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Stylistic Analysis Of Language Style And Social Meaning In Movie "Woman Of The Hour" By Anna Kendrick

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the language style and social meaning in Woman of the Hour directed by Anna Kendrick. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a stylistic approach to identify the forms of language style used in the movie and to interpret their social meanings. The data were collected from dialogues, expressions, and symbolic elements appearing throughout the film. The data analysis was conducted through data reduction, classification, interpretation, and conclusion drawing based on stylistic theory and social meaning analysis. The findings reveal that the film employs a realistic, manipulative, and psychologically tense language style to portray power imbalances within a patriarchal society. Conversational style, manipulative language, silent communication, and symbolism such as the show's script, Polaroid cameras, and studio lighting function not only as aesthetic elements but also as media for social criticism regarding the objectification of women, psychological manipulation, and society's failure to recognize danger. The film illustrates how women are often expected to maintain politeness and social comfort even in threatening situations. This study implies that stylistic analysis can help reveal the relationship between language, symbolism, and social conditions in films, especially concerning gender issues and violence against women. Furthermore, this research is expected to increase public awareness of social manipulation and the importance of respecting women's intuition and sense of safety.

Keywords: language style, patriarchy, psychological manipulation, social meaning, stylistic analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human ability used to convey ideas, feelings, and information through an organized system of communication. In everyday life, language functions as a means of interacting with others, expressing emotions, responding to certain situations, and communicating thoughts and opinions. Through language, people are able to build social relationships and understand meaning in every form of communication (Safira & Yuhdi, 2022). In a movie, the use of language style becomes an important element because it helps develop characters, atmosphere, conflicts, and social messages delivered to the audience. Language style is also frequently used as a medium of social criticism toward various issues in society, such as gender inequality, psychological manipulation, and power domination. Therefore, the analysis of language style in movies becomes an interesting study to understand the relationship between language, symbols, and social reality (Alawiyah et al., 2022).

Woman of the Hour by Anna Kendrick is one of the movies that presents strong language style and symbolism in portraying women's experiences within a patriarchal society. The movie tells the story of Cheryl Bradshaw, an aspiring actress who participates

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in the television show *The Dating Game* in the 1970s and is paired with Rodney Alcala, a serial killer who hides his identity behind charm and manipulative behavior. In this movie, the use of language shifts from a compliant style that follows social rules into a firm and investigative style as a form of women's resistance against male domination. In addition, symbols such as the show script, Polaroid camera, and studio lighting represent patriarchal social rules, the objectification of women, and the illusion of safety in modern society.

Several previous studies have analyzed language used in movies. The study conducted by Vania et al. (2023) found that antithesis style frequently appeared because of the contradiction between Merry Riana's dreams and expectations and the reality of her life. Furthermore, the movie contains values of life struggles such as spirit, education, family, and love that inspire audiences, especially university students, to pursue their education and dreams.

Meanwhile, the findings of Ni Kadek Ayu Siska Sinta Dewi et al. (2024) showed that there were five types of language style found in Instant Family, namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, informal style, and intimate style based on Martin Joos' theory. Among the thirty data identified, formal style was the most dominant type used in the movie dialogues. The dominance of formal style occurred because many conversations took place in official situations and public interactions involving the main characters. The study also revealed that variations of language style play an important role in character development, emotional expression, and strengthening the themes of the movie.

In addition, Susanti et al. (2024) found fourteen types of language style in *Come the Morning* by Billy Graham based on Keraf's theory. From 122 analyzed data, assonance style became the most dominant type with a percentage of 25%. The dominance of assonance indicates that the movie frequently uses imaginative and classical words or sentences to convey messages and the characters' feelings. Moreover, the study found that language style variations were used to strengthen emotional expression and the meanings conveyed to the audience.

