

**AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN
“BRIDGERTON SEASON 2” NETFLIX SERIES:
SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN “BRIDGERTON SEASON 2” NETFLIX SERIES: SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 02nd March 2023



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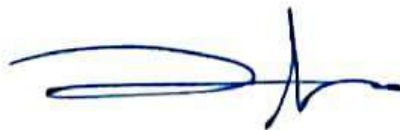
THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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ABSTRAK

Gaya bahasa adalah cara komunikasi yang dipilih oleh peserta tergantung pada konteks sosial. Fenomena penggunaan gaya bahasa dapat ditemukan dalam kehidupan sosial yang sebenarnya dan serial Netflix. Dalam serial Netflix, gaya bahasa terjadi di “Bridgerton Season 2”. Berdasarkan fenomena tersebut, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis gaya bahasa dan fungsi tuturan dalam ujaran karakter dalam serial Netflix “Bridgerton Season 2”. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori gaya bahasa dari Joos. Kemudian, penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori fungsi tuturan dari Holmes & Wilson. Agar penelitian ini lebih terarah dan terdeskripsi dengan baik, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitiannya. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik simak bebas libat cakap. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode referensial dan kompetensi dalam teknik hubung banding menyamakan hal pokok. Hasil penelitian ini disajikan secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode informal. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, para tokoh menerapkan semua jenis gaya bahasa. Jenisnya adalah gaya beku, formal, konsultatif, kasual, dan intim. Data gaya intim adalah data yang paling menonjol yang diucapkan oleh karakter. Hal itu dikarenakan para tokoh kebanyakan menunjukkan keakraban dengan keluarga, kekasih, sahabat, dan kenalan. Selain itu, data fungsi fatik juga merupakan data yang paling menonjol yang muncul dari tuturan para tokoh. Hal itu karena para tokoh kebanyakan menunjukkan ikatan sosial dengan menunjukkan solidaritas, simpati, dan empati satu sama lain. Sebagai tambahan, penggunaan gaya bahasa dapat ditafsirkan berdasarkan hubungan sosial dalam masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Ragam bahasa, fungsi bahasa, sosiolinguistik*

ABSTRACT

Language style is the way of communication chosen by the speakers depending on the social context. The phenomena of the use of language style could be found in real social life and Netflix series. In Netflix series, the language style occurred in “Bridgerton Season 2”. Based on the phenomena, the purpose of this research is to find out the types of language style and the speech functions in characters’ utterances in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix Series. This research employed the theory of language style from Joos. Then, this research also employed the theory of speech functions from Holmes & Wilson. In order to make this research more focus and well-described, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative research method as the research design. For collecting data, the researcher employed observational method and non-participatory techniques. For analyzing data, the researcher conducted referential identity method and competence in equalizing techniques. The results of this research were presented descriptively in words and sentences by using informal method. Based on the results of analysis, the characters applied all the types of language style. The types were frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style. The data of intimate style was the most prominent data uttered by the characters. It was because the characters mostly showed the intimacy to family, lovers, friends, and acquaintances. Moreover, the data of phatic function was also the most prominent data occurred from the characters’ utterances. It was because the characters mostly showed their social bonds by showing solidarity, sympathy, and empathy to each other. Accordingly, the use of language style can be interpreted based on the social relationship in the society.

Keyword: Language style, speech functions, sociolinguistics

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“There Will Be Another Hard Time, Don't Let Yourself Give Up.”

DEDICATION

The researcher dedicated this thesis to my beloved late mother, who will always be my eternal love. May her memory forever be a consolation and blessing.

This thesis also dedicated for the readers, students, and future researchers.

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All praises and gratefulness to Jesus Christ who has given mercy and blessings, so the researcher can complete this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Language Style in "Bridgerton Season 2" Netflix Series: Sociolinguistic Approach" for requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (SI) in the English Literature Study Program, Putera Batam University.

The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestion will always be accepted by the researcher with pleasure. With all limitation, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not be completed without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The researcher is especially grateful for her thesis supervisor, Mr. Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd. who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis well. For this reason, with all humility the researcher expresses her gratitude to:

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the researcher hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May God give them happiness, healthy, and mercy.

Batam, 02nd March 2023



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

E	: Episode
Q	: Question
FR	: Frozen
FO	: Formal
CO	: Consultative
CA	: Casual
IN	: Intimate
EX	: Expressive
DI	: Directive
RE	: Referential
ME	: Metalinguistic
PO	: Poetic
PH	: Phatic

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a connection tool that cannot be apart from society. The relationship between language and society related to the study called Sociolinguistics. The word of ‘Sociolinguistics’ derives from **socio** and **linguistics**. **Socio** refers to the society and **linguistics** refers to the study of language. Yule (2020) stated, the term of sociolinguistics refers to the study of relationship between language and society. Yule’s opinion is in line with Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) that stated, sociolinguistic refers to the study of the use of language in social groups of speakers. Therefore, a conversation requires at least two people to be both a speaker and a listener. Particularly in society, there are no limits on group membership, such as familial, social, cultural, religious, and so on (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

