

## **SPEECH STYLE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE HOBBIT: THE DESOLATION OF SMAUG MOVIE**

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### **Abstract**

Speech styles are variations of standard speech that are used by individuals when they converse with one another. The purpose of this research is to determine the manner of speech that the main characters use and to describe the factors that affect those characters, specifically Bilbo Baggins and Thorin Oakenshield. In this particular study, the qualitative research method was utilized. A movie with the title *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* was used as the primary source of information for this study. According to the findings of the research, both Bilbo and Thorin employ one of three distinct styles, namely the formal style, the consultative style, and the casual style. The consultative mode of communication is the most prominent one utilized by Bilbo, whereas the casual mode of communication is the most prominent mode utilized by Thorin. According to Joos's theory, there are five styles; however, the research could not find evidence of two of these styles, which Joos refers to as the Frozen Style and the Intimate Style.

**Keywords:** Speech Style, The Hobbit, Main Character, Movie, English Speech.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is a very important tool that humans use to communicate with one another. Furthermore, it can be utilized to express oneself and share with others. Every person on the planet has a unique way of communicating, which is impacted by their habits and cultural background. The use of language is influenced by factors such as the participants, environment, and topic in speech styles. Language is a feature in everyday life. As a function, Language is a tool for communicating and connecting with others. In addition to language as a medium, it is used to exchange ideas and interaction between humans. People exchange information ideas with other language that use. So language is the best instrument for communication. This is supported by Wardaugh (2006: 1) the language used by certain community members. Every communication requires the use of language. When people can transmit their message through their words, they can communicate effectively. Language enables people to communicate with one another and convey their needs.

People may not communicate in the same way when they wish to express and convey their thoughts using a specific language. They have their own style and know how to differentiate or select the proper speech style in various settings. In other words, no one talks the same way, not even though their language and dialect are the same. According to Chaika (1982:29), Speech style can be defined as expressing something related to a person's language to communicate with others in an oral or written form. Speech styles that differ from one another have an impact on how people utilize language in daily life. The use of language by speakers who are impacted by social variables is referred to as speech style. Depending on a person's status, gender, age, social distance, and place of employment, their speech pattern may be different from that of their partner. When discussing a subject with a specific individual, differences are crucial. The different types of speech styles range from the most formal to the most informal. Joos (1972: 278) In his book "The Five Clocks," he classified five types of speeches. He divided speaking and writing styles into five categories. They are official, consultative, informal, and personal. According to Martin Joos (1972), speech style is a linguistic variation induced by variances in linguistic contexts or changes in the speaker's (author's) interaction with the listener (reader). Differentiating language varieties into five categories: frozen, formal (formal), consultative, informal, and familiar (intimate). These

categories will serve as the foundation for this investigation into the main character's speech styles. This is a topic that the researcher is interested in pursuing. Because speech style is very important to understand. By understanding speech style we become able to choose which style to use in certain situations. So that the interlocutor can understand what is being conveyed.

This research focuses on the speech patterns employed by the main character in the film *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*. This movie is very interesting to be analyzed because some different races and cultural backgrounds have different styles in their speech. It can also give us some information about the social condition that appears in their way of communicating with each other. This film continues the previous series where Bilbo Baggins and the king of Erebor Thorin II Oakenshield as the main character throughout with twelve dwarves and witches, traveled to Erebor to kill the dragon "Smaug" and reclaim the kingdom of Erebor. In his journey, Bilbo, Thorin and the twelve dwarves pass through many obstacles, including meeting Sauron's subordinates and being imprisoned in the fairy kingdom. In this film, Bilbo first finds a ring that can make his body disappear. Directed by Peter Jackson, released in 2013, and is the second of three film adaptations of J. R. R. Tolkien's 1937 novel *The Hobbit*. This study focuses on the speech styles which are used by the main character in *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* movie.

1. What kinds of speech styles are used by Bilbo Baggins in *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug* Movie?
2. What kinds of speech style are used by Thorin the king of dwarf in communicating with the main character?
3. What kinds of speech style are used by Thorin the king of dwarf in communicating with his followers?

