate 6%, and frozen only 3%. The dominance of casual style reflects the more informal context of communication in this movie, especially among friends and coworkers. The use of language styles in Battleship movie not only reflects the dynamics of social relationships between characters but also plays a role in building the atmosphere of the narrative and supporting the audience's understanding of the conflict in the story. This research contributes to linguistic studies, particularly in understanding stylistic variations in film media, as well as providing references for further research on stylistics in other media such as television series or video games.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Language Style, Battleship Movie

Introduction

A rhetorical shape or variant of language used in various contexts and situations is called a language style. The plot, ambiance, and characters are all defined by language style. Language style exists because it reflects identity and culture, enhances appeal, and evokes emotion and mood. The unique way that a person or group utilizes language is referred to as their language style. Language style not only serves to convey messages but also to create atmosphere and arouse emotions and language style helps convey personality and identity, allowing the writer to express characteristics. Different situations require different language styles. For example, formal language style is usually used in academic contexts that have structured language and can create strong and deep images, while formal language is more appropriate in everyday language.

The Battleship movie script is the topic of the writer's investigation. The Battleship movie was selected because it is engaging, action-packed, has a wide audience, and employs a variety of linguistic approaches. This film is classified as combat fiction or action. Although many people enjoy this film, many are unaware of its wide range of linguistic styles. Based on the objectives of the study, this study is guided by the following questions: What are the types of language styles that use Battleship Movie Script? What is the function of each Language Style in Battleship Movie?

Language is a basic and important thing for humans to use in everyday life. The main function of language is to communicate. Every expression in language contains meaning and purpose to be conveyed to others. Language has been developed and shaped in its current form to meet the needs of communication in all its aspects, because human communication needs are very diverse (Sihite & Pd, 2016). Language is not only used to communicate with each other, but language can express thoughts, emotions, and ideas. Language changes over time and is influenced by culture, society, and technology.



Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating emotions, ideas, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced symbols," according to Collinson et al., (1924). According to this quotation, language is an entirely human means of communication that uses symbols that are intentionally created to express feelings, thoughts, and wants. The sound made by the human voice tool represents language, which is a way for people to communicate with one another in (Nurintan, 2020), Parlaungan (2016: 1).

The study of the connection between language and society is known as sociolinguistics. The study of sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language use and society. The study of sociolinguistics looks at how language use is influenced by age, ethnicity, socioeconomic class, gender, and geography. It is evident from a variety of theoretical stances that language and society are intertwined and impact one another.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that aims to convey the values of life that are expressed via language, according to (Frida Silitonga & Putra, 2021) The study of language, which is entirely empirical, is where sociolinguistics is trapped. In other words, sociolinguistics does not only study the structure and use of language theoretically, but also how language reflects and influences social, cultural, and individual identity aspects.

In addition Holmes and Wilson (2017:1) in Nabighah et al., (n.d.), state that "sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society.". Sociolinguistics not only studies the relationship between language and society, but language must also be linked to the social conditions studied by social science.

Language style refers to the different ways in which language is used in different contexts or by different individuals. It includes various elements, including vocabulary choice, sentence structure, tone, and overall word order. According to Emma Moore in (Rosyda, n.d.), language style is the difference that plays an important role when someone is talking to a particular person regarding the topic discussed.

Language also has a variety of styles, and these styles have an important role in conveying the purpose of social interaction to understand the meaning of social communication in the language. That way, it can make it easier to understand who the language is used by. In linguistics, language style is included in the scope of semantics. According to Joos in, language style has five styles, namely frozen, formal, casual, consultative, and intimate.

1.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style refers to a style of speaking where the communication style is very formal and does not change from one context to another. Frozen style is usually used carefully and precisely. Frozen style can be determined by paying attention to intonation when speaking. Examples of situations where the Frozen Style is used Ceremonial events, Religious rituals, National Anthem, Official speeches, Public gatherings, and Oaths.

1.2 Formal Style

Generally speaking, formal settings call for formal style. (Richards & Schmidt, 2010) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. Formal style refers to a type of communication characterized by a professional tone, precise language, and adherence to standard grammar and syntax. This style is often used in situations where clarity, respect, and professionalism are important. The formal style avoids colloquialisms, slang, and overly casual language.