In connection between language and society, many people are less able to put themselves to speak formally or informally. However, the use of language in communication can be based on the situation and people’s relationship. Therefore, sociolinguistics gives an explanation of the reason people speak differently in different social context (Agsa & Ambalegin, 2020). Moreover, people also must aware of applying the words based on the purpose of the conversation is, such as with whom and how to respond to someone's speech. Hence, someone can be a good speaker to select words in order to convey the essence of the conversation in

social group (Nusri & Mubarak, 2022). To be clear, people often use comfortable way to communicate with close friend in enjoyable situation. For example,

Speaker 1 : “You see my phone?”
 Speaker 2 : “Don’t know, **pal**.”
 Speaker 1 : “**Ring my phone, hurry!**”

The context of those utterances above is, Speaker 1 looked for his phone and Speaker 2 did not know where it was. Based on the utterances, they talked casually. Those utterances showed that speaker 1 and speaker 2 have a close relationship. It is clearly spoken when Speaker 2 addressed Speaker 1 ‘*pal*’, a name that is intended for a close friend. Moreover, Speaker 1 has demonstrated a directive utterance by saying “**Ring my phone, hurry!**” Speaker 1 needed Speaker 2 to attempt to do something. From this phenomenon, it led to the sociolinguistics study.

In sociolinguistics, a way of speaking based on the location, social class, and or its function is defined as language variety (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), language variation focuses on its users and its use. Language variation based on its users are regional variation, social variation, and social dialects. However, language variation based on its use are language style, context and register. For example, a teenager prefers to say **Excuse me. Could I have a look at your photos too, Mrs. Hall?** to an older woman. However, when the teenager talks to his friend, he prefers to say **C’mon, Tony, gizzalook, gizzalook!**

When people start to communicate, the way they choose to speak can be very formal communication or very informal communication. Those way of

communication do not only influenced by circumstances but also influenced by other elements such as social context, social identity, and even social relationship. The way of communication also can be influenced by the interaction between the participants (Wirawan et al., 2022). Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) mentioned, when it comes to communication style, people can speak very formally or very informally depending on the situation. For example, ceremonies almost always require language very formal, public lectures are formal, daily conversation is casual, and communication among close friends on minor issues can be extremely informal and casual. Then, those lead to the language style which the scale of very formal to very casual. As Stockwell (2007) stated, one of the language variation can be measured among a very formal to very casual scale is defined as language style.

According to Joos (1967) language style is a linear scale of 'higher-lower' convenience depending on the circumstances. The Five Clocks book represents the different levels of higher-lower in spoken and written English, and those are labeled into five styles. There are five language styles, they are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Frozen style is a static and unchanging oratorical style that can only be used in very formal and important events such as ceremonies. Formal style can use in formal and important situations, which follows patterns and grammatical rules according to English standards. Consultative style is a language style that is oriented toward a professional or semi-formal setting. Casual style is a language style that is used in daily life, comfortable, and relaxed situations, such as when speaking with family and

friends. Then there's intimate style, which is used in private by people who have a very close interpersonal relationship, such as parents, children, close friends, and lovers.

Every language serves its functions. In sociolinguistics, language style also has its functions. The functions of language style can be identified as expressing feelings and conveying information. According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), every utterance in language serves affective or referential functions, which objectively convey information or express how someone is feeling. The functions are derived from speech functions. Speech functions divides into expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic function (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

The use of language style can be occurred in an interview. One phenomenon is appeared in Korea Roemit Youtube channel in '*Penggemar Stranger Things 4 Silakan Merapat*'.

Host : "What about this season? Why is it so worth to wait?
 Sadie Sink : "I feel like, **we just really know all the characters at this point. And then they add in some new ones to keep things fresh and exciting.** It feels like familiar but also we're all older. So, I don't think they go a little further with like the goriness and just like the overall intensity."

The context of those utterances above is, host interviewed the casts of Stanger Things 4, about the reason why the series is worth to watch. Based on the content, their situation is in a professional frame. When the Host asked a question to the guests and it is answered by Sadie Sink. The utterance "**we just really know all the characters at this point. And then they add in some new ones to**

keep things fresh and exciting” showed Sadie Sink conveyed her sentences in complete sentences informatively. Hence, Sadie Sink’s utterance leads to language style. According to Joos (1967), when the speaker and hearer are in a formal frame, then the speaker speak formally, it refers to formal style. Moreover, when the speaker conveyed information informatively, it refers to referential function (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Therefore, Sadie Sink’s utterances refer to formal style and referential function.

The use of language style also can be found in a TV Series. Flick (2018) said, “A textual analysis of films and television broadcasts is important: films and television programs represent social reality” (p. 413). Therefore, the researcher will use the utterances or dialogues of the characters in Netflix's "Bridgerton Season 2" to determine the different types of language styles.

Violet : **“Dearest, I shall be more than happy to give you my ring when you find someone with whom you are very much in love.** Besides, it is in safe keeping at Aubrey Hall.”

