

Language and Social Hierarchy in Crash Landing on You: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract : *Language functions not only for communication but also as a representation of social hierarchy and power relations in society. This study aims to identify linguistic forms representing social hierarchy, analyse power relations between characters, and explain discourse strategies used to maintain or challenge social hierarchy in the drama Crash Landing on You. The study employs a qualitative descriptive method, using dialogue selected through observation, documentation, and purposive sampling. Analysis used Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis, John Searle's Speech Act Theory, and Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory. The findings show that directive, polite, and expressive language predominates in representing hierarchical relationships. Power relations are reflected through commands, formal expressions, conversational control, and politeness strategies. In addition, honorifics, indirect politeness, questions, and forms of resistance function to maintain or challenge social hierarchy. The study concludes that language is a non-neutral social practice that actively reflects and shapes ideology, authority, and existing power structures in society.*

Keywords : *Critical Discourse Analysis; Language; Politeness Strategy; Power Relations; Social Hierarchy; Speech Act Theory*

Abstrak : Bahasa tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai alat komunikasi, tetapi juga merepresentasikan hierarki sosial dan relasi kekuasaan dalam masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi bentuk bahasa yang merepresentasikan hierarki sosial, menganalisis relasi kekuasaan antartokoh, serta menjelaskan strategi wacana yang digunakan untuk mempertahankan atau menantang hierarki sosial dalam drama *Crash Landing on You*. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data berupa dialog yang dipilih melalui observasi, dokumentasi, dan *purposive sampling*. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough, Teori Tindak Tutur John Searle, serta Teori Kesantunan Brown dan Levinson. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bahasa direktif, santun, dan ekspresif dominan dalam merepresentasikan hubungan hierarkis. Relasi kekuasaan tercermin melalui perintah, ungkapan formal, pengendalian percakapan, serta strategi kesantunan. Selain itu, penggunaan honorifik, kesantunan tidak langsung, pertanyaan, dan bentuk perlawanan berfungsi untuk mempertahankan maupun menantang hierarki sosial. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa merupakan praktik sosial yang tidak netral, karena secara aktif merefleksikan sekaligus membentuk

ideologi, otoritas, dan struktur kekuasaan dalam masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Wacana Kritis; Bahasa; Strategi Kesantunan; Relasi Kekuasaan; Hierarki Sosial; Teori Tindak Tutur.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an essential role in human social life because it functions not only as a tool for communication but also as a medium for expressing identity, ideology, and social power. In everyday interactions, people often use different linguistic forms depending on whom they are speaking to, their social status, age, occupation, or institutional position. The way individuals speak may indicate authority, respect, solidarity, or dominance (Ridealgh & Gomez, 2020). Therefore, language cannot be separated from social structure because it reflects how power relations operate within society. In many social contexts, individuals with higher authority tend to use more direct and commanding expressions, while those with lower status usually employ more polite and cautious language (Fairclough, 2023). These differences demonstrate that language is closely connected to social hierarchy and power relations.

The relationship between language and power becomes one of the major concerns in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). According to Norman Fairclough, discourse is not merely a linguistic phenomenon but also a social practice shaped by ideology, culture, and institutional power. CDA examines how language is used to maintain domination, construct social identities, and legitimize unequal power relations in society (Leotti et al., 2022). Through this approach, texts and conversations are analyzed not only based on their grammatical structure but also based on the social context behind them. Fairclough argues that discourse contributes to the reproduction of social inequality because language often carries hidden assumptions and ideological meanings. Consequently, CDA becomes an important approach for analyzing how power is represented through communication in media, politics, education, and popular culture (Fauzan, 2013; Kirasur & Jhaver, 2024).

In addition, the present study also applies Speech Act Theory proposed by John Searle. This theory explains that utterances are not only used to convey information but also to perform actions. Searle classifies speech acts into several categories, such as directive, assertive, expressive, commissive, and declarative (Saragi et al., 2019; Yuan & Lyu, 2022). A directive speech act, for example, is commonly used to command or request someone to do something, while expressive speech acts are used to express feelings or emotions. The use of particular speech acts is often influenced by social relationships between speakers and hearers. In hierarchical situations, individuals with higher authority usually produce more directives, whereas subordinates tend to use expressive or polite utterances to maintain social harmony (Mabaquiao & De La Salle University, 2018; Ahmadi et al., 2024). Therefore, Speech Act Theory is relevant for understanding how linguistic choices reflect social hierarchy in communication.

