AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF LANGUAGE VARIATION IN THE DIALOQUE OF *DESIGNATED SURVIVOR* FILM

ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN VARIASI BAHASA DALAM DIALOG FILM DESIGNATED SURVIVOR

Erni Hastuti[1], Janice Debora Freely[2] & Teddy Oswari[3]
[1,2,3]Universitas Gunadarma
Jln. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, West Java, Indonesia
Email: erni@staff.gunadarma.ac.id [1], janicedeborafreely17@gmail.com[2],
toswari@staff.gunadarma.ac.id[3]

Abstract

Language variation arises from social interactions and reflects a speaker's ability to adapt their communication style to different contexts and purposes. In Sociolinguistics, the choice of a language variety is influenced by the speaker's need for an appropriate communication situation. This research examines the use of language variation in the film Designated Survivor. The analysis was based on the five language variations proposed in Martin Joos's theory. This study employs a descriptive-qualitative method. This analysis identified 129 language variation: 2 frozen styles, 40 formal styles, 48 consultative styles, 36 casual styles, and 3 intimate styles. The consultative style found as the dominant style in this research due to many existing meetings and negotiations in which both the speaker and the addressee convey their argument, opinion, and point of view about the topic being discussed.
Keywords: *communication styles, language variation, sociolinguistics*

Abstrak

Variasi bahasa muncul dari interaksi sosial dan mencerminkan kemampuan penutur untuk menyesuaikan gaya komunikasi mereka dengan konteks dan tujuan yang berbeda. Dalam sosiolinguistik, pemilihan salah satu variasi bahasa dipengaruhi oleh kebutuhan penutur akan situasi komunikasi yang sesuai. Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan variasi bahasa dalam film Designated Survivor. Analisis ini didasarkan pada lima variasi bahasa yang dikemukakan dalam teori Martin Joos. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Analisis ini mengidentifikasi 129 variasi bahasa: 2 ragam beku, 40 ragam formal, 48 ragam konsultatif, 36 ragam kasual, dan 3 gaya akrab. Gaya konsultatif ditemukan sebagai gaya dominan dalam penelitian ini karena banyaknya pertemuan dan negosiasi dimana baik penutur dan pendengar menyampaikan argumen, pendapat, dan sudut pandang mereka tentang topik yang sedang dibahas.
Kata kunci: *gaya komunikasi, sosiolinguistik, variasi bahasa*

Introduction

Language is essential for communication, allowing humans to express thoughts, feelings, and goals while facilitating cooperation. Noermanzah (2017: 2) explains that language is a message that is usually conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in various specific activities.

In speaking, the human background and environment are very different, so the language used will also be different. In this case, there is a connection with sociolinguistics.

In sociolinguistics, the diversity of language use is referred to as language variation. The choice of a language variety is influenced by the speaker's need for an appropriate communication situation. According to Fishman (1972: 4) Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language variation, language variation functions, and language users where these three elements interact, change, and change each other in a speech community. Language variation are differences in the way a person communicates to achieve the same goal. Meanwhile Holmes (2013), language variation appears in multilingual communities that are used in order to differentiate their community groups, social status, gender, age, ethnicity, and social networks. The use of language variation will affect certain meanings or intentions regarding what is to be conveyed based on the existing context.

Language variation is generally used according to area of use, style, level of formality, and way of use. Based on the level of formality, Joos (1976) divides language style based on the level of formality in which the level consists of frozen style, the most formal language variety and is used in solemn situations and official ceremonies, such as state ceremonies, sermons in mosques, oath-taking procedures, books, laws, notary deeds, and decrees; formal style, this variety is usually used in state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, religious lectures, textbooks, papers, scientific works; consultative style, this variety is commonly used in ordinary conversations in schools, meetings, or talks that are oriented towards results or production; casual style, this variety is a variety commonly used in unofficial situations such as chatting with family while on vacation, playing sports, recreation; intimate style, this language variety is used by speakers and speakers who have a very intimate and close relationship such as with family members or best friends. According to Meyerohff (2006: 27) language variation can also describe personality, mindset, human condition. Language variation can be caused by social interaction activities carried out by various communities. Language variation acts as a fixed attribute of a speaker who is competent in mastering of language variation and is able to adjust the variety used to the situation and purpose of

language in the context of communication in everyday life.

In addition, there are several previous studies that have been conducted in connection with the use of language variation. Auliah et.al (2022), this study aims to describe the form of adolescent language variation in *WhatsApp social media of MAN 2 Parepare students* with language variation in terms of use, in terms of education, and language variation in terms of formality consisting of consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. Furthermore, Putri et.al (2023) the purpose of this study was to examine the language variation used in the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name.* Then, Ningtyas & Suharyo (2023) the purpose of this study is to describe the use of Arief Muhammad's language variation with his followers as viewed through Sociolinguistic studies. Silta et.al (2023), This study discusses the language variation used in the movie *Home Alone 2*. After examining previous studies on language variation, this study focuses on its application in film dialogues, with *Designated Survivor* as the chosen subject.

