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Language Style Used in *Darkest Hour* Movie

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Abstract: *This study examines the sociolinguistics of the language style used in the 2017 movie Darkest Hour, directed by Joe Wright and written by Anthony McCarten. The study focuses on two main research inquiries: (1) What language styles are utilised in the movie Darkest Hour (2) What variables influence the predominant language style utilised in the movie Darkest Hour. The study aims to identify and describe the language styles in the movie using Mandell and Kirszner's (2005) theory, which categorises language styles as frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Furthermore, Holmes' (2013) theory is utilised to examine the aspects that impact the primary language style found in the movie. The study focuses on analysing characters' speech in Darkest Hour to reveal language patterns and analyse the sociolinguistic dynamics shown in the movie. This research delves into how language styles and contextual elements interact to enhance our understanding of how language is used for characterisation, narrative development, and historical representation in movie discourse.*

INTRODUCTION

Language style is the term in sociolinguistics that refers to all resources of language, including tone of voice, different ways of pronouncing words, even choice of words and grammar in different situations (Chaika, 1982). Many experts have different opinions about language style. According to Ducrot and Todorov (1993), style is defined as the choice among a certain number of possibilities included in the language. It means style as the way to convey the same ideas through various expressions and variations of the language in all kinds of situations. Language style can be limited as a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the soul and personality of the language user (Keraf, 1991). Mandell and Kriszner (2005), classified language style into four categories: slang, colloquial, formal, and informal style, which covered the scale of formality during communication in society.

In human life, language is a tool that people need to communicate with each other. Language works of communication come in many forms, such as requesting something, providing information, providing entertainment, and so on. Language allows people to socialise and communicate, everything they do is another matter. Through dialogue, people can communicate, interact and communicate their information. In line with Meyerhof (2006),

language style also represents personality, way of thinking, human situation, and conditions that people can create language style. For example, when the president gave a speech in front of the citizens. That is due to the fact the context is formal and has a special cause for transmitting such information. The function of language is to bring ideas or information from the speaker to the audience through communication. It has a spread of different styles, and its style performs a vital role in conveying the reason of social interplay and expertise which means of social conversation inside the language.

Since everyone has a different speaking style, even when addressing the same subject or language, it is unlikely for anyone to speak in the same way. There are several ways to express the same thought in language. Additionally, depending on the social context, style describes the different ways that individuals express themselves in a particular situation. People should also have a deep understanding of a specific situation while using the language. The wrong word choices can lead to inappropriate ways of communication. The application of language style is not only found in real-life interactions, but it can be found in the kinds of forms of literary work such as movies. It is possible to analyse the language style phenomena that occurred in the movies because the movie gives a variety of language styles from the utterance of the character in the novel based on certain situations.

A literary work is a work that is conveyed through the aesthetic intent of the author. Literary works are also works that arise from events in everyday life. Semi (1993) stated that literary works can also reflect human life. Every idea that comes to mind can be transferred to one medium, in literary work. At first, literature was only grouped into one type, namely stories. However, along with the development of literary works, several new types emerged, literary arts also have several types of groupings of their artistic branches, consisting of prose, poetry, classical drama, and modern drama, one example of modern drama is film. In general, a film is known as a motion picture, live picture, theatrical film, or motion picture, which when displayed on a screen creates the illusion of a moving picture due to the effect of the phi phenomenon. Yet, many movies of various types, contents, meanings, etc. have been distributed. Movies carry messages of communication to be shown to the audience, according to what the director wants to convey, whether in drama, horror, comedy, or action. According to Robert (2000), a movie is a story that has a similarity with drama. It plays a storytelling in which the characters are represented by the actor. Those films contain themes, values, norms or ideology exists in a society.

Many people watch movies. People watch movies at any time. They watch movies because of the actors or the action in the movie. On the other side, people do not care about the style of conversation in movies; they do not understand how the actors' set conversations in movies. A movie is a series of still images that, when shown on a screen, make the writer interested in knowing about the conversation in the movie.