Another theory relevant to this study is Politeness Theory developed by Brown and Levinson. This theory emphasizes that speakers use politeness strategies to maintain social relationships and avoid threatening another person's "face" or self-image (Dutt et al., 2020). Brown and Levinson distinguish between positive politeness and negative politeness strategies. Positive politeness is used to create closeness and solidarity, while negative politeness aims to show respect and minimize imposition. The choice of politeness strategy is strongly influenced by social distance, relative power, and cultural norms. Individuals speaking to someone with higher social status generally employ more formal and respectful language. Thus, politeness strategies become an important indicator of social hierarchy and interpersonal relations in discourse (Soukbi & Rambow, 2024; Kim, 2023).

The representation of social hierarchy through language can be found in various forms of media, including television dramas. One of the most popular Korean dramas that portrays complex social relations is *Crash Landing on You*. The drama tells the story of Yoon Se-ri, a successful South Korean businesswoman, who accidentally lands in North Korea and meets Ri Jeong-hyeok, a North Korean military officer. The interaction between characters from two different political and social

systems creates various forms of linguistic differences (Guan & Ko, 2023). Characters from North Korea tend to use formal, rigid, and authoritative language, especially within military settings, while South Korean characters often communicate in a more expressive and informal manner. These contrasting communication styles reflect differences in ideology, culture, and social structure between the two countries (Fairclough, 2023; Guan et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the drama also portrays hierarchical relationships between military officers and soldiers, superiors and subordinates, as well as individuals from different social classes. The use of commands, honorific expressions, polite forms, and emotional utterances demonstrates how language functions as a tool for maintaining or challenging power relations. In several scenes, some characters obey authority through respectful language, while others resist domination by questioning commands or expressing disagreement. Such interactions indicate that language is not neutral because it actively participates in constructing social order and power structures (Fauzan, 2013). Consequently, *Crash Landing on You* provides rich linguistic data for analyzing social hierarchy through discourse. Previous studies on Korean dramas have mostly focused on cultural representation, translation, romantic narratives, or intercultural communication. However, studies specifically discussing the representation of social hierarchy through language in *Crash Landing on You* are still limited. Therefore, this study is important because it contributes to discourse analysis research by examining how language reflects power relations and social hierarchy in popular media. In addition, this study may provide deeper insights into how linguistic practices shape social interaction and cultural identity within fictional narratives (Fairclough, 2023).

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to identify the types of language used to represent social hierarchy in *Crash Landing on You*, analyze how language reflects power relations between characters, and explain the discourse strategies used to maintain or challenge social hierarchy. Through the application of Critical Discourse Analysis, Speech Act Theory, and Politeness Theory, this research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, power, and social structure in media discourse.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research method because the research focused on analyzing linguistic phenomena and interpreting the meaning of discourse related to social hierarchy in communication. Qualitative research is appropriate for this study since it emphasizes understanding social interactions, language use, and contextual meaning rather than numerical measurement. The descriptive approach was used to describe and explain how language represents power relations and social hierarchy among characters in the drama. Through this method, the researcher was able to examine the social meaning behind utterances, expressions, and communication strategies used by the characters in different situations (Cropley, 2022).

The object of this study was the Korean drama *Crash Landing on You*. The data source consisted of dialogues taken from selected episodes of the drama using English subtitles. The researcher chose this drama because it portrays strong differences in social structure, authority, military hierarchy, and cultural background between North Korean and South Korean characters. These differences provide rich linguistic data related to power relations, politeness strategies, and speech acts that can be analyzed through the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. The unit of analysis in this research was in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and utterances containing indications of social hierarchy and power relations (Brown, 2022). The data collection technique in this research involved observation and documentation methods. The researcher observed the dialogues and communication patterns among characters throughout the drama. During the observation process, the researcher identified and noted utterances related to commands, politeness, authority, emotional expressions, and hierarchical interactions. Documentation was conducted by transcribing relevant dialogues from the subtitles and organizing them into categories based on the research objectives. In selecting the data, the researcher applied purposive sampling because only dialogues related to social hierarchy and power relations were considered relevant to the study. Purposive sampling allows researchers to select specific data that contain important information related to the research problem.

