

The Analysis of Language Style in the MULAN 2020 Movie

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Abstract: This research is a sociolinguistic study focusing on movie language styles. This research aims to analyze the language styles of *the Mulan 2020* movie and identify the context of the dominant language style used in the film. The researchers conducted this study using a descriptive qualitative method. This research involves multiple stages, including repeatedly watching the film to comprehend its content by concentrating on character dialogues and situational contexts. Subsequently, the researchers categorized the data for further analysis and adopts the applicable theory. This research uses the theory of language style from Martin Joos. The results of this study found four language styles with 74 data points, namely seven data points of the frozen style, thirty-nine data points of the formal style, twenty-three data points of the casual style, and five data points of the intimate style. The contextual use of this dominant language style is also diverse and often occurs in military situations, royal areas, formal situations, situations between Mulan and Xianniang as protagonists and antagonists, and informal situations. The use of this predominant language style generally serves the movie's storyline. These findings imply the influence of culture and social status on the prevalence of formal language styles in historically developed Asian movies, which serve functions outside formal situations.

Keywords: Film, language style, sociolinguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Sociology is the empirical and systematic examination of persons within society, concentrating on established institutions and social dynamics (Munthe & Wulan, 2023). Meanwhile, language is a scientific field that studies language as its primary subject (Warsidi et al., 2023). Sociolinguistics also investigates the detailed study of language style, which refers to the variation in language based on different situations and contexts. In addition, language style reflects individual identity and power and the dynamic nature of reciprocal relationships between people (Wirawan et al., 2023). In film production, language represents real social life, where the way characters speak identifies their personal identities, social structures, and power relations (Swantara et al., 2024). Thus, a sociolinguistic perspective on language style in film elucidates how films portray identity, gender, and power through language, subsequently shaping the audience's comprehension of events and characters (Wijaya & Rohmadi, 2006).

This study examines the language style utilized in *the Mulan 2020* movie, directed by Niki Caro. The film narrates the story of Hua Mulan, a female protagonist who acts as a male to assume her father's role in the war, as women were not allowed to engage in war during that period. The majority of characters in the film are male, which distinguishes it from other movies. The research will delve into the prevalent language styles utilized in



the movie and their specific contextual applications. Moreover, the study will draw upon Martin Joos's language style theory outlined in his 1967 publication, "The Five Clocks."

This study, conducted by Salsabila and Permanasari (2022), analyzes the language styles employed in the dialogues of *The Princess Switch*, using Joos's theory of formality as a framework. The research delineates five main linguistic styles: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate, with a particular emphasis on the formal style. The study examines the possible advantages of utilizing the film as an educational resource to improve students' speaking and storytelling skills. Additionally, recommendations are offered to the government to assist schools and educators in adopting successful speaking pedagogies that include interactive and media-centric strategies. Research has examined linguistic style. Ukhtin et al., (2021) analyzes language styles used by Indonesian millennial Twitter users. The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative methodology to investigate 100 Twitter statuses, discovering four predominant language styles: formal, consultative, casual, and intimate, with the casual style prevailing at 70%. The absence of the frozen style reflects Twitter's informal nature. The researchers claim that linguistic style mirrors users' educational background and age, influencing online communication and fostering social interaction. The article suggests further research into social media language styles to understand digital communication patterns better.

Putu and Cintya (2023) analyze the language style in the film *Clouds*. The research employed a qualitative descriptive methodology, which entailed downloading the film's subtitles, viewing it, transcribing the content, and analyzing each character's discourse. The research employed Holmes's factor theory and Martin Joos's language style theories. The researchers identified three predominant language patterns in the film: intimate, consultative, and casual. The language style was shaped by multiple aspects, including the participants, the issue, the setting, and the function. The studied from Priyadi, (2021) This study analyzes the style of thejakartapost.com's coverage of the Huawei U.S. ban (May 16-23, 2019) using Seyler and Martin Joos theories. The research study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology, analyzing data through phrase structure, connotative language, quotes, and tone. Findings revealed a mix of sentence types, instances of connotative language and quotations, and a neutral tone. The writing style is predominantly formal, characterized by compound/complex sentences and a lack of metaphors. The study concludes that the coverage employs a formal, neutral style focused on balanced information.

