

## **Interactional Styles Used by Christopher Gardner in Movie *the Pursuit of Happyness***

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study "Interactional Styles Used by Christopher Gardner in Movie *The Pursuit of Happyness*" examines the different communication styles exhibited by the character Christopher Gardner in various situations. Using Holmes's (2006) theory of interactional styles, the study identifies both feminine and masculine features in Gardner's interactions. These features include facilitative, supportive feedback, indirect, person/process-oriented, and affectively oriented (feminine), as well as competitive, aggressive interruptions, direct, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented (masculine).

**Keywords:** feminine interactional styles, interactional styles, masculine interactional styles

### **INTRODUCTION**

Interactional styles refer to the distinctive ways individuals communicate and interact with others, shaped by factors such as cultural background, gender, social roles, and personal preferences, influencing both verbal and non-verbal communication behaviors in various social and professional contexts (Holmes, 2006). In this study, the focus is on the interactional styles used by Christopher Gardner in the movie "*The Pursuit of Happyness*."

The study employs Holmes's theoretical framework to identify the various forms of interactional styles used by Gardner throughout the film. These forms include facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process-oriented, affectively oriented, competitive, aggressive interruptions, confrontational, direct, autonomous, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented. This study aims to investigate the features of interactional styles used by Christopher Gardner in the movie "*The Pursuit of Happyness*." The writer seeks to identify the features of both feminine and masculine interactional styles employed by Gardner in his interactions with various characters in the film. The goal is to understand how these styles contribute to the portrayal of his character and his ability to navigate different social and professional situations.

Interactional styles are more than just tools for communication. When used effectively, they can make interactions more engaging and meaningful. Consistency in using interactional styles can make the message richer and more impactful. By using various interactional styles, individuals can capture the interest of their audience and convey their message more deeply. There are several types of interactional styles, including facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, collaborative, person/process-oriented, affectively oriented, competitive, aggressive interruptions, confrontational, direct, autonomous, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented (Holmes, 2006).

This study analyzes Christopher Gardner's interactional styles in the movie "*The Pursuit of Happyness*." The movie tells the true story of Christopher Gardner, who begins as a struggling salesman and later becomes a successful stockbroker. The analysis focuses on how

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Gardner communicates with his co-workers, clients, and others, examining his use of various interactional styles in different contexts. Feminine interactional styles include facilitative, supportive feedback, indirect, person/process-oriented, and affectively oriented. These styles are characterized by non-confrontational language, positive minimal responses, politeness, respect for the listener's autonomy, relationship-building, and emotional expression. Masculine interactional styles include competitive, aggressive interruptions, direct, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented. These styles are characterized by assertiveness, dominance, straightforward statements, efficiency, effectiveness, and factual information. Christopher Gardner's use of different interactional styles in "*The Pursuit of Happyness*" highlights the importance of adapting communication to one's situation. His frequent use of feminine styles shows his need for support and cooperation, while his use of masculine styles shows his drive and resilience. This blend of interactional styles reflects his adaptability and strategic communication in various professional and personal contexts.

The writer hopes that this research will help readers understand the use of interactional styles in various contexts and apply these insights in their own interactions. By analyzing Gardner's communication in the movie, readers can learn how to employ different interactional styles effectively to enhance their communication skills. This study focuses on the interactional styles used by Christopher Gardner in the movie "*The Pursuit of Happyness*." The analysis is limited to Gardner's interactions in the film and does not include interactions of other characters. Future research could explore interactional styles in different movies or real-life interactions to provide deeper insights into communication dynamics.

## **METHODS**

The writer used a qualitative approach to examine the data collected. Creswell (2014) states that there are four characteristics of a study that used a qualitative approach, namely: the primary instrument of the study was the speaker, the data or the result of the analysis was descriptive or presented in words, the data included videos which later be transcribed in textual forms, the outcome of the study was based on the writer's interpretation of the data. This study qualifies the characteristics of Creswell's (2014) qualitative approach because the writer himself was the primary instrument of the study, the data analysis results were descriptive or presented in words, the data included the transcribed videos, the study outcome was based on the writer's data interpretation. The writer's thesis research primarily utilizes qualitative methods to gather in-depth insights, but also incorporates quantitative analysis to enhance the robustness and comprehensiveness of the data interpretation. (Cf. Dörnyei, 2007, p.24, 38, 271; Maxwell, 2013, p.52, 138).