1.3 Casual Style

Casual style is very laid back, informal at times, even colloquial, using slang and day-to-day expressions. This style is typically used among friends, family, or in a relaxed setting where the tone is friendly and approachable. When people share similar backgrounds in terms of age, gender, education, social standing, ethnicity, and several other characteristics, they tend to adopt a casual style.

1.4 Consultative Style

Consultative style refers to a communicative approach that is semi-formal and is characterized by a two-way exchange of information. It is often used in professional settings where collaboration and discussion are important, allowing for questions and clarifications. This style is typically more formal than casual style but less rigid than formal style, making it suitable for interactions in business meetings, educational settings, and professional consultations.

1.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style refers to a very personal and private form of communication that is often used between close friends, family members, or romantic partners. It is a style highly laden with emotional expression, familiarity, and personal language involvement, such as terms of endearment, inside jokes, and shared experiences. Intimate language style is usually used for close family members or familiar people.

(*LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE JAKARTA POST ADVERTISEMENTS*, n.d.) research entitled “Language Style in Advertisements in the Jakarta Post”, this journal states that advertising is a form of written communication that develops along with technological advances, both orally and in writing. Then the language of advertising is also dense in contrast to the language used in everyday life. Therefore, she was interested in choosing the topic because she wanted to know how advertisements influence readers with their language style.

Research Method

The research method used to study the language style used in the movie Battleship is the qualitative method. According to Crocker (2009) in Sembiring et al. (2022), qualitative research involves collecting textual facts and examining them using interpretative evaluation; in this way, this approach presents a clear description of the research problem. This study classifies the language styles used in dialogues based on Martin Joos' theory, which categorizes language styles into five main types: frozen, formal, casual, consultative, and intimate. The data in this study is taken from the transcript of the dialog in the movie Battleship. The duration of the movie is 2 hours and 11 minutes. The movie was produced in 2012 and directed by Peter Berg. The selection of this movie is based on its popularity in the action and science fiction genres as well as the complexity of the characters and their interactions.

Furthermore, the language style in Battleship Movie is analyzed by watching the entire Battleship movie and noting the dialogue that is considered to represent each category of language style. The dialog will be transcribed to facilitate analysis. In the process of language style analysis, the author will determine and classify each dialog based on the categories established by Martin Joos. Using qualitative analysis methods, the author will identify patterns, frequencies, and linguistic characteristics that appear in the dialogues, which will help explain how language styles contribute to character development and story dynamics. Data collection is essential to determine the research data. The author uses several techniques to examine the data, and the movie “An Analysis of Language Style in Battleship Movie” is one of the data sources. The steps are as follows: 1. Download the Battleship movie on the Lk21 website at <https://tv4.lk21official.my/battleship-2012/> . 2. Copy the script. 3. Emphasize the language style of Battleship Movie.

Finding and Discussion

Battleship is a science fiction action film released in 2012, directed by Peter Berg with a running time of 2 hours and 11 minutes. The plot of this movie, which involves alien invasions against a fleet of navies, was based on the classic board game with the same title. It

tells the story of an international naval fleet that becomes the last defense base when an alien species called The Regents tries to attack Earth. It is said that NASA found a planet called 'Planet G'. This planet is said to be similar to Earth and could be used as a place for humans to live. The location of this tool is in Oahu, Hawaii.

The plot follows a naval officer, Alex Hopper, played by Taylor Kitsch, who, along with his crew, must defend Earth from an extraterrestrial armada that emerges from the ocean. The film combines elements of military strategy and high-stakes action, showcasing advanced naval technology and intense sea battles. The film features notable actors such as Liam Neeson, Rihanna, and Brooklyn Decker, and is known for its special effects and thrilling battle sequences. Despite mixed reviews from critics, Battleship gained popularity for its action-packed scenes and visual effects. The film Battleship received several nominations and a few awards, although it was generally met with mixed reviews from critics. Some notable mentions include the Teen Choice Awards (2012), the Visual Effects Society Awards, and the Golden Trailer Awards. In the previous chapter, it was explained that the analysis data was taken from the Battleship Movie.

