A STUDY OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE TV SERIES *BLACK MIRROR* SEASON 3: *NOSEDIVE* (2016)

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
S-1 Degree Majoring in Linguistics in the English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

Submitted by:

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly confirm that this thesis is written by myself and without taking any works from other researchers in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree of any university. I also ascertain that I do not take any material from other publications except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 19 December 2022

Rizky Muhammad Al Fathin

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Indeed ease accompanies hardship.

Qur'an (94:5)

This thesis is dedicated to

My family I love the most,

and those supporting me.

APPROVAL

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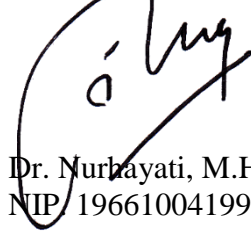Dr. Oktiva Herry Candra, M.Hum.
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I am fully conscious that this thesis is far from ideal and needs improvement. Hence, any advice and shaping direction would be appreciated and accepted. At last, I hope this thesis will benefit readers interested in language style or any other relevant subject.

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Rizky Muhammad Al Fathin

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ABSTRACT

A person can employ more than one language style at the same time and place. The use of language style by a person or group depends on a certain purpose. In this study, the writer appeals to language styles used by *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive* characters. This study aims to identify the types of language styles used in *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive*, to explain the social factors affecting the characters, and to describe the language functions. To analyze it, the writer applies Martin Joos' theory of language style. As for the research method, he uses descriptive qualitative to explain the data, purposive sampling to pick the sample, and observation method to collect the data. The result of the data analysis shows that there are thirty data comprising language style. All five types of language styles are found. The writer found one datum as frozen, two as formal, eight as consultative, eighteen as casual, and one as intimate. The factors behind it are participant, setting, topic, and function. Frozen has a directive function. Formal has a referential and a directive function. Consultative has an expressive and a referential function. Casual has an expressive, referential, directive, and phatic functions. Intimate has an expressive function.

Keywords: language style, social factors, language function, *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Human is a social being. As a social being, one of its essential abilities is the ability to communicate. The skill to communicate is necessary for our life. People congregate to discuss ideas, trivia, and news that are feasible. We wish to discuss things from significant events to minor ones. Therefore, humans developed a communication system in speech and writing. That communication system is language. It is a tool that helps us express and convey our thoughts, feelings, and emotions.

Language is an inseparable feature of human life for interacting with one another. Using language, people can have a conversation. Now imagine two conversations, first, between two students, and second, between student and teacher. Both conversations' language may be the same, but their language style may vary. Even if one student is trying to convey the same message, the difference in language style must be different. Sending a message to a student will be more casual, while a message to a teacher will be more polite.

This phenomenon is what we called as language style. The language style is a preference among other options for using language. The language used must be carefully considered to avoid misconceptions. People use different kinds of language

styles according to different situations. Even given the same subject matter, the language style used may vary.

The difference in using language can be based on gender, age, education, reputation, belief, and others. Furthermore, situational factors, such as: who is speaking, to whom somebody is speaking, when, where, and what is being discussed, can contribute to the use of language. Joos (1976:11) sorted language styles into five groups based on the scale of formality; frozen, formal, intimate, casual, and consultative.

We can find language styles in our daily conversation, whether in court, hospital, home, or so on. Besides that, language styles can also be found in various media, for instance, books, speeches, films, songs, and others. This study takes one of the popular series on Netflix entitled *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive* as the object of the study.

The TV series *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive* is a British anthology set in the future, where individuals may score one another on a scale of one to five stars for every contact, affecting their socioeconomic position.

The writer picked the topic and object because the character must use language styles properly in Black Mirror: Nosedive. The future setting where people can rate one another makes the characters worry about their rankings. So they do not want to use improper language styles, causing misunderstanding. By doing that, they will get a vote down and make their rank goes downhill. The writer also wanted to delve deep into language styles and whether the interpretation of the object affects the outcome of the language styles used by the characters. So in order to properly conduct the study, the

language styles theory by Martin Joos was applied. This object also contains various language styles that can be analyzed in the characters' utterances.

1.2   Research Problems

Based on the background the writer formulated these three research problems:

1. What types of language styles are used in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*?

2. What are the factors that affect the characters in using different language styles?

3. What are the language functions found in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*?

1.3   Objective of the Study

The writer answered the previous three research problems with the following purposes:

1. To identify the types of language styles used in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*.

2. To explain the factors affecting the characters in using different language styles.

3. To describe the language functions used in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*.

1.4   Previous Studies

The writer discovered preceding studies with similar concepts, theories, and objects by other researchers. The study focuses on either language style or *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive*. To improve the validity of this study, he reviewed ten previous studies.

The first research was written by Salsabila and Permanasari (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Language Style Used in "The Princess Switch" Movie and Its Implication in Teaching Speaking*. The research aims to identify the types of language styles on their level of formality. The researcher used Joos' theory in Sutherland (2016). Afterward, it was followed by identifying the most frequent language style used and explaining its implication in teaching speaking. The result shows 90 data with formal style as the most frequent language style used in the movie. The researcher explained that students could improve their understanding of speaking and storytelling by using the movie as a source of materials. Adding this makes the research significantly different from other previous studies.

The second research is *Language Style in "What A Girl Wants" Movie* by Ramdhani et al. (2020). The researcher aimed to analyze the kind of language styles and the most frequent language style used in the movie. They also analyzed using Martin Joos' concept. There were only four of five language styles found in the movie. Frozen style is not found in the movie since the movie portrays drama, romance, and comedy, so the casual style came as the most frequent language style.

The third research was conducted by Purba et al. (2021), entitled *Sociolinguistics Analysis on Language Style Form at the Movie Script of Papillon*. This research focuses on identifying the language styles in Papillon's movie manuscript. The researcher used the theory of Martin Joos' types of language style. Furthermore, applying the theory from Roman Jakobson, the researcher added the analysis of the function of language style used by the characters. The result shows that 30 language styles were found. The consultative language style is the most dominant. Five of the six functions in language style were found, except the poetic function. Adding the analysis of the function of language style makes this journal different from the previous studies above.

The fourth research is *Formal and Casual Language Style Used in Emily in Paris Series Season 1* by Arini and Tustiawati (2022). Slightly different from previous studies above, this journal only focuses on formal and casual language styles. The researcher analyzed all the characters' utterances by applying Martin Joos' principle. The researcher found 142 data indicating the use of language style. He then explained why casual styles are often used because the series' informal situation is highlighted.