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, the writer presents the research findings. The research findings reveal the types of interactional styles used by christopher gardner in movie the pursuit of happiness along with discussing why christopher gardner tend to use more feminine interactional styles rather than masculine interactional styles.

### **4.1. Interactional Styles used by Christopher Gardner**

#### **4.1.1. Feminine Interactional Style Used by Christopher Gardner**

There are feminine features of interactional style that Christopher Gardner uses in the movie *The Pursuit of Happyness*. In this movie, Christopher Gardner uses the features of the

feminine interactional style. Christopher Gardner uses, facilitative, supportive feedback, indirect, person/process oriented, and affectively oriented.

#### 4.1.1.1. Facilitative

Holmes (2006) states that facilitative is to avoid conflict, sustain important team relationships, and preserve the organization's goals. Here are the representatives of utterances used by Christopher Gardner that are identified as facilitative, as follows:

##### Utterance 2

"Thank you for the opportunity to discuss it with you.."

In the scene where Christopher Gardner is pitching a portable bone-density scanner to hospital medical staff, he faces rejection as the clients express that the device is too expensive and unnecessary. Despite this, Christopher responds with, "Thank you for the opportunity to discuss it with you." This line demonstrates a facilitative interactional style as it shows appreciation and respect for the clients' time and willingness to engage in the conversation. This expression of gratitude is non-confrontational, helping to maintain a positive tone and avoid potential conflict despite the clients' rejection of the product. By acknowledging their effort and valuing their consideration, Christopher Gardner fosters empathy and support, which are key characteristics of the facilitative style. This approach not only aims to keep the immediate interaction pleasant but also focuses on building and sustaining a positive professional relationship for future opportunities.

##### Utterance 13:

"Thank you very much i need to go ill bring this back to you, thank you"

In the scene where Christopher Gardner is trying to secure an internship at a broker office, he says, "Thank you very much, I need to go. I'll bring this back to you, thank you," demonstrating a facilitative interactional style. This statement shows appreciation and respect for Tim B's assistance, maintaining a positive and respectful interaction. By expressing gratitude at both the beginning and end, Christopher acknowledges Tim B's efforts, which helps to avoid any potential conflict and keeps the conversation pleasant. His polite mention of needing to leave and his commitment to return reinforce his empathy and focus on maintaining a good relationship, key characteristics of the facilitative style.

##### Utterance 16:

"Mr. Twistle. I submitted an application for the intern programme about a month ago... and I would just love to sit with you briefly."

In the scene where Chris meets with Mr. Twistle on the road to discuss his internship application, Chris says, "Mr. Twistle. I submitted an application for the intern programme about a month ago... and I would just love to sit with you briefly," which demonstrates a facilitative interactional style. This statement acknowledges Mr. Twistle's position and politely requests his time, showing respect and gratitude for any consideration Mr. Twistle might offer. By expressing his desire to briefly discuss his application, Chris keeps the tone non-confrontational and appreciative, aiming to maintain a positive and cooperative relationship. This approach helps avoid potential conflict and underscores his empathy and respect for Mr. Twistle's busy schedule, key characteristics of the facilitative style.

#### 4.1.1.2. Supportive Feedback

Holmes (2006) to make a positive workplace it uses supportive feedback, for example, "okay". "umm, yeah", this gives the signal that the participants are paying attention to what the speakers said.

utterance 25:

"Yes, yeah, I do"

In the scene where Chris receives a call about the internship, he responds with "Yes, yeah, I do" when asked if he has a pen and paper, which demonstrates a supportive feedback interactional style. This response confirms his attentiveness and readiness to proceed with the conversation, providing positive affirmation to Mr. Twistle's request. By promptly and clearly indicating his preparedness, Chris supports the flow of the interaction, showing that he is actively listening and engaged. This aligns with the supportive feedback style as it involves offering minimal but positive responses that encourage the speaker to continue, helping to maintain a smooth and cooperative dialogue.

utterance 58:

"uhhh ah, yeah Twenty minutes? yeah Absolutely."