The data analysis technique in this study followed several stages. First, the researcher identified dialogues containing elements of social hierarchy and power relations. Second, the dialogues were classified according to Speech Act Theory proposed by John Searle, such as directive, expressive, assertive, and commissive speech acts. Third, the researcher analyzed the data using Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis framework to examine how language reflects and constructs power relations within the social context of the drama. Finally, the researcher interpreted the findings and drew conclusions regarding the role of language in maintaining or challenging social hierarchy among the characters. Through these stages, the analysis aimed to reveal the relationship between discourse, ideology, and social structure represented in the drama. To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher carefully rechecked the dialogues and compared the interpretation of the utterances with the social context in the drama. The researcher also referred to relevant theories and previous studies related to Critical Discourse Analysis, Speech Act Theory, and Politeness Theory to support the interpretation of the findings. Therefore, the analysis was conducted systematically and theoretically to produce credible and reliable research results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research based on the objectives of the study. The analysis focuses on the types of language used to represent social hierarchy, the reflection of power relations through language, and the discourse strategies employed to maintain or challenge hierarchy in *Crash Landing on You*. The findings are analyzed using Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), John Searle's Speech Act Theory, and Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory. Language in discourse is closely related to ideology and social power because speakers often use linguistic choices to demonstrate authority, social distance, or solidarity. Fairclough argues that discourse is a social practice that both reflects and shapes social structures. Therefore, language used by the characters in the drama can reveal hidden power relations and hierarchical systems operating in society. The analysis of the dialogues shows that military authority, social status, and cultural background strongly influence the communication patterns among the characters (Tareq & Al-zubaidi, 2022; Avdagić et al., 2023)

Types of Language Used to Represent Social Hierarchy

The first objective of this study is to identify the types of language used to represent social hierarchy in the drama. Based on the analysis, three dominant forms of language were identified: directive language, polite language, and expressive language. Directive language frequently appears in conversations involving military officers and soldiers. Characters with higher authority tend to use direct commands and instructions to control the behavior of subordinates (Rachmawati et al., 2022). For example, the utterance "You must obey orders" demonstrates a directive speech act because the speaker attempts to force the hearer to follow commands. The use of the modal verb "must" emphasizes obligation and authority. In CDA, this utterance reflects unequal power relations because the speaker occupies a dominant position within the military hierarchy. Such expressions indicate how language functions as an instrument of institutional control and discipline (Tareq & Al-zubaidi, 2022; Sap et al., 2020).

Another type of language identified in the drama is polite language. Politeness strategies are commonly used when characters interact with individuals of higher social status or when maintaining social harmony (Deocampo, 2025). For instance, expressions such as "Please forgive my mistake" indicate negative politeness because the speaker minimizes imposition and shows respect toward the hearer. Brown and Levinson explain that politeness is closely influenced by power distance and social relations. In the drama, soldiers often use respectful expressions when speaking to superior officers, while civilians use formal language toward military personnel (Qianbo, 2016). This demonstrates that politeness serves as a linguistic marker of hierarchy and social inequality.

Expressive language is also frequently used to communicate emotions such as fear, concern, gratitude, and sympathy. Expressions like "I'm worried about you" represent expressive speech acts because they reveal the speaker's emotional state. However, emotional expression in the drama is still influenced by hierarchical relations (Puspitasari & Utami, 2022). Lower-status characters often

suppress emotions when speaking to superiors, whereas characters with higher authority communicate more openly and confidently. This finding shows that emotional expression is socially regulated and shaped by institutional power relations (Jurafsky & Smith, 2020).

Language as Reflection of Power Relations

The second objective of this study is to analyze how language reflects power relations between characters. The findings reveal that power relations are represented through commands, interruptions, formal expressions, and control over conversations. Characters with institutional authority, particularly military officers, frequently use commanding language to establish dominance. One example is the utterance “Do not question my decision.” This expression demonstrates the speaker’s authority because it prevents the hearer from challenging the decision. The negative imperative “do not” indicates restriction and control. According to Fairclough, discourse can reproduce domination when speakers with higher social status control interaction and limit the voices of others. In this case, language becomes a mechanism for maintaining social order and obedience within military institutions (Tareq & Al-zubaidi, 2022).

The drama also shows differences in communication styles between North Korean and South Korean characters. North Korean characters generally use formal, rigid, and disciplined language due to the influence of military culture and collectivist ideology. In contrast, South Korean characters tend to use more casual and expressive language. These linguistic differences reflect broader ideological and cultural distinctions between the two societies. Through CDA, these communication patterns can be interpreted as representations of different social systems and political ideologies embedded in discourse (Caballero, 2025). Another important finding is that power relations are reflected through control of turn-taking and conversational dominance. Higher-status characters often interrupt conversations, make decisions, and end discussions without negotiation. Meanwhile, lower-status characters generally respond with agreement or silence. This conversational pattern indicates unequal access to discourse and reinforces social hierarchy. Van Dijk explains that powerful groups usually have greater control over discourse, which allows them to shape social reality and maintain dominance.