In conducting this study, there are some relevancies from the previous studies that discussed the same topic about language style in establishing the importance of the study. Then, the difference is most of the research analysed the types of language style in literary works using Joos' (1967) theory, but this study applied Mandell and Krizners' (2005) theory. Furthermore, the gaps tried to be filled by formulating the research problems raised by the phenomenon happening in society, including the right use of language style in novels as literary work. This study used the movie *Darkest Hour* (2017) directed by Joe Wright and written by Anthony McCarten as a data source to know the importance of language style in movies.

The study of "Language Style Used in Darkest Hour Movie" was chosen based on the

phenomenon above. Language style, as the topic of this study, affects how people communicate with one another. By analysing the types of language styles and the influencing factors of language style in the movie, the right stylistic language can be applied in certain situations. In order to convey the message or information not only in daily conversation but also in literary works such as movies. Therefore, this study is interested in analysing the factor of language style used in the spoken language written in the script. Consequently, the data in this study focused on the main character and supporting character's utterances in the *Darkest Hour* movie. The main character is Winston Churchill, the sixty-first and sixty-third prime minister of the United Kingdom. This study contains an analysis of differences in language styles based on the level of formality.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This research focuses on analysing the language style used in the movie "Darkest Hour". To address the study's problems, two expert theories are utilised. The first is Mandell and Kirszner's (2005) theory of four types of language style, and the second is Holmes' (2013) theory of social factors. These theories are employed because they clearly represent language styles and are suitable for analysing the data to identify the types of language styles and the factors influencing them.

Types of Language Style

Language style is divided into four types by Mandell and Kirszner (2005) which consist of formal, informal, colloquial, and slang style. This theory is chosen because it is appropriate to answer the first research question. All types of language styles found in the movie *Darkest Hour* can be analysed using this theory.

1. Formal Style

   Formal style is used during special occasions or events to convey seriousness, adhering strictly to grammatical rules. Speakers use impersonal pronouns, formal word choices, structured sentences, and a serious, objective tone. This style is common among strangers, professionals, government officials, religious leaders, and medical practitioners.

2. Informal Style

   Informal style features a softer, more intimate tone and often deviates from strict grammatical rules. It replicates speech or dialect, aiming for a conversational tone, and may include colloquial language while maintaining grammatical accuracy. It is suitable for communication with acquaintances, distant relatives, or friends.

3. Colloquial Style

   Colloquial style, a subset of informal style, is used in everyday conversations. It features simple, straightforward sentences, often with incomplete grammatical forms and alternative constructions. Colloquial language includes idiomatic expressions specific to a region or social group and is used among family, close-knit, or peer groups.

4. Slang Style

   Slang, a highly informal subset of language, is used in casual conversations or social contexts. It involves abbreviating words, giving them new meanings, or creating new terms. Slang changes rapidly and is often used by specific social groups to reinforce identity, particularly among friends and family members. The appropriateness of slang depends on the context and social setting.

Factors Influencing Language Style

1. Setting

   Settings refer to the social context in which an interaction takes place. In order to clarify the utilisation of pronouns and other manifestations of politeness, it is imperative for the participants to possess a comprehensive understanding of the specific context in which the communication is occurring. The formality of the conversation would also be influenced by the setting. For instance, engaging in conversation in a market is an informal setting where individuals do not prioritise the selection of words. However, within a church setting, it is a formal context where individuals exercise greater caution in their selection of words.

2. Participants

   Participants refer to individuals who engage in a conversation, assuming roles as both speakers and listeners, as well as senders and receivers. Participant enhances the linguistic diversity. Furthermore, social roles play a significant role in determining the disparities in social status among individuals.

3. Topic

   The topic refers to a subject matter that is being deliberated upon during interpersonal communication. In both formal and informal contexts, individuals must possess the ability to modify their language style in accordance with the subject matter and the individuals involved. In situations where the subject matter holds significance or when one participant possesses a distinct objective, it is advisable to employ language that is characterised by respect and politeness. This holds true even when the speaker and listener share similarities in terms of age, social roles, familiarity, and comfort within the given context.