In the scene where Chris is calling potential clients for Dean Witter, he speaks with Mr. Ribbon, who asks if Chris can meet in 20 minutes due to a last-minute cancellation. Chris's response, "Uhh ah, yeah Twenty minutes? yeah Absolutely," demonstrates supportive feedback as it shows his engagement and willingness to adapt to the unexpected request. The initial hesitation ("uhh ah") reflects his quick adjustment to the sudden timing, while repeating "Twenty minutes?" seeks clarification and ensures understanding. His final affirmative response ("Yeah absolutely") is positive and supportive, indicating his readiness and commitment to accommodate Mr. Ribbon's schedule. This supportive feedback helps maintain a positive interaction, showing Chris's flexibility and eagerness to seize the opportunity.

#### 4.1.1.3. Conciliatory

This particular feature is not present in the data of Christopher Gardner's utterances.

#### 4.1.1.4. Indirect

Holmes (2006) states that women often use questions rather than commands to give directives, avoiding direct and confrontational approaches. This doesn't mean they lack aggression or competitiveness.

Utterance 8:

"Can I ask you a favor, miss?"

From this example, "Can I ask you a favor, miss?" Chris demonstrates an indirect interactional style by framing his request as a question rather than a direct statement or command. This approach shows politeness and respect for the other person's autonomy, giving them the opportunity to agree or decline without feeling pressured. By using the indirect approach, Chris aims to maintain a positive and respectful interaction, which is less confrontational and more considerate of the other person's feelings and willingness to help. This indirectness helps to create a cooperative and amiable atmosphere, which is especially important in a professional setting where he is trying to make a good impression during his interview process.

Utterance 85:

“Your wife, Martha, works at PacBell also, correct? And you guys are both... looking to retire at the same time?”

In utterance number 85, "Your wife, Martha, works at PacBell also, correct? And you guys are both... looking to retire at the same time?" Chris uses an indirect interactional style by phrasing his statements as questions. This approach is less assertive and more polite, allowing the client to confirm or correct the information without feeling confronted. By framing his inquiries in a tentative and questioning manner, Chris shows respect for the client's knowledge and situation, making the interaction feel more like a conversation and less like an interrogation. This indirectness helps to build rapport and trust, which is crucial in establishing a positive relationship with a new client.

**4.1.1.5. Collaborative**

This feature is not found in the data of Christopher Gardner's utterances.

**4.1.1.6 Person/process oriented**

Holmes (2006) states that person-oriented communication focuses on building relationships and attending to the process of interaction, while process-oriented communication is centered on accomplishing tasks and achieving outcomes.

Utterance 48:

"Hello, Mr. Ronald Fryer. Good morning to you, sir. My name is Christopher Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. Yes, I have some very, very valuable information on what's called a tax..."

The utterance number 48, "Hello, Mr. Ronald Fryer. Good morning to you, sir. My name is Christopher Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. Yes, I have some very, very valuable information on what's called a tax...", Chris demonstrates a person/process-oriented interactional style. This is evident as he not only introduces himself and establishes his affiliation with Dean Witter but also frames his approach in a way that focuses on the relationship-building aspect of the conversation. By starting with a polite greeting and expressing that he has valuable information, Chris is showing attentiveness to the personal interaction and is setting the stage for a meaningful discussion. His manner of engaging with Mr. Fryer emphasizes politeness, respect, and the importance of conveying valuable information in a considerate manner. This approach aims to foster a positive rapport and demonstrates his commitment to a thorough and thoughtful process in the business interaction.

Utterance: 52

“Hi, good morning to you, my name is Christopher Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. Yes, I'd love to have the opportunity...”

In utterance number 52, "Hi, good morning to you, my name is Christopher Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. Yes, I'd love to have the opportunity...", Chris demonstrates a person/process-oriented interactional style. This is evident in the way he begins the conversation with a polite and respectful greeting, which helps to establish a positive rapport with the potential client. By introducing himself and mentioning his affiliation with Dean Witter, Chris is not only providing relevant information but also showing attentiveness to the personal connection aspect of the conversation. His expression of interest in having the opportunity to speak further indicates his focus on building a meaningful and respectful interaction. This

approach emphasizes the importance of personal engagement and the process of establishing a relationship, which are key elements of a person/process-oriented interactional style.