There are many forms of language variation in everyday life and in films which can be found in speech or conversation. According to Hardiono (2019), film can also be interpreted as a means of expressing art and as a form of cultural product. A film is a prose in which there is a storyline that talks about the stories of a person's life or others. Rokhmansyah (2014:31) explains that Prose tells the life of imaginative reality, and things that are imaginative are always tied to existing reality and existing reality will not be far from imagination. Therefore, film is also often used as a learning media tool. The language variation in films can be known through the way of storytelling, namely; dialog between players, inner dialog, letters, diaries, and others. In this storytelling, there are various language styles. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title An Analysis of The Use of Language Variation in The Dialogue of *Designated Survivor* Film to find out and describe the form of language variation use in the film.

Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to understand the language variations in the film *Designated Survivor*. Qualitative research, as defined by Moleong (2017), is used to holistically explore phenomena such as linguistic variations, which are examined here through

descriptive analysis of film dialogues. The data analysis focused on the monologue and the dialogue, examining the five language variations as utilized by characters in the film *Designated Survivor*. The data analysis technique is based on the theory of language variety proposed by Joos (1967).

As for the steps of researchers analysing the language variation in the film *Designated survivor* as follows: 1). Researchers watch and listen carefully repeatedly to every dialog in the film *Designated survivor*; 2). Researchers categorized each dialogue according to Joos' theory of five language variations by analysing situational context, speaker relationship, and communicative intent; 3). Researchers made a discussion that had been analysed previously; 4). Researchers draw conclusions from the data that has been analysed.

Result and Discussion

The researcher has analysing language variation in *Designated Survivor* film based on Martin Joos' theory. The data findings from the analysis founds 129 data of language variation. From 129 data, containing 2 data of frozen style, 40 data of formal style, 48 data of consultative style, 36 data of casual style, and 3 data of intimate style. The researcher establishes the data to the chart below, it defines that frozen style takes 2%, formal style 31%, consultative style 37%, casual style 28%, and intimate style 2%.

Frozen Style

Data 1:

Tom Kirkman : My fellow Americans, tonight our way of life came under attack. This act of cowardice was meant to cripple our nation. But as before, America will show the world that we will not bow down to fear, that we will fight back, that we will persevere. (00:01:46 - 00:01:59).

Table.1 Result of Language Variation in Designated Survivor Film

Language Style	Quantity	Percentage
Frozen Style	2	2%
Formal Style	40	31%
Consultative Style	48	37%
Casual Style	36	28%
Intimate Style	3	2%

The monologue above conveyed by Tom Kirkman as The US President, gave a speech to the Americans in the white house and broadcast it on the news. This President's speech aimed to encourage his people to the Americans, especially the victims who attacked a bomb in the Capitol building by terrorists. The style of speech above is categorizes as frozen style which classifies as communication without feedback from the audience, and the audiences are not permitted to ask questions (one-way communication). The audience of the above dialogue contains a large group of people unfamiliar to each other. The monologue above includes the characteristics of frozen style, which are communication without feedback from the audience and delivering to a large group of people.

Data 2:

> Tom Kirkman   : Hello, my name is Tom Kirkman. Last night at approximately 10:30 p.m., I was sworn in as President of the United States. I've come down here because I wanted to thank each and every one of you for the work that you're doing here and let you know that America mourns. This... This

was an act of madness. This was an act of terror. Yesterday, we saw the worst in humanity. Today, I see it's best. I know you're all tired, scared. I know you want answers, someone to blame, someone to fight against. I need you to know that I want that, too. I promise you we will rise again better and stronger. Those who we've lost are leaders, family members and loved ones. I swear to you, they will not have died in vain. This place where we stand right here, right now will forever be hallowed ground, and we must always respect the incredible sacrifice that was made here. (00:28:29 - 00:29:32)

The monologue above implicates Tom Kirkman as The US President gave a speech at the crime scene, which is the location of the bombing at the Capitol building caused by terrorist attacked. The US President wanted to express gratitude for the rescuer who worked at the bombing location. The President also wanted to encourage the Americans not to be extended in the morning. The speech above is categorized as a formal situation with an oratorical style

related to state affairs. This communication was characterized without feedback from the audience due to the citizenship speech delivered by their President. It also involved a very large group of people that is a country. Based on Joos' theory, the data above contains communication without feedback and addressing to a very large group of people.

Formal Style

Data 3:

FBI staff : Deputy Director! We need you over here!

Jason Atwood : Sir.