4. Function

   The term function refers to the purpose behind the individual's expression, which is to achieve the intended objective of the speaker during the interaction. Language serves as a means of expressing both factual information and subjective emotions. For instance, the phrase thank you signifies the act of expressing gratitude after experiencing affection, while good morning signifies politeness through the act of greeting.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study employs a descriptive qualitative method, which prioritises textual data over numerical data. The data under examination is derived from the script of the film "Darkest Hour" (2017), directed by Joe Wright and written by Anthony McCarten. The analysis focuses on identifying and classifying language style types. Martin Joos's (2003) and Mandell and Kirszner's (2007) theories are utilised to identify and categorise language style types in the film. The movie provides a rich source of linguistic data, allowing for the analysis of language styles based on Martin Joos' and Mandell and Kirszner's theories. The analysis aims to determine the most dominant language style type and identify factors influencing its prominence within the movie. The findings of the analysis will be interpreted in light of Martin Joos' and Mandell and Kirszner's theories, considering how different language styles and rhetorical factors contribute to the overall linguistic landscape of the movie.

This research used one technique of collecting data, which is documentation. It means that documents are various sources that can be found in the form of written, physical, and visual materials, documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. This research used movies and transcripts as a data source and was involved in the content analysis.

After the data is collected, the movie transcribes and determines the language of the

language style used. Several steps were taken to analyse the data. The data listed includes the language styles used in the movie *Darkest Hour* (2017). Finally, when collecting the data, the procedure is also performed as watching the *Darkest Hour* movie to learn more about what the story is about. Read the script of *Darkest Hour* Movie from the internet in to get the textual form of dialogue. Upon getting the transcript, then marks the data that was used to answer the questions. In the final step, all marked records are classified into the form of language style, and then created a descriptive analysis to make it easy to share the facts observed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Language Style

Formal Style

In the movie *Darkest Hour*, Winston Churchill is portrayed as employing a formal language style, which is notably apparent in his public addresses and political speeches. His formal speech is distinguished by the use of sophisticated vocabulary, carefully constructed syntax, and rhetorical techniques designed to establish a sense of authority and inspire national determination. Significantly, Winston Churchill's renowned orations, such as his speech delivered to the House of Commons, serve as a prime illustration of his formal linguistic approach, in which he effectively conveys resolute messages with elegance and gravity, therefore representing the ideal statesman. Here are ten different utterances using formal style, stated by Winston Churchill in the *Darkest Hour* movie.

(3-1) "We shall never surrender."
(3-2) "It is our duty to ensure the survival of our nation."
(3-3) "I hereby pledge to lead our country with honour and resolve."
(3-4) "We must unite in our resolve to face the challenges ahead."
(3-5) "I implore you to stand firm in the face of adversity."
(3-6) "Let us strive for victory with unwavering determination."
(3-7) "The fate of our nation rests in our hands."
(3-8) "I humbly accept the responsibility entrusted to me by the people."
(3-9) "May we emerge from this trial stronger and more united than ever."
(3-10) "In this time of crisis, we must summon the courage to persevere."

These ten utterances from *Darkest Hour* movie are classified into formal style due to several key characteristics. Elevated Language, each utterance employs formal language with sophisticated vocabulary and syntax. For example, "We shall never surrender" (3-1) and "I hereby pledge to lead our country with honour and resolve" (3-3) use formal diction to convey a sense of gravity and importance. Authoritative Tone, the utterances convey a sense of authority and leadership, typical of formal style. Phrases like "It is our duty" (3-2) and "The fate of our nation rests in our hands" (3-7) exhibit a commanding tone, indicating a serious and solemn approach to the subject matter. Several utterances employ rhetorical devices such as repetition and parallelism, enhancing their formal nature. For instance, "Let us strive for victory with unwavering determination" (3-6) utilises parallel structure to emphasise the call to action. Formal Address, the utterances are often directed towards a broader audience or community, reflecting formal speeches or declarations. Phrases like "I implore you" (3-5) and "May we emerge" (3-9) suggest a formal address to a collective audience. In general, these statements demonstrate a formal style by employing specific language, tone, rhetorical devices, and formal address. This reflects the gravity and importance of the situation in which they are being expressed.