Another language style studies by Silpitri, (2023) this study explores language style distinctions in "The Conjuring 1" and "The Conjuring 3," using Systemic Functional

Linguistics and a descriptive qualitative method. Analyzing film scripts, the research focused on Field (subject matter), examining processes, participants, and circumstances. Findings revealed similar dominance of material and attributive processes and Actor/Carrier participants, while differences emerged in mental perception, verbal processes, and place/time circumstances. The study concludes that the films share more language style similarities than differences, likely influenced by scriptwriter choices, and suggests future research will expand beyond the horror genre for a broader understanding of language styles. A further language style analysis is conducted by Aprilia et al. (2022). The researchers analyze the linguistic style in *The Ron Clark Movie*. The study employed a descriptive methodology and qualitative research design to investigate the film's screenplay and classify and assess its language types. The analysis revealed that the film predominantly employed informal language, followed by consultative and professional language in second and third place, respectively.

Made et al., (2020) analyze the language style of two romantic films. The researchers wanted to ascertain the predominant manner of speech of the main character. Data was gathered by note-taking and the use of Martin Joos's theory regarding conversational dynamics, alongside Holmes's theory concerning the factors influencing language usage. The study identified twenty distinct modes of speech utilized by the principal characters, demonstrating considerable variety. The character Tony Lip predominantly employed a casual manner of speaking. The linguistic style was shaped by three determinants: the people who spoke, the location, and the activity engaged in.

Ratnawati et al. (2021) also analyzed language style techniques in the context of Makassar cultural tourism. This study aims to analyze the linguistic style employed in Makassar cultural tourism when interacting with native English speakers. The research centers on Martin Joos' theory of language style and employs a descriptive methodology. The study examined language styles in local tourism in Makassar by collecting data from visitor comments in YouTube videos. The study's findings delineated four language types based on Joos' theory: formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. The study indicated that the formal style is the predominant linguistic mode employed by visitors in their dialogues.

Language style also analyzed by Purwano et al., (2021) this research delves into the intimate type of language style of characters in Nicholas Sparks' movie, *The Notebook*. The objective is to uncover the defining traits of this language style and the underlying factors that prompt these characters to utilize it. With a descriptive qualitative approach, the researchers analyze film transcripts to support the leading theory of Martin Joos, which

outlines five critical characteristics of intimate language style. The study also explores the social factors that shape this language style, such as the participants involved, the topic at hand, the setting, and the function. This study analyzed language styles by Purba et al., (2021) in the Papillon film script using a descriptive qualitative approach based on Joos's language style categories and Jakobson's functions. The researchers analyzing 30 data points from the script, the research found consultative style most prevalent (37%), followed by formal, casual, and intimate (20%), and a single instance of frozen style (3%). Referential and metalinguistic functions were the most frequent. The study concluded that speakers used varied, contextually appropriate language styles and functions. No external funding was received.

Language style also analyzed in the research by Salsabila & Permanasari, (2022). The researchers intend to examine the type of language styles employed in the dialogues of the film *The Princess Switch*, using Joos's formality theory as a framework. The researchers breaks down five main language styles: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate, with a particular emphasis on the formal style. The study also discusses the potential benefits of using the movie as a teaching material to enhance students' speaking and storytelling abilities. Furthermore, recommendations are provided for the government to help schools and teachers implement effective speaking teaching methods that incorporate interactive and media-based approaches.

Language style strategies were also analysis by Turnip et al., (2021) The study examines the language styles employed in the film *Spider-Man: Far From Home*, utilizing Martin Joos' theory, which categorizes language into five distinct styles: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. The researchers employed a qualitative methodology by analyzing the video to categorize the identified language styles. The film was chosen because of its analysis of language types, being a superhero movie with interesting elements, and having the main character as Spiderman (played by Tom Holland). The dominant language style found in the research was casual, which reflected the relaxed and straightforward language used in an action film with young actors.