Previous studies on stylistic analysis have mainly focused on film dialogues, while studies specifically examining the relationship between language style and social meaning in Woman of the Hour by Anna Kendrick are still unavailable. Therefore, the novelty of this research lies in its focus on analyzing stylistic elements and social meaning in the film, particularly in revealing how conversational language, manipulation, silence, and symbolism represent patriarchal power relations, psychological violence, and the objectification of women. This study aims to identify the types of language style used in the film and to interpret their social meanings in reflecting gender inequality, social manipulation, and women's experiences in threatening situations.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method with a stylistic approach to analyze the language style and social meaning in Woman of the Hour by Anna Kendrick. The research data consist of dialogues, utterances, and language expressions found in the film. The data collection techniques were conducted through observation and documentation methods by repeatedly watching the movie, identifying dialogues containing elements of language style, and classifying them based on types of figurative language such as metaphor, irony, hyperbole, sarcasm, and repetition. In addition, the study also used the movie transcript as supporting data to facilitate the process of language identification and analysis. The data analysis technique was carried out through several stages, namely data reduction, data classification, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. The collected data were analyzed using stylistic theory to identify the forms of language style used by the characters in the movie and to reveal the social meanings contained within them. The analysis of social

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meaning focused on how language use represents power relations, gender identity, emotions, and social conditions in interactions between characters. The results of the analysis were then presented descriptively to provide an understanding of the functions of language style and its relationship with the social messages constructed in the film.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Synopsis of the Movie Woman of the Hour

The movie Woman of the Hour tells the story of Cheryl Bradshaw, a young woman aspiring to become an actress in Los Angeles in the 1970s. In her quest to break into the entertainment industry, Cheryl auditions for a popular television show "The Dating Game". The show brings Cheryl together with Rodney Alcala, a man who appears polite, intelligent, and charming. However, behind his calm demeanor, Rodney turns out to be a serial killer who uses his charisma and communication skills to approach women.

This film doesn't just focus on the criminal elements; it also shows how women often find themselves in situations that require them to remain polite even when they feel unsafe. Furthermore, the film demonstrates that society and the media often fail to recognize warning signs because they place too much trust in a person's outward appearance. Cheryl ultimately manages to save herself by daring to trust her intuition and refusing to succumb to social pressures that demand women always act politely.

Analysis of the Intrinsic Elements of the Film Woman of the Hour

Based on the research findings, the intrinsic elements of this film create a strong psychological thriller atmosphere while also conveying social criticism regarding gender relations in society. The film's main themes revolve around violence against women, psychological manipulation, gender power dynamics, and the hidden threats lurking behind a normal facade. The film demonstrates that perpetrators of violence can present themselves as friendly, charismatic, and trustworthy figures. Additionally, the film addresses issues of societal misogyny, media exploitation, and the public's indifference to the warning signs experienced by women. Through these themes, the film highlights that women often find themselves in vulnerable positions because the social environment prioritizes image and comfort over safety.

The main character, Cheryl Bradshaw, is portrayed as an intelligent, independent, and cautious woman, yet she must navigate an entertainment industry that demands women always appear cheerful. Cheryl repeatedly expresses discomfort around Rodney, but she continues to maintain a polite demeanor due to social pressures. Meanwhile, Rodney Alcala is portrayed as a manipulative figure capable of projecting a friendly and reassuring demeanor, making him difficult for others to suspect. Rodney's character serves as a symbol that threats can manifest in forms that appear normal and are socially accepted. The relationship between these two characters highlights the power imbalance between women and men within a patriarchal environment.

In addition to its characters and themes, the film also builds tension through its plot, setting, and narrative conflicts. A mixed narrative structure is used to alternate between scenes depicting Cheryl's life, the atmosphere of The Dating Game, and Rodney's activities, thereby gradually creating psychological suspense. The settings are dominated by television studios, backstage areas, apartments, and public spaces that portray an entertainment world rife with image-building and pretense. Meanwhile, the 1970s setting reflects a strong patriarchal culture, particularly in how women are treated in the media and society. The film's conflicts consist of both internal and external elements. Internal conflict is evident in Cheryl's inner struggle between following her intuition or maintaining professionalism,

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while external conflict arises from a social environment that is insensitive to the threat of violence against women.

Analysis of Language Style in the Film Woman of the Hour

Based on the research findings, the language style in this film employs a realistic, tense, and psychologically charged approach. Anna Kendrick crafts conversations that appear simple on the surface but actually conceal power dynamics, manipulation, and a deep sense of fear. The language style in the film serves as a tool for communication between characters and as a means to reveal social pressures, gender inequality, and the hidden dangers lurking behind everyday conversations.