#### **4.1.1.7. Affectively oriented**

Affectively oriented communication emphasizes emotional expression and interpersonal connection, focusing on how people feel and the relational aspects of interaction." Holmes (2006) describes affectively oriented communication as more concerned with the emotional and relational dynamics between people than with the informational content or outcomes of the interaction

##### Utterance 52:

The message is: Thank you very much for inviting me into the programme. I really appreciate it and I'd be very pleased to accept your invitation.

In utterance number 39, "The message is: Thank you very much for inviting me into the programme. I really appreciate it and I'd be very pleased to accept your invitation," Chris demonstrates an affectively oriented interactional style. This is evident because the message focuses on expressing his emotions and feelings of gratitude and appreciation. By explicitly stating his thanks and how much he values the opportunity, Chris is highlighting his positive emotional response and aiming to build a stronger personal connection. This approach is centered on maintaining a positive relationship and showing respect and gratitude towards the recipient, which are key characteristics of an affectively oriented interactional style. The expression of personal feelings helps to foster goodwill and understanding, making the interaction more relational and empathetic.

##### Utterance 66:

"We were in the neighborhood visiting a very close friend... and I wanted to this opportunity to say thank you for your time.

In utterance number 66, "We were in the neighborhood visiting a very close friend... and I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you for your time," Chris demonstrates an affectively oriented interactional style. This is evident because he uses the opportunity to express personal gratitude and appreciation. By explaining that he was in the neighborhood and taking the time to personally thank Mr. Ribbon, Chris is emphasizing the importance of their interaction and showing his respect and appreciation for Mr. Ribbon's time. This expression of gratitude and the context of visiting a close friend also add a personal touch to the conversation, highlighting Chris's efforts to build a positive relationship and demonstrate his sincerity. This focus on personal feelings and respect is a key characteristic of an affectively oriented interactional style, aimed at fostering goodwill and a deeper personal connection.

#### **4.1.2. Masculine Interactional Style Used by Christopher Gardner**

There are masculine features of interactional style that Christopher Gardner uses in the movie *The Pursuit of Happyness*. In this movie, Christopher Gardner uses the features of the masculine interactional style. Christopher Gardner uses competitive, aggressive interruptions, confrontational, direct, autonomous, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented.

##### **4.1.2.1. Competitive**

Competitive communication involves assertiveness, dominance, and the drive to win or outperform others in an interaction, often characterized by aggressive interruptions

and a focus on one's own success." Holmes (2006) highlights that competitive communication typically features in contexts where individuals aim to assert their authority or achieve a superior position over others

Utterance 43:

"Yes, an ass – A-hole."

In the utterance "Chris: Yes, an ass – A-hole," Chris demonstrates a competitive interactional style. This is evident because the language he uses is confrontational and assertive. By agreeing with Jay's blunt and self-deprecating description of himself, Chris not only matches Jay's intensity but also uses strong language that emphasizes the stakes and seriousness of the situation. This competitive style is characterized by directness and a lack of deference, aiming to assert authority or make a strong impact in the conversation. The use of the terms "ass" and "A-hole" reinforces the competitive nature of the interaction, highlighting a moment of candid, no-nonsense communication that is intended to address the seriousness of Jay's request and the consequences of Chris's actions directly.

#### **4.1.2.2. Aggressive interruptions**

Aggressive interruption refers to forcefully cutting off another speaker to dominate the conversation or assert control, often disregarding the speaker's turn and disrupting the flow of communication. Holmes (2006) notes that aggressive interruptions are a hallmark of competitive communication styles, where the interrupter aims to assert authority or dominance over the interaction

Utterance 77:

"no, no, no, no, no. Just give me a second, I'm sure I'm gonna be able to figure it out"

In utterance number 77, "no, no, no, no, no. Just give me a second, I'm sure I'm gonna be able to figure it out," Chris demonstrates a confrontational interactional style. This is evident because he interrupts and repeatedly insists with a series of "no's," which is a strong, assertive way to counter the doctor's statement. His insistence on being given more time despite the doctor's need to leave shows a refusal to comply with the doctor's request to come back later. By repeatedly saying "no" and firmly stating "Just give me a second," Chris is pushing back against the doctor's decision, thereby creating a confrontational dynamic. This direct and forceful approach highlights his determination to fix the issue immediately but also creates tension by not accepting the doctor's time constraints, which is characteristic of a confrontational interactional style.