## **Review of Literature**

### ***Speech Style and Its Types***

Martin Joos' theory of speech style was chosen by the researcher for this study. Martin Joos' theory explains and illustrates each type, allowing the researcher to have a deeper understanding of speech style. Chaika (1982: 29) defines language style as a process that occurs in communication using language as a means of communication, either in writing or orally. Language style focuses on conveying social or artistic effects through selecting linguistic forms. In everyday life, there are different types, such as formal or informal language, depending on the situation and conditions experienced. Besides that, style is also very important to convey a word or phrase, such as whether we are serious, joking, angry or something else. Depending on their status with others, people commonly use formal or informal language in conversation. Style also teaches the listener to notice if something is said playfully, sarcastically, seriously, or in a certain way. We can infer from the statement above that style refers to a person's method of communicating thoughts or information.

According to Joos (1967), a speaker's speech style may be seen in the language they use and is determined by how formal they are. Even if they speak in the same language, everyone has a unique method of expressing themselves through speech since style refers to how people communicate. Most individuals speak considerably differently while interacting with a child, a friend, or a supervisor at work. People also use different language when they encounter the same individual in various circumstances; for example, at work, they use office language, and in gaming, they use game language. This indicates that the speaker's speech style is a variation or separate form of the language that is used for the same ending in a particular scenario or context. Speech style is the method the speaker use to convey the ideas expressed in the spoken words and voice tone. Making the listener grasp what the speaker is saying is referred to as

this. Martin Joos provided a speech style study in his oddly titled book *The Five Clocks* (1962). The "clocks" in spoken and written English were "frozen," "formal," "consultative," "informal," and "intimate," according to Joos. The speech style assists the speaker in selecting the optimal method in which to talk. It will assist the speaker in giving a more successful speech.

In the book entitled *The Five Clocks* (1962) written by Martin Joos, it is stated that on speaking or uttering, there are five basic types of activities that can be taken. The following are five classifications of speech style.

### ***Frozen Style***

According to Joos (1976), A more formal atmosphere, such as a palace, church rite, state address ceremony, or other ceremonial setting, requires the usage of a frozen style that is designed to be learned and executed in Nearly the only way to describe Frozen style is in terms of its function. Monotone pronunciation is a defining feature. Because it already has a pattern and cannot be modified, it is dubbed "Frozen." This style is typically characterized by the use of formal, polite language to establish a speaker's identity and make sentences easier for readers to understand.

### ***Formal Style***

According to Joos (1976), The formal style is most frequently utilized in settings with little in common between participants. This type of communication is essentially one-way, with little or no listener reaction. It may also be employed when conversing with an individual or complete stranger. It's customary for a speaker to refrain from using another term—usually a fundamental one used in a meeting's discussion—again. Complicated sentences are used to weave background information into a narrative, and a formal tone is intended to instruct.

### ***Consultative Style***

According to Joos (1976), We employ a consultative communication approach while conversing with outsiders who speak our language but possess a different body of knowledge than we do. This style looks good in both formal and casual contexts. Typically, the recipient takes part by responding with words like "oh," "uh-uh," "I see," and "yeah." There may be a break. If the speaker provides too much detail, the response can be something like "I know, stop it." Examples of consultative style conversations include those between teachers and students, doctors and patients, and experts and advisers.

### ***Casual Style***

According to Joos (1976), Whenever you're mingling with coworkers or friends in a non-formal setting, such as outside of class, you should wear a casual style. The casual style of communication is used when we are at ease or in familiar surroundings. First names and nicknames are often used instead of middle and last names to convey a more casual tone. If you're having a conversation with someone you know, you may use a more informal approach.

### ***Intimate Style***

According to Joos (1976), An intimate statement is one that stays inside the speaker's skin and doesn't reveal personal information to the addressee. Only family members and close friends use the intimate manner of communication, which is entirely private. Intimate dressing is typically done in pairs. It conceals public facts while revealing a tight bond. Intonation takes precedence over phrasing and grammar in this style. The most informal atmosphere may be created by utilizing intimate language, which automatically skips the gap and creates comfortable communication.

### ***The Function of Speech***

According to Holmes (2012: 2) everyone has a different way of speaking which indicates aspects of that person's social identity. Speech has a variety of information about the identity of a speaker which includes the place of origin of the speaker and of course the social experience of the speaker. People in using a language must distinguish between formal and informal context because speech really has an influence on its form, so the message we deliver can have the 'same' meaning when we express it. The speech function is used as a tool or media to exchange experience in carrying out its duties and people use it in their daily interaction.

There are several ways to categorize or differentiate speech functions according to Holmes (2012: 275) they are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistics, poetic, and phatic.

#### ***Expressive***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "utterances express the speaker's feelings". This is accordance with the situation and conditions of a person's heart related to feelings such as joy, sorrow, disappointment, regret, pleasure, sadness, congratulations to people they care about and much more that humans express.