Discourse Strategies Used to Maintain or Challenge Social Hierarchy

The third objective of this study is to explain the discourse strategies used to maintain or challenge social hierarchy in the drama. The analysis shows that characters employ various linguistic strategies to either preserve authority or resist domination. One strategy used to maintain hierarchy is the use of honorifics and formal titles. Expressions such as “Yes, Captain” or “Commander” reinforce institutional hierarchy because they acknowledge the superior position of the hearer (Farhansyah et al., 2025; Shin et al., 2025). The repeated use of titles and formal expressions normalizes social inequality and strengthens institutional authority. Through these linguistic practices, characters continuously reproduce hierarchical structures in everyday communication (Qianbo, 2016; Kwon & Sturt, 2023).

Another strategy used to maintain hierarchy is indirect politeness. Subordinate characters often avoid disagreement and employ cautious expressions to protect social harmony. This strategy reflects the cultural expectation that individuals should respect authority and avoid confrontation. Politeness therefore functions as a mechanism for sustaining social order and minimizing conflict within hierarchical relationships (Kim et al., 2021). On the other hand, some characters challenge hierarchy through questioning, disagreement, and emotional resistance. For example, the expression “Why should I follow your orders?” represents resistance toward authority because the speaker openly questions institutional power. This utterance challenges the legitimacy of the superior’s command and disrupts the expected pattern of obedience. In CDA, resistance through language is important because discourse can become a site of ideological struggle and social change. By questioning authority, characters attempt to renegotiate their social positions and challenge dominant power structures (Tareq & Al-zubaidi, 2022).

In addition, emotional closeness between the main characters gradually reduces social distance and changes their communication style. Formal language slowly shifts into more personal and informal expressions as trust and intimacy develop. This transition demonstrates that discourse is dynamic and that social relationships can transform through repeated interaction. Language

therefore not only reflects hierarchy but also has the power to reshape social relations and challenge institutional boundaries (Danescu-niculescu-mizil, 2022).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings and discussion, this study concludes that language in *Crash Landing on You* functions as an important means of representing social hierarchy and power relations among the characters. In line with the research objectives, the study identified directive, polite, and expressive language as the dominant linguistic forms used to indicate differences in social position and authority. Directive language is predominantly used by characters with higher institutional or military authority, whereas polite expressions are commonly employed by lower-status characters to demonstrate respect and maintain social harmony. Expressive language is also shaped by hierarchical relationships, as emotional expressions tend to be adjusted according to social status and situational context. Furthermore, power relations are reflected through commands, conversational control, interruptions, formal expressions, and patterns of obedience. Characters with greater authority tend to dominate interactions, while subordinate characters generally respond through respectful and compliant language. The study also finds that discourse strategies such as honorifics, formal titles, and indirect politeness contribute to maintaining social hierarchy, whereas questioning, disagreement, and emotional resistance function as strategies for challenging authority. Differences in communication between North Korean and South Korean characters additionally reveal cultural and ideological distinctions within the drama. Overall, these findings demonstrate that language is not merely a means of communication but also a social practice through which hierarchy, authority, ideology, and social relationships are maintained, negotiated, and transformed.

Future research is recommended to examine broader forms of discourse in Korean dramas or other media by applying complementary perspectives such as sociolinguistics, pragmatics, multimodal discourse analysis, or comparative cultural studies. Researchers may also compare several dramas, genres, or cultural contexts to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how language constructs social hierarchy and power relations. For practitioners, particularly lecturers and language educators, popular media such as television dramas can be incorporated into teaching materials to provide contextual examples of discourse, politeness, speech acts, and power relations, while also encouraging students to develop critical awareness of how language operates in social interaction. For media practitioners, greater awareness of linguistic representations of authority and social hierarchy may contribute to more thoughtful and responsible characterisation of social groups and institutional relationships. At the policy level, educational institutions are encouraged to support the integration of media literacy and critical discourse analysis into language and communication curricula so that students can critically recognise how language may reproduce, negotiate, or challenge social inequality, authority, and ideology in both media representations and everyday communication.

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