Utterance 78:

"No, no, no. I have to fix it now,"

In utterance number 78, "No, no, no. I have to fix it now," Chris continues to demonstrate a confrontational interactional style. This is evident because he again interrupts and insists with repeated "no's," showing a strong, assertive refusal to accept the doctor's request to come back later. By emphasizing "I have to fix it now," Chris is pushing back against the doctor's decision and asserting his own urgency and priorities over the doctor's schedule. This direct and forceful approach creates tension and conflict, as he is not accommodating the doctor's need to leave but instead imposing his own need to address the issue immediately. This insistence and refusal to compromise are key characteristics of a confrontational interactional style.

#### **4.1.2.3. Confrontational**

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This features is not found in the data of Christopher Gardner's utterances

#### 4.1.2.4. Direct

Direct communication involves straightforward, unambiguous statements that convey messages clearly and explicitly without using mitigating language or hedging." Holmes (2006) explains that direct communication is often associated with masculine interactional styles, where clarity and assertiveness are prioritized over relational or affective considerations

Utterance 4:

"Man I got two questions for you, what do you do? and how do you do it?"

In utterance number 4, "Man I got two questions for you, what do you do? and how do you do it?" Chris demonstrates a direct interactional style. This is evident because he straightforwardly states his intention and immediately asks clear, specific questions without any preamble or softening language. The directness of his approach cuts straight to the point, aiming to obtain the information he wants efficiently and clearly. By explicitly stating that he has questions and then directly posing them, Chris bypasses any indirect or polite framing that might soften the request, which is characteristic of a direct interactional style. This direct approach is often used to convey clarity and assertiveness in communication.

Utterance 20:

"Mr. Twistle, listen. This is very important."

In utterance number 20, "Mr. Twistle, listen. This is very important," Chris demonstrates a direct interactional style. This is evident because he straightforwardly addresses Mr. Twistle by name and immediately states the importance of what he wants to discuss. By using the imperative "listen," Chris clearly indicates his need for Mr. Twistle's attention without any softening language or indirect phrasing. This direct approach is assertive and unambiguous, aiming to convey the urgency and significance of his message. Such directness is characteristic of a direct interactional style, which focuses on clear and efficient communication to achieve immediate understanding and response.

Utterance 74:

"Really, I think you're gonna be blown away. Point blank, Dean Witter needs to be managing your retirement portfolio,"

In utterance number 74, "Really, I think you're gonna be blown away. Point blank, Dean Witter needs to be managing your retirement portfolio," Chris demonstrates a direct interactional style. This is evident because he makes a clear and assertive statement about what he believes should happen without any hesitation or indirect language. The phrase "Point blank" underscores the directness, indicating that he is speaking straightforwardly and without any ambiguity. By stating his opinion plainly and unequivocally, Chris aims to convey confidence and urgency, making it clear that he believes Dean Witter is the best choice for managing Mr. Ribbon's retirement portfolio. This approach is characteristic of a direct interactional style, focusing on clear, decisive communication to persuade the listener effectively.

#### 4.1.2.5. Autonomous

This feature is not found in Christopher Gardner utterances.

#### 4.1.2.6. Task/outcome oriented



Task/outcome-oriented communication focuses on completing tasks and achieving specific goals or results." Holmes (2006) explains that this type of communication prioritizes efficiency and effectiveness in getting things done.

Utterance 69:

"I have a meeting after the game"

In utterance number 69, "I have a meeting after the game," Chris demonstrates a task/outcome-oriented interactional style. This is evident because he is providing specific information about his schedule and priorities, focusing on the practical aspect of his commitments. By mentioning the meeting, Chris is highlighting his attention to his tasks and responsibilities, which are directed towards achieving certain outcomes or goals. This statement is straightforward and centers on the logistics of his time management, indicating that he is organized and focused on fulfilling his duties. Such focus on tasks and outcomes is characteristic of a task/outcome-oriented interactional style, which emphasizes efficiency, goal achievement, and the practical aspects of one's activities and responsibilities.