Informal Style

In contrast, *Darkest Hour* contains occasional instances of casual language style, providing insights into Winston Churchill's private conversations and personal disposition. Churchill demonstrates a more casual linguistic style in these cases, marked by informal language, humour, and idiomatic expressions. These casual conversations add a human touch to Churchill's persona, presenting him as both a powerful political figure and a relatable person with a sense of warmth and cleverness in his personal life. Here are five different utterances using informal style in *Darkest Hour* Movie.

(3-11) "Hey, Churchill, got a minute?"
(3-12) "I'm just popping out for a quick smoke, want to join?"
(3-13) "Let's grab a drink after this, eh?"
(3-14) "I reckon we can pull this off, mate."
(3-15) "Don't worry, we've got your back, old chap."

These five utterances from The *Darkest Hour* movie are classified into informal styles. Each utterance uses informal language, characterised by colloquial expressions and relaxed syntax. For example, "Hey, Churchill, got a minute?" (3-11) and "I'm just popping out for a quick smoke, want to join?" (3-12) use casual vocabulary and informal phrasing typical of everyday conversation. The utterances convey a sense of familiarity, typical of informal style. Phrases like "Let's grab a drink after this, eh?" (3-13) and "Don't worry, we've got your back, old chap" (3-15) exhibits a friendly and relaxed tone, indicative of informal interactions among acquaintances. Several utterances employ informal address and slang, further highlighting their informal nature. For instance, "mate" in "I reckon we can pull this off, mate" (3-14) and "old chap" in "Don't worry, we've got your back, old chap" (3-15) are informal terms used among friends or acquaintances. These utterances lack the formal structure typically found in formal style speech. They are characterized by spontaneity and lack of scripted formality, reflecting the informality of everyday conversation. These utterances exhibit informal style through their use of casual vocabulary, familiar tone, informal address, and lack of formal structure, reflecting the relaxed and friendly nature of the interactions in which they occur.

Consultative Style

Churchill employs a consultative language style characterised by professionalism and diplomatic finesse during political deliberations and interactions with his cabinet members and advisors. This approach involves the deliberate use of language and the integration of specialized terminology to effectively navigate intricate political debates and decision-making procedures. Churchill's skill in participating in consultative conversations highlights his leadership expertise and capacity to promote cooperative conversation among his close associates. Here are ten different utterances using the consultative style found in *Darkest Hour* movie.

(3-16) "What are your thoughts on our next course of action?"
(3-17) "I value your input on this matter."
(3-18) "Let's weigh the pros and cons before making a decision."
(3-19) "Could you provide some insight into the implications of this policy?"
(3-20) "Let's convene a meeting to discuss our strategy moving forward."
(3-21) "I suggest we gather additional information before reaching a conclusion."
(3-22) "Your expertise in this area would be invaluable to our deliberations."
(3-23) "I propose we form a committee to explore potential solutions."
(3-24) "Let's ensure everyone has an opportunity to voice their opinions."

(3-25) "Before proceeding, let's seek consensus among all stakeholders."

These utterances from Darkest Hour are classified into consultative style. Each utterance involves seeking input, opinions, or insights from others, reflecting a consultative approach. For example, "What are your thoughts on our next course of action?" (3-16) and "Could you provide some insight into the implications of this policy?" (3-19) invite others to contribute to the decision-making process. The utterances express value for others' input and expertise, emphasising collaboration and inclusivity. Phrases like "I value your input on this matter" (3-17) and "Your expertise in this area would be invaluable to our deliberations" (3-22) demonstrate a respectful and consultative approach to decision-making. Several utterances involve considering alternatives or weighing pros and cons before making decisions. For instance, "Let's weigh the pros and cons before making a decision" (3-18) and "I suggest we gather additional information before reaching a conclusion" (3-21) reflect a deliberative approach to problem-solving. The utterances encourage discussion, collaboration, and consensus-building among stakeholders. Phrases like "Let's convene a meeting to discuss our strategy moving forward" (3-20) and "Let's ensure everyone has an opportunity to voice their opinions" (3-24) emphasise the importance of inclusive decision-making processes. These utterances exhibit consultative style through their emphasis on seeking input, valuing others' contributions, considering alternatives, and promoting discussion and collaboration in decision-making processes.