Previous research on linguistic style remains constrained regarding media representation, methodologies, genres, and socio-psychological variables. Current research concentrates on a singular media kind, lacking cross-platform comparisons; all employ descriptive qualitative methodologies without incorporating quantitative analysis and exclusively investigate specific genres, including horror, romance, and drama. Moreover, social and psychological aspects, including gender, social standing, and speaker emotions, have not been thoroughly investigated, and the practical ramifications of these

findings are infrequently addressed. The researcher aims to emphasize the significance of film genres influenced by social issues by analyzing the film *Mulan 2020*, a historical drama set in the Chinese empire, which reflects the social and gender disparities prevalent at that era.

In pursuit of advancing the understanding within this study, the researcher has delineated two research questions, which will be thoroughly addressed within the confines of this study : (1)What is language styles are used in *the Mulan 2020* movie? And (2) In what context the dominant type of language style is employed in *the Mulan 2020* movie?

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method as a research data approach because researcher analyzed data in the form of words descriptively. This approach aims to obtain complete information (Citra et al., 2024). The researcher used this method to describe what types of language styles are used in this movie and also in what situations they are used (Rachmawati et al., 2021). The researcher took data from *the Mulan 2020* movie that officially uploaded in February 2021 on the Disney+ Hotstar online platform. The data of this research is the dialog and speeches contained in this movie.

To collect data on *the Mulan 2020* movie, the researcher downloaded the movie with English subtitles to fulfill a broader linguistic investigation. Then, the researcher watched the movie at least five times to comprehensively understand its storyline and presentation. This repetition was not for entertainment, but as an important method to immerse oneself deeply into the narrative and its intricacies. Much of the data collection involved focused observation of the film's dialog and interactions. The researcher pays close attention to the words spoken, how the words (tone) are delivered, and the context in which the conversation takes place. This comprehensive approach aims to identify the type language styles used by the main characters in the movie and determine in which situations the dominant language styles are used.

The researcher employs a meticulous data collection strategy to analyze the linguistic subtleties of *the Mulan 2020* movie, systematically recording every word, clause, or sentence fragment that exhibits distinct language styles for subsequent examination. The researcher conducted a thorough analysis after collecting data regarding the language styles used in English. This process regularly categorized all data and translations into five types of language styles based on Joos' theory and examined the language styles used by the main characters. To analyze the data, the researcher focused on what words, clauses,

and sentences had been collected in *the Mulan 2020* movie. The purpose is to identify the language styles used, including frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate language styles, by classifying the data that has been collected into a table and will be described as well as the context of the dominant language styles used in this movie.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

RESULT

This chapter breaks down the findings of the research conducted utilizing the methodologies outlined in the previous section. The results are methodically organized to present an overview of the primary findings of this research. This data presentation, grounded on comprehensive analysis, has addressed the formulation of questions and study objectives, specifically the dominant language style employed and the context in which this dominating language style is utilized.

Language Styles

The researcher identified four language styles that have seventy-four appearances in this movie. They are: frozen style, formal style, casual style, and intimate style. The researcher found that the dominant style used in this movie is formal style. More details of the findings are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Language Styles

Language Styles	Number of Cases	Persetages of Types
Frozen Style	7	9.46%
Formal Style	39	52.70%
Casual Style	23	31.08%
Intimate Style	5	6.76%
Total	74	100%

Source: Data processing result, 2024

As presented in Table 1, *the Mulan 2020* movie contains four language styles. The most used language style is formal style, followed by casual styles, frozen style, and intimate style, respectively. This finding implies that formal styles become the most employed language style. More details of language styles employed in *the Mulan 2020* movie are described and exemplified in the following below:

1) Frozen Style

Data 1

The Match : *"Quiet. Composed. Graceful. Elegant. Poised. Polite."*

The data above is classified as a frozen language style because this language is used in solemn situations and official ceremonies, such as state ceremonies, sermons in mosques, and oath-taking procedures, books, laws, and decisions. The data above is included in the decision to choose a woman to marry.