1. Conversational and Natural Style

This film uses an everyday conversational style to make interactions between characters feel realistic and natural. Dialogue is constructed through the use of short sentences, spontaneous responses, small talk, and a casual tone of voice that sounds normal in everyday life. However, the simplicity of the language actually creates a sense of unease because the threat emerges slowly and is not immediately apparent. The audience is made to realize that a dangerous situation can be hidden behind ordinary conversations that appear friendly and relaxed. One example of natural conversational style can be seen when Rodney speaks with his potential victim (at 00:16:49):

"Can I help you with something, buddy?"

"I'm… I'm sorry, I didn't mean to. I just saw you sitting there… and the light is perfect."

The dialogue sounds simple and casual, but it gradually builds a sense of unease. Rodney uses gentle, everyday language to initiate the interaction, making himself appear harmless. The use of this realistic style of language demonstrates that threats can emerge through ordinary communication that is difficult for those around him to detect. Thus, the realistic style of language in the film serves to build psychological suspense while grounding the story in social reality.

2. Manipulative Language

The film also features the use of manipulative language, particularly through the character of Rodney Alcala. Rodney frequently uses compliments, a soft tone of voice, personal questions, and persuasive language to create a sense of security in women. Rodney's manner of speaking makes him appear polite, calm, and trustworthy to others. However, behind this seemingly friendly language lies a form of psychological manipulation used to control his victims. This is evident in the following dialogue:

"You know, most people don't like to be seen. They're afraid. Because you have to be comfortable with yourself. You have to stop putting on a show. I never hide who I am."

This dialogue shows how Rodney tries to build an emotional connection by speaking in a calm and reassuring manner. However, behind that seemingly friendly language lies psychological manipulation used to control the victim. The film shows that language can be a tool for building trust while simultaneously concealing dangerous intentions.

In addition, Rodney also uses language that appears caring to gain the woman's trust:

"You don't need to apologize. It's so embarrassing. No, it's not. Hey, look at me. You're beautiful, okay?"

This line demonstrates how the perpetrator uses false empathy and flattery to make the victim feel safe and understood. The film illustrates that language can serve as a tool to build trust while simultaneously concealing dangerous intentions. Through this stylistic approach, the film critiques society's tendency to trust someone too easily simply because they possess strong communication skills and a convincing demeanor.

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3. Tense and Silent Communication

In addition to verbal dialogue, this film also uses silence as a crucial element of communication. Many scenes are built through gazes, pauses in speech, facial expressions, and body language without relying on lengthy dialogue. This technique creates a tense atmosphere and allows the audience to feel the anxiety experienced by the female protagonist. One dialogue that reveals emotional tension can be seen in the conversation between Cheryl and Rodney (01:09:28):

Rodney: *"Did you feel seen?"*
Cheryl: *"I felt looked at."*
Rodney: *"How do you feel right now?"*
Cheryl: *"Fine. Fine."*

Although the dialogue is brief, there is a strong psychological tension conveyed through the pauses in speech and Cheryl's responses, which seem to be holding back her discomfort. The repeated use of the word *"fine"* indicates Cheryl's attempt to mask her fear. Silence in the film symbolizes fear, psychological pressure, and discomfort that are difficult to express directly. The tension does not arise from shouting or open conflict, but from a situation that slowly becomes awkward and threatening. The use of such nonverbal communication demonstrates that emotional meaning in the film is often conveyed through unspoken elements.

4. Gendered Language

The film features gendered language the use of language that reflects social inequalities between men and women. Female characters are often portrayed as speaking politely, softly, and cautiously to maintain the comfort of men and their surroundings. Cheryl is seen several times suppressing her fear, laughing to lighten the mood, and avoiding direct conflict even when she feels unsafe. This is evident when Cheryl is asked to meet the demands of the entertainment industry (around 00:09:00):

Casting Director: *"Aaand, you're okay with nudity, aren't you?"*
Cheryl: *"Uh, no. Just not for me."*
Casting Director: *"Oh. Oh, I'm sure they're fine."*

This demonstrates the cultural pressure on women to always maintain their composure and not openly express refusal. The film illustrates that women are often forced to prioritize others' comfort over their own safety. Thus, the use of gendered language in the film serves as a critique of patriarchal culture, which restricts women's freedom to express fear and discomfort.

5. Media and Performance Language

Since most of the story takes place on the show The Dating Game, the film also features media and performance language. On camera, the dialogue is cheerful, humorous, flirtatious, and performative for the sake of entertainment. All characters are required to appear pleasant and keep the atmosphere engaging for the audience. However, when the camera is no longer focused on the characters, the atmosphere turns cold, awkward, and tense. One line of dialogue that illustrates the performative nature of the television show is:

"Smile, Cheryl. It's a comedy."