Anthony: “Very well.”

Anthony Bridgerton was a son of Violet Bridgerton. Based on the conversation shown above, Violet Bridgerton’s utterance is indicated as language style when she addressed Anthony Bridgerton **“Dearest”**. The code showed as her private code for addressing her son. Moreover, the intimacy between them was shown when she uttered, **“I shall be more than happy to give you my ring when you find someone with whom you are very much in love.”** It described that she would be very happy if Anthony Bridgerton eventually found a woman he loved. Therefore, Violet Bridgerton’s utterance refers to intimate style. Furthermore, her utterance expressed of what her feelings would be if Anthony

Bridgerton found the women he loved. Hence, her utterance also refers to expressive function.

Related to the phenomenon above, researcher expect that there are should be a suitable previous research that researcher can get the data completely. Larasati & Simatupang (2022) analyzed the language style types that are uttered in a movie using Joos theory. Moreover, the researchers used Roman Jakobson's theory for the types of language function. The study employed qualitative research method to collect and analyze the characters utterances in written form from Luca (2021) movie. The findings of this study were 210 data which classified as frozen style (14%), formal style (21%), consultative style (26%), casual style (25%), and intimate style (14%). Furthermore, there are six categories of language function in the film, including emotional, referential, and phatic function.

Then, Muziatun & Achmad (2020) analyzed language style types uttered by in the Talk Show were organized and analyzed from The Five Clocks book by Martin Joos's theory of language style and An Introduction to Sociolinguistics by Janet Holmes. The qualitative descriptive research was used to analyze and describe the classification of language style found in the Host's utterances in Tonight Show Talk Show. The results were found 29 data with different types of language style, including 11 data for consultative style and 18 data for casual style.

Related to the previous and present studies above, both researchers applied language style theorized by Joos (1967) and used descriptive qualitative as the research method. This research aimed to find out the speech functions related to

the style based on the theory which is proposed by Holmes & Wilson (2017). These theories was used to examine five language styles, such as frozen language style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style, as well as related speech functions. For the data source, there was another distinction between the previous studies and this study. This research applied the Netflix Series "Bridgerton Season 2" as a data source to identify and analyze five levels of language style and speech functions.

The researcher was interested in analyzing language style because, despite some issues, misunderstandings still occur in daily life. People have to know to adjust the way of their communication in certain circumstances, whether it is formal frame or informal frame. Furthermore, the phenomenon of language style found in the Netflix Series "Bridgerton Season 2" above encouraged the researcher to analyze the five levels of language style using a sociolinguistics approach. This gave the researcher reasons to further examine the language style contained in the "Bridgerton Season 2" Netflix series. With this background, researcher chose **An Analysis of Language Style in "Bridgerton Season 2" Netflix Series: Sociolinguistics Approach** as a research thesis.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In order to identify the problems, there were several problems which are:

1. The use of language in formally and informally based on the situation and relationship.
2. The use of language functions based on the purpose of the conversation is, with whom, how to respond to someone's speech.

3. The language style used in an interview in Youtube.
4. The speech functions used in an interview in Youtube.
5. The types of language style used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.
6. The speech functions used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The limitation focuses on the following two main topics:

1. The types of language style used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.
2. The speech functions used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The formulations of the problem are as follows:

1. What are types of language style used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series?
2. What are the speech functions used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the types of language style used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.
2. To find out the speech functions used in “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix series.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

This research has several theoretical goals. First, the reader is expected to gain new knowledge about language style and its function as a result of this research. Second, this research is expected to have a positive impact on our understanding, expertise, perspective, and application. Third, this research is expected to serve as a guide and reference for future research with the same research objective. And the last, the different types of language style and speech function can be found in TV shows, particularly in the Netflix series "Bridgerton Season 2."

2. Practical Significance

In practice, the following individuals are likely to benefit from this research. First, this research will enrich the reader's linguistic knowledge, especially sociolinguistics in the study of language style and its function. Second, this research will assist the researcher in describing the phenomena of language style using utterances from TV shows as data. Third, this research will provide the reader the additional resources and references which can be a guidance to learn, identify, and analyze the language style and its function.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the use of terms, the key terms are taken from the context of this research. The key terms are:

Sociolinguistics : Yule (2010) stated that sociolinguistics refers to the

study of relationship between language and society.

Language Variation : According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), language variation in monolingual is divided into two which are its users and its uses. Language varies based on users with to who is using it. Style is language variation refers to its uses.

Language Style : As proposed Joos (1967) in his book *The Five Clocks*, style, also known as language style, has a linear scale of 'formality.' The five clocks represent the different levels of formality in spoken and written English, which are labeled into five styles. There are five language styles: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate.

Speech Functions : Holmes & Wilson (2017) stated that every utterance in language serves affective or referential functions, which objectively convey information or express how someone is feeling. Hence, they classified language functions into six categories in their book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Fifth Edition*. Speech functions include expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic communication.

Bridgerton Season 2 : *Bridgerton Season 2* (2022) is a TV Shows continuation of the first series, *Bridgerton* (2020).