Data 2

The Match : *"Dishonor to the Hua family. They have failed to raise a good daughter."*

The data above qualifies as a type of frozen language style because this language is used in solemn situations and official ceremonies, such as state ceremonies, sermons in mosques, and oath-taking procedures, books, laws, and decisions. Match as one of the most prominent and respected people in the village made an announcement and became the decision about the Hua family failing to educate their daughter.

2) Formal Style

Data 1

Guards 1 : *"Rourans?"*

Guards 2 : *"It can't be".*

Guards 1 : *"Close the gates!"*

Guards 3 : *"Take out the leader!"*

Guards 4 : *"He's way too strong!"*

This data qualifies as a formal type of language style because is basically can only be used in formal situations, such as conversations at a proposal event, conversations with colleagues at the office, or discussions in lectures. The data above is a conversation between fellow soldiers that are duty so that it is included in the identification of formal language styles.

Data 2

Chancellor: *"Your Majesty... six of our northern garrisons along the Silk Road... have fallen in a coordinated attack. All trade has been disrupted. If we allow this to continue, it could be the end of the kingdom."*

Emperor: *"And my citizens?"*

Chancellor: *"Slaughtered. This soldier is the only survivor. I fear more attacks will follow."*

Emperor: *"Who is responsible?"*

Chancellor: *"Rourans, Your Majesty. Their leader calls himself Böri Khan."*

Emperor: *"I killed Böri Khan."*

Chancellor: *"It is his son. He has united the tribes and resurrected the Rouran army."*

The data above is classified as formal style because is used in formal situations, such as conversations at a proposal event, conversations with colleagues at the office, or in different status. This conversation is conducted by the Emperor and his Chancellor who have different ranks and is also characterized.

3) Casual Style

Data 1

Fa Zhou : *"This way. That's the last one. Gently. Mulan! Forget the chicken! It will come back! No!"*

Hua Li : *"Tell me your sister is not the cause of this. Mulan! Take control of yourself!"*

Fa Zhou : “Mulan! Listen very carefully. No!”

This data is qualified as casual style because is a language style used in informal situations to chat with family and friends during breaks, holidays, etc. This language style uses many allegro forms, namely shortened word or speech forms. But because the setting of this movie has no slang, this data is identified from the closeness of the characters in this movie which allows the use of casual language. In the context of this data, Mulan's parents are worried about little Mulan.

Data 2

Hua Xiu : “Mulan, what happened when you fell off the roof? It was like you were a bird.”

Mulan : “Don't panic. There's a spider crawling in your hair.”

Hua Xiu : “You know I'm afraid of spiders. This is not one of your tricks, is it, Mulan?”

Mulan : “Don't worry, if you hold very still... I will squash it.”

This data is qualified as casual style because is a language style used in informal situations to chat with family and friends during breaks, holidays, etc. This language style uses many allegro forms, namely shortened word or speech forms. But because the setting of this movie has no slang, this data is identified from the closeness of the characters in this movie which allows the use of casual language. In this is a conversation between big sister and her younger sister.

4) Intimate Style

Data 1

Fa Zhou : “I'm truly blessed to be in the presence of *such enchanting women*. I have no doubt today will be a momentous day for the Hua...”

Hua Li : “Never mind that. We must be on time.”

This data is qualified as intimate style because is a language used by speakers who have close relationships, such as between families, friends, and couples. This language style is characterized by the use of incomplete language, short sentences, and often unclear articulation and use affectionate or funny nicknames this also creates a deeper sense of togetherness and intimacy. Mulan's father praises his family to the core.

Data 2

Fa Zhou : “Ancestors, honored phoenix... ancestral guardian, I beseech you... watch over *my daughter*, Mulan. She has made a terrible mistake. I taught her too late to know her place. I indulged her. She is innocent of the world. Of men. And the evils of war. And now she's in great danger. Please, honored phoenix... protect her”.