This line shows how Cheryl is pressured to keep looking cheerful on camera even though she feels uncomfortable. In addition, the host also creates a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere:

"Ladies and gentlemen, welcome the woman of the hour. And let the games begin."

The difference between language on camera and in real life shows how the media is capable of creating an illusion of safety while simultaneously concealing the actual threats. The film shows that the entertainment world often focuses more on image and performance than on women's comfort and safety.

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Analysis of Symbolism in the Film Woman of the Hour

Based on the research findings, the symbolism in the film Woman of the Hour is used to reinforce criticism of patriarchal culture, the objectification of women, and society's failure to recognize threats that are already evident. The symbols depicted in the film serve not only as visual elements but also carry social and psychological meanings that support the overall narrative. Through the use of specific symbols, the film seeks to illustrate how women often find themselves in vulnerable positions due to social pressures and manipulation within their surroundings.

One of the film's key symbols is the television script used in The Dating Game. The script symbolizes the social rules within a patriarchal culture that dictate how women must behave in public. As the main character, Cheryl is expected to remain smiling, friendly, and polite, and to follow the show's script even though she feels uncomfortable with the situation she faces. In several scenes, Cheryl appears to be trying to maintain a positive expression even though her intuition and feelings indicate danger. This shows that women are often pressured to ignore their fears in order to maintain a good image in front of others. The symbol of the script also suggests that women's social lives are seemingly "regulated" by certain standards that limit their freedom to openly express discomfort or refusal.



Figure 1. Script and scene from The Dating Game



Figure 2. Cheryl on The Dating Game, illustrating the social pressures faced by women

Furthermore, the Polaroid camera used by Rodney Alcala carries strong symbolic significance as a form of the objectification of women. The camera is not merely a tool for documentation; it also illustrates how the perpetrator views women as objects to be observed, controlled, and possessed. In the film, Rodney's photography initially appears normal, but gradually reveals a terrifying side due to its connection to his obsession with his

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female victims. The camera serves as a symbol of how predators often disguise dangerous behavior through activities that appear ordinary and socially acceptable. This symbol also highlights that women in society are often judged based on their physical appearance and treated as objects of observation, rather than as individuals deserving of safety and freedom.



Figures 3 and 4. Rodney Alcala with a camera as a symbol of the objectification of women

Another symbol is evident in the television studio lighting that dominates the film's atmosphere. The bright lights in the studio symbolize the entertainment industry and modern society, which appear safe, orderly, and enjoyable. In front of the camera, everyone seems happy, professional, and friendly. However, hidden behind that bright lighting lies a threat that many people are unaware of.

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Figure 5. The set of The Dating Game in the film Woman of the Hour

The film shows that crime occur even in public spaces that appear normal and safe. The contrast between the studio lights and the tense atmosphere behind the scenes reveals the falseness of the entertainment world and social life. This lighting symbol underscores that society often focuses too much on outward appearances and image, failing to recognize the signs of danger that are already present before them.

Social Meanings in the Film Woman of the Hour

Research findings indicate that the film Woman of the Hour contains various social meanings related to women's experiences in a patriarchal society. This film not only presents a story of crime and psychological tension but also offers a critique of a social culture that often disregards women's safety. Through dialogue, character behavior, and the situations depicted, the film illustrates how women often find themselves in difficult positions due to social pressure, norms of propriety, and a lack of protection from their surroundings.

First, the film emphasizes the importance of women's intuition as a means of self-protection. Cheryl was able to survive because she chose to trust the unease she felt when facing Rodney. Although those around her considered the situation normal and harmless, Cheryl still sensed a hidden threat. The film shows that women's intuition often serves as a form of vigilance against unsafe situations. However, in social life, this intuition is often ignored or dismissed as excessive because women are encouraged to remain polite and avoid conflict. Through Cheryl's experience, the film aims to convey that women should not be forced to ignore their fear in order to maintain others' comfort. Intuition in the film is portrayed as a vital form of self-defense, particularly in social environments that are insensitive to threats against women.