The fifth research is composed by Susiani (2022) entitled *Language Style of English Teachers At AMIK Tunas Bangsa Pematangsiantar*. Unlike previous studies above, the researcher used the utterances of English Teachers at AMIK Tunas Bangsa Pematangsiantar during the presentation of the seminar meeting. The research analyzes the language style and the most frequent language style used. There were 35 teachers. The researcher first observed and recorded the teachers' speaking. After that, the

researcher analyzed it by applying Joos' theory and others' theories to support it. The result shows that three kinds of language styles were found—namely, formal style, frozen style, and casual style. The researcher stated that a formal style is required in seminar meetings. Therefore formal language style is the most frequently used.

The sixth research is *Language Style Used by Taylor Swift in Jimmy Kimmel Live* by Bulain and Linuwih (2022). Unlike the previous studies above, the researcher used the utterance of the singer in a talk show. The research was conducted to analyze the language style and the language function. The researcher applied Martin Joos' theory and Roman Jakobson's theory. The researcher obtained the data by watching the talk show and transcribing it into a document. After analyzing it, the researcher found three language styles, with the casual style as the most repeated. Four of six language functions were found.

The seventh research was produced by Fauziah and Izzah (2022), entitled *Language Style in the Pacman Story by Viastro on Tumblr*. Dissimilar to the previous studies above, the researcher used a story from a particular blog. The researcher attempted to analyze the kinds of language styles and the most frequent ones used by applying Martin Joos' theory. The researcher first read the whole story and found a conversation containing a language style. The researcher then analyzed it and found three types of language styles. The researcher stated the use of casual style as the most frequent.

The eighth research is *The Analysis of Language Style Used In Sister Course* by Widyaiswara et al. (2022). The researcher used students' communication as the data

source, which differs from the previous studies above. The students are mainly Javanese; therefore, they speak Javanese. The researcher determined to analyze the language style and the factors. The researcher observed, recorded, transcribed, and classified the data. Applying Joos' and Holmes' theories, the researcher found all five language styles. The researcher also explained the factors; gender and age, ethnicity, and social status.

The ninth research was conducted by Runadi and Simatupang (2022), entitled *Referring Expression in Black Mirror (Season 3 Episode 1: "Nosedive"): Pragmatics Study*. This research has the same object, the TV series Black Mirror. The researcher applied Brown and Yule's four types of referencing expressions theory. Using the qualitative descriptive method, the researcher explained all four types; proper nouns, pronouns, definite phrases, and indefinite noun phrases found in the series. Furthermore, he figured out three sorts of meanings; contextual, grammatical, and lexical. He concluded that contextual meaning frequently emerges because the examples all come within the contextual meaning.

The tenth research is *An Analysis of Positive Politeness Strategy Used by Lacie Pound In "Black Mirror: Nosedive" Serial Movie* by Husna (2019). The researcher used the TV series *Black Mirror* as the object of the study. The researcher wanted to investigate the kinds of politeness strategies utilized by Lacie Pound. The researcher explained how politeness strategies are understood and the aspects influencing Lacie. Using the positive politeness strategy (1987) from Brown and Levinson, the researcher found that Lacie uses 9 of 15 strategies; noticing, exaggerating, using in-group identity

markers, avoiding disagreement, presupposing, offering, optimistic, giving reasons, and giving gifts. Moreover, two factors influence Lacie; payoff and circumstances.

The novelty of this study is that the writer added the social factors affecting language choice using Holmes' theory. Social factors significantly affect the characters' use of different language styles. There may be a case that makes a datum can be categorized into two styles. However, social factors could be another determiner that makes the datum belong to only one style group. Adding the social factors also gave the non-linguistic perspective and focused more on the context. The object is also related to the topic since it describes the importance of using proper language style. In addition, there has yet to be any research about language style in the object of the study.

1.5 Scope of the Study

Many aspects can be explored in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*. The writer created scope and limitations so he would focus on the research questions that had been written. In this study, he focused on analyzing the language style of the characters' utterances in the first episode of *Black Mirror* Season 3, *Nosedive*. Moreover, he emphasized the distribution of language style, the factors affecting the characters in using different language styles, and the language function.

1.6 Writing Organization

To practice systematic writing, the writer divided this thesis into four chapters, which are organized as follows:

CHAPTER I   INTRODUCTION

It contains an introduction consisting of the background of the study, research problems, objectives, previous studies, and the scope of the study.

CHAPTER II   THEORY AND METHOD

It consists of theoretical frameworks as the fundamental concept of the research. It also contains the method for gathering and analyzing the data.

CHAPTER III   DATA ANALYSIS

It encompasses an explanation and analysis of the data.

CHAPTER IV   CONCLUSION

It contains conclusions and thoughts on the topic.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter contains the theoretical framework that explained the theories the writer used and the research method.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer applied the theoretical framework so that it can interpret the concept in this study. This study propounds relevant elements of the theoretical framework.

2.1.1 Language Style

Communication occurs when people interact with one another. The way people speak has characteristics depending on the situation and conditions when communicating. Therefore they are going to have different styles. Holmes (2013: 239) stated that style is a type of language variation where the speaker selects a specific language that holds similar information. For instance, the conversation between two students and between a teacher and students would be different, as we can see below.

Student 1   : "Whatchu doing last weekend, bro?"
Student 2   : "Grandma's house, bro."

Teacher   : "What did you do on your last weekend, Kevin?"
Student 2   : "I was at my grandmother's house, Miss."

Both questions and answers carry similar information, but the style here differs. The conversation between students is informal, whereas between teacher and student is more formal.

The language style is also considered a style. According to Chaika (1982: 29), language style refers to how people utilize language in communication, whether spoken or written. The language style is the choice of linguistic structures to express artistic or societal influences. In communication, the use of formal or informal style usually hinges on the condition and situation in which people communicate with others. The style also insinuates to the listener that what is being said should be taken seriously, cynically, jokingly, or in other ways.

Holmes (2013: 262) said that styles are analyzed along a formality scale. Martin Joos, in his book (1976: 11), groups the language style into five categories, namely:

1. Frozen Style

Joos explained two defining features of frozen. They are the absence of authoritative intonation in the text and the fact that the reader is not permitted to cross-question. Moreover, it is for print and declamation. It means that the frozen style is usually used in the text. Other features the writer have gathered are that the patterns and rules have been firmly established, long sentence structure, proper pronunciation, exaggerated intonation, and not easy to cut or beheaded. This form of frozen style requires speakers and listeners to be serious and pay attention to what is written or spoken. Another supporting feature regarding the context is that frozen usually occurs in dignified situations and

traditional ceremonies, for instance, state ceremonies, procedures for taking

oaths, laws, and historical documents.