#### ***Directive***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "Directive language tries to persuade someone to do something.". This include asking, inviting, prohibiting, and suggesting someone to do something. This speech function is closely related to trying to make the listener do what the speaker says, as if the speaker asks the listener to sit down, the speaker must do what the speaker says.

#### ***Referential***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "This function is a clear function because it conveys and shows us about a thing or a fact". This function deals with contextual information.

#### ***Metalinguistics***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "Utterances comment on language itself". This means that metalinguistics is used in describing something related to a language such as the term of grammar itself. The listener can understand and know the intentions and objectives conveyed by the speaker and metalinguistics are often found in people who are starting to learn about a language.

#### ***Poetic***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "Poetic utterances focus on aesthetic features of language". It can be seen that something that is aesthetic can be found in a poem such as those containing tongue twisters, the motto that binds the readers in the sense of attracting attention, and rhymes.

#### ***Phatic***

According to Holmes (2012: 275), "Phatic expressions demonstrate sympathy and empathy for others.". Phatic speech does not only function in conveying referential information but can also convey and reveal information to many people about social relationship.

#### ***Main Character***

According to LiteraryTerms.net (2018) Character is the most important part of a novel or a movie. Character is the one who moves the plot and the story forward. Character is one of the most analyzed elements of literature because, through the character, the audience or reader can see the author's intention. Characters are people that are shown in a narrative work and who express their unique personalities via speech and deeds. The listener or reader is aware of the thoughts, emotions, goals, and motives. A character is a distinctive interpretation of a dramatic or narrative work of art (such as a novel, play, or film).

In a particular narrative, the protagonist serves as the emotional link between the viewer and the story's plot. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013) The main character is both the

perpetrator of the event and the focus of the event's attention. The title of a film or television show frequently features the name of the lead character. As well as having his name in the film's title, the main character is the one whom we see the most of and who serves as a narrator or protagonist for the sake of the viewership or readers.

In general, the main characters are usually good and never give up on going through the problems they experience. But not a few films introduce the main character with evil or violent nature. The main character is also a character that will never be replaced either in films, novels, or television series.

### **Movie**

According to Hornby (1995:434) defines a movie as a narrative captured as a collection of moving images for viewing on television or in a theatre. Many people would rather watch movies than reading novels. Watching movies gives us more imagination in our mind, and we have the freedom to control the movement when we think about characters in books, whereas in movies, it is passive. Movie is an art as well as a business. That's because, in filmmaking, there are creative people who channel their ideas, visions, and passions. Movie is also a business because movies can generate profits if they are appropriately managed. Movie is a medium of communication. It contains audio and visual are the advantages of films, which are not owned by other communication media. In addition, the film is also a picture of phenomena and social realities that exist in Public. Which is then conveyed to the audience through the media communication is film. Experts compete to make the movie safer, easier to produce and deliciously watched with time. The film has become a familiar audio-visual communication medium for people of all ages and social backgrounds. The power and ability of movies to reach many social segments to influence the audience.

A movie is a form of entertainment in which a narrative is communicated through sound and a collection of images that appear to be moving continuously. A movie is a work of art created by a particular culture that both reflects and shapes that culture. The film is regarded as an important work of art, a favorite form of entertainment, and an effective instrument for indoctrinating or educating audiences. A movie is also regarded as literature because the actors alter the screenplay as they perform, which is the source of all the action.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This is a qualitative study. These types of data are classified chosen because it explore certain phenomena. Rossman and Rallis (2012: 6) Qualitative research is a consultative approach to studying social phenomena. The approach is natural and interpretive, and it is based on a variety of investigative methods. That is qualitative research than in a controlled environment. It assumes that people use what they see, hear, and feel to understand social phenomena, and it relies on various data collection techniques.

The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug Movie will be the primary source of information for this investigation, which aims to evaluate the use of speech style in these movie. Finding and classifying speech style in movie is done using document or content analysis approaches.

The primary character in The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug is the subject of this research. This film is based on John Ronald Reul Tolkien's novel of the same name. Peter Jackson directed The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug, which was released in 2013.