(00:01:18 – 00:01:20)

The dialogue above involves Jason Atwood as Deputy Director of FBI and FBI staff at the crime scene, the location of the bombing at the Capitol building caused by terrorist attacked. The FBI staff needs Jason to visit one part of the crime scene. The FBI staff who worked at the crime scene called Jason Atwood with a title on his name, refers to the phrase *Deputy Director*. Jason Atwood, the deputy director of the FBI, gave him little feedback. Those are the indications that this dialogue is categorized as formal style because the dialogue above considers as formal style due to calling someone with title

on his name and the speaker get a little feedback from the addressee.

Data 4:

Aaron Shore : Mr. President.

Tom Kirkman : Aaron.

Aaron Shore : Good morning. We have a briefing waiting for you in the Oval, sir.

Tom Kirkman : Good.

(00:03:33 – 00:03:39)

This conversation took place at the cross hall, a hallway in the white house. The conversation above happened when Aaron Shore, the presidential aide, reminded the US President of the President's schedule. Aaron Shore called Tom Kirkman with the title of his name, which refers to the first line of Aaron that is, *Mr. President*. Not only that, Tom Kirkman as the addressee responses Aaron Shore with little feedback. In this dialogue, Aaron Shore and Tom Kirkman use a monotone intonation. This conversation above is classifies as the formal style, due to it consists of calling someone with title of his name.

Consultative Style

Data 5:

Finance : Sir, you have to

Minister		authorize we close the banks immediately. (TALKING TO THE PRESIDENT)
Emily Rhodes	:	We can't do that. We cannot keep the American people from their money.
Aaron Shore	:	Forty-eight hours without Bank of America is better than a 48-month depression.
Finance Minister	:	If everyone withdraws money at the same time, the banks will collapse. (00:03:58 – 00:04:09)

The conversation above implicates the finance minister and the presidential aides, Emily Rhodes and Aaron Shore. The conversation took place in a cabinet room, a formal meeting in the White House. The finance minister and presidential aides, Emily Rhodes and Aaron Shore discussed about economic matters, to preserve the state in critical times due to the terrorist attack on the Capitol building. The conversation above

used honorifics to call people with higher positions. It refers to the first line of the finance minister; he wanted to convey and or give advice to the President, and it followed with the word *Sir*. The conversation above is also classified as a meeting. In this situation, an interruption is allowed, which exists in Emily's line, that is *We can't do that.* There is also feedback from Aaron that refers to the sentence, *forty-eight hours without Bank of America is better than a 48-month depression.* This conversation above is classified as consultative style due to occurs in a meeting, also because the existence of honorific calling, interrupting, and giving feedback.

Data 6:

Tom Kirkman	:	We need order, a system, or this is never gonna work. We need to get this government up and running. We need a cabinet and fast.
Aaron Shore	:	That's a good idea, sir, but first order of business is going to be naming your Chief of Staff.
Emily Rhodes	:	Seriously? You're making a play right now?
Tom Kirkman	:	Enough! I'm not ready to make that decision. What I

need is both of you to step up and help me put together a cabinet. Tell me you can do that.

Aaron Shore	:	Yes, Mr. President.
Emily Rhodes	:	Of course.
Tom Kirkman	:	Good. (00:06:22 – 00:06:46)

The dialogue above happened in cabinet room, a formal meeting in the White House. The conversation involved Tom Kirkman as The US President and Aaron Shore and Emily Rhodes as presidential aides. They discussed about the work cabinet for the state to get the government up after chaos due to terrorist attacked in the bombing the Capitol building. The dialogue above defines a two-way communication, when the speaker and the addresses take a lot part of the conversation. It also exists in a small group discussion between the President (Tom Kirkman) and his aides (Emily Rhodes and Aaron Shore). The dialogue contains an honorific calling in Aaron's first line, refers to the word *sir* and calling someone with his title in Aaron's second line, refers to the phrase *Mr. President*. Not only that, in Aaron's line contains giving an advice,

which refers to the sentence *but first order of business is going to be naming your Chief of Staff*. It concludes that Aaron as the presidential aide want to give an advice to the President about choosing the Chief of Staff. This dialogue also consists of an interruption that refers to Tom Kirkman's second line, refers to the sentence *Enough! I'm not ready to make that decision.* It interrupts the previous lines or the conversation between Emily Rhodes and Aaron Shore as the presidential aides. By using honorific callings, calling someone with his title, advising and existing an interruption, the dialogue above categorizes as consultative style.