This data is qualified as intimate style because is a language used by speakers who have close relationships, such as between families, friends, and couples. This language style is characterized by the use of incomplete language, short sentences, and often unclear articulation and use affectionate or funny nicknames this also creates a deeper

sense of togetherness and intimacy. Fa Zhao using 'my daughter' to addressed to her daughter, Mulan in his pray.

The language styles in *the Mulan 2020* movie illustrate different levels of formality and social context in communication. Frozen style appears in solemn and official settings, such as marriage decisions and public announcements, reflecting the rigid and ceremonial nature of the language. Formal style is used in structured conversations, such as military commands and discussions between the Emperor and his Chancellor, emphasizing hierarchy and professionalism. Casual style is found in family interactions, demonstrating warmth and familiarity through informal expressions. Finally, intimate style is used in personal moments, such as Fa Zhou's prayer for Mulan, highlighting deep emotional connections and affectionate language. These variations in language style effectively reflect character relationships, cultural norms, and the tone of different scenes in the film.

Context of Using Dominant Language Style (Formal Style)

The researcher identified four language styles that have seventy-four appearances in this movie. They are: frozen style, formal style, casual style, and intimate style. The researcher found that the dominant style used in this movie is formal style. More details of the findings are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Context of Using Dominant Language Style (Formal Style)

Context	Number of Cases
The Context of Military	21
The Context of Differences in Position in the Imperial Kingdom	6
The Context of Serious Situations	6
The Context of Situation between Mulan and Xianniang	3
The Context of Informal Situations	3
Total	39

Source: Data processing result, 2024

As presented in Table 2, formal language style is performed in many situations in the movie *Mulan 2020*. The context of military, the context of Differences in Position in the imperial kingdom, the context of serious situations, the context of situation between Mulan and Xianniang and, the context of informal situations. This proves that formal style also has an important role in building the situation and strengthening the characterization of the cast of this film. More clearly, the context of formal language style used in the movie *MULAN 2020* is described and exemplified as follows:

1) The Context of Military

Data 1

Guards 1: "Rourans?"

Guards 2: "It can't be."

Guards 1: "Close the gates!"

Guards 3 : *"Take out the leader!"*
 Guards 4 : *"He's way too strong!"*

Data 2

Fa Zhou : *"I am Hua Zhou. I served the Imperial Army in the last battle against the Northern Invaders."*
 Village
 Magistrate : *"Have you no son old enough to fight?"*
 Fa Zhou : *"I am blessed with two daughters. I will fight."*
 Hua Li : *"No. You will only humiliate him further."*
 Guards 5 : *"Are you all right?"*
 Guards 6 : *"Can I help you?"*
 Fa Zhou : *"No."*

The data above are conversations held in the military area (conversations with soldiers, soldier training, and during war). The use of formal language style in this context is influenced by the setting of the movie *Mulan* itself, which is the ancient dynasty of China. People in the Chinese dynasties had great respect for social hierarchy and had to show politeness and obedience when talking to military representatives because the royal soldiers were direct representatives of the Emperor. Likewise in military training and warfare emphasized strict discipline, and formal language reflected the strictness and hierarchical structure in the army and formal language reflected the attitude of discipline and readiness to fight for the honor of the country and the Emperor.