For any research, data analysis skills are crucial. Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) state that there are three steps to data analysis: (1) We call this procedure "data condensation" when we reduce the amount of information included in a collection's body by selecting only what is most important and discarding the rest. Data condensing is a must for every project

with a qualitative focus. As the data collecting process progresses, it is necessary to provide summaries, code, identify themes, define categories, and write analytic notes. A final report is ready once the fieldwork is complete, but data analysis and transformation must take place before that can happen. (2) The Analytical work is divided into two main parts: data collection and data presentation. Condensed, organized information that facilitates action and decision-making can be found in the form of a display. Matrixes, graphs, charts, and networks are all explored and demonstrated in this book. Displays like this are designed to make structured data more accessible so that analysts can monitor what's going on or take the next step in their study that they've been shown. (3) The final stage of analysis is sketching and validating conclusions. The qualitative analyst understands what objects indicate by nothing more than patterns, explanations, causal processes, and claims from the start of data gathering. Once data collection is complete, it may take some time to acquire "final" conclusions, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval procedures employed, the researcher's skills, and any deadlines that must be met. As the analysis progresses, the conclusions are confirmed. Many distinct types of verification exist. It might be as simple as the analyst having a momentary second thought while writing, followed by a fast journey back to the field notes, or it can be as laborious as peer review and debate to obtain "intersubjective consensus" or long efforts to reproduce a discovery in another data set.

## **FINDINGS & DISCUSSION**

The second instalment in the The Hobbit movie trilogy is titled The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug. The same-titled novel by J. R. R. Tolkien is adapted for the screen. A Hobbit named Bilbo Baggins helps a dwarf king named Thorin Oakenshield who lost his kingdom after a dragon named Smaug took it in this movie. The main reason why academics choose to analyze this particular movie is because Bilbo encounters so many different races while traveling with Thorin and his men. Fairies, humans, dwarves, orcs, goblins, and hobbits are among the other races featured in this movie. Bilbo will also discover a ring in this movie, which will bring us to the next In this film, Bilbo will also find a ring, which will lead us to the next trilogy when The Hobbit ends, namely Lord of The Ring. However, in this study, researchers only examined the film The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug.

The speech style is the manner in which activities are expressed in order to convey a great deal about oneself through word grammar and pronunciation. Speech patterns may have an impact on the environment, civility, and honesty. Speech patterns may elicit seriousness and attention from the listener. According to Martin Joos' (1976) idea, there are five sorts of speech styles: Frozen Style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, and Intimate Style. Based on the data, the writer discovered 40 excerpts in this film.

### ***Speech Style Used by Bilbo Baggins***

In order to answer the first research question, we'll look at the various speech patterns employed by Bilbo Baggins throughout the film. It's based on Martin Joos (1976) The Five O'clocks for the classification of speech. Each one has its own distinct feel: Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, and Intimate. The researcher was able to acquire 16 data extracts from Bilbo Baggins' discussion in the movie using the data that was collected. The study discovered that Bilbo Baggins spoke in three distinct ways: formal, consultative, and informal.

### ***Formal Style***

Formal style is employed by persons who are in a formal context and use formal language, such as at a discussion or meeting. Formal style is essentially identical as frozen style. According to Joos (1976), formal style is frequently used in formal contexts when there is minimal shared history and communication is essentially one-way with little or no reaction

from the audience, such as graduation ceremonies. In that circumstance, appropriate grammar and terminology, such as the frozen style, are always used.

No	Dialogue
3	<p><b>Smaug:</b> "Oh, I don't think so, barrel-rider. They sent you in here to do their dirty work while they skulk about outside"</p> <p><b>Bilbo:</b> "Truly, you are mistaken, O Smaug, Chiefest and Greatest of calamities"</p>

In this conversation Smaug said, "They sent you in here to do their dirty work." Smaug already knew that bilbo was someone's order. Then Bilbo answered in a very polite tone, "Truly, you are mistaken," followed by mentioning Smaug's name, followed by flattery or titles. "O Smaug, Chiefest and Greatest of Calamities," which means in this conversation, Bilbo used a formal style.

### ***Consultative Style***

Consultative style typically of dialogue used most orally, always between two persons and at intervals the other give short responses. Joos (1976) said that consultative style used in semi-formal communication used in small group discussion by giving feedback like: oh, I see, yes, no, mmmmm..... , I think. This style also gives the speaker too much information to the hearer or partner. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
9	<p><b>Bilbo:</b> "Ohh, Bard, his name's Bard"</p> <p><b>Bofur:</b> "How do you know?"</p> <p><b>Bilbo:</b> "Uh.. hmm, I asked him"</p>

In the conversation above, Bofur is shown asking Bilbo how he knows his name, to which Bilbo then responds by saying, "I asked him." Why is the conversation above considered consultative because Bilbo said "uhh .. hmm" before answering Bofur's question. This indicates that Bilbo is confused as to why Bofur asks that. It is clear that Bilbo knows the person's name by asking him.