#### 4.1.2.7. Referentially oriented

Referentially oriented communication focuses on conveying information and factual content accurately and clearly." Holmes (2006) describes this type of communication as prioritizing the sharing of knowledge and details over emotional or relational aspects.

Utterance 1:

"this machine on my lap? it is not a time machine.... It's a portable bone-density scanner, a medical device I sell for a living."

In utterance number 1, "this machine on my lap? it is not a time machine.... It's a portable bone-density scanner, a medical device I sell for a living," Chris demonstrates a referentially oriented interactional style. This is evident because he is providing specific factual information about the device he is presenting. By clarifying what the machine is and explaining its purpose, Chris focuses on delivering clear, detailed, and objective information. This factual and descriptive approach aims to inform the listeners accurately about the product, emphasizing its function and utility. Such a focus on providing precise and relevant details about the subject matter is characteristic of a referentially oriented interactional style, which prioritizes conveying information and factual content.

## DISCUSSION

Note:

Feminine Interactional Style							Total	Masculine Interactional Style							Total
F	S	Cnc	In	Col	P/PO	AO		Com	Al	Con	Dir	Aut	T/OO	RO	
a	F														
c															
17	5	-	8	-	30	22	82	1	2	1	10	-	3	16	43

Fac: Facilitative

SF: Supportive feedback

Cnc: Conciliatory

In: Indirect

Com: Competitive

Al: Aggressive interruptions

Con: Conciliatory

Dir: Direct

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Col: Collaborative  
P/PO: Person/process-oriented

Aut: Autonomous  
T/OO: Task/outcome-oriented

In the movie *The Pursuit of Happyness*, Christopher Gardner uses both feminine and masculine ways of interacting. He shows feminine interactional styles like being helpful, supportive, gentle, indirect, cooperative, focused on people/processes, and emotionally aware. He also shows masculine interactional styles like being competitive, interrupting, direct, task-focused, and factual. However, Christopher Gardner does not act independently, which is often seen as a masculine trait. As found in the findings Christopher Gardner was attempting to avoid conflict as an internship broker. This is why Christopher Gardner often uses feminine interactional styles.

First, Christopher Gardner often builds alliances and seeks support, which is important for someone in his situation. For example, with his co-workers, Christopher Gardner uses supportive words to strengthen their bond. He says, "I understand your concerns, and I'm willing to compromise to find a solution that works for both of us"

Second, Christopher Gardner is careful in his internship at Dean Witter. He avoids conflict and tries to make a good impression. When making a sales call, he says, "Mr. Ribbon. Hello, sir. My name's Christopher Christopher Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. ...I would love to have the opportunity to discuss some of our products. I'm certain that I could be of some assistance to you." His respectful tone shows his awareness of his position and his need to impress others.

Third, Christopher Gardner focuses on teamwork and success during his internship. Even in a competitive environment, he builds positive relationships. For example, he encourages a struggling colleague by saying, "I think if we pool our resources and work together, we can come up with a solution that benefits everyone."

In conclusion, Christopher Gardner's use of different interactional styles in *The Pursuit of Happyness* highlights the importance of adapting communication to one's situation. His frequent use of feminine styles shows his need for support and cooperation, while his use of masculine styles shows his drive and resilience.

## CONCLUSION

This study examines the interactional styles used by Christopher Gardner in the movie *The Pursuit of Happyness*, utilizing Holmes's (2006) theory of interactional styles. A qualitative approach is employed, focusing on Gardner's dialogues in the film. The findings reveal that Gardner uses both feminine and masculine interactional styles. He employs all the features of the feminine interactional style, such as facilitative, supportive feedback, conciliatory, indirect, person/process-oriented, and affectively oriented. In contrast, he uses only some masculine interactional styles, including competitive, confrontational, direct, task/outcome-oriented, and referentially oriented, but not autonomous or aggressive interruption. Gardner predominantly uses feminine styles due to his circumstances and the need to navigate social interactions sensitively. This approach helps him make positive impressions, foster cooperation, and build rapport. He uses masculine styles when asserting his viewpoint or demonstrating determination. This blend showcases his adaptability and resilience. The writer suggests further research on a broader scale in other movies or real-life interactions to explore the elements influencing interactional style choices, considering social elements and dimensions for deeper insights into communication dynamics.

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