Second, the film highlights institutional neglect or the failure of the social system to protect women. The surrounding environment is more focused on maintaining appearances, propriety, and social comfort than on paying attention to warning signs that are already evident. On the television show The Dating Game, the atmosphere is kept cheerful and enjoyable for the sake of entertainment, even though there are situations that make Cheryl feel unsafe. No one truly questions Rodney's behavior because he is seen as capable of projecting the image of a good and attractive man. This demonstrates that society often places more trust in outward appearances than in prioritizing women's comfort and safety. The film also critiques how social systems and the media sometimes fail to provide space

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for women to openly express their fears. Instead, women are expected to maintain their composure and not disrupt the atmosphere even when in threatening situations.

Third, the film conveys that danger does not always come in a frightening or easily recognizable form. Rodney Alcala was portrayed as a charismatic, polite, calm, and socially acceptable man. He is able to present himself as an attractive figure, so that others do not suspect the dangerous side he possesses. Through Rodney's character, the film critiques society's tendency to place too much trust in a person's outward appearance without paying attention to hidden manipulative behavior. The film demonstrates that perpetrators of violence can use charm, communication skills, and a polished appearance to gain the trust of both their victims and those around them. This situation highlights that threats often manifest in seemingly normal and hard-to-recognize forms. Thus, the film aims to raise public awareness to be more attuned to signs of manipulation and not to judge someone solely based on first impressions or their social facade.

In conclusion, the social commentary in this film highlights how women often face social pressures that make it difficult for them to feel safe. The film critiques a patriarchal culture that demands women always be polite, friendly, and considerate of others' comfort, even when they themselves are in dangerous situations. Furthermore, the film also demonstrates that society and the media play a significant role in shaping perspectives on women and violence. Therefore, Woman of the Hour is not merely a psychological thriller but also a social commentary on the importance of awareness regarding women's safety and the dangers of manipulation in everyday life.

DISCUSSION

Stylistic analysis is a linguistic study that examines language use in literary and audiovisual works to uncover meaning, aesthetic effects, and the distinctive style of the creator (Mansoor & Salman, 2020; Manqoush & Al-Wadhaf, 2021). This study serves as a bridge between linguistics and literature because it focuses on how language choices, sentence structure, symbols, and specific forms of communication can construct social meaning within a narrative (Abdelalim, 2025). In the study of Woman of the Hour, stylistic analysis is used to understand how the film's language style, symbolism, and nonverbal communication shape the psychological atmosphere while conveying social criticism regarding women and power relations in society. The film demonstrates that language is not merely a tool for communication between characters but also serves as a means to reveal manipulation, social pressure, and gender inequality.

The analysis reveals that the film's stylistic approach tends to be realistic and straightforward, yet it maintains a strong psychological tension. Dialogue between characters largely employs everyday conversation characterized by short sentences, spontaneous responses, and a casual tone. This conversational style makes the interactions feel natural, allowing the audience to feel connected to the depicted situations (Muonagor, 2025). However, beneath this linguistic simplicity lies a threat that slowly emerges through changes in facial expressions, pauses in speech, and the characters' attitudes. This technique demonstrates that violence and manipulation do not always manifest through aggressive actions but can be present in ordinary, seemingly normal communication. Thus, the realistic language style in the film serves to create psychological suspense while depicting the social realities frequently experienced in women's lives.

In addition to the use of natural conversational style, this study also found a dominant use of manipulative language through the character of Rodney Alcala. Rodney used persuasive language, compliments, a soft tone, and personal conversation to gain women's trust. This manner of speaking made him appear friendly and harmless in the eyes of the

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public. However, the language Rodney used was actually a tool of manipulation to control the situation and his victims. This finding demonstrates that language can be used as a form of psychological power. From a stylistic perspective, the word choices and tone of voice used by a character play a crucial role in shaping the character and revealing hidden meanings within the dialogue (Xu, 2022). This film illustrates that a person who is eloquent does not necessarily have good intentions, meaning that language can serve as a means of manipulation that is difficult to detect immediately.

This study also found that nonverbal communication plays a significant role in constructing social meaning in the film. Many scenes use silence, gazes, facial expressions, and body language to create a sense of fear and tension. Silence in the film is not merely the absence of dialogue, but serves as a symbol of psychological pressure and the women's inability to openly express their discomfort. Cheryl is seen on several occasions suppressing her fearful expressions in order to maintain a comfortable atmosphere. The use of such nonverbal communication demonstrates that women often find themselves in social positions that demand they remain polite even when feeling threatened. In stylistic analysis, nonverbal elements such as pauses in speech, expressions, and visual atmosphere can reinforce emotional meanings that are not directly expressed through dialogue (Kyseliuk et al., 2020).