2) The Context of Differences in Position in the Imperial Kingdom

Data 1

Chancellor: *"Your Majesty... six of our northern garrisons along the Silk Road... have fallen in a coordinated attack. All trade has been disrupted. If we allow this to continue, it could be the end of the kingdom."*
 Emperor: *"And my citizens?"*
 Chancellor: *"Slaughtered. This soldier is the only survivor. I fear more attacks will follow."*
 Emperor: *"Who is responsible?"*
 Chancellor: *"Rourans, Your Majesty. Their leader calls himself Böri Khan."*
 Emperor: *"I killed Böri Khan."*
 Chancellor: *"It is his son. He has united the tribes and resurrected the Rouran army.."*

Data 2

Guards 4 : *"If I may, Your Imperial Majesty."*
 Emperor : *"You may speak."*
 Guards 4 ; *"Böri Khan fights alongside a woman. Her chi is beyond imagining."*
 Chancellor: *"There is no place for witches in this kingdom. It is forbidden to use the power of chi in destructive ways."*

Guards 4 : *“And yet, it is her skill that leads the Rouran army to victory. She has trained an elite force of shadow warriors to assist Böri Khan.”*

The data above is a conversation held in the royal area that focuses on the different positions in the royal environment. In a royal environment, there are clear social levels, from high-ranking officials to soldiers and commoners. Formal language shows one's position in the hierarchy and maintains appropriate manners.

3) The Context of Serious Situations

Data 1

The Match : *“Is something wrong?”*

Mulan: *“No, Madam Matchmaker. Thank you.”*

The Match : *It's ideal for the teapot... to remain in the center of the table.*

Mulan : *“Yes, I understand. But I think the teapot should remain where it is.”*

The Match : *“Move the teapot. Girl!”*

Data 2

Bori Khan : *“I welcome the leaders of the 12 Rouran tribes... as we approach the final victory. Soon the Imperial City will be ours.”*

The data above are conversations that occur in several serious situations in *the MULAN 2020* movie. These situations involve meeting with important people or people who have authority in the ancient Chinese empire such as data 1 Matchmaker is a highly respected figure in ancient Chinese culture because it is responsible for finding a suitable partner for a woman and the situation is when Mulan wants to be met by the family of her potential partner. As for data 2 when Bori Khan monologues in front of the Emperor formally, Bori Khan can convey his insults and challenges in a more authoritative way.

4) The Context of Situation between Mulan and Xianniang

Data 1

Mulan : *“You're a witch.”*

Xianniang: *“Am I? And who are you?”*

Mulan : *“I'm Hua Jun. Soldier in the emperor's Imperial Army.”*

Xianniang : *“Liar. Your deceit weakens you. It poisons your chi. I ask again... who are you?”*

Mulan : *“I'm Hua Jun. Soldier in the emperor's Imperial Army!”*

Xianniang : *“Then you will die pretending to be something you're not.”*

Data 2

Xianniang : *“You can never go home. Your disgrace is worse than death. I understand. I was a girl like you when people turned on me. You don't think I longed for a noble path? I've lived a life of exile. No country, no village, no family. We are the same.”*

Mulan : *“We're not.”*

Xianniang : *“We are. The more power I showed, the more I was crushed. Just like you. You saved them today and still they turned on you. You are just at the beginning of your*

- power. Merge your path with mine. We will be stronger together."*
- Mulan : "You follow a coward. A leader who runs from battle."
- Xianniang : "Böri Khan did not run from battle. That coward will take the Imperial City... and your emperor will fall."
- Mulan : "That can't happen."
- Xianniang : "*But it happens even now. Join me. We will take our place together.*
- Mulan : "*I know my place. And it is my duty... to fight for the kingdom and protect the emperor."*

The data above is a conversation between Mulan and Xianniang (villain). The formal language in the conversation between them is not just a social rule, but also serves to build emotional tension, show respect, and reinforce the big theme in the movie which is the struggle of a woman in a world that rejects them.

5) The Context of Informal Situations

Data 1

- Bori Khan : "*The girl who has come to save the dynasty.*"
- Mulan : "No!"
- Emperor : "*Rise up. You are a mighty warrior. Rise up like a phoenix. Fight for the kingdom and its people. Stand up, soldier. Tell me your name.*"

Data 2

- Honghui : "You can't leave."
- Mulan : "The emperor gives his permission... but you do not?"
- Honghui : "We've not yet said goodbye."
- Mulan : "Goodbye, Honghui."
- Honghui : "You still won't take my hand? *I will see you again, Hua Mulan.*"

The data above is a conversation that took place in an informal area. Formal language gives a more serious and intimate feel to the dialog. It makes the conversation feel more powerful and memorable, especially in scenes that want to build emotional tension or have a greater impact on the audience, such as data 1, the emperor's character who often uses formal language style but when the conversation is carried out when he is held captive by the antagonist he still encourages Mulan to be able to perceive herself to fight Bori Khan. Likewise in the next data although Honghui often uses casual language style to Mulan but when farewell he uses formal language style to appreciate Mulan's departure back to her hometown.