### ***Casual Style***

The casual style is nearly the same as the consultative style. Conversations in casual manner are frequent between friends, coworkers, or family members. The characters in the film typically dress casually. There are two aspects in casual style: ellipsis and slang term. In casual style, daily or informal language is also used. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
15	<p><b>Bilbo:</b> "You want me to find a jewel?"</p> <p><b>Balin:</b> "A large white jewel, yes"</p> <p><b>Bilbo:</b> "That's it? Only, I imagine there's quite a few down there"</p> <p><b>Balin:</b> "There is only one Arkenstone. You'll know it when you see it"</p>

According to the conversation above, Balin asks Bilbo for assistance in finding Arkenstone, "a large white jewel," to which Bilbo responds, "I imagine there's quite a few down there." bilbo thinks Arkenstone is an ordinary stone, which is quite a lot. Balin then answered him by saying "there is only one Arkenstone" which indicates how valuable an Arkenstone is because there is only one Arkenstone. From this, we can see that Bilbo and Balin are in an informal situation, which affects the style used in conversation is casual style

### ***Speech Style Used by Thorin While Talking to Bilbo***

This part answers the second study question by determining what sorts of speech patterns Thorin employs when conversing with Bilbo in this film. It's based on Martin Joos (1976) *The Five O'clocks* for the classification of speech. Each one has its own distinct feel: Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, and Intimate. The study detected three distinct sorts of speech patterns utilized by Thorin when conversing with Bilbo Baggins in the film, with a total of eight data extracts. In terms of style, formal, consultative, and informal were all determined to be the most common.

**Formal Style**

Formal style is employed by persons who are in a formal context and use formal language, such as at a discussion or meeting. Formal style is essentially identical as frozen style. According to Joos (1976), formal style is frequently used in formal contexts when there is minimal shared history and communication is essentially one-way with little or no reaction from the audience, such as graduation ceremonies. In that circumstance, appropriate grammar and terminology, such as the frozen style, are always used.

No	Dialogue
17	<b>Thorin:</b> "Well done, Master Baggins" <b>Bilbo:</b> "Thank You"

In this conversation, Thorin says "well done" and "master Baggins" which means Bilbo has just done a very useful thing, which makes Thorin praise him, and then continues by mentioning Bilbo's last name accompanied by "master" which indicates Thorin is using a formal style in this conversation.

**Consultative Style**

Consultative style typically of dialogue used in the most orally, always between two persons and at intervals the other gives short responses. Joos (1976) said that consultative style used in semi-formal communication used in small group discussion by giving feedback like: oh, I see, yes, no, mmmmm....., I think. This style also the speaker gives too much information to hearer or partner. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
19	<b>Bilbo:</b> "You do know we're one short; where's Bofur?" <b>Thorin:</b> "If he's not here, we leave him behind"

In this conversation, Bilbo said, "You do know we're one short" and "where's Bofur?" which means they will continue on their way, but Bilbo realizes there is one person who hasn't arrived yet. Then Thorin answered very firmly, "if he's not here, we leave him behind" which indicates that Thorin doesn't want his trip to be interrupted just because one person is late. In this conversation, Thorin uses consultative because Thorin's answer is short, firm, and clear.

**Casual Style**

The casual style is nearly the same as the consultative style. Conversations in casual manner are frequently between friends, co-workers, or family members. The characters in the film typically dress casually. There are two aspects in casual style: ellipsis and slang term. In casual style, daily or informal language is also used. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
21	<b>Bilbo:</b> "Wait...is this the overlook? Gandalf said to meet him here. On no account were we-" <b>Thorin:</b> "Do you see him? We have no time to wait upon the wizard. We're on our own"

In this conversation, Bilbo said, "Gandalf said to meet him here" which means Gandalf had promised to meet at a place where Bilbo and Thorin's group had arrived, Thorin responded by saying, "do you see him?" and "we have no time to wait upon the wizard" In this situation,



Thorin uses casual style. We can see when Thorin asked Bilbo back, and then continued by saying "the wizard" instead of saying "Gandalf".