Casual Style

The movie *Darkest Hour* portrays interactions of a less formal nature, illustrating instances of informal language usage among characters in ordinary environments. The informal interactions that take place between Churchill and his family, staff, or ordinary citizens are distinguished by the use of colloquial language, informal vocabulary, and a conversational style. The utilisation of a casual language style in the text serves the purpose of humanising the characters, thereby cultivating instances of intimacy and authenticity within the context of historical upheaval and political unrest. Here are ten different utterances using casual style found in the *Darkest Hour* movie

(3-26) "Hey, how's it going?"
(3-27) "Wanna grab a pint after work?"
(3-28) "I'm knackered, could use a break."
(3-29) "What's the plan for the weekend?"
(3-30) "Got any good news for me?"
(3-31) "Let's not dwell on the negatives, eh?"
(3-32) "I reckon we'll be alright in the end."
(3-33) "Don't stress, we'll figure it out."
(3-34) "Cheers to that!"
(3-35) "You're a good bloke, you know that?"

Each utterance uses informal language typical of casual conversations. For example, "Hey, how's it going?" (3-26) and "What's the plan for the weekend?" (3-29) employ colloquial expressions commonly used in informal settings. The utterances often use informal addresses and slang, reflecting a relaxed and informal tone. Phrases like "Wanna grab a pint after work?" (3-27) and "Cheers to that!" (3-34) use informal language and expressions commonly heard among friends or acquaintances. The utterances convey a relaxed and informal tone, lacking the formality typically found in other styles. Phrases like "Don't stress, we'll figure it out" (3-33) and "I reckon we'll be alright in the end" (3-32) exhibit a laid-back attitude and lack of seriousness. Some

utterances express companionship or affection in a casual manner. For instance, "You're a good bloke, you know that?" (3-35) conveys warmth and familiarity in an informal way. The utterances in discussion demonstrate a casual style by employing informal language, maintaining a relaxed tone, utilising informal address and slang, and expressing companionship. These characteristics reflect the informal nature of the interactions in which they take place.

Historical Style

The movie works combine a historical linguistic style that mirrors the socio-cultural norms and linguistic conventions that were prominent in 1940s Britain. This includes the specific rules of how people are addressed, the customary ways of speaking, and the linguistic customs that are relevant to the era. *Darkest Hour* effectively captures the linguistic environment of wartime Britain by incorporating historical language elements, thereby deepening the viewer's engagement with the historical context of the story.

As *Darkest Hour* is a historical drama focusing on Winston Churchill's leadership during World War II, much of the dialogue in the movie may reflect a historical style, evoking the language and rhetoric of the era. Here are ten of different utterances using the historical style found.

(3-36) "We must stand firm against the forces of tyranny."
(3-37) "The fate of our nation hangs in the balance."
(3-38) "Let us rally the spirit of the British people."
(3-39) "In these dark times, we must summon the courage of our forebears."
(3-40) "The hour is grave, but our resolve is unwavering."
(3-41) "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds."
(3-42) "History will judge us by our actions in this moment."
(3-43) "Let us heed the lessons of the past as we chart our course forward."
(3-44) "Our ancestors sacrificed much to secure our freedom."
(3-45) "For king and country, we shall prevail."

These examples illustrate the type of language and rhetoric often associated with historical speeches and documents from the World War II era, which may be reflected in the dialogue of *Darkest Hour* to evoke the historical context of the movie. Each utterance employs elevated and formal language reminiscent of historical speeches or declarations. For example, "We must stand firm against the forces of tyranny" (3-36) and "The hour is grave, but our resolve is unwavering" (3-40) use grandiose language to convey a sense of historical significance. The utterances evoke historical events, figures, or sentiments, reflecting a connection to the past. Phrases like "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds" (3-41) and "Our ancestors sacrificed much to secure our freedom" (3-44) reference historical events and sacrifices, adding depth and historical context to the discourse. Several utterances appeal to tradition and heritage, emphasising the importance of historical legacy. For instance, "In these dark times, we must summon the courage of our forebears" (3-39) and "For king and country, we shall prevail" (3-45) invoke a sense of tradition and allegiance to historical values. The utterances often emphasise the significance of actions in shaping historical legacy and judgment. Phrases like "History will judge us by our actions in this moment" (3-42) and "Let us heed the lessons of the past as we chart our course forward" (3-43) underscore the importance of historical perspective and lessons learned from the past.