Bridgerton Season 2 focuses on Daphne's brother, Anthony Bridgerton, who is ready to find the best woman to be his wife. On the other hand, Kate Sharma devotes her life to her family. She intends to find her sister, Edwina Sharma, a suitable partner for marriage.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Meaning of Sociolinguistics

Relation between language and society become an every day's issue. According to Stockwell (2007), sociolinguistics is one of applied linguistics in a broad sense. Sociolinguistics deals directly with social life in nature rather than the theorizing aspects of a language. Nevertheless, language and society is a unity that cannot be separated. Yule (2010) stated, sociolinguistics refers to the linguistic studies that have social significance for participants in those speech communities. Yule's opinion is in line with Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) that stated, sociolinguistic refers to the study of the use of language d in social groups of speakers.

Sociolinguistics does not only focus of the utterances but also out of the utterances itself. Sociolinguistics also contains elements such as social context, social relationship, social identity, and circumstances. As Holmes & Wilson (2017) said,

“They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language” (p.1).

In general, those elements will give the background knowledge based on the utterances. In linguistics, the context concerns to the utterances to determine its meaning. In addition, in the social context, the context of speech will be determined by social variables such as age, gender, or social class.

2.1.1 Language Variation

Language variation occurs in every social community. In sociolinguistics, a way of speaking based on the location, social class, and or its function is defined as language variety (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Language variation divided into standard language, regional dialect, and social dialect. Moreover, language variation can be defined according to its forms and functions such as style, register, and genres.

Holmes & Wilson (2017) described, language variation in monolingual is divided into two which are its users and its uses. Language varies based on the users, language varies with to who is using it. Meanwhile, language varies based on its uses is, to whom it is used and where it is used. Language variation based on its users derives into regional variation, social variation and social dialects. On the other hand, based on to the uses, language variation derives into context, register and style.

2.1.2 Language Style

Stockwell (2007) stated, in sociolinguistics study, language style can represent someone's behavior in society, and refer to be the scale of formality – casualness. Stockwell's argument is also in line with Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) that mentioned, when it comes to communication style, people can speak very

formally or very informally depending on the situation. Therefore, in sociolinguistics, language style is a linear scale of ‘higher-lower’ convenience as proposed by Joos (1967) in his book titled *The Five Clocks*.

2.1.2.1 Types of Language Style

In the book entitled *The Five Clocks*, Joos (1967) proposed different five styles which are labeled into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. This style represents higher and lower levels but by no means such as relative advantage. The higher level in language style is frozen and followed by formal. Then, there is also middle stage namely consultative and casual. And the last is intimate which refers to lower levels in language style.

A. Frozen Style

Frozen style is a static and unchanging oratorical style that can only be used in very formal and important events. It is used in many formal setting such as at state ceremonies, courts, weddings, church services and so on. The context of this style is already made and written cannot be changed, edited, or cut. This style also does not require responses such as asking a question. As Joos (1967) stated, frozen style refer to declamation and is uttered by authoritative intonation, as the addressee must listen and does not convey any feedback (p. 39). This type is not used by everyone because it relates to the level of complexity, responsibility, and is exclusively used by people who have certain backgrounds and professions such as professional orators, court judges or lawyers, pastors or priests and others.

Example:

Victoria: **“It is with a sense of reverence and honor that I address you, my Privy Councilors, as your Sovereign and Queen. I**

mourn sincerely the death of my dear uncle, the King, but I know I may count on you to serve me as loyally as you served him. I am young, but I am willing to learn. And I mean to devote my life to the service of my country and my people. I look for your help in this. I know I shall not be disappointed. Thank you”

(Vitariani, 2022)

Based on the example, the situation took place in the hall Palace. The situation is very formal because it happened after the death of the King. Therefore, as the queen, Victoria uttered her speech in front of the audience. As Joos (1967) stated, frozen style refer to declamation and is uttered by authoritative intonation, as the addressee must listen and does not convey any feedback (p. 39). Therefore, Victoria’s utterances refer to frozen style.

B. Formal Style

Although they have similarities in a formal context, formal style is a style that is different from the previous language style. Formal style is designed to inform domination that speaker is in a formal frame. Joos (1967) stated, formal style assign respectful titles or position for the hearer (p.35), and is used in formal frame (p.29). The hearer must wait until authorized to speak. This style can be used by anyone in formal and important situations. This style can be used in written and spoken form. In written form, this style is commonly used in newspapers, official letters, textbooks, papers, journal articles or scientific works. While in oral form, this style is usually used in formal conversations such as religious lectures, official speeches, or conversations in the context of work or education.

Example:

Sir Robert : “Every one of your ladies is the wife of a friend of Lord Melbourne. Surely you can see how that looks?”

Victoria : **“You should not set such store by appearances, Sir Robert.”**

Sir Robert : “I only ask for a token. For two ladies, even one, who supports my cause. Otherwise, it must seem as if Palace and Parliament have fallen out.”