***Speech Style Used by Thorin While Talking to Bilbo***

This part answers the second study question by determining what sorts of speech patterns Thorin employs when conversing with Bilbo in this film. It's based on Martin Joos (1976) *The Five O'clock* for the classification of speech. Each one has its own distinct feel: Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, and Intimate. Thorin employed a total of 17 data extracts to communicate with his followers in this movie, and the researcher discovered three distinct speech patterns. In terms of style, formal, consultative, and informal were all determined to be the most common.

***Formal Style***

Formal style is employed by persons who are in a formal context and use formal language, such as at a discussion or meeting. Formal style is essentially identical as frozen style. According to Joos (1976), formal style is frequently used in formal contexts when there is minimal shared history and communication is essentially one-way with little or no reaction from the audience, such as graduation ceremonies. In that circumstance, appropriate grammar and terminology, such as the frozen style, are always used.

No	Dialogue
25	<b>Thorin:</b> "What did we miss?" <b>Thorin:</b> "What did we miss, Balin?" <b>Balin:</b> "We've lost the light. There's no more to be done. We had but one chance"

In this conversation, they are in an informal situation. However, Thorin's way of asking questions is formal. Thorin's question, which was then followed by mentioning the name "Balin," indicated that Thorin used a formal style in this conversation.

***Consultative Style***

Consultative style typically of dialogue used in the most orally, always between two persons and at intervals the other give short responses. Joos (1976) said that consultative style used in semi-formal communication used in small group discussion by giving feedback like: oh, I see, yes, no, mmmmm..... , I think. This style also the speaker gives too much information to hearer or partner. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
28	<b>Thorin:</b> "Not you. We must travel with speed, you will slow us down" <b>Kili:</b> "What are you talking about? I'm coming with you" <b>Thorin:</b> "No"

In this conversation, Thorin, who was talking to Kili, said "not you" then continued by saying the reason why Thorin forbade Kili. "You will slow us down". Kili refused Thorin's words and still wanted to go on the trip, which was then responded to briefly by Thorin by saying "no".

***Casual Style***

The casual style is nearly the same as the consultative style. Conversations in casual manner are frequent between friends, co-workers, or family members. The characters in the film typically dress casually. There are two aspects in casual style: ellipsis and slang terms. In casual style, daily or informal language is also used. And it is presented as follows:

No	Dialogue
38	<b>Balin:</b> "You're not yourself. The Thorin I know would not hesitate to go in there"

<b>Thorin:</b> "I will not risk this quest for the life of one burglar"
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In the conversation above, Thorin uses a casual style. It can be seen when Thorin responds to Balin's words when Balin has not finished his sentence by saying, "I will not risk this quest for the life of one burglar." The word "burglar", which is used in this conversation, refers to Bilbo, who is looking for Arkenstone. In his sentence, Thor chose to say "burglar" instead of "bilbo."

In the three research questions, the researcher did not find the frozen style and intimate style used by the main character in the film. This film does not have a frozen or intimate style because the genre is adventure story. In this type of film genre, it is very rare to find someone who communicates using the Frozen style or intimate style. Film genres that usually have frozen styles and intimate styles are romance, drama, comedy, etc.

## CONCLUSION

This research examines the main character's speaking style in the film *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*. In this study, three problems are formulated. The first formulation is "What type of speaking style does Bilbo begin to adopt in the film *The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug*?" According to the data analysis, Bilbo employed three styles in this film: formal style, consultative style, and informal style. Furthermore, the consultative approach is the most dominant that Bilbo employs. This category becomes the most dominant style adopted by Bilbo in this film since Bilbo is a character who is courteous and has high ethics but is not overly strict, and in this film, Bilbo meets new people all the time. As a result, Bilbo prefers the collaborative approach over the formal method.

The second issue in this study is "What sorts of speech styles does Thorin utilize while interacting with Bilbo?" According to the data study, Thorin has three communication styles with Bilbo. There are three types of styles: formal, consultative, and informal. Although the most common styles that Thorin employs when conversing with Bilbo are informal and formal. This category becomes Thorin's most dominant style in this film because, in addition to being the king of the dwarf country (Erebor), Thorin has a frigid personality and is extremely disciplined, making him a powerful and smart dwarf. Thorin also believed that the dwarves were the most powerful race in the planet. That's why Thorin Dominant spoke to Bilbo in a casual tone. The third issue is "What sorts of speech styles are employed by Thorin in speaking with his followers?" Based on the data analysis, the researcher discovered three styles that Thorin employs while conversing with his followers: formal style, consultative style, and informal style. Thorin's preferred mode of communication with his fans is informal.

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