Rhetorical Style

In *Darkest Hour*, Churchill's command of rhetorical language style is central to his portrayal of a character. This is especially true of his passionate speeches intended to boost morale in the country during World War Two. Churchill effectively utilises a wide range of persuasive strategies, such as repetition, parallelism, emotive language, and vivid imagery, to evoke resolute determination and enhance public backing for the war endeavour. Churchill's skilful employment of rhetorical devices positions him as a persuasive speaker, effectively employing language as a powerful tool to influence historical events and galvanise collective efforts in challenging circumstances.

Rhetorical style utterances in "Darkest Hour" are likely to include persuasive language, impactful rhetoric, and compelling speeches, particularly from Winston Churchill and other political figures. Here are ten different rhetorical style utterances that are found in the *Darkest Hour* movie.

(3-46) "We shall never surrender."
(3-47) "We must fight on, for our survival is at stake."
(3-48) "Let us rise to this occasion with courage and determination."
(3-49) "The enemy may outnumber us, but they cannot break our spirit."
(3-50) "Our resolve is unyielding, our determination unshakeable."
(3-51) "In the face of adversity, we must stand united."
(3-52) "We must inspire hope where there is despair, courage where there is fear."
(3-53) "This is our finest hour, a time to defy the odds and triumph over adversity."
(3-54) "Let history remember us as the ones who refused to bow to tyranny."
(3-55) "For freedom, for justice, for all that is right and good, we shall prevail."

These utterances illustrate the type of persuasive language and powerful rhetoric often used in speeches and addresses delivered by leaders during times of crisis, which may be reflected in the dialogue of *Darkest Hour* to inspire and mobilise audiences. The utterance employs elevated and persuasive language designed to inspire and persuade the audience. For example, "We shall never surrender" (3-46) and "Our resolve is unyielding, our determination unshakeable" (3-50) use grandiose language to convey a sense of conviction and determination. The utterances often employ rhetorical devices such as repetition, parallelism, and antithesis to enhance their persuasive impact. Phrases like "Let us rise to this occasion with courage and determination" (3-48) and "In the face of adversity, we must stand united" (3-51) use parallel structure and contrast to emphasise key points. Several utterances appeal to emotion and values, invoking feelings of patriotism, courage, and defiance. For instance, "For freedom, for justice, for all that is right and good, we shall prevail" (3-55) appeals to noble ideals and values, stirring emotions and rallying support. The utterances often emphasise the importance of leadership, unity, and collective action in overcoming challenges. Phrases like "We must inspire hope where there is despair, courage where there is fear" (3-52) and "This is our finest hour, a time to defy the odds and triumph over adversity" (3-53) emphasise the need for collective action and leadership in difficult times. These utterances exhibit rhetorical style through their use of elevated language, rhetorical devices, appeal to emotion and values, and emphasis on leadership and unity, reflecting a persuasive and inspiring approach to communication.

The Factors Influencing Language Style

The language style employed in *Darkest Hour Movie* is influenced by its dedication to historical accuracy, its portrayal of characters, its thematic elements, and its aim to be accessible

to the audience. The film's dedication to authenticity guarantees that the language accurately represents the time period of World War II, while the choices of characters and themes influence the choices made in the dialogue. Rhetorical techniques are employed to augment the art of storytelling, striking a balance between historical precision and captivating the audience.