Example:

The US Naturalization Oath of Allegiance *"I (state your name) hereby declare on oath ..."*

The example is considered frozen style. It has both features proposed by Joos'

theory. It is a constitution where no one can change the highlighted words above

because it has been determined and cannot be changed.

2. Formal Style

The two defining features of the formal style that Joos explained are

detachment and cohesion. It means the formal speaker has a captive audience

and must plan the sentences before uttering them. So the speaker must compose

it in the text and write at leisure. Another features the writer found is that formal

style usually is a complete and complex sentence with appropriate grammatical

patterns, standard vocabulary, and pronunciation. The features regarding the

usage context are the use of formal in performing an important task, for

instance, official correspondence, official gatherings, textbooks, scientific

works, state addresses, papers, and religious orators. It can also be found in

formal dialogue, for instance, someone's conversation with the dean in his

office.

Example:

"Hyundai's sales bounced back in January as substantial discounts helped to win back customers who had been shaken by the firm's mass safety recalls."

The example is considered formal style because it is presented in a complete, elaborate complex sentence, logically sequenced, strongly coherent, and well-structured. It often happens in a meeting. It has both features proposed by Joos.

3. Consultative Style

In the book, two defining features of the consultative style are that the speaker supplies background information—he does not assume that he will understand without it, and the addressee participates continuously. The speaker needs to add details to certain words that the hearer may not understand it. Also, the hearer participates but does not intefere with the continuous flow of utterances of the speaker. Other features found are complete sentences, well-pronounced and careful words to minimize misunderstanding. Features regarding the context are that consultative is a semi-formal corporate approach since it is employed in transaction exchange and operational activities, so it typically occurs in small gatherings, doctor-patient, or seller-buyer conversations.

Example:

Guest: "Excuse me, may I know where the registration office is?"
Receptionist: "Yes. Turn left, and enter the second door to your right."
Guest: "Thank you."

The example is a consultative style because the conversation happened between two strangers with feedback from the listener. It uses complete sentences, well-

pronounced and careful words to minimize understanding. It has one of two features from Joos' theory—the addressee participates continuously.

4. Casual Style

The two defining features of the casual style are ellipsis and slang. Ellipsis means the speaker omits the weak word at the beginning of a casual sentence. Slang means very informal words or phrases restricted to a particular context or group. Other features are simplified grammar, shortened words or phrases, informal vocabulary, instantaneous pronunciation, profanity, and nicknames. The features regarding the context are that casual usually occurs in informal situations, for instance, talking to friends or relatives. It is utilized in more casual settings.

Example:

Kevin: "Hey, Rob! What's up? Whatcha gonna do tonight?"
Robbin: "What's up, Kev? Watch football, dude. You comin'?"
Kevin: "Yeah. Me as well."

The conversation is believed to be casual because it is carried out in an informal situation. It uses simple greetings with someone we know well. It allows words or phrases that are shortened. The grammar there is also simplified. It has one of two features from Joos' theory—ellipsis. It can be seen in Robbin's utterance omitting the weak words at the beginning of his question.

5. Intimate Style

Two features define the intimate style, and those are extraction and jargon. Extraction means the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some

conceivable casual sentence. Jargon means the intimate code used in each intimate group. It cannot be understood outside of the group. Other features would be the use of fragmented, abbreviated words, imprecise articulation, and unique or special calling. Context features are that formal style frequently used in talks between speakers with intimate and close ties, for example, friends or family. Conversations are commonly held between persons who already know and understand one another.

Example:
"*I love you, hon. I always do—every day until the end.*"

The example is intimate style because it has an extraction feature. The word **hon** here is just an extraction from the word honey. It also fulfills the characteristic where it has a special calling on the word *hon*.

2.1.2 Factors That Affect Language Choice

A person can employ more than one language style and transition between them. For instance, most people greet family and superiors differently—a husband may greet his wife in the morning by saying, "*mornin' sweetheart,*" whereas when he greets his boss at the office, he goes, "*Good morning, Mr. Lee.*" Many aspects of society can make the language used vary, but not all factors are relevant in a particular context. Holmes (2013: 9) neatly organized them; in general, four factors affect language choice:

1. Participant. It concerns two things, who is speaking and who is the interlocutor.

2. Setting. It refers to the location of the speaker's dialogue.

3. Topic. It indicates what the speakers are discussing during the conversation.

4. Function. It explains why the speakers are having the dialogue.

2.1.3 Language Function

Holmes (2013: 275) stated that there are two broad functions—the affective and referential however it is possible to distinguish various functions that language serves. In the book, those functions are categorized into the following list:

1. Expressive. The utterance conveys the speaker's emotion. For example, *I was so mad yesterday*.

2. Directive. The utterance attempts to persuade someone to do something, such as *Clean your room, Kevin*.

3. Referential. The utterance that gives information, for instance, *My party will be at two o'clock in the noon*.

4. Metalinguistic. The utterance that comments on language itself, for example, *Are you speaking in English or what?*

5. Poetic. The utterance concentrates on language aesthetic features and is usually found in a rhyme, poem, or motto, for instance, *Twenty twins twirled twenty twigs*.

6. Phatic. The utterance that shows empathy and solidarity for others, such as *I'm so sorry to hear that*.

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Adding the language function helped the writer to describe the function for each style. The function is also affecting the use of language styles.

2.2   Research Methods

The writer describes the methodology of this study in this sub-chapter.

2.2.1   Research Approach

In writing this study, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method following the objectives of this study. Data was collected in the form of words, phrases, or conversations to be appropriate with a descriptive qualitative approach. He used this technique to explain and elaborate on the data in the form of discourse. He only discussed words; other discussions, like numbers, will not be included.

2.2.2   Data and Sources

The utterances of entire characters in the *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive* screenplay served as the data of this study. *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive* and the transcript were the data source of this study.

2.2.3   Population and Sampling

The population is all the utterances produced by *Black Mirror: Nosedive* characters. The sample is a smaller scope of the population. Purposive sampling was utilized to collect the sample in this study. Arikunto (2010: 183) expressed that purposive sampling is the method of picking a sample by selecting a subject that depends on the specific objective rather than the level or area. This sampling approach leans on the researcher's judgment when determining and choosing

the sample to accomplish the study's objectives. Hence, the sample in this study is characters' utterances that fulfill the features explained in Chapter 2 in the form of conversations or utterances.

2.2.4   Method of Collecting Data

The writer used the observation method based on Sudaryanto (in Zaim, 2014: 89) since this study belongs to the text analysis. He took the following steps:

1. Non-Participant Observation Method

    Acting as an observer, he observed each utterance involving the language style produced by the characters. The observation will focus on the distribution of language style, the factors affecting the characters, and the language function in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*.