Classifying Data Based on Their Types

Frozen Style

Data 1 : *Today really marks the first stage of an unprecedented technological advancement.* The data “Today really marks the first stage of an unprecedented technological advancement” is an example of frozen style because it has formal, official, and inflexible characteristics in its delivery. In the context of the movie Battleship, this sentence is likely to be used during important moments, such as the introduction of new technology in the military or when presenting monumental events. Frozen style gives a serious and authoritative impression, suitable for underscoring important moments that are full of significance and involve a large-scale audience

Formal Style

Data 4 : *Today the "Beacon International Project" was launched.*

The data “Today the ‘Beacon International Project’ was launched” is an example of formal style because it uses an organized language structure, official word choice, and professional delivery. In the context of the movie Battleship, this sentence is likely to be used in a formal situation, such as a press conference or an official announcement by an authority figure. This formal style creates a serious and credible atmosphere, appropriate for the context of a major project launch that involves many parties and has a global impact.

Casual Style

Data 7 : *I'm not cheersing to that.* The data “I’m not cheersing to that”, belongs to the casual language style category because it contains informal and familiar elements. The use of the word “cheersing” indicates a relaxed approach and is not bound by formal grammar rules. This expression reflects personal feelings in a direct way, creating a lighter and more comfortable atmosphere, typical in everyday conversation. With a non-serious tone, this expression creates a sense of closeness in social interactions, making it particularly suitable for casual situations.

Consultative Style

Data 3 : *Ladies and gentlemen, please prepare to bare witness to the making of history.*

The data “Ladies and gentlemen, please prepare to bear witness to the making of history” is an example of consultative style because it uses semi-formal language that is polite, but still communicative and engages the audience directly. In the context of the movie Battleship, this sentence is likely to be uttered by a host or leader during an important moment, such as the launch of a major project or historical event. This style reflects an attempt to build rapport with the audience while maintaining a serious tone, giving the impression of being both inclusive and respectful.

Intimate Style

Data 6 :So in the great *Hopper family* tradition this year i'm quoting from coach John Wooden

The data “So in the great Hopper family tradition this year, I'm quoting from coach John Wooden” is an example of intimate style because it uses language that is relaxed, personal, and full of warmth. In the context of the movie *Battleship*, this sentence is likely spoken in an intimate setting, such as between family members or close friends. This style reflects the close relationship between the speaker and the listener, and shows personal expression that does not require formality, creating an emotional and unpretentious moment.

Finding

Table 1 above shows that this study analyzed 100 data. The data is analyzed in the form of language style selection based on the transcript in the film. From the 100 data points, findings were obtained for each type of language style.

Tabel 2. Data Findings

No	Style of Language	Frequency	%
1.	Frozen	3	3%
2.	Formal	29	29%
3.	Casual	50	50%
4.	Consultative	12	12%
5.	Intimate	6	6%

The finding shows the percentage of the use of various language styles. The following is the percentage of data according to each language style found: Frozen style is 3, i.e., 3%; formal style is 29, i.e., 29%; casual style is 50, i.e., 50%; consultative style is 12, i.e., 12%; and intimate is 6, i.e., 6%. The dominant language style used is the casual language style, with a percentage reaching 48%. This finding reflects that in the movie *Battleship*, the tendency is to communicate in a more familiar and relaxed manner. The data shown is a sample of the overall data totaling 100.

Discussion

In the movie *Battleship*, the most dominant language style is casual, which creates an intimate and entertaining atmosphere. This style is widely used because the characters in the movie communicate in close contexts, such as between close friends, family members, and coworkers. The conversations flow casually, full of jokes and laughter, reflecting the dynamism of their relationships in the midst of a tense situation. Through the light-hearted dialogues, the audience can feel the strong emotional bond between the characters while enjoying moments of humor that provide balance amidst the grand and dramatic action. This casual style not only makes the movie feel more relatable, but also reinforces the themes of friendship and cooperation that are crucial in the face of a major threat.

There are studies that are also found in several previous studies that are still related to this research. (Muziatun et al., 2020) in his thesis entitled “Analysis of the Host's Language Style in the Tonigh Show Talkshow: A Sociolinguistics Analysis” contains a study of language style. This analysis looks at the vocabulary used by Jimmy Fallon in *The Tonight Show*. This research will attempt to identify the types of language styles used by Fallon, as stated in Joos' hypothesis, 1967. Of the 29 conversations analyzed; 18 were casual style and 11 were consultative style, making casual style the most common style.