(Vitariani, 2022)

Based on the example above, Victoria’s utterance conveyed in a complete sentence. She also addressed the interlocutor as ‘Sir Robert’ in which to showed formal designation to him. Joos (1967) stated, formal style assign respectful titles or position for the hearer (p.35), and is used in formal frame (p.29). therefore, Victoria’s utterance refers to formal style.

C. Consultative Style

Consultative style is known as colloquial style, which means that frequently dealing with public information. Consultative style is defined as providing background information that the speaker does not assume he will be understood if he does not provide it, and the listener participates continuously. This style is usually often used in semi-formal situations. The use of consultative style does not involve many people, but usually only involves two people. Consultative style includes terms or codes as the standard of the listener’s insertions such as, ‘Yes’, ‘Yeah’, ‘Unhunh’, ‘That’s right’, ‘Oh’, ‘I see’, ‘yes I know’, and ‘Well’. The term ‘Well’ itself is used to reverse the roles of listener and speaker (Joos, 1967, p. 28).

Example:

Will : “Ronnie!”

Ronnie: “Do I look all right?”

Will : **“Yeah.”**

(Dewi et al., 2020)

Based on the example shown above, the situation is semi-formal. Then, when Ronnie asked Will a question, Will answered ‘Yeah’. Will’s answer refers to consultative style because he used code-label of consultative style. Consultative style contained code-labeled Yes, Yeah, That’s right, Oh, I see, Yes I know (Joos, 1967).

D. Casual Style

Casual style is also known as colloquial style, which means that frequently dealing with public information in different context. Different from the previous three styles, casual style is a type of language style which is used in normal, comfortable, and relaxed situations. This style is usually used when talking with friends, acquaintances, and insiders. Moreover, casual style includes two devices such as ellipsis (omission) and slang. As Joos (1967) stated, casual style is used for friends, acquaintances, and insiders. Anthony Bridgerton treated Kate Sharma as an insider. Moreover, the ellipsis requires shorten form by omitting weak word in the beginning of the sentence (Joos, 1967, p. 25). Therefore, this style has the characteristics of shortened sentences or utterances.

Example:

Will : “**You Ok?**”

Ronnie: “I would rather drink my milkshake than wear it, but I’m fine.”
(Dewi et al., 2020)

Based on the example shown above, Will’s utterance refers to casual style by omitting a word ‘are’ to shorten his question that should be ‘are you ok?’ It is because Will treated Ronnie as insider even though Ronnie is a stranger. Ellipsis

is one of the features of casual style to shorten words and treating strangers as insiders, those refer to casual style (Joos, 1967).

E. Intimate Style

The lower language style is intimate style. This style indicates intimacy between two people or group privately. This style includes extraction and jargon. Extraction and ellipsis are not the same. Extraction refers to extract the intonation from possible casual sentence (Joos, 1967 p. 31). Moreover, jargon is used as the part of private code between two people or group. Jargon is limited codes of public vocabulary. Personal or private message refers to intimate style, then and a jargon is indicated as permanent code that need to be told to addressee that he or she is an insider (Joos, 1967 pp. 32, 34). Therefore, jargon is one of the features of intimate style to communicate to family, lovers, friends, and acquaintances.

Example:

Allie's Mom : "That child's got too much spirit for a girl of her
circumstance"

Allie's Dad : "Nah, it's just summer, **love**"

Allie's Mom : "Trouble is what it is"

(Oktaviani & Purwarno, 2021)

Based on the example shown above, the relationship between the Allie's Mom and Allie's Dad is a married couple. Allie's Dad's utterance contained private code that only for addressing his wife. Private code is a designation to address family, friends, and acquaintances, then, it lead to intimate style (Joos, 1967).

2.1.2.2 Speech Functions

The meaning of utterances that appears in each type of language style requires its specific meaning, as in Joo's theory, allusive meanings in frozen, technical meanings in formal, consultative meanings in consultative, slang meanings in casual, and private meaning in intimate. Those will raise speaker and hearer opinion about what each other mean.

Every language serves its functions. Language style also has its functions. According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), every utterance in language serves affective or referential functions, which objectively convey information or express how someone is feeling. In sociolinguistics, These functions are derived from speech functions. Holmes & Wilson (2017) classified speech functions into six categories in their book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Fifth Edition*. Speech functions divided into expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic communication.

A. Expressive Function

Expressive is one of the three essential functions which is expressed the speaker's feeling through utterances. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294) described, expressive function is speaker-oriented for expressing feelings through utterances.

Example:

Daniela (Mom) : "I know YOU. And I know what's best for you. It's done."
 (Luca looks away bitterly.)
 Daniela (Mom) : "Hey. Look at me in the eye. You know **I love you**, right?"

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the example shown above, Daniela (Mom) contained an expression of feeling. She expressed her feeling to Luca by saying ‘I love you’. Then, her utterance refers to expressive function.

B. Directive Function

Directive is also the essential function which is endeavored for getting the hearer or addressee to do something. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294, 298) described, directive function is addressee-oriented by attempting to get the hearer to do something, in which the speaker know the hearer very well, and showing the superiority. Moreover, directive also can be described in interrogative sentence. It tends to use for unfamiliar person (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 300). Furthermore, the word “**please**” tends to minimize explicit form, and is interpreted clearly as a directive (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 298).