2. Note Taking Technique

    Looking at all the utterances produced by the characters from *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*. Then, he tagged or highlighted to list all of the data involving language style. The list will become an object of analysis.

2.2.5   Method of Analyzing Data

The writer analyzed the data in many phases after gathering it.

1. Determined the specified data indicating the different kinds of language styles. The identification procedure was aided by categorizing the data according to Joos' hypothesis into five language styles.

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2. Categorized the data using Joos' theory, which identified five language styles. In addition, he included a description and explanation.

3. Examined the reasons that affect the entire cast of characters in the series to talk in various styles. Using Holmes' theory, he scrutinized the elements affecting the characters to talk in various styles.

4. Analyzed the language function used by the characters based on Holmes' theory.

5. The conclusion will be the final stage of data analysis. Summarized the findings of the analysis and added some thoughts.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1   Result

The writer found thirty data comprising language style through data analysis. He discovered all five types of language styles employed in *Black Mirror* Season 3: *Nosedive*. They are frozen with a datum, formal with two data, consultative with eight data, casual with eighteen data, and intimate with a datum. There are also factors affecting characters' language selection: participant, setting, topic, and function. Frozen has all four factors. Formal has participant, setting, and topic as its factors. Consultative happens to have all four factors. Casual style has three factors, namely participant, setting, and topic. Intimate has all four factors. He also described the language function in the episode *Nosedive*; expressive, directive, referential, and phatic. Frozen has a directive function. Formal has a referential and a directive function. Consultative has an expressive and a referential function. Casual has an expressive, referential, directive, and phatic functions. Intimate has an expressive function. The summary of the findings can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Data of Language Style Used by the Character of *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive*

No	Language Style	Frequency	Factors	Function
1	Frozen	1	Participant Setting Topic Function	Directive
2	Formal	2	Participant Setting Topic	Referential Directive
3	Consultative	8	Participant Setting Topic Function	Expressive Referential
4	Casual	18	Participant Setting Topic	Expressive Referential Directive Phatic
5	Intimate	1	Participant Setting Topic Function	Expressive
	Total	30		

Based on the result above, the most frequent style is casual style. It means that most of the minutes or scenes in *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive* happen in informal situations and conditions. It is also in line with the portrayal of this episode, which is drama, mystery, and sci-fi.

3.2 Discussion

This sub-chapter contains the analysis and explanation of the data. The following is the analysis of language style, factors affecting language choice, and language function in *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive*. Based on the discussion below, almost all language styles are used properly except for datum 22 and datum 23. It means that all characters are concerned about their ranking. Therefore, they use proper language styles. Below are the results and discussion of each style:

3.2.1 Frozen Style

As previously mentioned in Chapter 2, Joos explained two defining features of frozen. They are the absence of authoritative intonation in the text and the fact that the reader is not permitted to cross-question. Moreover, it is for print and declamation. It means that the frozen style is usually used in the text. Other features the writer have gathered are that the patterns and rules have been firmly established, long sentence structure, proper pronunciation, exaggerated intonation, and not easy to cut or beheaded. This form of frozen style requires speakers and listeners to be serious and pay attention to what is written or spoken. Another supporting feature regarding the context is that frozen usually occurs in dignified situations and traditional ceremonies,

for instance, state ceremonies, procedures for taking oaths, laws, and historical documents.

3.2.1.1 Frozen Style Used in Black Mirror: Nosedive

A datum of frozen style is used by the character in *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

Datum 1 (00:48:50,440 - 00:48:55,389)

The Minister : **Do you, Naomi Jayne Blestow, take this man to be your husband to live together with him in the covenant of marriage? To love him, comfort him, honour and keep him, in sickness and in health and forsaking all others, be faithful unto him...**

The utterance here is not fulfilling any features proposed by Joos in the book. The features that make this frozen are proper pronunciation and not easy to cut. The minister must utter this with proper pronunciation so that it will not cause any misunderstanding. The utterance also is not cut by the audience as we can see there is not any dialogue after this. The next feature regarding the context would be the usage of the utterance. This particular utterance can not be found in daily conversation. It only happens in dignified situations. Here, it is a wedding ceremony.

3.2.1.2 Factors Affecting Characters Using Frozen Style

Besides the participant, setting, and topic. The dominant factor that affects the use of frozen style by the characters is the function. The purpose of this utterance is to lead the couple to a marriage vow. Hence, the minister must use a style that is not usually found in everyday conversation.

3.2.1.3 Language Function of Frozen Style

The writer argued that marriage vows are promises that the couple will recite. The utterance attempts to get the couple to do something. Therefore, the frozen style has a directive function.

3.2.2   Formal Style

As previously mentioned in Chapter 2, the two defining features of the formal style that Joos explained are detachment and cohesion. It means the formal speaker has a captive audience and must plan the sentences before uttering them. So the speaker must compose it in the text and write at leisure. Another features the writer found is that formal style usually is a complete and complex sentence with appropriate grammatical patterns, standard vocabulary, and pronunciation. The features regarding the usage context are the use of formal in performing an important task, for instance, official correspondence, official gatherings, textbooks, scientific works, state addresses, papers, and religious orators. It can also be found in formal dialogue, for instance, someone's conversation with the dean in his office.

3.2.2.1 Formal Style Used in Black Mirror: Nosedive

There are two data of formal style used by the character in *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

Datum 2 (00:22:28,080 - 00:22:45,959)

> Lacie   : **The little girl who, when we were just five years old in art camp started talking to me because she saw I was scared. The girl who helped me make Mr. Rags. I still have him.**

The utterance here fulfills both features proposed by Joos, detachment, and cohesion. Lacie is going to give her speech in a captive audience as a maid of honor. And she prepares her speech beforehand. Another features the utterance fulfilled are complex sentences, appropriate grammar, standard vocabulary, and proper pronunciation. The utterance also has the feature regarding context which happens in sacred gatherings.

Datum 3 (00:51:43,520 - 00:51:59,078)

> Lacie   : Everybody, hello!
> Lacie   : **Can everyone be quiet for a moment? Thank you.**

Here, Lacie tries to gain attention from the audience before giving her speech at Naomi's wedding. The utterances here also have a detachment feature. Lacie has a captive audience. But, it does not have the cohesion feature since this is not something she will prepare in the text. It also has features which are complete sentences, appropriate grammar, and standard vocabulary. The utterance also has the feature regarding context which happens in sacred gatherings.