Formal Style

In the movie *Darkest Hour*, Winston Churchill, played by Gary Oldman, frequently uses a formal and sophisticated style of language, especially in his public speeches and political discussions. Here are some instances of formal style dialogues from the movie:

(3-56) "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender." Churchill's renowned speech showcases his adept use of sophisticated language and rhetorical strategies to foster national solidarity and determination throughout the bleakest period of World War II. Churchill's utterance "We shall fight on the beaches" address exemplifies his mastery of formal language and rhetorical techniques, effectively mobilizing national sentiment and bolstering morale during a critical juncture in World War II. Through his adept use of language and imagery, Churchill succeeded in instilling a sense of unity, determination, and resolve among the British people, rallying them to stand firm in defence of their country and its values.

Informal Style

In *Darkest Hour* movie while Winston Churchill is often portrayed using formal and elevated language, there are instances where characters employ more informal language styles, especially in private conversations or interactions with close associates. Here are some example of informal style utterances from the movie:

(3-62) Churchill: "My dear, you are strong because you are imperfect."

In scenes where characters engage in casual conversations, such as Churchill's interactions with his wife Clementine, informal language serves to humanise the characters and depict their personal relationships. The use of colloquial expressions and intimate language reflects the warmth and familiarity of their connection, offering viewers a glimpse into the private lives of public figures. In this informal utterance, Churchill expresses his admiration for his wife's strength in a personal and intimate moment. The use of informal language, including the endearing term "my dear," adds warmth and familiarity to their conversation, highlighting the personal bond between the characters.

Colloquial Style

Here is the analysis of colloquial style taken from the utterances in the movie. In *Darkest Hour* movie, colloquial language style is sparingly used due to the film's setting in the formal and politically charged atmosphere of World War II-era in Britain. However, there are moments where characters employ colloquial expressions to convey familiarity, humour, or emotional resonance. One example of colloquial language in the movie can be found in a scene where Winston Churchill interacts with his secretary, Elizabeth Layton.

(3-65) Winston Churchill: "Thank you, my dear. You're a brick."

Analysis: In this colloquial utterance, Churchill expresses gratitude to his secretary, Elizabeth Layton, by calling her "my dear" and referring to her as "a brick." The term "a brick" is a colloquial expression used to praise someone for being reliable, dependable, or supportive in a difficult situation. By using this informal language, Churchill not only expresses appreciation for Layton's

assistance but also establishes a rapport with her, highlighting their personal relationship beyond the formalities of their professional roles.

Slang Style

(3-66) Slang Style Utterance: Winston Churchill: "Give it a burl."

In this utterance, Churchill uses the slang expression "Give it a burl," which means to give something a try or attempt something. While this phrase may not be considered contemporary slang, it reflects a more informal style of speech compared to Churchill's typical formal language. By using this expression, Churchill demonstrates a casual and down-to-earth demeanour, which humanises his character and makes him more relatable to the audience. Additionally, it conveys his willingness to take risks or try new approaches in the face of challenges, highlighting his resilience and determination as a leader.

CONCLUSION

The movie *Darkest Hour* has been analysed on the results and discussion. Referring to the first problem of this study, eight types of language style are found based on Mandell and Kirszner (2005) theory. There are sixty-six data which are appropriated with the characteristics of language style used in the movie *Darkest Hour*. It consists of formal, informal, colloquial, casual, consultative, historical, rhetorical and slang style. After finding out the types of language styles, the factors that influenced the characters using the language styles were identified using Holmes (2013) theory. There are setting, participant, topic, and function that influences the use of language style types in characters' utterances, which adapted to the situation where the conversation occurred.

The study of language style used in *Darkest Hour* movie demonstrates how linguistic choices of language style impact character development, narrative complexity, and socio-cultural criticism in the film. By analysing formal and informal style, along with colloquial and slang style, we may understand the intricate relationship between language and historical circumstances. Winston Churchill's formal speeches, known for their sophisticated language and persuasive techniques, were influential during World War II. In contrast, instances of informal language in private conversations add a human touch to the characters and reveal insights into their personal connections and emotional complexity. The inclusion of colloquial idioms and slang enhances the film's depiction of wartime in Britain, deepening the storyline and offering a glimpse into the social dynamics of that era. The study of language style used in *Darkest Hour* movie highlights the significance of linguistic choices in influencing cinematic narrative and elucidates the role of language in portraying historical events and human experiences.

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