Example:

“**Clear the table.**” (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294)

C. Referential Function

In line with expressive and directive, referential is also equally essential function. Referential function serves to provide information through utterances in certain context. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 10, 294) stated that reference refers to interaction-oriented high information content, and providing information through utterances in certain context as referential function.

Example:

Luca : “AAAAAAHHH! No no! OH NO!! AAAH!! HELP ME!!”
 Alberto : “**First time?**”
 Luca : “**Of course it is!!** I’m a good kid!”

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the example, Alberto asked a question to Luca to know Luca's situation referring to the event they do. This leads to referential function because Luca's utterance 'Of course it is!' is information referring to Luca's situation.

D. Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic refers to linguistic code which is applied in social behavior. Moreover, metalinguistic function is to comment on language within the language itself or language used to talk about language through utterances. Holmes & Wilson (2017, 294) stated, the code referred to linguistic codes, which means language within language itself or language used to talk about language through utterances.

Example:

“Hagemony” is not a common word (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294).

E. Poetic Function

Poetic function concentrates to the aesthetic features of language (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294). Poetic function can occur in motto which gives ear-catching words. Additionally, an advertisement also can be poetic, directive, amusing, and even informative. Moreover, poetic can be uttered as the symbol of circumstances. The use of metaphor is identified as a symbol of a set of social meanings to enrich communication (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 43).

Example:

“Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.”
(Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294)

F. Phatic Function

In sociolinguistic perspective, phatic function is also equally important. One of the findings of a study conducted by sociolinguistics is that language is used to convey information about social relationships more than just referential information. In contrast to referential, phatic communication conveys affective or social messages. Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294) mentioned, phatic function conversations are solely intended to strengthen social bonds between people tend to have more affective content. Therefore, the phatic function is to express empathy and solidarity through utterances in social relationship.

Example:

Ercole : “Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. Benvenuti a Portorosso. **I am delighted to meet you**, number one and number two, I love your stylish clothes. Where did you get them? A dead body? --HA! I’m kidding!”

Ciccio : “Ha. Dead body.”

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the conversation above, Ercole’s utterance indicates as phatic function. His utterance intended to get Ciccio response. Moreover, Ercole’s utterance intended to build bonds with Ciccio. Therefore, Ercole’s utterance refer to phatic function.

2.2 Previous Research

There are some related previous studies to support this research. First, Dewi et al. (2020) conducted an analysis of language style types uttered in romantic movies by using Martin Joos’ theory. The researchers used a qualitative method to describe data in written form and quantitative method to calculate data in percentage form. The researchers found 47 data categorized with types of

language style which are frozen style 1 data (2%), formal style 3 data (6%), consultative style 9 data (19%), and casual style 10 data (21%), and intimate style 24 data (51%).

Second, Cahyanti et al. (2021) analyzed language style types uttered in a talk show by using Joos' theory and analysis of influenced factor in the usage of language style by using Holmes's theory. This research used qualitative method to focus on analysis utterances between native speakers and non-native speaker guests of English in The Ellen Show. The results of this research derived into two categorize. The researchers found 40 data in native speaker guests which are frozen style 2 data, formal style 2 data, consultative style 16 data, casual style 19 data, and intimate style 1 data. Meanwhile, the researchers also found 46 data in non-native speaker guests which are formal style 6 data, consultative style 27 data, and casual style 13 data. The factors of influencing the usage of language style are participants, setting, topic, and function.

Third, Maharani & Fadloeli (2021) conducted an analysis types of language style which are proposed by Martin Joos uttered in videos of Video Blog. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method to focus on describing data in written form in Qorygore's video. The researchers found 26 data categorized with types of language style such as, formal style 5 and casual style 21 data.

Fourth, Pohan & Pohan (2021) conducted an analysis of type of language style uttered in caption posted on Instagram by using Joos' theory. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative research to focus on describing data in

written form of the government's covid-19 posts on Instagram. The researchers found 30 data categorized with types of language style such as, formal style 11 consultative style 10 data, and casual style 9 data.

Fifth, Wuwur (2021) conducted an analysis of language style types uttered in an interview by using Joos' theory. The researchers used a qualitative descriptive to focus on describing data in utterances between Hosts and Katy Perry in exclusive interview on Tonight Show. The researchers found 64 data categorized with types of language style which are frozen style 0 data (0%), formal style 9 data (14%), consultative style 22 data (34,3%), casual style 29 data (45,3%), and intimate style 4 data (6,02%).

Sixth, Aprilia et al. (2022) analyzed language style types uttered in a movie were organized and analyzed from theory in *The Five Clocks* book by Martin Joos. This research was conducted by qualitative research design and descriptive method to be purposeful to analyze and describe the classification of language style found in the *Ron Clark Story* movie. The result of this research showed that the researchers found 157 data related to the types of the language style. The findings are categorized with formal style 13 data (8,3%), consultative style 46 data (29,3%), casual style 90 data (57,3%), and intimate style 8 data (5,1%).