3.2.2.2 Factors Affecting Characters Using Formal Style

The interlocutors here are the captive audience, which is highly ranking people Lacie respects a lot. It makes Lacie use a formal style. The function is also a significant factor as Lacie gives her speech as a maid of honor.

3.2.2.3 Language Function of Formal Style

The formal style contains referential and directive functions. The utterance produced by Lacie as a speech is meant to provide information to the wedding guests.

As a maid of honor, she tries to tell her story about her and Naomi. The other utterance is an attempt from Lacie to make the wedding guests silent and pay attention to her. The wedding guests then proceed to do what she wants.

3.2.3 Consultative Style

As previously mentioned in Chapter 2, two defining features of the consultative style are that the speaker supplies background information—he does not assume that he will understand without it, and the addressee participates continuously. The speaker needs to add details to certain words that the hearer may not understand it. Also, the hearer participates but does not intefere with the continuous flow of utterances of the speaker. Other features found are complete sentences, well-pronounced and careful words to minimize misunderstanding. Features regarding the context are that consultative is a semi-formal corporate approach since it is employed in transaction exchange and operational activities, so it typically occurs in small gatherings, doctor-patient, or seller-buyer conversations.

3.2.3.1 Consultative Style Used in Black Mirror: Nosedive

The writer found eight data indicating the consultative style used by the characters in *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

Datum 4 (0:03:26,520 - 00:03:40,034)
> Jack   : Do you want a cookie with that? It's on the house.
> Lacie : **Sounds awesome**. See you tomorrow, JJ.
> Jack   : See you, Lacie.

The conversation here only has the second feature—the addressee participates continuously. Lacie answers Jack's question with "**Sounds awesome.**" That acts as

approval. However, as a whole conversation, it does not have the complete sentence

feature. That is because the complete sentence would be **It sounds awesome**. It still

carries well-pronounced and careful word features. The conversation has the context

feature which happens in a buyer-seller case. Usually uses the consultative style.

Datum 5 (00:09:28,200 - 00:09:57,470)

Carol : We have unparalleled metrics on romantic geneses. I gotta say, these
places are going like that. So don't delay if you're interested.
Lacie : I'm more than interested.
Carol : Standard occupancy on a minimum six-month contract we're talking
this much.
Lacie : How often are the payment?
Carol : That's weekly.
Lacie : OK.
Carol : A little more than expected?
Lacie : Yeah.

The conversation has the addressee participate continuously feature. As we can

see Lacie participates in the conversation but does not interfere with Carol. The

conversation actually has complete sentences as its feature. But, the word **gotta** usually

used in a casual or intimate style. It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as

its features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in

a buyer-seller case.

Datum 6 (00:12:05,320 - 00:12:18,711)

Hansen : Great little uptake there.
Lacie : OK.
Hansen : Couple of minor dings there. You cut someone off in traffic?
Lacie : Just a workplace thing.
Hansen : OK.

Lacie tries to raise his ranking, so she meets with Hansen from Reputelligent. It is a consultant firm for users of the unnamed social media platform featured in the *Black Mirror: Nosedive*. The conversation has the addressee participate continuously feature. As we can see Lacie participates into the conversation but not interferes with Hansen. The conversation actually does not have complete sentences as its feature. We can see the omitting of weak word at the beginning of Hansen's utterances. It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as its features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a consultant-client case.

Datum 7 (00:13:10,880 - 00:13:22,992)

Hansen	: Ideally, that's up-votes from quality people.
Lacie	: **Quality people?**
Hansen	: **High fours. Impress those up-scale folks, you'll gain velocity on your arc and there's your boost.**

Now, the conversation here holds both features that Joos proposed which are the speaker supplies background information—he does not assume that she will understand without it, and the addressee participates continuously. Lacie is asking for more details about quality people. Hence, the speaker, Hansen, supplies the details so that she will understand. Lacie also participates in the conversation by asking a question. The utterances here are not complete sentences. The datum here still carries well-pronounced and careful words features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a consultant-client case.

Datum 8 (00:27:28,280 - 00:27:48,518)

      Hannah   : Hi there, how are you doing?
      Lacie   : I am wonderful.
      Hannah   : I am so sorry, that flight is cancelled.
      Lacie   : No. No, no, no.
      Hannah   : Customer incident at the other end.
      Lacie   : So when is the next flight?
      Hannah   : Yeah, they're all kind of full.

The datum here has only one feature—the addressee participates continuously.

Lacie participates by exchanging dialogue with Hannah. Not all utterances there is a

complete sentence. We can see it through Hannah's utterance where she omits weak

words at the beginning of her sentence, **(There is a) Customer incident at the other**

end. It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as its features. Another

determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a transactional

exchange. Lacie tries to get flight tickets at an airport.

Datum 9 (00:28:05,280 - 00:28:21,117)

      Hannah   : I see there's one standby seat on another plane leaving tonight.
                        That's reserved for members of our Prime Flight Programme.
                        You gotta be a 4.2 or over to qualify.
      Lacie   : I'm... I'm a 4.2.
      Hannah   : I'm afraid you're actually a 4.183.

The conversation here has both features that Joos proposed which are the

speaker supplies background information—he does not assume that she will understand

without it, and the addressee participates continuously. Hannah, an airport stewardess,

does not assume that Lacie will understand about Prime Flight Programme. Hence, she

adds the details so Lacie can understand. Lacie also participates without interfering

with Hannah. The conversation actually has complete sentences as its feature. But, the

word **gotta** usually used in a casual or intimate style. It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as its features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a transactional exchange. Lacie tries to get flight tickets at an airport.

Datum 10 (00:30:36,760 - 00:30:54,398)

> Lacie : Hey there. Chuck! Great name.
> Chuck : Thank you.
> Lacie : Hope you're having a great night.
> Chuck : It's pretty good.
> Lacie : So I need a car.
> Chuck : You got a vehicle in mind?
> Lacie : Anything, really.
> Chuck : Well, due to your current ranking you're restricted to our Super Saver Fleet.

The datum here has only one feature—the addressee participates continuously. Lacie participates by exchanging dialogue with Chuck. Not all utterances there is a complete sentence. We can see it through Lacie's and Chuck's utterance where she and he omit weak words at the beginning of her sentence, **(I)** Hope **you're having a great night**. Also, **(Do) You got a vehicle in mind?** It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as its features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a transactional exchange. Lacie tries to get a rental vehicle near the airport.

Later, Lacie's rental car runs out of battery. She stops at the electro station, trying to charge the car's battery. She founds a problem there and could not charge her car. She tries to ask for help from the electro station assistant there.