Casual Style

Data 7:

Harris Cochrane	:	Aaron, you're Chief of Staff.
Aaron Shore	:	Actually, I'm not.
Harris Cochrane	:	So, who is?
Aaron Shore	:	He hasn't named one, yet.
Harris Cochrane	:	And yet another trigger he won't pull. (00:34:12 – 00:34:20)

The dialogue above involves Harris Cochrane as the general, and Aaron Shore as one of the presidential aides, have been discussing about Chief of Staff position. It begins with Harris Cochrane as the general assuming Aaron Shore as the Chief of Staff, in fact Tom Kirkman as The US President has not electing the Chief of Staff yet. Tom Kirkman as The US President on the dialogue above refers to the word *he*. The dialogue above occurs at the cross hall, a hallway in the white house. The dialogue above occurred in relaxed or informal situations, classified as the friend-coworker conversation. There is no indication of calling someone with his title. The dialogue above is classified as casual style because it occurs in informal situations, and an honorific calling does not exist.

Data 8:

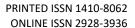|		
Aaron Shore	:	Forget politics, it's just plain rude. I mean, what the hell's wrong with people anyway?
Emily Rhodes	:	People are scared, Aaron. The Capitol used to be a symbol of strength, and now it's a pile of ashes. And everyone we know is gone.
Aaron Shore	:	You would think today, of all days, people could at least

pretend to be decent human beings.

Seth Wright	:	Why are you so surprised? Tragedy either makes people appreciate their fellow men, or fear them. The Governor's no different. He's just elected.

(00:24:11 – 00:24:38)

The dialogue above happens in the presidential convoy that went to the crime, the location of the bombing at the Capitol building caused by terrorist attacked, there was a car containing Aaron Shore and Emily Rhodes as the presidential aides and Seth Wright as the presidential spokesperson. They just did some chit-chat that related to their job. Based on the dialogue above, in Emily's dialogue, she calls Aaron without an honorific calling, which is known as Emily and Aaron having a close enough relationship, which is a friend-coworker relationship, which indicates informal situation. That's also marked by the topic of their conversation, which discusses something related to their job. The phrase *what the hell* that Aaron said was delivered to his friends, which has closed enough relation. Those factors, which are not existing an honorific calling and happens in

informal situation, it concludes that the conversation above classifies as casual style.

Intimate Style

Data 9:

Penny Kirkman	:	Daddy!
Tom Kirkman	:	Hey, little pea, how are you?
Penny Kirkman	:	What are you wearing?
Tom Kirkman	:	Oh, this? This is just to protect me in case I fall down. Cool thing is you can punch it, and I won't feel a thing. Go on, try. Come here. I love you so much. (00:22:53 – 00:23:13)

The dialogue above involves Tom Kirkman and his daughter, Penny, occurred at the Second Floor Family Residence where the first family lived. It happened when Tom as The US President, and Alex Kirkman as The First Lady were getting ready for the crime scene, the location of the bombing at the Capitol building caused by terrorist attacked. When Tom Kirkman wearing an anti-bullet vest Penny, his daughter came and asked what was and what for his dad using an anti-

bullet vest. The conversation between Tom Kirkman and Penny identifies intimate family members that refer to the word *Daddy!* And Penny's special name called *little pea* defines a very close relationship. The phrase *I love you so much* indicates the intimacy between Penny and Tom as father and daughter. The conversation above also not involving a public topic, but discussing about internal topic between family members. Based on Joos' theory, those factors which are, happens in family members, discussing an internal topic and it defines an intimacy can indicates that the conversation is in an intimate style.

Data 10:

Alex Kirkman	:	H-H-Hold on. W-Where's Leo?
Leo Kirkman	:	Relax, Mom, I'm here.
Alex Kirkman	:	Okay, you need to watch your sister. And keep her away from the TV, okay? Any of the news, it's too real. She doesn't need to see it. Have you got that?
Leo Kirkman	:	Yeah, I understand. (00:23:18 – 00:23:33)

The conversation above implicates Alex Kirkman as The First Lady and her son, Leo Kirkman which took place at the Second Floor Family Residence, where the first family lived. It happened after Alex Kirkman as The First Lady and also Leo's mom, got ready to go to the crime scene, the location of the bombing at the Capitol building caused by terrorist attacked. Then, Alex Kirkman as Leo's mom asked Leo to keep his sister away from the TV. The conversation above indicates a family relation; a very close relationship refers to the word *Mom* in Leo's first line. The dialogue above discussed of what was or will happen inside the circle or relationship is often used for the closest people. Based on Martin Joos' theory, the dialogue above classifies as an intimate style, which occurs in a very close relationship and discussing something inside the relationship.

Conclusion

Language variation that used to be identified and analysed in *Designated Survivor* film consist of frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The result of the research is that the researcher found 129 pieces of data on language style. The 129 pieces of data consisted of 2 data on frozen styles, 40 on formal styles, 48 on consultative styles, 36 on casual styles, and 3 data on intimate styles. In the dialogue of *Designated Survivor* film tend to use the consultative style due to many existing meetings and negotiations in *Designated Survivor* film. In meeting and negotiating both the speaker and the addressee possibly to convey their argument, opinion, and point of view about the topic being discussed.

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