Seventh, (Bulain & Linuwih, 2022) conducted an analysis of language style from Taylor Swift's utterances in Jimmy Kimmel Live. The researchers used the theory of language style from Martin Joos. Moreover, the researchers also conduct language functions from Roman Jakobson's theory. Descriptive qualitative method was used for describing the research descriptively. As a result, the

researchers found 27 data which already covered both objectives of the research. For the types of language style, the data categorized into 3 data for formal style, 5 data for consultative style, and 19 data for casual style. for the language functions, the data categorized into 10 data for expressive, 2 data for directive, 13 data for referential, and 2 data for phatic.

Based on all previous studies above, there are similarities and differences between previous studies and present study. The main theory of previous studies and present study are language style which is proposed by Martin Joos. For the research design, the previous studies mostly used the descriptive qualitative research. Then, in this present study, the researcher also applied the qualitative research method as the research design. All the data source in previous studies and present studies are different, where in this present study, the researcher used “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix Series as the data source. Then, the second objective in this study discussed about the speech functions which were mostly not discussed in the previous study. However, there is two previous studies that used speech functions theory from Roman Jakobson. On the other hand, in this research study, the researcher used speech functions from Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson’s theory.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research review began with a sociolinguistic approach. The researcher conducted experts’ theory, opinion and explanation of sociolinguistics. The experts are Stockwell (2007), Yule (2010), Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), and Holmes & Wilson (2017). The experts’ theory led to language variation proposing

by Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), and Holmes & Wilson (2017). Then, it become specific to the theory of style proposing by Stockwell (2007), Holmes & Wilson (2017), and Joos (1967). Furthermore, those theories lead to the two objectives of the research. For the first objective, the researcher employed the theory of five types of language style from Joos (1967). The five types of language style divided into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Additionally, for the second objective, the researcher employed six speech functions from Holmes & Wilson (2017). The six speech functions are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. Hence, all these theories are used to examine the characters' utterances from TV Show entitled "Bridgerton Season 2" Netflix Series.