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Datum 11 (00:35:16,520 - 00:35:30,440)

    Assistant   : Our chargers are Q2Z, yours one's a K1. They didn't give you
                                an adapter?
    Lacie   : No. Do you have one?
    Assistant   : Not in here. Ask around.
    Lacie   : Thanks, anyway.

The datum here has only one feature—the addressee participates continuously. Lacie participates by exchanging dialogue with the Assitant. The utterances are not all complete sentences. It still has the well-pronounced and careful words as its features. Another determining feature would be the usage context which happens in a transactional exchange. Lacie tries to charge her car in an electric station.

3.2.3.2 Factors Affecting Characters Using Consultative Style

Most participants in the consultative style are those who are neither acquaintances nor relatives. In this case, Lacie keeps meeting someone she does not share the same personal stock information. Hence, to whom she is speaking keeps supplying the information needed. Most of the setting in the data occurs in semi-formal situations such as an airport, offices, and rental car. The discussion is primarily about business or necessary exchange, such as a new house, flight ticket, rental car, and consultation. The participants need to exchange information so the conversation can keep going. Those factors affect the characters to use the consultative style.

3.2.3.3 Language Function of Consultative Style

The most frequent functions found in the data are expressive and referential. Some data explain Lacie and other characters expressing their feelings towards the situation. Lacie expresses how she wants to have a coffee and a new apartment. Also,

how she is doing. The utterances that provide information are also frequent. Lacie provides information for enough cooperation and participation to whom she is speaking. Often, those who speak with Lacie provide details information as well.

3.2.4 Casual Style

As previously mentioned in Chapter 2, the two defining features of the casual style are ellipsis and slang. Ellipsis means the speaker omits the weak word at the beginning of a casual sentence. Slang means very informal words or phrases restricted to a particular context or group. Other features are simplified grammar, shortened words or phrases, informal vocabulary, instantaneous pronunciation, profanity, and nicknames. The features regarding the context are that casual usually occurs in informal situations, for instance, talking to friends or relatives. It is utilized in more casual settings.

3.2.4.1 Casual Style Used in Black Mirror: Nosedive

Eighteen pieces of data indicate the casual style used by the characters in *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

Datum 12 (00:02:24,720 - 00:02:38,195)

     Lacie : Landlord is sending buyers over today so... put your pants on.
     Ryan   : Maybe if I don't, it'll scare **'em** off and we can stay here.
     Lacie : Not an option, Ryan. Lease is up in four weeks.

The datum above has an ellipsis feature. Lacie omits the weak words at the beginning of her utterance **(It is) Not an option, Ryan** and **(The) Lease is up in four weeks**. There are also some features like a shorten word in Ryan's utterances **'em** for

them. The conversation happens between siblings who share the same background and easily understand each other.

Datum 13 (00:02:48,075 - 00:02:53,598)

Ryan : Now who's the **slowpoke**?
Lacie : I'm... seeing some places over lunch.
Lacie : **Catch you later**.

The datum above has ellipsis and slang features. Lacie omit the weak words at the beginning of her utterance **(I will) Catch you later** and that is also a simplified grammar. The slang feature can be seen at Ryan uses **slowpoke** as he points out that Lacie is a person who makes slow progress. Another feature is the use of informal diction or vocabulary that can be looked at Lacie's utterances **Catch you later** instead of saying something more formal diction like **see**. The conversation happens between siblings who share the same background and easily understand each other.

Datum 14 (00:05:12,960 - 00:05:44,391)

Bethany : **Hey**, Lacie!
Lacie : **Bets**, it's great to see you!
Bethany : You, too.
Lacie : How's Pancakes?
Bethany : He's hillarious. Such a funny cat. Just the best.
You're still at Hoddicker?
Lacie : **Uh-huh**. Yeah. It's going pretty great.
Bethany : Good to hear.

This dialogue above has an ellipsis feature as Bethany omits weak words at the beginning of her utterances. Can be seen in **(He's) Such a funny cat**; **(He's) Just the best**; **(It's) Good to hear**. It also uses incorrect grammar in Bethany's utterance **You're still at Hoddicker?** Lacie also calls her "**Bets**," indicating the degree of

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closeness with her which is the nickname feature. Lacie's response, "**Uh-huh**," is a casual answer. The context of this dialogue also acts as a feature because it occurs between acquaintances.

Datum 15 (00:07:04,520 - 00:07:33,477)

Chester	: Lacie? Got you a smoothie. Got one for everyone, actually. Still a bunch of **'em** for grabs. They're from the organic stall at the farmers' market.
Lacie	: Sure. OK.
Chester	: Thank you.
Lacie	: Thank you.

The exchange above happens in a casual style. It has the ellipsis feature where Chester omits weak words in his utterances. It can be seen in **(I) Got you a smoothie**; **(I) Got one for everyone actually**; **(It's) Still bunch of 'em grabs**. The shortened word **'em** for **them** is also another feature. The context also serves as a feature. Chester and Lacie are coworkers.

Datum 16 (00:16:57,835 - 00:17:02,230)

Ryan	: **S**t**! The **f**k** is that?
Lacie	: Tapenade. **Want some**?
Ryan	: Who even are you?
Lacie	: It's just something I **wanna** eat, Ryan.

The dialogue above shows the ellipsis feature. Ryan and Lacie both omit the weak words at the beginning of their utterances. It can be looked at **(What) The f**k is that?**; **(Do you) Want some?** Other features are the use of a shorten word and profanity. The shortened word can be seen at Lacie **wanna** for **want to**. Ryan employs curse words or profanity in her utterances. The context can also be a feature. The relationship as a sibling determines the use of casual style here.

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Datum 17 (00:17:27,280 - 00:17:41,400)

    Lacie   : **My God**! **Nay-Nay**, how are you? I was just **fixing** myself a snack.
    Naomi : **Lace**, could I just say I am so happy to see your face?
    Lacie   : Me too. It's been...
    Naomi : Too long.
    Lacie   : Way too long.

The conversation above does not have any features proposed by Joos' explanation. However, the use of a nickname can be another feature to define this casual style. The more determining feature would be the context and usage. The nickname Lacie gives Naomi and vice versa, **Nay-Nay,** and **Lace,** is just for friend callings. Not someone with an intimate relationship. The use of informal vocabularies in **fixing** uttered by Lacie also acts as a feature to help determine this datum.

Datum 18 (00:18:37,400 - 00:18:53,673)

    Naomi : I know, right? So... can you make it?
    Lacie   : Are you kidding? Of course.
    Naomi : Great, cool, **'cause** I was wondering if...? **Lace**, do you think...?
               Would you be my maid of honour?