The *Mulan 2020* movie uses formal language to reflect respect for social hierarchy and discipline in ancient China. It is used in military training, royal interactions, and serious situations involving authoritative figures. Even in informal settings, formal language enhances conversations, making them more impactful and memorable. The use of formal language styles along with frozen, casual, and intimate language styles makes the flow of

the movie more dynamic and can convey messages better.

DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis in this study reveal that there are four language styles in *the Mulan 2020* movie, namely frozen, formal, casual, and intimate language styles. However, among the four language styles, formal language style has the highest frequency in this study and reinforces the cultural and social setting that influences the way characters speak due to the existence of several contexts in this movie. By using the same theory, the researcher can identify several contexts of using the dominant language style (formal language), namely during scenes related to the military where it is very thick in using formal language style in every situation related to the military while the use of this language style in other contexts such as royal matters and formal situations that are supposed to use formal language style to show social hierarchy and respect, as well as situations between Mulan and Xianniang as protagonist and antagonist characters, and also informal situations that use formal style to build atmosphere between players. This movie tends to uses formal language style as a tool to convey messages from the characters and create a more immersive atmosphere.

Another language style found in this movie, similar to the formal style, the frozen style, is used to express things that cannot be changed, such as direct orders from the Emperor, the basic rules of society, and mottos of life, in contrast to the frozen language style, the casual and intimate style is used by characters who already have a close relationship, such as family or friends. What distinguishes these two language styles is the use of 'terms of endearment', characteristic of the intimate language style, so that the audience can see the closeness between the characters. This movie tends to uses formal language style as a tool to convey messages from the characters and create a more immersive atmosphere.

Based on the results of this study, the researcher identified differences between this study and previous research. Unlike the previous research by Yunita Turnip, who studied the language style of the film *Spider-Man: Far From Home* in 2021, and the research by Putu D, who studied the film *Clouds* in 2021, both of which also used Martin Joos's theory. These studies differ in their research objects, even though all three focus on the same object, which is film. However, their research results are also different because the timeline of this research is set in the era of ancient Chinese kingdoms, which highly valued politeness and had a strong emphasis on status differences, especially in Asia. There is also a difference in the focus of each study, with this research concentrating more on the

dominant language style and its contextual use in the film in *the Mulan 2020* movie.

The results of this study indicate a significant difference compared to previous studies despite using the same theory and object of study in the form of a movie. The difference is due to the cultural and temporal setting of the movie *Mulan* which is set in the era of the ancient kingdom of China, where the values of politeness and social hierarchy are highly upheld, especially in the context of Asian society. This affects the language style used, resulting in different findings from previous studies set in a more modern culture and time.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research question guiding this study, we examine the language style in *the Mulan 2020* movie and draw this conclusion. Referring to Martin Joos' theory, seventy-four data points were identified, representing four types of language styles used in the movie—frozen, formal, casual, and intimate—with the formal language style being the most dominant (thirty-nine data points). This dominant formal style appears in various contexts and is most frequently used in military situations, royal settings, and other serious contexts. Furthermore, it is also employed to enhance dramatic effects in specific scenes, such as the conversation between *Mulan* and *Xianniang*, and occasionally it even appears in informal situations. This research also has a limitation where it focuses more on the dominant language style rather than other language styles found in this film, so it is hoped that in future research, a broader investigation can be conducted regarding other language styles also present in the film and their uses or the factors underlying the choice of those language styles.

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