In research (Sandika, 2022) in their thesis, “Fifty Shades of Grey: A Languages Style Analysis” a study of language style. The analysis carried out in this study is based on the five language styles proposed in Martin Joos' theory. Gilang Sandika and Pariyanto research “Language style analysis in the film *Fifty Shades of Grey*” which uses 1976 Martin Joos's

theory of language style. The analysis dug up differing styles of language exactly 97 times throughout the course of the film. The Casual Style was the most frequent, appearing 53 times. Other styles mentioned were: Consultative Style 18, Formal Style 12, Intimate Style 11, Frozen Style 3. Joos's theory suggests that language style varies based on context and relationship dynamics.

Then, other research that includes comparisons in this research in this study (Ulya, 2021) *A Stylistic Study of Language Style in the Song Lyrics of "Manusia Kuat" Tulus* was the title of the thesis. This thesis examines the language style of Tulus's song "Manusia Kuat" lyrics, emphasizing the ways in which the writers use different linguistic forms to express his ideas. The analysis identified four dominant language styles: hyperbole, antithesis, repetition, and climax. The results revealed that hyperbole is used to exaggerate emotions and situations, with three examples noted in the lyrics.

"An Analysis of Language Style Presenting Moral Values Found in *Rainbow Troops* Novel" in the research (Edwin et al., n.d.), research that focuses on stylistic studies. The findings reveal that these styles effectively convey moral values such as honesty, humility, sincerity, and responsibility, among others. The thesis highlights how the language in "Rainbow Troops" not only enhances the storytelling but also embeds significant life lessons within the characters' experiences.

"Figurative Language in *The Broken Wings* by Kahlil Gibran: An Analysis of Language Style as Stylistic Effect" (Fitria, 2022) Simile, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and proverb are the eight categories of figurative language. The author of this study employed a descriptive qualitative analysis. In order to illustrate the eight categories of figurative language—simile, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, paradox, symbol, and proverb—a total of 292 cases are examined in this study. There are 128 data in a simile, 34 data in personification, 33 data in metaphor, 30 data in synecdoche, 25 data in exaggeration, 22 data in paradox, 13 data in symbol, or 4.5%, and 7 data in proverb, or 2.4%.

Dennaya & Bram, (2021) conducted a study named "Language Style in Fashion Advertisements of Online Vogue Magazine." It analyzes ten ads from the "Fall 2020 Trends" compilation using a mixed-methods methodology. Hard sell, soft sell, and mixed style are the three main linguistic styles that are isolated by the framework developed by Wells, Burnett, and Moriarty (1995). The findings indicate that three of the ten ads employed a hard sell strategy, three a soft sell strategy, and four a mixed strategy. The hybrid style successfully blends the two types into a single, all-encompassing attraction for customers. A hybrid approach is well-liked since it may address customers' emotional needs while yet offering comprehensive product information.

Conclusion

This study aims to identify and analyze the different types of language styles used in the dialogue of the *Battleship* movie. By referring to Martin Joos' theory of five language styles (frozen, formal, casual, consultative, and intimate), this study aims to reveal how these language styles reflect the social relationships between characters as well as support the storyline in the movie. It also aims to explore the function of each language style in the context of character communication.

The results show that out of 100 dialog data in the *Battleship* movie, the most dominant language style is casual style, with a frequency of 48% of the total data. This style reflects the familiar and relaxed atmosphere among the characters, which is relevant to friendly relations and cooperation in the face of conflict. In addition, formal style appears as much as 29%, consultative 14%, intimate 6%, and frozen only 3%. The dominance of casual

style shows that communication in this movie occurs more often in informal and intimate situations.

The results of this study make an important contribution to the field of linguistics, particularly in the analysis of language style in film media. This study shows that the choice of language style can illustrate the dynamics of social relationships and characters' emotions, which directly affects how the audience understands the story and conflict in the movie. In addition, the findings can serve as a reference for future researchers to explore language styles in other media, such as television series or video games, to understand more about social interaction and communication. Future research is suggested to involve more data from various sources, including interviews with scriptwriters, analysis of similar films, or observation of audience reactions to dialog.

Future research can also expand the scope by considering cultural, social, and technological factors that influence language styles in film media. With more diverse and in-depth data, the research results can provide readers with a more convincing and comprehensive picture and strengthen its contribution to the development of linguistic studies.

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