The data above shows a casual style. Even though it does not have the two defining features from Joos' explanation, there are still some. The defining feature would be the use of the shortened word. We can see it in Naomi's utterances as she shortened the word **because** to **'cause**. The use of a nickname also acts as a feature to define this casual style. Naomi calls Lacie with **Lace**. Certainly, not everyone can call her like that. Another determining feature is the context of this conversation. The context is that the conversation occurs in an informal situation between friends.

Datum 19 (00:19:10,000 - 00:19:14,551)

    Lacie   : I know but we haven't s...
    Naomi : I don't know, just seeing Mr Rags...
             All the memories. It just brought things home.

There have not any features from Joos' explanation. The only feature that defines this datum as a casual is only the context. It happens in certain circumstances in which they have a childhood friendship relation.

Datum 20 **(**00:20:03,320 - 00:20:16,040)

    Lacie   : **Nay-Nay**, I will not let you down.
    Naomi : **Don't sweat too much**! Just talk about old memories.
    Lacie   : Sure.
    Naomi : How we were, any old things.
    Lacie   : **Gotcha**.
    Naomi : I'll **ping** you some anecdotes.

The datum right here contains one of two features proposed by Joos. It has the ellipsis feature. We can see it in Lacie's utterance **(I) Gotcha**. Another features shown are the use of nickname, a shortened word, and informal vocabulary. The calling **Nay-Nay** can only be used with those who have certain degrees of closeness. The shortened word **Gotcha** for **Got to** can be seen in Lacie's utterance as she utters it to explain that she understands. The informal vocabulary can be looked at Naomi's utterance as she uses the word **ping** instead of the usual verb, such as **send**. Another determining feature would be the context. The whole conversation happens to be in an informal situation where we talk to a friend.

Datum 21 **(**00:23:19,640 - 00:23:34,720)

    Lacie   : Is the tear too much?
    Ryan   : **You f**king sociopath**.
    Lacie   : Ryan, my car's here. Was it too much?

Ryan   : What, the tear, the photo, Mr Rags?
Lacie   : I do keep him on my desk.
Ryan   : There's sugary and then there's **f**king** diabetes.

One of the features proposed by Joos can be found in this datum, and that is the use of ellipsis. It can be looked at Ryan's utterance **You (are a) f**king sociopath**. He omits the grammatical unit which is the verb and the determiner. Another feature found is that the use of profanity which can be seen in Ryan's utterances. He talks down to Lacie using curse words. Other features would be the context. The conversation usually uses a casual style since it happens between siblings.

Datum 22 (00:28:53,400 - 00:28:56,920)

Lacie   : Call the **f**king** supervisor!
Hannah   : OK, that's profanity. We're zero tolerance on profanity.

This datum here is one of the two improper language styles used in the *Black Mirror: Nosedive*. The exchange does not actually contains any features that Joos proposed. The feature regarding context is also not become the determiner since this type of conversation usually uses a consultative style. It often happens in a semi-formal situation. However, another feature, the use of profanity, can only be used in a casual style. Therefore, this datum here is considered casual style. Lacie here cannot contain her anger so she is using curse words to express it.

Datum 23 (00:29:03,280 - 00:29:05,038)

Hannah   : Can you step away, ma'am?
Lacie   : God, just **f**king** help me!

This is the last datum that used improper language style in the *Black Mirror: Nosedive*. Same as datum 22, this dialogue does not fulfill any features that Joos

explained. Not even the context becomes the defining feature. It only has the use of profanity as its feature. And that feature can only be used in casual style. Hence, the writer classified this datum into casual style.

Datum 24 (00:37:42,240 - 00:37:58,039)

     Susan : You look like you need a ride.
     Lacie : Um... Actually, I'm OK.
     Susan : Don't look it. Come on. **I don't bite**.

Lacie is on her way to Naomi's wedding, but the car she rents has trouble. So she decides to walk while trying to look for a ride there. On his way walking to Naomi's wedding, she meets Susan—a stranger with a truck—trying to offer her a ride. A conversation between two strangers usually occurs in a consultative style but treating the listener as a stranger is hard work in the long run. Therefore we sooner or later try to form a social group with him or her. The most potent device is casual style.

The dialogue above holds one of the two features Joos explained. It has the use of slang as its feature. Due to Susan's low ranking, Lacie cautiously rejects her offer. Hence, Susan uses **I don't bite** slang. She tries to convince Lacie that she should not be afraid of her. The utterance serves to make Lacie comfortable and treat her as an insider.

Datum 25 (00:38:23,280 - 00:38:38,710)

     Susan : Checking my feed for danger signs? I get it a lot. 1.4. **Gotta** be an
                    antisocial maniac, right?
     Lacie : You seem...
     Susan : Normal?
     Lacie : Yeah.

The conversation has the ellipsis feature. It can be looked at Susan omitting the grammatical unit the verb and the subject, **(Are you) Checking my feed for danger signs?** Another feature would be the use of a shortened word which can be seen in Susan saying **"Gotta"** for the word—got a or got to.

Datum 26 (00:39:03,760 - 00:39:24,791)

Susan : So how come you're two-eight?
Lacie : Well... **Got marked down at the airport for yelling and they put me on double damage**.
Susan : How did it feel?
Lacie : **Awful**.
Susan : I meant the yelling.
Lacie : I don't know. I was mad. Look at where it got me.

The dialogue contains the use of ellipsis as its feature. Lacie omits the subject in her utterance, **(I) Got marked down at the airport for yelling and they put me on double damage**, and omits the subject and verb agreement in her utterance, **(It is) Awful**. Since they got comfortable with each other, the context is going to be another feature. This type of closeness results in characters using a casual style.

Datum 26 (00:40:10,240 - 00:40:25,760)

Susan : It was pancreatic. It was a real **b**ch**. The symptoms showed up late.
Lacie : I'm so sorry.
Susan : You don't know me so you're not really sorry. You're just...you're mainly awkward **'cause** I have **sprung** some cancer talk at you.

The conversation above has no features that are in Martin Joos' book. However, the use of profanity as its feature is enough to define this datum. The use of profanity can be seen in Susan's utterance, **It was a real b****ch, which can only be used in a

casual style. There is also shortened word feature. We can look at Susan's utterance as she shortened the **because** to **'cause**.

Datum 27 (00:41:25,160 - 00:41:46,200)

> Susan : It turned out a lot of my friends didn't care for honesty. **Treated me like I had taken a s**t at their breakfast table**. But, Jesus Christ, it felt good. Shedding those **f**kers**. **It was like taking off tight shoes**.