In addition to stylistic elements, the symbolism in the film also carries strong social significance. The script for the television segment in "The Dating Game" symbolizes the social norms within a patriarchal culture that dictate how women must behave in public spaces. Cheryl is expected to remain smiling, friendly, and maintain her image even though she feels insecure. The Polaroid camera used by Rodney serves as a symbol of the objectification of women that is, the way women are viewed as objects of observation and targets. Meanwhile, the television studio lighting symbolizes the image of modern society that appears safe and pleasant, but is actually capable of hiding threats behind it. These symbols reinforce the film's social critique of a culture that prioritizes appearance over women's safety.

The social implications identified in this study suggest that the film critiques a patriarchal culture that restricts women from expressing their fear and resistance. Cheryl is portrayed as having to remain polite, maintain the atmosphere, and consider others' comfort even though she feels threatened. This situation illustrates how women are often forced to conform to social norms that make it difficult for them to openly express their discomfort. The film also highlights social and institutional failures in protecting women. Those around her place more trust in Rodney's friendly and charismatic image than in paying attention to the manipulative behavior that emerges. Thus, the film conveys that threats against women are often overlooked because society is too focused on outward appearances and social etiquette.

The findings of this analysis align with previous research indicating that psychological thrillers frequently employ language, visual symbols, and nonverbal communication as tools for social critique of gender relations (Merzah & Abbas, 2020). Research on the film "Monster" demonstrates that gender is a social construct that is continually negotiated through language, social interactions, and cultural representations shaped by power dynamics. The film illustrates the pressure of patriarchal norms on identities deemed different, while simultaneously presenting a form of resistance through the protagonist's courage in self-expression (Dina, 2025). These findings are relevant to this study because Woman of the Hour also demonstrates how women face social pressures that restrict their freedom to express fear and discomfort. Furthermore, research in media feminism explains that women in films are often portrayed as those who must maintain propriety and suppress their emotions for the sake of social comfort. Language, dialogue,

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lighting, and camera angles are used as forms of representation of patriarchal ideology that limit women's space to speak (Cindhona, 2025).

Another study of the film "The Silent Patient" also indicates that the female character's silence symbolizes the silencing of women in patriarchal culture and reveals masculine bias in social narratives (Al Areqih, 2026). These findings align with the present study, as silence, facial expressions, and nonverbal communication in Woman of the Hour are used to depict the psychological pressure experienced by women. Furthermore, research on manipulative communication indicates that perpetrators of violence often employ persuasive language and positive imagery to gain the victim's trust (Maračinskaitė, 2021; Sutrisno et al., 2025). This is exemplified by the character Rodney Alcala, who uses a friendly demeanor, a soft tone, and eloquent speech to conceal the threat lurking behind the image of a normal, charismatic man.

This study demonstrates that stylistic analysis can be used to understand the relationship between language, symbols, and social conditions in a film. The film's realistic language style, use of nonverbal communication, and visual symbolism successfully create a psychological thriller atmosphere while simultaneously critiquing patriarchal culture and the objectification of women. The film demonstrates that language and symbols possess significant power in shaping public perceptions of women, power, and a sense of security. Therefore, this study offers insight into how films can serve as a medium for social reflection, depicting the realities of women's lives in modern society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that Woman of the Hour employs a realistic, manipulative, and psychologically tense style of language to depict power imbalances in a patriarchal society. The findings indicate that the use of conversational style, manipulative language, silent communication, and symbolism such as the show's script, Polaroid cameras, and studio lighting serves as both an aesthetic element and a medium for social criticism of the objectification of women, psychological manipulation, and the failure of the social environment to recognize danger. The film demonstrates that women are often forced to maintain propriety and social comfort even when in threatening situations. The implications of this study suggest that stylistic analysis can be used to understand the relationship between language, symbols, and social conditions in film, particularly in uncovering issues of gender and violence against women. Therefore, this study is expected to raise public awareness to be more sensitive to forms of social manipulation and the importance of valuing women's intuition and sense of safety.

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