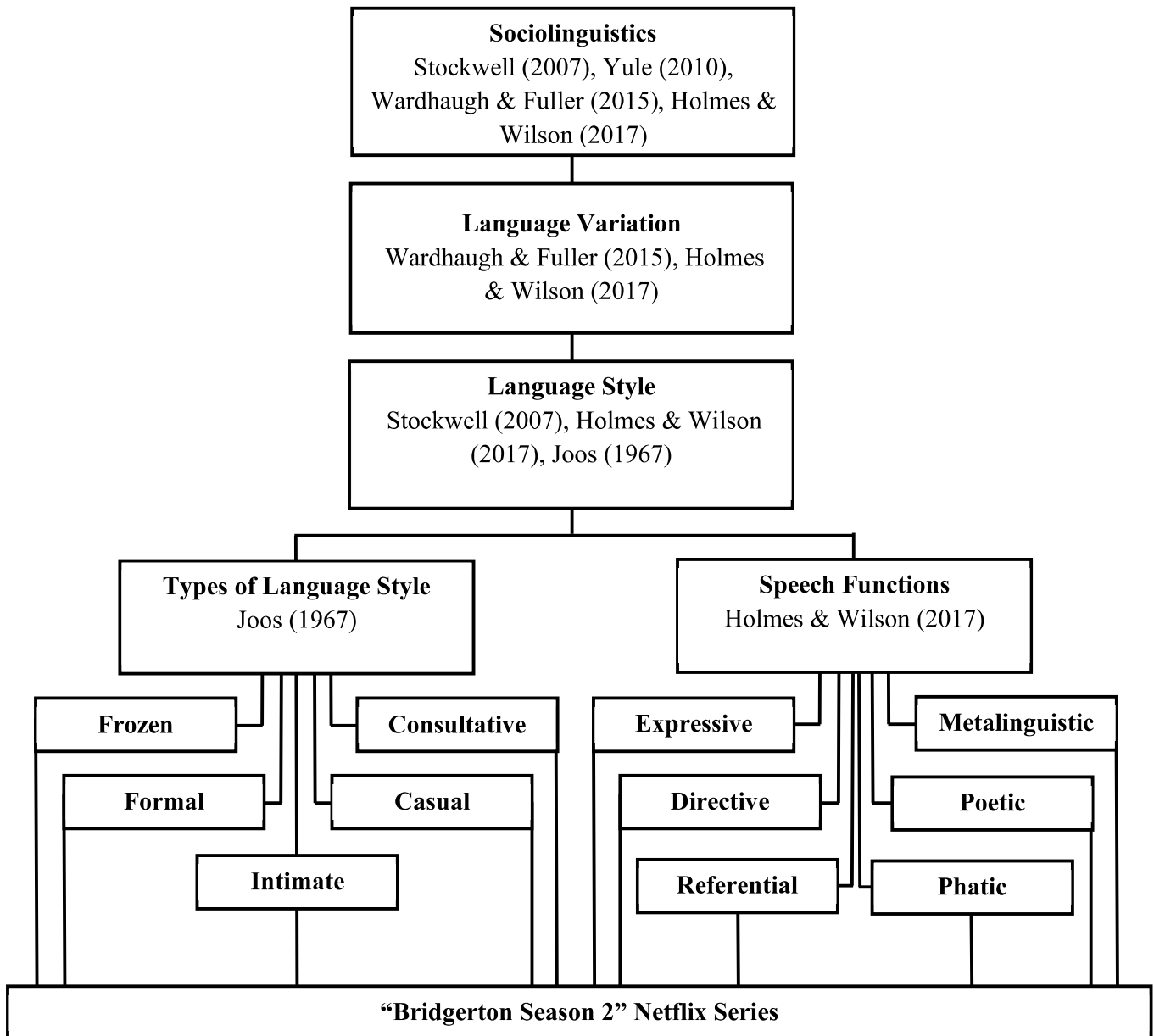


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method research is suitable for sociolinguistics research. Since the researcher found the phenomena not only from the utterances but also from sociolinguistics elements, then, the elements including social context, social relationship, social identity, and circumstances must be applied. The research would be described in written form which contains detail description of participants experience such as quotations from the data source based on the grounded theory (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). According to Taylor et al., (2016), a research method which contains rich descriptive research in written form by observing participants' behavior is qualitative research method. Therefore, the researcher designed this research textually and descriptively by using descriptive qualitative research method.

3.2 Object of the Research

The objects of this research were types of language style and speech functions. Both types of language style and its speech functions were the focus of this research. The theory of Joos (1967) was used as the theory to identify and analyze the types of language style. Following this, the speech functions was also used as the guidance of this research which proposed by Holmes & Wilson (2017). Then, the Netflix Series Bridgerton Season 2 was used as the data source

by the researcher. Therefore, the utterances of the data source found out, identified, and analyzed as the forms of language style and its speech function.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In order to collect data, the data were collected by using observational method. The researcher observed the data source by watching, listening, reading, and feeling to get understanding the utterances and social context which those related to the theories. Sudaryanto (2015) described the method of collecting data was observing. In the line with Sudaryanto's argument, Sugiyono (2013) stated, observation is used when the object of the research is human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and small respondent. Moreover, in the line with observational method, the non-participatory technique also was used in this research. It was because the researcher did not involve directly with the data source. According to Sudaryanto (2015) non-participant is the outsider without direct involvement with the activity in the data source.

In detail, there were several steps in collecting data. First, the researcher watched all episodes of *Bridgerton Season 2* series in Netflix. Second, along with watching the series, the researcher read and got an understanding the script for several times. Third, the utterances were identified and highlighted which those related to the theory, and noted the time and the duration when the utterances were occurred.

Additionally, the Netflix series of "*Bridgerton Season 2*" consists of 8 episodes. To make the data easy to read and distinguish, the researcher coded letter 'E' that represented 'Episode'. According to Sudaryanto (2015, p. 249),

utilizing letter symbols can be present informally as the law of ‘represented–represents’. Then, the researcher coded sequential numbering according to the sequence of episodes such as E1 for episode 1, E2 for episode 2, E3 for episode 3, and so on. Furthermore, the researcher also sorted the data based on the appearance of the data in certain minutes in each episode, such as E1:1, means Episode 1 Data 1. Then, the researcher repeated the codes after the data occurred in different episodes, such as E2:1, E3:1, E4:1, and so on.

Furthermore, to avoid data repetition, the researcher reduced data which have the same pattern and point regarding the theories. Then, when displaying the data to research analysis, the researcher displayed several different data per each type of language style and speech functions in research analysis. According to Sugiyono (2013), anticipatory reduction data refers to the research determination based on the research question, conceptual framework, and the data collection, then, the data reduction means the activity of sorting the main and important things where different pattern and context. Hence, in the research analysis, the data are displayed as representative of all the data.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher analyzed data after collecting the data. For analyzing data, the researcher used referential identity by Sudaryanto (2015). Since this research identified sociolinguistic phenomena, the referential identity method concerned not only to the language but also to the social and situation context. Then, Sudaryanto (2015) stated, data analysis is the peak of research, which determines whether the collected data appropriate with object of the research or not.

Following this, the researcher looked for the utterances which appropriate to theory of language style proposed by Joos (1967) and speech functions proposed by Holmes & Wilson (2017). The technique was the equalizing proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). This technique was used to classify the data based on those theories.

In detail, there were several steps in analyzing data. First, the collected data were determined depending on theories. Second, after determining, the data were categorized and grouped depending on the types and the functions. Third, the researcher focused on analyzing the data through words and along with identifying each data which relates to the speech functions. And the last, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the findings.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In order to present the result of this research, the researcher presented the findings after analyzing the data. The researcher presented the findings in an informal way. According to Sudaryanto (2015), an informal method can be used to convey the results of analysis in detail through words (p.261). Therefore, the researcher presented the findings descriptively in writing.