Here, the datum contains the ellipsis feature. Susan omits the weak words in the grammatical unit when telling her story. It can be seen in her utterance, there is no subject, **(They) Treated me like I had taken a s**t at their breakfast table**. Another feature that defines this datum is the use of profanity. Susan here employs some curse words. The context also acts as a feature. This type of utterance can only be employed with someone whom we are close with.

Datum 28 (00:42:48,320 - 00:42:55,671)

> Lacie   : And until I get there, I have to play **the numbers game**. You know, we all do, that's what we're in. That's how the **f**king** world works.

The utterance uttered by Lacie here contains the use of slang feature. Lacie uses **the numbers game** as slang to emphasize that she must take care of her ranking. Another obvious feature would be the use of profanity which can only be used in a casual style. Here, Lacie produced curse words in her sentence.

Datum 29 (00:47:01,080 - 00:47:14,232)

> Naomi : But now you're a sub three. Sorry. But that just puts the stink on things a little too much. That just plays badly for us.
> Lacie   : So it was just about **numbers** for you?
> Naomi : Cut the **s**t**! It was **numbers** for both of us.

The dialogue above has a slang feature. Both Lacie and Naomi use **number** as slang to describe the rating thing. Another obvious feature would be the profanity feature. Naomi is angry with Lacie's behavior so she employs the curse word. Other features such as the context also define this datum. This type of conversation usually occurs in an informal situation that uses a casual style.

3.2.4.2 Factors Affecting Characters Using Casual Style

All of the data above has Lacie as a participant. To whom she is speaking, also a participant has a close relationship with her. It is either a sibling or a friend. Besides that, the participants are strangers, Hannah and Susan. With Hannah, as a participant, it does not necessarily affect Lacie's using a casual style. The use of casual there is because of frustration of Lacie. While with Susan, Lacie feels at ease; hence she talks casually. Most data take place in intimate situations except for the airport one. What is discussed in most of the data is about private matters, with airport talk as an exception.

3.2.4.3 Language Function of Casual Style

Based on all the data above, it shows expressive, referential, directive, and phatic functions. The utterances categorized as an expressive function try to convey the participants' feelings. It can be seen in the participants expressing how it feels to meet another participant and their reaction toward great news, such as getting invited to a wedding. The referential can be found in most of the data as all the participants provide and exchange information between them. The utterances that attempt participants to do something can be seen in a few of the data, for example, Lacie's attempt to make her sibling put his pants on, Naomi's attempt to make Lacie her maid of honor, Naomi's

attempt to make Lacie not worry about the speech, and Lacie's attempt to make Hannah call the supervisor. The phatic function can be seen in Lacie's utterances as she tries to express her solidarity and empathy toward Naomi on a video call. The others are Susan's attempt to help Lacie, who needs a ride, and Lacie's condolence toward the story of Susan's husband.

3.2.5   Intimate Style

As previously mentioned in Chapter 2, two features define the intimate style, and those are extraction and jargon. Extraction means the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence. Jargon means the intimate code used in each intimate group. It cannot be understood outside of the group. Other features would be the use of fragmented, abbreviated words, imprecise articulation, and unique or special calling. Context features are that formal style frequently used in talks between speakers with intimate and close ties, for example, friends or family. Conversations are commonly held between persons who already know and understand one another.

3.2.5.1 Intimate Style Used in Black Mirror: Nosedive

The writer found a datum indicating the intimate style used by the character in *Black Mirror: Nosedive*.

Datum 30 (00:51:16,440 - 00:51:19,876)

     Paul   : **I love you so much, doll!**

This datum does not have features proposed by Joos' explanation. However, another feature, the special nickname, would define this utterance in an intimate style.

We can see here that Paul calls his bride, Naomi, a **doll**. It also can be supported by the context feature to define the datum. This utterance right here is only used for those we have a close or intimate relationship.

3.2.5.2 Factors Affecting Characters Using Intimate Style

The participant here is Paul as the speaker and Naomi as the hearer. Both participants have a special relationship. The utterance produced by Paul takes place when they have just had a wedding ceremony. It intends to express his intimate feeling and affection toward his now wife, Naomi.

3.2.5.3 Language Function of Intimate Style

The datum above is categorized as expressive function. The utterance is meant to convey the speaker's emotion. Paul tries to express his feelings toward his now wife Naomi as he goes, "**I love you so much, doll!**"

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the writer concluded that from Joos' theory, the types of language styles exist in the TV series *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive*. The episode contains all five types of language styles; frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. There are thirty data found that include language style. A datum indicating the use of frozen style was found. The formal style has two data. There are eight data for the consultative style. The most frequent style used by the characters is casual, with eighteen data. Lastly, a datum was found indicating intimate style.

After classifying the types of language styles and their distribution, the writer explained the factors affecting characters using different language styles. All four factors from Holmes' theory exist in the episode. They are participant, setting, topic, and function. Frozen, consultative, and intimate style has all four factors. Formal and casual style happens to have participant, setting, and topic as their factors.

At last, the writer described the language functions used in the *Nosedive* episode. There are four out of six functions exist in the episode. Each language style has its function. Frozen style has a directive function. The formal style has a referential and a directive function. The consultative style has an expressive and

a referential function. The casual style has expressive, referential, directive, and phatic functions. The intimate style has an expressive function.

The most frequent style used in the *Black Mirror*: *Nosedive* is casual. That is because the episode portrays drama, mystery, and sci-fi. It takes a background of someone's everyday life with a wedding event as its climax. It also indicates that most of the minutes or scenes in the episode happen in an informal situation and condition where the participants have close relationships—acquaintances, friends, or siblings.

Most of the data shown happened accordingly. It is based on context and situation, and there are no misused styles. The participants seem to know when to speak and how to speak. They are following the time and place they should speak. Except for the airport conversation—datum 22 and datum 23—where Lacie happens to use profanity when talking to Hannah. She was furious and frustrated.

The dominant social factors are participant, setting, and topic, which appear in all five styles. The participant, setting, and topic affected the characters' use of proper style as they did not want to cause any misunderstanding or be impolite. Each style has different functions accordingly.

The writer wanted to give some suggestions for future researchers on language style. The next researcher might investigate the language style in another form, such as novels, dramas, newspapers, magazines, shows, and others. They can also investigate the language style more intensively and in detail by adding different usage scales, such as age, breadth, and responsibility, based on Martin Joos' book (1976). At last, the writer wanted the future researcher to complete the niche of language style.

The writer wanted to leave suggestions to the reader as well. He wanted the reader to learn more about language style to improve speaking skills. Skills to talk to the elderly, close friends, family, or audience; to talk in a formal or an informal situation and condition; and to apply those language styles properly. Hopefully, this study will give future researchers and readers an advantage.

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